## SENATE BILL No. 624

By Committee on Financial Institutions and Insurance

## 2-14

9 AN ACT concerning viatical settlements; amending K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 10 40-5001, 40-5002, 40-5003, 40-5006, 40-5008 and 40-5010 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5007 and 40-5009.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. (a) (1) The commissioner may conduct an examination under this act of a licensee as often as the commissioner in such commissioner's sole discretion deems appropriate.

- (2) In scheduling and determining the nature, scope and frequency of the examinations, the commissioner shall consider such matters as the consumer complaints, results of financial statement analyses and ratios, changes in management and ownership, actuarial opinions, reports of independent certified public accountants and other relevant criteria as determined by the commissioner.
- (3) For purposes of completing an examination of a licensee under this act, the commissioner may examine or investigate any person, or the business of any person, insofar as the examination or investigation, in the sole discretion of the commissioner, is necessary or material to the examination of the licensee.
- (4) In lieu of an examination under this act of any foreign or alien licensee licensed in this state, the commissioner, at the commissioner's discretion, may accept an examination report on the licensee as prepared by the commissioner for the licensee's state of domicile or port-of-entry state.
- (5) As far as practical, the examination of a foreign or alien licensee shall be made in cooperation with the insurance supervisory officials of other states in which the licensee transacts business.
- (b) (1) Any person required to be licensed by this act shall for five years retain copies of all:
- (A) Proposed, offered or executed contracts, underwriting documents, policy forms, and applications from the date of the proposal, offer or execution of the contract, whichever is later;
- (B) all checks, drafts or other evidence and documentation related to the payment, transfer, deposit or release of funds from the date of the

 transaction; and

- $\left( C\right) \,\,$  all other records and documents related to the requirements of this act.
- (2) This section shall not relieve any person licensed under this act of the obligation to produce these documents and provide copies thereof to the commissioner after the retention period has expired if the person has retained such documents.
- (3) Records required to be retained by this section must be legible and complete and may be retained in paper, photograph, microprocess, magnetic, mechanical, electronic media or by any process that accurately reproduces or forms a durable medium for the reproduction of a record.
- (c) (1) Upon determining that an examination should be conducted, the commissioner shall issue an examination warrant appointing one or more examiners to perform the examination and instructing them as to the scope of the examination. The commissioner may also employ such other guidelines or procedures as the commissioner may deem appropriate.
- (2) Every licensee or person from whom information is sought, its officers, directors and agents shall provide to the examiners timely, convenient and free access at all reasonable hours at its offices to all books, records, accounts, papers, documents, assets and computer or other recordings relating to the property, assets, business and affairs of the licensee being examined. The officers, directors, employees and agents of the licensee or person shall facilitate the examination and aid in the examination so far as it is in their power to do so. The refusal of a licensee, by its officers, directors, employees or agents, to submit to examination or to comply with any reasonable written request of the commissioner shall be grounds for suspension or refusal of, or nonrenewal of any license or authority held by the licensee to engage in the viatical settlement business or other business subject to the commissioner's jurisdiction. Any proceedings for suspension, revocation or refusal of any license or authority shall be conducted pursuant to the Kansas administrative procedure act.
- (3) The commissioner shall have the power to issue subpoenas, to administer oaths and to examine under oath any person as to any matter pertinent to the examination. Upon the failure or refusal of a person to obey a subpoena, the commissioner may petition a court of competent jurisdiction, and upon proper showing, the court may enter an order compelling the witness to appear and testify or produce documentary evidence. Failure to obey the court order shall be punishable as contempt of court.
- (4) When making an examination under this act, the commissioner may retain attorneys, appraisers, independent actuaries, independent cer-

tified public accountants or other professionals and specialists as examiners, the reasonable cost of which shall be borne by the licensee that is the subject of the examination.

- (5) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to limit the commissioner's authority to terminate or suspend an examination in order to pursue other legal or regulatory action pursuant to the insurance laws of this state. Findings of fact and conclusions made pursuant to any examination shall be prima facie evidence in any legal or regulatory action.
- (6) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to limit the commissioner's authority to use and, if appropriate, to make public any final or preliminary examination report, any examiner or licensee work papers or other documents, or any other information discovered or developed during the course of any examination in the furtherance of any legal or regulatory action which the commissioner, in such commissioner's sole discretion, may deem appropriate.
- (d) (1) Examination reports shall be comprised of only facts appearing upon the books, records or other documents of the licensee, its agents or other persons examined, or as ascertained from the testimony of its officers or agents or other persons examined concerning its affairs, and such conclusions and recommendations as the examiners find reasonably warranted from the facts.
- (2) Not later than 60 days following completion of the examination, the examiner in charge shall file with the commissioner a verified written report of examination under oath. Upon receipt of the verified report, the commissioner shall transmit the report to the licensee examined, together with a notice that shall afford the licensee examined a reasonable opportunity of not more than 30 days to make a written submission or rebuttal with respect to any matters contained in the examination report.
- (3) In the event the commissioner determines that regulatory action is appropriate as a result of an examination, the commissioner may initiate any proceedings or actions provided by law.
- (e) (1) Names and individual identification data for all viators shall be considered private and confidential information and shall not be disclosed by the commissioner, unless required by law.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, all examination reports, working papers, recorded information, documents and copies thereof produced by, obtained by or disclosed to the commissioner or any other person in the course of an examination made under this act, or in the course of analysis or investigation by the commissioner of the financial condition or market conduct of a licensee shall be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to the provisions of the Kansas open records act, K.S.A. 45-215 et seq., and amendments thereto, shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible

in evidence in any private civil action. The commissioner is authorized to use the documents, materials or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as part of the commissioner's official duties.

- (3) Documents, materials or other information, including, but not limited to, all working papers, and copies thereof, in the possession or control of the NAIC and its affiliates and subsidiaries shall be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action if they are:
- (A) Created, produced or obtained by or disclosed to the NAIC and its affiliates and subsidiaries in the course of assisting an examination made under this act, or assisting a commissioner in the analysis or investigation of the financial condition or market conduct of a licensee; or
- (B) disclosed to the NAIC and its affiliates and subsidiaries under paragraph (4) of subsection (e) by the commissioner.

For the purposes of paragraph (2) of subsection (e), the term "act" includes the law of another state or jurisdiction that is substantially similar to this act.

