

## 2023 Kansas Statutes

**40-5012a. Same; violations; required notice provisions; notification of commissioner; availability of records to commissioner; sharing of records; conditions.** (a) No person shall:

- (1) Commit a fraudulent viatical settlement act.
- (2) Knowingly or intentionally interfere with the enforcement of any provision of this act or any investigation of suspected or actual violations of this act.
- (3) Knowingly or intentionally permit any person, employed by a person in the business of viatical settlements, convicted of a felony involving dishonesty or breach of trust to participate in the business of viatical settlements. No person in the business of viatical settlements shall knowingly or intentionally permit any person convicted of a felony involving dishonesty or breach of trust to participate in the business of viatical settlements.
- (4) Issue, solicit, market or otherwise promote the purchase of an insurance policy for the sole purpose of or with the primary emphasis on settling the policy.
- (5) Employ any device, scheme or artifice in violation of K.S.A. 40-450, and amendments thereto, in the solicitation, application or issuance of a life insurance policy.
- (6) Receive, when providing premium financing, any proceeds, fees or other consideration from the policy or owner of the policy that are in addition to the amounts required to pay the principal, interest and costs or expenses incurred by the lender or borrower related to policy premiums paid under the premium financing agreement, except for the event of a default unless either the default on such loan or the transfer of the policy in connection with such default occurs pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any other person for the purpose of evading regulation under this act.

(b) (1) Viatical settlements, contracts and applications for viatical settlements, regardless of the form of transmission, shall contain the following statement or a substantially similar statement:

"Any person who knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance or viatical settlement contract is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison."

(2) The lack of a statement as required in paragraph (1) shall not constitute a defense in any prosecution for a fraudulent viatical settlement act.

(c) (1) Any person engaged in the business of viatical settlements having knowledge or a reasonable belief that a fraudulent viatical settlement act is being, will be or has been committed shall provide to the commissioner the information required by, and in a manner prescribed by, the commissioner.

(2) Any other person having knowledge or a reasonable belief that a fraudulent viatical settlement act is being, will be or has been committed may provide to the commissioner the information required by, and in a manner prescribed by, the commissioner.

(d) (1) No civil liability shall be imposed on and no cause of action shall arise from a person's furnishing information concerning suspected, anticipated or completed fraudulent viatical settlement acts or suspected or completed fraudulent insurance acts, if the information is provided to or received from:

- (A) The commissioner or the commissioner's employees, agents or representatives;
- (B) federal, state or local law enforcement or regulatory officials or their employees, agents or representatives;
- (C) any person involved in the prevention and detection of fraudulent viatical settlement acts or that person's agents, employees or representatives;
- (D) the NAIC, national association of securities dealers, the North American securities administrators association, or their employees, agents or representatives, or other regulatory body overseeing life insurance, viatical settlements, securities or investment fraud; or
- (E) the life insurer that issued the life insurance policy covering the life of the insured.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to statements made with actual malice. In an action brought against a person for filing a report or furnishing other information

concerning a fraudulent viatical settlement act or a fraudulent insurance act, the party bringing the action shall plead specifically any allegation that paragraph (1) does not apply because the person filing the report or furnishing the information did so with actual malice.

(3) A person identified in paragraph (1) 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.

(4) This section does not abrogate or modify common law or statutory privileges or immunities enjoyed by a person described in paragraph (1).

(e) (1) The documents and evidence provided pursuant to subsection (d) or obtained by the commissioner in an investigation of suspected or actual fraudulent viatical settlement acts shall be privileged and confidential and shall not be a public record and shall not be subject to discovery or subpoena in a civil or criminal action.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not prohibit release by the commissioner of documents and evidence obtained in an investigation of suspected or actual fraudulent viatical settlement acts:

(A) In administrative or judicial proceedings to enforce laws administered by the commissioner;

(B) to federal, state or local law enforcement or regulatory agencies, to an organization established for the purpose of detecting and preventing fraudulent viatical settlement acts or to the NAIC;

(C) at the discretion of the commissioner or pursuant to a court order, to a person in the business of viatical settlements that is aggrieved by a fraudulent viatical settlement act; or

(D) at the discretion of the commissioner or pursuant to a court order, to a person that is aggrieved by a fraudulent viatical settlement act.

(3) Release of documents and evidence under paragraphs (2)(A) and (B) of this subsection does not abrogate or modify the privilege granted in paragraph (1).

(f) This act shall not:

(1) Preempt the authority or relieve the duty of other law enforcement or regulatory agencies to investigate, examine and prosecute suspected violations of law;

(2) preempt, supersede or limit any provision of any state securities law or any rule, order or notice issued thereunder;

(3) prevent or prohibit a person from disclosing voluntarily information concerning viatical settlement fraud to a law enforcement or regulatory agency other than the insurance department; or

(4) limit the powers granted elsewhere by the laws of this state to the commissioner or an insurance fraud unit to investigate and examine possible violations of law and to take appropriate action against wrongdoers.

(g) Viatical settlement providers and viatical settlement brokers shall have in place antifraud initiatives reasonably calculated to detect, prosecute and prevent fraudulent viatical settlement acts. At the discretion of the commissioner, the commissioner may order, or a licensee may request and the commissioner may grant, such modifications of the following required initiatives as necessary to ensure an effective antifraud program. The modifications may be more or less restrictive than the required initiatives so long as the modifications reasonably may be expected to accomplish the purpose of this section. Antifraud initiatives shall include:

(1) Fraud investigators, who may be viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement broker employees or independent contractors; and

(2) an antifraud plan that shall be submitted to the commissioner. The antifraud plan shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) A description of the procedures for detecting and investigating possible fraudulent viatical settlement acts and procedures for resolving material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications;

(B) a description of the procedures for reporting possible fraudulent viatical settlement acts to the commissioner;

(C) a description of the plan for antifraud education and training of underwriters and

other personnel; and

(D) a description or chart outlining the organizational arrangement of the antifraud personnel who are responsible for the investigation and reporting of possible fraudulent viatical settlement acts and investigating unresolved material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications; and

(3) antifraud plans submitted to the commissioner shall be privileged and confidential and shall not be a public record and shall not be subject to discovery or subpoena in a civil or criminal action.

**History:** L. 2008, ch. 96, § 3; L. 2009, ch. 21, § 1; L. 2018, ch. 87, § 6; July 1.