- (4) Neither the commissioner nor any person that received the documents, material or other information while acting under the authority of the commissioner, including the NAIC and its affiliates and subsidiaries, shall be permitted to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential documents, materials or information subject to paragraph (1) of subsection (e).
- (5) In order to assist in the performance of the commissioner's duties, the commissioner may:
- (A) Share documents, materials or other information, including the confidential and privileged documents, materials or information subject to paragraph (1) of subsection (e), with other state, federal and international regulatory agencies, with the NAIC and its affiliates and subsidiaries, and with state, federal and international law enforcement authorities, provided that the recipient agrees to maintain the confidentiality and privileged status of the document, material, communication or other information:
- (B) receive documents, materials, communications or information, including otherwise confidential and privileged documents, materials or information, from the NAIC and its affiliates and subsidiaries, and from regulatory and law enforcement officials of other foreign or domestic jurisdictions, and shall maintain as confidential or privileged any document, material or information received with notice or the understanding that it is confidential or privileged under the laws of the jurisdiction that is the source of the document, material or information; and

- (C) enter into agreements governing sharing and use of information consistent with this subsection.
- (6) No waiver of any applicable privilege or claim of confidentiality in the documents, materials or information shall occur as a result of disclosure to the commissioner under this section or as a result of sharing as authorized in paragraph (4) of subsection (e).
- (7) A privilege established under the law of any state or jurisdiction that is substantially similar to the privilege established under this subsection shall be available and enforced in any proceeding in, and in any court of, this state.
- (8) Nothing contained in this act shall prevent or be construed as prohibiting the commissioner from disclosing the content of an examination report, preliminary examination report or results, or any matter relating thereto, to the commissioner of any other state or country, or to law enforcement officials of this or any other state or agency of the federal government at any time or to the NAIC, so long as such agency or office receiving the report or matters relating thereto agrees in writing to hold it confidential and in a manner consistent with this act.
- (9) The provisions of this subsection shall expire July 1, 2013, unless the legislature acts to reenact such provisions. The provisions of this section shall be reviewed by the legislature prior to July 1, 2013.
- (f) (1) An examiner may not be appointed by the commissioner if the examiner, either directly or indirectly, has a conflict of interest or is affiliated with the management of or owns a pecuniary interest in any person subject to examination under this act. This section shall not be construed to automatically preclude an examiner from being:
  - (A) A viator:
  - (B) an insured in a viaticated insurance policy; or
- (C) a beneficiary in an insurance policy that is proposed to be viaticated.
- (2) Notwithstanding the requirements of this clause, the commissioner may retain from time to time, on an individual basis, qualified actuaries, certified public accountants or other similar individuals who are independently practicing their professions, even though these persons may from time to time be similarly employed or retained by persons subject to examination under this act.
- (g) Unless provided otherwise, all fees and procedures for examinations under this act shall be in accordance with K.S.A. 40-223, and amendments thereto.
- (h) (1) No cause of action shall arise nor shall any liability be imposed against the commissioner, the commissioner's authorized representatives or any examiner appointed by the commissioner for any statements made or conduct performed in good faith while carrying out the provisions of

this act.

- (2) No cause of action shall arise, nor shall any liability be imposed against any person for the act of communicating or delivering information or data to the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative or examiner pursuant to an examination made under this act, if the act of communication or delivery was performed in good faith and without fraudulent intent or the intent to deceive. This paragraph does not abrogate or modify in any way any common law or statutory privilege or immunity heretofore enjoyed by any person identified in paragraph (1).
- (3) A person identified in paragraph (1) or (2) shall be entitled to an award of attorney fees and costs if such person is the prevailing party in a civil cause of action for libel, slander or any other relevant tort arising out of activities in carrying out the provisions of this act and the party bringing the action was not substantially justified in doing so. For purposes of this section a proceeding is "substantially justified" if it had a reasonable basis in law or fact at the time that it was initiated.
- (i) The commissioner may investigate suspected fraudulent viatical settlement acts and persons engaged in the business of viatical settlements.
- New Sec. 2. (a) (1) A viatical settlement provider entering into a viatical settlement contract shall first obtain:
- (A) If the viator is the insured, a written statement from a licensed attending physician that the viator is of sound mind and under no constraint or undue influence to enter into a viatical settlement contract; and
- (B) a document in which the insured consents to the release of such insured's medical records to a viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement broker and the insurance company that issued the life insurance policy covering the life of the insured.
- (2) Within 20 days after a viator executes documents necessary to transfer any rights under an insurance policy or within 20 days of entering any agreement, option, promise or any other form of understanding, expressed or implied, to viaticate the policy, the viatical settlement provider shall give written notice to the insurer that issued that insurance policy that the policy has or will become a viaticated policy. The notice shall be accompanied by the documents required by paragraph (3).
- (3) The viatical settlement provider shall deliver a copy of the medical release required under clause (B) of paragraph (1), a copy of the viator's application for the viatical settlement contract, the notice required under paragraph (2) and a request for verification of coverage to the insurer that issued the life policy that is the subject of the viatical transaction. The form for verification shall be developed by the commissioner.
- (4) The insurer shall respond to a request for verification of coverage submitted on an approved form by a viatical settlement provider within

 30 calendar days of the date the request is received and shall indicate whether, based on the medical evidence and documents provided, the insurer intends to pursue an investigation at this time regarding the validity of the insurance contract or possible fraud. The insurer shall accept a request for verification of coverage made on a form approved by the commissioner. The insurer shall accept an original or facsimile or electronic copy of such request and any accompanying authorization signed by the viator. Failure by the insurer to meet its obligations under this subsection shall be a violation of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5010 and 40-5014 and amendments thereto.

- (5) Prior to or at the time of execution of the viatical settlement contract, the viatical settlement provider shall obtain a witnessed document in which the viator consents to the viatical settlement contract, represents that the viator has a full and complete understanding of the viatical settlement contract, that such viator has a full and complete understanding of the benefits of the life insurance policy, acknowledges that such viator is entering into the viatical settlement contract freely and voluntarily and, for persons with a terminal or chronic illness or condition, acknowledges that the insured has a terminal or chronic illness and that the terminal or chronic illness or condition was diagnosed after the life insurance policy was issued.
- (6) If a viatical settlement broker performs any of these activities required of the viatical settlement provider, the viatical settlement provider is deemed to have fulfilled the requirements of this section.
- (b) (1) All medical information solicited or obtained by any licensee shall be subject to the applicable provisions of state law relating to confidentiality of medical information.
- (2) The provisions of this subsection shall expire on July 1, 2013, unless the legislature acts to reenact such provisions. The provisions of this section shall be reviewed by the legislature prior to July 1, 2013.
- (c) All viatical settlement contracts entered into in this state shall provide the viator with an unconditional right to rescind the contract before the earlier of 60 calendar days after the date upon which the viatical settlement contract is executed by all parties or 30 calendar days after the viatical settlement proceeds have been sent to the viator as provided in subsection (e). Rescission by the viator may be conditioned upon the viator both giving notice and repaying to the viatical settlement provider within the rescission period all proceeds of the settlement and any premiums, loans and loan interest paid by or on behalf of the viatical settlement provider in connection with or as a consequence of the viatical settlement. If the insured dies during the rescission period, the viatical settlement contract shall be deemed to have been rescinded, subject to repayment to the viatical settlement provider or purchaser of all viatical

settlement proceeds, and any premiums, loans and loan interest that have been paid by the viatical settlement provider or purchaser, which shall be paid within 60 calendar days of the death of the insured. In the event of any rescission, if the viatical settlement provider has paid commissions or other compensation to a viatical settlement broker in connection with the rescinded transaction, the viatical settlement broker shall refund all such commissions and compensation to the viatical settlement provider within five business days following receipt of written demand from the viatical settlement provider, which demand shall be accompanied by either the viator's notice of rescission if rescinded at the election of the viator, or notice of the death of the insured if rescinded by reason of the death of the insured within the applicable rescission period.

- (d) The viatical settlement provider shall instruct the viator to send the executed documents required to effect the change in ownership, assignment or change in beneficiary directly to the independent escrow agent. Within three business days after the date the escrow agent receives the document, or from the date the viatical settlement provider receives the documents, if the viator erroneously provides the documents directly to the provider, the provider shall pay or transfer the proceeds of the viatical settlement into an escrow or trust account maintained in a state or federally-chartered financial institution whose deposits are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation. Upon payment of the settlement proceeds into the escrow account, the escrow agent shall deliver the original change in ownership, assignment or change in beneficiary forms to the viatical settlement provider or related provider trust or other designated representative of the viatical settlement provider. Upon the escrow agent's receipt of the acknowledgment of the properly completed transfer of ownership, assignment or designation of beneficiary from the insurance company, the escrow agent shall pay the settlement proceeds to the viator.
- (e) Failure to tender consideration to the viator for the viatical settlement contract within the time disclosed pursuant to clause (6) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5008, and amendments thereto, renders the viatical settlement contract voidable by the viator for lack of consideration until the time consideration is tendered to and accepted by the viator. Funds shall be deemed to have been sent by a viatical settlement provider to a viator as of the date that the escrow agent either releases funds for wire transfer to the viator via the United States postal service or another nationally recognized delivery service.
- (f) Contacts with the insured for the purpose of determining the health status of the insured by the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker after the viatical settlement has occurred shall only be made by the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker

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 licensed in this state or its authorized representatives and shall be limited to once every three months for insureds with a life expectancy of more than one year, and to no more than once per month for insureds with a life expectancy of one year or less. The viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall explain the procedure for these contacts at the time the viatical settlement contract is entered into. The limitations set forth in this subsection shall not apply to any contacts with an insured for reasons other than determining the insured's health status. Viatical settlement providers and viatical settlement brokers shall be responsible for the actions of their authorized representatives.

New Sec. 3. (a) With respect to any viatical settlement contract or insurance policy, no viatical settlement broker knowingly shall solicit an offer from, effectuate a viatical settlement contract with or make a sale to any viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement purchaser, financing entity or related provider trust that is controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such viatical settlement broker.

- (b) With respect to any viatical settlement contract or insurance policy, no viatical settlement provider knowingly may enter into a viatical settlement contract with a viator, if, in connection with such viatical settlement contract, anything of value will be paid to a viatical settlement broker that is controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such viatical settlement provider or the viatical settlement purchaser, financing entity or related provider trust that is involved in such viatical settlement contract.
- $\begin{tabular}{ll} (c) & Each violation of subsection (a) or subsection (b) shall be deemed a fraudulent settlement act. \end{tabular}$
- (d) No person shall issue, solicit, market or otherwise promote the purchase of an insurance policy for the purpose of or with an emphasis on settling the policy.
- (e) No person shall fail to disclose to the insurer when requested by the insurer that the prospective insured has undergone a life expectancy evaluation by any person or entity other than the insurer or any authorized representative of such insurer in connection with the issuance of the policy.
- (f) In the solicitation, application or issuance of a life insurance policy, no person shall employ any device, scheme or artifice in violation of K.S.A. 40-450 and amendments thereto.
- (g) No person shall enter into a premium finance agreement with any other person or agency, or any person affiliated with such person or agency, pursuant to which such person shall receive any proceeds, fees or other consideration, directly or indirectly, from the policy or owner of the policy or any other person with respect to the premium finance agreement or any viatical settlement contract or other transaction related to

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such policy that are in addition to the amounts required to pay the principal, interest and service charges related to policy premiums pursuant to 2 3 the premium finance agreement or subsequent sale of such agreement. Any payments, charges, fees or other amounts in addition to the amounts required to pay the principal, interest and service charges related to policy premiums paid under the premium finance agreement shall be remitted to the original owner of the policy or to the estate of such original owner of the policy if such owner of the original policy is not living at the time of the determination of overpayment.

- No viatical settlement provider shall enter into a viatical settlement contract unless the viatical settlement promotional, advertising and marketing materials, as may be prescribed by regulation, have been filed with the commissioner. In no event shall any marketing materials expressly reference that the insurance is "free" for any period of time. The inclusion of any reference in the marketing materials that would cause a viator to reasonably believe that the insurance is free for any period of time shall be considered a violation of this act.
- No life insurance producer, insurance company, viatical settlement broker or viatical settlement provider shall make any statement or representation to the applicant or policyholder in connection with the sale or financing of a life insurance policy to the effect that the insurance is free or without cost to the policyholder for any period of time unless provided in the policy.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5001 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5001. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5001 through 40-5016 inclusive, and sections 1, 2 and 3, and amendments thereto, may be cited as the viatical settlements act of 2002 2008.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5002 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5002. As used in this act, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:
- "Advertising" means any written, electronic or printed communication or any communication by means of recorded telephone messages or transmitted on radio, television, the internet or similar communications media, including film strips, motion pictures and videos, published, disseminated, circulated or placed directly before the public, directly or indirectly, in this state for the purpose of creating an interest in or inducing a person to sell, assign, devise, bequeath or transfer the death benefit or ownership a life insurance policy pursuant to a viatical settlement contract.
- "Business of viatical settlements" means an activity involved in, but not limited to, offering, soliciting, negotiating, procuring, effectuation, purchasing, investing, financing, monitoring, tracking, underwriting, selling, transferring, assigning, pledging or hypothecating any, hypothe-

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cating or in any other manner acquiring an interest in a life insurance policy by means of a viatical settlement contract.

- "Chronically ill" means:
- (1) Being unable to perform at least two activities of daily living including eating, toileting, transferring, bathing, dressing, continence or such other activity as determined by rules and regulations adopted by the commissioner; or
- requiring substantial supervision to protect the individual from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.
  - "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance.
- "Financing entity" means any underwriter, placement agent, lender, purchaser of securities, purchaser of a policy or certificate from a viatical settlement provider, credit enhancer or any entity that has a direct ownership in a policy or certificate which is the subject of a viatical settlement contract, but:
- Whose principal activity related to the transaction is providing funds to effect the viatical settlement or purchase of one or more viaticated policies; and
- (2) who has an agreement in writing with one or more licensed viatical settlement providers to finance the acquisition of viatical settlement contracts.

Financing entity shall not include any nonaccredited investor or viatical settlement purchaser.

- "Fraudulent viatical settlement act" means and includes:
- Any act or omission committed by any person who, knowingly or with intent to defraud, for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, commits, or permits such person's employees or agents to engage in acts including:
- (A) Presenting, causing to be presented or preparing with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by a viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement broker, viatical settlement purchaser, financing entity, insurer, insurance producer or any other person, false material information, or concealing material information, as part of, in support of or concerning a fact material to one or more of the following:
- (i) An application for the issuance of a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
- (ii) the underwriting of a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
- (iii) a claim for payment or benefit pursuant to a viatical settlement 40 contract or insurance policy;
  - premiums paid on an insurance policy;
- 42 payments and changes in ownership or beneficiary made in accordance with the terms of a viatical settlement contract or insurance

policy;

- (vi) the reinstatement or conversion of an insurance policy;
- (vii) in the solicitation, offer, effectuation or sale of a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
- $\left( viii\right) \;\;$  the issuance of written evidence of viatical settlement contract or insurance; or
  - (ix) a financing transaction.
- (B) Employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud related to viaticated policies; *and* 
  - (C) stranger-originated life insurance as defined in subsection (m);
- (2) any act done or committed in the furtherance of a fraud or to prevent the detection of a fraud any person commits or permits its employees or its agents to:
- (A) Remove, conceal, alter, destroy or sequester from the commissioner the assets or records of a licensee or other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements;
- (B) misrepresent or conceal the financial condition of a licensee, financing entity, insurer or other person;
- (C) transact the business of viatical settlements in violation of laws requiring a license, certificate of authority or other legal authority for the transaction of the business of viatical settlements; or
- (D) file with the commissioner or the chief insurance regulatory official of another jurisdiction a document containing false information or otherwise conceals information about a material fact from the commissioner;
- (3) embezzlement, theft, misappropriation or conversion of moneys, funds, premiums, credits or other property of a viatical settlement provider, insurer, insured, viator, insurance policy owner or any other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements or insurance; or
- (4) recklessly entering into, brokering, otherwise dealing in a viatical settlement contract, the subject of which is a life insurance policy that was obtained by presenting false information concerning any fact material to the policy or by concealing, for the purpose of misleading another, information concerning any fact material to the policy, where the viator or the viator's agent intended to defraud the policy's issuer. "Recklessly" means engaging in the conduct in conscious and clearly unjustifiable disregard of a substantial likelihood of the existence of the relevant facts or risks, such disregard involving a gross deviation from acceptable standards of conduct:
- (5) facilitating the change of state of ownership of a policy or certificate or the state of residency of a viator to a state or jurisdiction that does not have a law similar to this act for the express purposes of evading or avoiding the provisions of this act;

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- (5) (6) attempting to commit, assisting, aiding or abetting in the com-2 mission of, or conspiracy to commit the acts or omissions specified in this 3 subsection.
  - "Life insurance producer" means any person licensed in this state (g)as a resident or nonresident insurance producer who has received qualification or authority for life insurance coverage or a life line of coverage pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-4903, and amendments thereto.
- 9 (g) (h) "NAIC" means the national association of insurance commissioners. 10
  - "Person" means a natural person or a legal entity, including, (h) (i) but not limited to, an individual, partnership, limited liability company, association, trust or corporation.
  - "Policy" means an individual or group policy, group certificate, contract or arrangement of life insurance affecting the rights of a resident of this state or bearing a reasonable relation to this state, regardless of whether delivered or issued for delivery in this state.
  - $\frac{\langle i \rangle}{\langle k \rangle}$  "Related provider trust" means a titling trust or other trust established by a licensed viatical settlement provider or a financing entity for the sole purpose of holding the ownership or beneficial interest in purchased policies in connection with a financing transaction. The trust shall have a written agreement with the licensed viatical settlement provider under which the licensed viatical settlement provider is responsible for ensuring compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements and under which the trust agrees to make all records and files related to viatical settlement transactions available to the commissioner as if those records and files were maintained directly by the licensed viatical settlement provider.
  - $\frac{\langle k \rangle}{\langle l \rangle}$  "Special purpose entity" means any corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company or other similar entity formed solely to provide, either directly or indirectly, access to institutional capital markets:
    - (1) For a financing entity or licensed viatical settlement provider; or
  - (2) (A) in connection with a transaction in which the securities in the special purpose entity are acquired by the viator or by "qualified institutional buyers" as defined in rule 144 promulgated under the securities act of 1933, as in effect on the effective date of this act; or
  - (B) the securities pay a fixed rate of return commensurate with established asset-backed institutional capital markets.
  - (m) "Stranger-originated life insurance" means a practice or a plan to initiate a life insurance policy for the benefit of a third party investor who, at the time of policy origination, has no insurable interest in the insured under K.S.A. 40-450 and amendments thereto. Stranger-origi-

nated life insurance practices include, but are not limited to, cases in which life insurance is purchased with resources or guarantees from or through a person or entity who, at the time of policy inception, could not lawfully initiate the policy, and where, at the time of policy inception, there is an arrangement or agreement, whether verbal or written, to directly or indirectly transfer the ownership of the policy or the policy benefits, or both, to a third party. Any trust that is created to give the appearance of insurable interest, and is used to initiate one or more policies for investors, violates K.S.A. 40-450, and amendments thereto, and the prohibition against wagering on human life. Stranger-originated life insurance arrangements do not include those practices set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection (p).

 $\frac{1}{n}$  (n) "Terminally ill" means having an illness or sickness that can reasonably be expected to result in death in 24 months or less.

(m) (o) "Viatical settlement broker" means a person that, including a life insurance producer as provided in K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5003, and amendments thereto, who works exclusively on behalf of a viator and for a fee, commission or other valuable consideration offers or attempts to negotiate viatical settlement contracts between a viator and one or more viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers. Notwithstanding the manner in which the viatical settlement broker is compensated, a viatical settlement broker is deemed to represent only the viator and not the insurer or the viatical settlement provider. Such viatical settlement broker owes a fiduciary duty to the viator to act according to the viator's instructions and in the best interest of the viator. The term does not include an attorney, certified public accountant or a financial planner accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation agency, who is retained to represent the viator and whose compensation is not paid directly or indirectly by the viatical settlement provider or purchaser.

(n) "Viatical settlement contract" means a written agreement establishing the terms under which compensation or anything of value will be paid, which compensation or value is less than the expected death benefit of the insurance policy or certificate, in return for the viator's assignment, transfer, sale, devise or bequest of the death benefit or ownership of any portion of the insurance policy or certificate of insurance. A viatical settlement contract also includes a contract for a loan or other financing transaction with a viator secured primarily by an individual or group life insurance policy, other than a loan by a life insurance company pursuant to the terms of the life insurance contract, or a loan secured by the cash value of a policy. A viatical settlement contract includes an agreement with a viator to transfer ownership or change the beneficiary designation at a later date regardless of the date that compensation is paid to the viator.

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- (p) (1) "Viatical settlement contract" means:
- (A) A written agreement between a viator and a viatical settlement provider or any affiliate of the viatical settlement provider establishing the terms under which compensation or anything of value will be paid, which compensation or value is less than the expected death benefit of the insurance policy or certificate, in return for the viator's present or future assignment, transfer, sale, devise or bequest of the death benefit or ownership of any portion of the insurance policy or certificate of insurance; or
- (B) the transfer for compensation or value of ownership or beneficial interest in a trust or other entity that owns such policy if the trust or other entity was formed or availed of for the principal purpose of acquiring one or more life insurance contracts, which life insurance contract insures the life of a person residing in this state; or
- (C) a premium finance loan made for a life insurance policy by a lender to a viator on, or before or after the date of issuance of the policy where:
- (i) The viator or the insured receives on the date of the premium finance loan a guarantee of a future viatical settlement value of the policy; or
- (ii) the viator or the insured agrees on the date of the premium finance loan to sell the policy or any portion of its death benefit on any date following the issuance of the policy.
  - (2) "Viatical settlement contract" does not include:
- (A) A policy loan or accelerated death benefit made by the insurer pursuant to the policy's terms;
  - (B) loan proceeds that are used solely to pay:
  - (i) Premiums for the policy;
- (ii) the costs of the loan, including, without limitation, interest, arrangement fees, utilization fees and similar fees, closing costs, legal fees and expenses, trustee fees and expenses, and third party collateral provider fees and expenses, including fees payable to letter of credit issuers;
- (C) a loan made by a bank or other licensed financial institution in which the lender takes an interest in a life insurance policy solely to secure repayment of a loan or, if there is a default on the loan and the policy is transferred, the transfer of such a policy by the lender, provided that neither the default itself nor the transfer of the policy in connection with such default is pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any other person for the purpose of evading regulation under this act;
- (D) a loan made by a lender that does not violate the Kansas insurance premium finance act and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, unless the premium finance loan is not described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (p) of this section;

- (E) an agreement where all the parties are closely related to the insured by blood or law or have a lawful substantial economic interest in the continued life, health and bodily safety of the person insured, or are trusts established primarily for the benefit of such parties;
- (F) any designation, consent or agreement by an insured who is an employee of an employer in connection with the purchase by the employer, or trust established by the employer, of life insurance on the life of the employee;
  - (G) a bona fide business succession planning arrangement between:
- (i) One or more shareholders in a corporation or a corporation and one or more of its shareholders or one or more trusts established by its shareholders;
- (ii) one or more partners in a partnership or a partnership and one or more of its partners or one or more trusts established by its partners; or
- (iii) one or more members in a limited liability company or a limited liability company and one or more of its members or on or more trusts established by its members;
- (H) an agreement entered into by a service recipient, or a trust established by the service recipient, and a service provider, or a trust established by the service provider, who performs significant services for the service recipient's trade or business; or
- (I) any other contract, transaction or arrangement exempted from the definition of a viatical settlement contract by the commissioner based on a determination that the contract, transaction or arrangement is not of the type intended to be regulated by this act.
- (o) (q) "Viatical settlement provider" means a person, other than a viator, who enters into or effectuates a viatical settlement contract with a viator who resides in this state. Viatical settlement provider does not include:
- (1) A bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union or other licensed lending institution that takes an assignment of a life insurance policy as collateral for a loan;
- (2) a premium finance company exempted by the commissioner from the licensing requirement under the Kansas insurance premium finance act and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, that takes an assignment of a life insurance policy solely as collateral for a loan;
- (2) (3) the issuer of a *the* life insurance policy providing accelerated benefits under K.S.A. 40-401, and amendments thereto, and pursuant to the contract;
- (3) (4) an authorized or eligible insurer that provides stop loss coverage or financial guaranty insurance to a viatical settlement provider, purchaser, financing entity, special purpose entity or related provider

1 trust;

- $\frac{4}{5}$  (5) a natural person who enters into or effectuates no more than one agreement in a calendar year for the transfer of life insurance policies for any value less than the expected death benefit;
  - (5) (6) a financing entity;
  - (6) (7) a special purpose entity;
  - (7) (8) a related provider trust;
  - $\frac{8}{9}$  (9) a viatical settlement purchaser; or
  - (9) (10) an accredited investor or qualified institutional buyer as such term is defined respectively in regulation D, rule 501 or rule 144A of the federal securities act of 1933, as in effect upon the effective date of this act, and who purchases a viaticated policy from a viatical settlement provider. any other person that the commissioner determines is not the type of person intended to be covered by the definition of a viatical settlement provider.
  - (p)(r) (1) "Viator" means the owner of a life insurance policy or a certificate holder under a group policy who resides in this state and enters or seeks to enter into a viatical settlement contract. For the purposes of this act, a viator shall not be limited to an owner of a life insurance policy or a certificate holder under a group policy insuring the life of an individual with a terminal or chronic illness or condition except where specifically addressed. If there is more than one viator on a single policy and the viators are residents of different states, the transaction shall be governed by the law of the state in which the viator having the largest percentage of ownership resides or, if the viators all hold equal ownership interests, the state of residence of one viator agreed upon in writing by all the viators.
    - (2) Viator shall not include:
    - $\frac{1}{A}$  (A) A licensee under this act;
  - (2)(B) an accredited investor or a qualified institutional buyer as such term is defined respectively in regulation D, rule 501 or in rule 144A of the federal securities act of 1933, as in effect upon the effective date of this act;
  - $\frac{(3)}{(C)}$  a financing entity;
    - $\frac{4}{D}$  (D) a special purpose entity; or
  - $\frac{(5)}{(E)}$  a related provider trust.
- 37 (q) (s) "Viaticated policy" means a life insurance policy or certificate 38 that has been acquired by a viatical settlement provider pursuant to a 39 viatical settlement contract.
  - $\langle \mathbf{r} \rangle$  (t) "Viatical settlement purchaser" means a person who gives a sum of money as consideration for a life insurance policy or an interest in the death benefits of a life insurance policy, or a person who owns or acquires or is entitled to a beneficial interest in a trust that owns a viatical

settlement contract or is the beneficiary of a life insurance policy that has been or will be the subject of a viatical settlement contract, for the purpose of deriving an economic benefit. Viatical settlement purchaser shall not include:

- (1) A licensee under this act;
- (2) an accredited investor or qualified institutional buyer as such term is defined respectively in regulation D, rule 501 or rule 144A of the federal securities act of 1933, as in effect upon the effective date of this act;
  - (3) a financing entity;
  - (4) a special purpose entity; or
- (5) a related provider trust.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5003 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5003. (a) No person shall operate as a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker without first obtaining a license from the commissioner or the insurance regulatory official of the state of residence of the viator. If there is more than one viator on a single policy and the viators are residents of different states, the viatical settlement shall be governed by the law of the state in which the viator having the largest percentage ownership resides or, if the viators hold equal ownership, the state of residence of one viator agreed upon in writing by all viators.
- (b) (1) The following shall be deemed to meet the licensing requirements of this section and shall be permitted to operate as a viatical settlement broker:
- (A) A life insurance producer who has been duly licensed in this state as a resident insurance producer with a life insurance line of authority; or
- (B) a life insurance producer who has been duly licensed as a resident insurance producer with a life insurance line of authority for at least one year in such life insurance producer's home state for at least one year and who is licensed as a nonresident producer in this state.
- (2) No later than 30 days from the first day of operating as a viatical settlement broker, the life insurance producer shall notify the commissioner on a form prescribed by the commissioner, and shall pay any applicable fee to be determined by the commissioner. Such notification shall include an acknowledgment by the life insurance producer that such life insurance producer shall operate as a viatical settlement broker in accordance with this act.
- (3) The insurer that issued the policy being viaticated shall not be responsible for any act or omission of a viatical settlement broker or viatical settlement provider arising out of or in connection with the viatical settlement transaction, unless the insurer receives compensation in connection with the viatical settlement contract for the placement of a viatical

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settlement contract from the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker.

- (c) A person licensed as an attorney, certified public accountant or financial planner accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation agency, who is retained to represent the viator, whose compensation is not paid directly or indirectly by the viatical settlement provider, may negotiate viatical settlement contracts on behalf of the viator without having to obtain a license as a viatical settlement broker.
- $\overline{\text{(b)}}$  (d) Application for a viatical settlement provider license shall be made to the commissioner by the applicant on a form prescribed by the commissioner, and these applications shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee of \$1,000.
- (e) (e) Licenses for viatical settlement providers may be renewed from year to year on the anniversary date upon payment of the annual renewal fee of \$500. Failure to pay the fees by the renewal date results in expiration of the license.
- $\frac{\text{(d)}}{\text{(f)}}$  Application for a viatical settlement broker license shall be made to the commissioner by the applicant on a form prescribed by the commissioner. Each application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable application fee of \$100.
- (e) (g) Licenses for a viatical settlement broker license may be renewed from year to year on the anniversary date upon payment of the annual renewal fee of \$50. Failure to pay the fees by the renewal date results in expiration of such license.
- $\stackrel{\mbox{\sc (f)}}{\sc (h)}$  The applicant shall provide information on forms required by the commissioner. The commissioner shall have authority, at any time, to require the applicant to fully disclose the identity of all stockholders, partners, officers, members and employees, and the commissioner, in the exercise of the commissioner's discretion, may refuse to issue a license in the name of a legal entity if not satisfied that any officer, employee, stockholder, partner or member thereof who may materially influence the applicant's conduct meets the standards of this act.
- $\frac{\langle \mathbf{g} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{g} \rangle}(i)$  A license issued to a legal entity authorizes all partners, officers, members and designated employees to act as viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers, as applicable, under the license, and all those persons shall be named in the application and any supplements to the application.
- $\frac{h}{j}$  Upon the filing of an application and the payment of the license fee, the commissioner shall make an investigation of each applicant and issue a license if the commissioner finds that the applicant:
  - (1) If a viatical settlement provider<del>, has provided a detailed plan of operation;</del>
  - (A) Has provided a detailed plan of operation;

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- (B) has demonstrated evidence of financial responsibility in a format prescribed by the commissioner through either a surety bond executed 2 3 and issued by an insurer authorized to issue surety bonds in this state or a deposit of cash, certificates of deposit or securities or any combination thereof in the amount of \$250,000; and
  - (C) has provided an anti-fraud plan that meets the requirements of paragraph (g) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5012 and amendments thereto;
    - if a viatical settlement broker:
  - (A) Has demonstrated evidence of financial responsibility in a format prescribed by the commissioner through either of the following means:
  - (i) A surety bond executed and issued by an insurer authorized to issue surety bonds in this state. Such bond shall be in favor of this state and shall authorize recovery by the commissioner on behalf of any person in this state who sustains damages as a result of an erroneous act, failure to act, conviction of fraud or conviction of unfair practices by a licensee.
  - (ii) A deposit of cash, certificates of deposit or securities in any combination.
  - $\frac{(2)}{(3)}$ is competent and trustworthy and intends to act in good faith in the capacity involved by the license applied for;
  - $\frac{3}{4}$  (4) has a good business reputation and has had experience, training or education so as to be qualified in the business for which the license is applied for; and
  - (4) (5) if a legal entity, provides a certificate of good standing from the state of its domicile; and
  - (5) if a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker, has provided an anti-fraud plan that meets the requirements of paragraph (g) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5012, and amendments thereto.
  - (k) The commissioner may require an applicant to provide proof of financial responsibility in format prescribed by the commissioner through either of the following means:
  - (1) A surety bond executed and issued by an insurer authorized to issue surety bonds in this state. Such bond shall be in favor of this state and shall authorize recovery by the commissioner on behalf of any person in this state who sustains damages as a result of an erroneous act, failure to act, conviction of fraud or conviction of unfair practices by a licensee.
  - (2) A deposit of cash, certificates of deposit or securities in any combination.
  - (1) If an applicant is licensed as a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker in another state, the commissioner may accept as valid any similar proof of financial responsibility the applicant filed in such state.
- 42  $\frac{(i)}{m}$  The commissioner shall not issue a license to a nonresident applicant, unless a written designation of an agent for service of process

is filed and maintained with the commissioner or the applicant has filed with the commissioner, the applicant's written irrevocable consent that any action against the applicant may be commenced against the applicant by service of process on the commissioner.

- $\frac{(j)}{n}$  A viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall provide to the commissioner new or revised information about officers, 10% or more stockholders, partners, directors, members or designated employees within 30 days of the change.
- (o) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any individual licensed as a viatical settlement broker shall complete on a biennial basis at least 15 hours of training related to viatical settlements and viatical settlement transactions, as required by the commissioner.
- (2) Any life insurance producer who is operating as a viatical settlement broker pursuant to subsection (b) shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph (1).
- (3) Any person failing to meet the requirements of this subsection shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the commissioner.
- Sec. 7. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5006 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5006. (a) (1) For any policy settled within five years of such policy's date of issuance, each licensee shall file with the commissioner on or before March 1 of each year an annual statement containing such information as the commissioner may prescribe by rule and regulation.
- (2) In addition to any other requirements, the annual statement shall specify the total number, aggregate face amount and life settlement proceeds of policies settled during the immediately preceding calendar year, together with a break down of the information by policy issue year. The annual statement shall also include the names of the insurance companies whose policies have been settled and the viatical settlement brokers that have settled such policies. Such information shall be limited to only those transactions where the viator is a resident of this state. Individual transaction data regarding the business of viatical settlements or data that could compromise the privacy of personal, financial and health information of the viator or insured shall be filed with the commissioner on a confidential basis.
- (b) Except as otherwise allowed or required by law, a viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement broker, insurance company, insurance producer, information bureau, rating agency or company, or any other person with actual knowledge of an insured's identity, shall not disclose that identity as an insured, or the insured's financial or medical information to any other person unless the disclosure is:
- (1) Necessary to effect a viatical settlement between the viator and a viatical settlement provider and the viator and insured have provided prior written consent to the disclosure;

- (2) provided in response to an investigation or examination by the commissioner or any other governmental officer or agency or pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (c) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5012, and amendments thereto;
- (3) a term of or condition to the transfer of a policy by one viatical settlement provider to another viatical settlement provider;
- (4) necessary to permit a financing entity, related provider trust or special purpose entity to finance the purchase of policies by a viatical settlement provider and the viator and insured have provided prior written consent to the disclosure;
- (5) necessary to allow the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker or their authorized representatives to make contacts for the purpose of determining health status; or
  - (6) required to purchase stop loss coverage.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5008 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5008. (a) With each application for a viatical settlement, a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall provide the viator with at least the following disclosures no later than the time the application for the viatical settlement contract is signed by all parties. The disclosures shall be provided in a separate document that is signed by the viator and the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker, and shall provide the following information:
- (1) There are possible alternatives to viatical settlement contracts including any accelerated death benefits or policy loans offered under the viator's life insurance policy.
- (2) That a viatical settlement broker represents exclusively the viator and not the insurer or the viatical settlement provider. Furthermore the viatical settlement broker owes a fiduciary duty to the viator including the duty to act according to the viator's instructions and in the best interest of the viator.
- $\frac{(2)}{(2)}$  (3) Some or all of the proceeds of the viatical settlement may be taxable under federal income tax and state franchise and income taxes, and assistance should be sought from a professional tax advisor.
- (3) (4) Proceeds of the viatical settlement could be subject to the claims of creditors.
- (4) (5) Receipt of the proceeds of a viatical settlement may adversely affect the viator's eligibility for medicaid or other government benefits or entitlements, and advice should be obtained from the appropriate government agencies.
- $\frac{(5)}{(6)}$  The viator has the right to rescind a viatical settlement contract for 15 on or before the earlier of 60 calendar days after the receipt of date upon which the viatical settlement contract is executed by all parties or 30 calendar days after the viatical settlement proceeds by have been paid

the viator, as provided in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5009 section 2, and amendments thereto. If exercised by the viator, recission shall be effective only if both notice of the recission is given and the viator repays all proceeds and any premiums, loans and loan interest paid on account of the viatical settlement within the recission period. If the insured dies during the rescission period, the settlement contract shall be deemed to have been rescinded, subject to repayment by the viator or the viator's estate of all viatical settlement proceeds and any premiums, loans and loan interest to the viatical settlement provider or purchaser within 60 days of the death of the insured.

- (6) (7) Funds will be sent to the viator within three business days after the viatical settlement provider has received the insurer or group administrator's acknowledgment that ownership of the policy or interest in the certificate has been transferred and the beneficiary has been designated.
- (7) (8) Entering into a viatical settlement contract may cause other rights or benefits, including conversion rights and waiver of premium benefits that may exist under the policy or certificate, to be forfeited by the viator. Assistance should be sought from a financial adviser.
- (8) (9) Disclosure to a viator shall include distribution of a brochure describing the process of viatical settlements. The form for the brochure shall be developed by the commissioner.
- $\stackrel{\mbox{\sc (4)}}{\sc (10)}$  The disclosure document shall contain the following language: "All medical, financial or personal information solicited or obtained by a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker about an insured, including the insured's identity or the identity of family members, a spouse or a significant other may be disclosed as necessary to effect the viatical settlement between the viator and the viatical settlement provider. If you are asked to provide this information, you will be asked to consent to the disclosure. The information may be provided to someone who buys the policy or provides funds for the purchase. You may be asked to renew your permission to share information every two years."

(10) (11) The insured may be contacted by either the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker or such viatical settlement provider's or viatical settlement broker's authorized representative for the purpose of determining the insured's health status and to confirm the insured's residential or business street address and telephone number or as otherwise provided in this act. This contact is shall be limited to once every three months if the insured has a life expectancy of more than one year, and no more than once per month if the insured has a life expectancy of one year or less. All such contacts shall be made only by a viatical settlement provider licensed in the state in which the viator resided at the time of the viatical settlement or by an authorized representative of a duly

 licensed viatical settlement provider.

- (b) A viatical settlement provider shall provide the viator with at least the following disclosures no later than the date the viatical settlement contract is signed by all parties. The disclosures shall be conspicuously displayed in the viatical settlement contract or in a separate document signed by the viator and the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker, and contain the following information:
- (1) The affiliation, if any, between the viatical settlement provider and the issuer of the insurance policy to be viaticated.
- (2) The name, address and telephone number of the viatical settlement provider.
- (3) A viatical settlement broker shall disclose to a prospective viator the amount and method of calculating the broker's compensation. The term "compensation" includes anything of value paid or given to a viatical settlement broker for the placement of a policy. provide the viator with at least the following disclosures no later than the date the viatical settlement contract is signed by all parties. The disclosures shall be conspicuously displayed in the viatical settlement contract or in a separate document signed by the viator and provide the following information:
- (A) The name, business address and telephone number of the viatical settlement broker;
- (B) a full, complete and accurate description of all offers, counteroffers, acceptances and rejections relating to the proposed viatical settlement contract;
- (C) a written disclosure of any affiliations or contractual arrangements between the viatical settlement broker and any person making an offer in connection with the proposed viatical settlement contracts;
- (D) the amount and method of calculating the broker's compensation, which term "compensation" includes anything of value paid or given to a viatical settlement broker for the placement of a policy; and
- (E) where any portion of the viatical settlement broker's compensation, as defined in paragraph (D), is taken from a proposed viatical settlement offer, the broker shall disclose the total amount of the viatical settlement offer comprised by the viatical settlement broker's compensation.
- (4) If an insurance policy to be viaticated has been issued as a joint policy or involves family riders or any coverage of a life other than the insured under the policy to be viaticated, the viator shall be informed of the possible loss of coverage on the other lives under the policy and shall be advised to consult with such viator's insurance producer or the insurer issuing the policy for advice on the proposed viatical settlement.
- 42 (5) State the dollar amount of the current death benefit payable to 43 the viatical settlement provider under the policy or certificate. If known,

the viatical settlement provider shall also disclose the availability of any additional guaranteed insurance benefits, the dollar amount of any accidental death and dismemberment benefits under the policy or certificate and the viatical settlement provider's interest in those benefits extent to which the viator's interest in those benefits will be transferred as a result of the viatical settlement contract.

- (6) State the name, business address and telephone number of the independent third party escrow agent, and the fact that the viator or owner may inspect or receive copies of the relevant escrow or trust agreements or documents.
- (7) If the viatical settlement provider transfers ownership or changes the beneficiary of the insurance policy, the provider shall communicate in writing the change in ownership or beneficiary to the insured within 20 days after such change.
- (8) Prior to the initiation of a plan, transaction or series of transactions, a viatical settlement broker or viatical settlement provider shall fully disclose to an insurer a plan, transaction or series of transactions, to which the viatical settlement broker or viatical settlement provider is a party, to originate, renew or continue to finance a life insurance policy with the insurer for the purpose of engaging in the business of viatical settlements at any time prior to, or during the first five years after, issuance of the policy.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5010 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5010. It shall be a violation of this act for any person to enter into a viatical settlement contract at any time prior to the application or issuance of a policy which is the subject of a viatical settlement contract within a two-year five-year period commencing with the date of issuance of the insurance policy or certificate unless the viator certifies to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of the following conditions have been met within the two-year five-year period:
- (a) The policy was issued upon the viator's exercise of conversion rights arising out of a group or individual policy, provided the total of the time covered under the conversion policy plus the time covered under the prior policy is at least  $\underline{24}$  60 months. The time covered under a group policy shall be calculated without regard to any change in insurance carriers, provided the coverage has been continuous and under the same group sponsorship;
- (b) the viator is a charitable organization exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. §501 (e)(3);
  - (e) the viator is not a natural person;
- 41 (d)—(1) The viator submits independent evidence to the viatical set-42 tlement provider that one or more of the following conditions have been 43 met within the two-year five-year period:

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- (A) The viator or insured is terminally or chronically ill;
- the viator's spouse dies;
- (C) the viator divorces such viator's spouse;
- the viator retires from full-time employment;
- the viator becomes physically or mentally disabled and a physician 6 determines that the disability prevents the viator from maintaining fulltime employment; or
  - (F) the viator was the insured's employer at the time the policy or certificate was issued and the employment relationship terminated; a final order, judgment or decree is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of a creditor of the viator, adjudicating the viator bankrupt or insolvent, or approving a petition seeking reorganization of the viator or appointing a receiver, trustee or liquidator to all or a substantial part of the viator's assets; or
  - (G) the sole beneficiary of the policy is a family member of the viator and and the beneficiary dies.
  - (H) the viator experiences a significant decrease in income that is unexpected and that impairs the viator's reasonable ability to pay the policy premium; or
  - (I) the viator or insured disposes of such viator's or insured's ownership interests in a closely held corporation.
  - (2) Copies of the independent evidence described in paragraph (1) of this subsection (b) and documents required by subsection (a) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5009 section 2, and amendments thereto, shall be submitted to the insurer when the viatical settlement provider submits a request to the insurer for verification of coverage. The copies shall be accompanied by a letter of attestation from the viatical settlement provider that the copies are true and correct copies of the documents received by the viatical settlement provider.
  - (c) The viator enters into a viatical settlement contract more than two years after the date of issuance of a policy and, with respect to the policy, at all times prior to the date that is two years after policy issuance, the following conditions are met:
  - (1) Policy premiums have been funded exclusively with unencumbered assets, including an interest in the life insurance policy being financed only to the extent of its net cash surrender value, provided by, or fully recourse liability incurred by, the insured or a person described in subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2) of subsection (p) of K.S.A. 40-5002 and amendments thereto;
  - (2) there is no agreement or understanding with any other person to guarantee any such liability or to purchase, or stand ready to purchase, the policy, including through an assumption or forgiveness of the loan; and

- (3) neither the insured nor the policy has been evaluated for settlement in connection with the issuance of the policy.
- (e)(d) If the viatical settlement provider submits to the insurer a copy of the owner or insured's certification described in subsection (d)(b) when provider submits a request to the insurer to effect the transfer of the policy or certificate to the viatical settlement provider, the copy shall be deemed to conclusively establish that the viatical settlement contract satisfies the requirements of this section and the insurer shall timely respond to the request.
- (e) As a condition of responding to a request for verification of coverage or effecting the transfer of a policy pursuant to a viatical settlement contract, no insurer may, require that the viator, insured, viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker sign any form, disclosure, consent or waiver form that has not been expressly approved by the commissioner for use in connection with viatical settlement contracts in this state.
- (f) Upon receipt of a properly completed request for change of ownership or beneficiary of a policy, the insurer shall respond in writing within 30 calendar days with written acknowledgment confirming that the change has been effected or specifying the reasons why the requested change cannot be processed. The insurer shall not unreasonably delay effecting change of ownership or beneficiary and shall not otherwise seek to interfere with any viatical settlement contract lawfully entered into in this state.
- Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5001, 40-5002, 40-5003, 40-5006, 40-5007, 40-5008, 40-5009 and 40-5010 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.