

Senate Bill No. 332–Senator Scheible

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to structured settlements; requiring structured settlement purchase companies to register with the Consumer Affairs Division of the Department of Business and Industry; prohibiting certain activities by structured settlement purchase companies and their employees and representatives; setting forth procedures and requirements concerning the transfer of structured settlement payment rights; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel’s Digest:**

Structured settlements are arrangements in which periodic payments are made to a person who, because of a settlement or a judgment of a court, is entitled to receive payments for damages from a tort claim or workers’ compensation claim. Such a person, known as a payee, may transfer the right to receive some or all of those periodic payments to another person, known as a structured settlement purchase company, in exchange for consideration such as a lump-sum payment. Existing law requires such transfers to be approved by a court and sets forth certain requirements relating to such transfers. (NRS 42.030) This bill replaces the existing requirements concerning such transfers with new requirements.

**Sections 4-28** of this bill define necessary terms for the regulation of structured settlement purchase companies and their activities, including, without limitation, “payee,” “structured settlement purchase company” and “transfer.”

**Section 29** of this bill: (1) requires structured settlement purchase companies to register with the Consumer Affairs Division of the Department of Business and Industry; and (2) sets forth requirements concerning registration, such as obtaining a surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond in the amount of \$50,000. **Sections 30 and 31** of this bill set forth further requirements concerning registration, **section 33** of this bill sets forth further requirements concerning surety bonds obtained for registration and **section 34** of this bill provides that certain persons are not required to register.

**Section 35** of this bill: (1) prohibits structured settlement purchase companies and their employees and representatives from engaging in various specified actions; and (2) provides a private right of action to payees and other structured settlement purchase companies to pursue and obtain damages and other remedies from a person who engages in prohibited activities. **Section 32** of this bill requires a structured settlement purchase company to notify the Division and, if applicable, the surety which issued the applicable surety bond, if a judgment is obtained against the structured settlement purchase company.

**Section 37** of this bill requires a structured settlement purchase company to provide to a payee an extensive disclosure statement before a transfer may occur.

**Sections 36, 38 and 40** of this bill set forth requirements concerning: (1) the filings a structured settlement purchase company must make with a court before a transfer may occur; (2) the findings a court must make before a transfer may occur; and (3) procedures to be followed in obtaining court approval of a transfer, including, without limitation, notice requirements.

**Section 39** of this bill describes the rights of various interested parties after the transfer of structured settlement payment rights, **section 41** of this bill sets forth various protections for payees and **sections 41 and 43** of this bill provide that the



provisions of this bill apply only to transfer agreements entered into on or after October 1, 2021.

**Section 44** of this bill repeals the existing statute which is being replaced by the provisions of this bill, and **section 42** of this bill makes a conforming change to delete a reference to the repealed statute and add a new reference to the appropriate section in this bill.

EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN  
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** Chapter 42 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.

**Sec. 2.** *Sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act, may be known and cited as the Structured Settlement Protection Act.*

**Sec. 3.** *As used in sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 4 to 28, inclusive, of this act have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.*

**Sec. 4.** *“Annuity issuer” means an insurer that has issued a contract to fund periodic payments under a structured settlement.*

**Sec. 5.** *“Assignee” means a person acquiring or proposing to acquire structured settlement payments from a structured settlement purchase company or transferee after, or concurrently with, the transfer of the structured settlement payment rights by the payee to the structured settlement purchase company or transferee.*

**Sec. 6.** *“Dependents” include a payee’s spouse and minor children and all other persons for whom the payee is legally obligated to provide support, including, without limitation, alimony.*

**Sec. 7.** *“Discounted present value” means the present value of future payments determined by discounting such payments to the present using the most recently published Applicable Federal Rate for determining the present value of an annuity, as issued by the Internal Revenue Service.*

**Sec. 7.5.** *“Division” means the Consumer Affairs Division of the Department of Business and Industry.*

**Sec. 8.** *“Gross advance amount” means the sum payable to the payee or for the payee’s account as consideration for a transfer of structured settlement payment rights, before any*



*reductions for transfer expenses or other deductions to be made from such consideration.*

**Sec. 9.** *“Independent professional advice” means advice of an attorney, certified public accountant, actuary or other licensed professional adviser.*

**Sec. 10.** *“Interested party” means, with respect to any structured settlement, the payee, any beneficiary irrevocably designated under the annuity contract to receive payments following the payee’s death, the annuity issuer, the structured settlement obligor and any other party to the structured settlement that has continuing rights or obligations to receive or make payments under the structured settlement.*

**Sec. 11.** *“Net advance amount” means the gross advance amount, less the aggregate amount of the actual and estimated transfer expenses required to be disclosed under section 37 of this act.*

**Sec. 12.** *“Payee” means a natural person who:*

*1. Is receiving tax-free payments under a structured settlement which resolved a settled claim; and*

*2. Proposes to make a transfer of the structured settlement payment rights.*

**Sec. 13.** *“Periodic payments” includes both recurring payments and scheduled future lump-sum payments.*

**Sec. 14.** *“Qualified assignment agreement” means an agreement providing for a qualified assignment within the meaning of section 130 of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 130.*

**Sec. 15.** *“Renewal date” means the date on which a registered structured settlement purchase company is required to renew its registration pursuant to section 29 of this act, which date is 1 year after the initial registration or any subsequent renewal.*

**Sec. 16.** *“Settled claim” means the tort claim resolved by a structured settlement.*

**Sec. 17.** *“Structured settlement” means an arrangement for periodic payment of damages for personal injuries or sickness established by settlement or judgment in resolution of a tort claim.*

**Sec. 18.** *“Structured settlement agreement” means the agreement, judgment, stipulation or release embodying the terms of a structured settlement.*

**Sec. 19.** *“Structured settlement obligor” means, with respect to any structured settlement, the party that has the continuing obligation to make periodic payments to the payee under a*



*structured settlement agreement or qualified assignment agreement.*

**Sec. 20.** *“Structured settlement payment rights” means rights to receive periodic payments under a structured settlement, whether from the structured settlement obligor or the annuity issuer, where the payee is domiciled in this State or the structured settlement agreement was approved by a court in this State.*

**Sec. 21.** *“Structured settlement purchase company” means a person that acts as a transferee in this State and who is registered with the Division pursuant to section 29 of this act.*

**Sec. 22.** *“Structured settlement transfer proceeding” means a court proceeding filed by a structured settlement purchase company seeking court approval of a transfer in accordance with section 38 of this act.*

**Sec. 23.** *“Terms of the structured settlement,” with respect to any structured settlement, includes, without limitation, the terms of the structured settlement agreement, the annuity contract, any qualified assignment agreement and any order or other approval of any court.*

**Sec. 24.** *“Transfer” means any sale, assignment, pledge, hypothecation or other alienation or encumbrance of structured settlement payment rights made by a payee for consideration. The term does not include the creation or perfection of a security interest in structured settlement payment rights under a blanket security agreement entered into with an insured depository institution, in the absence of any action to redirect the structured settlement payments to the insured depository institution, or an agent or successor in interest thereof, or otherwise to enforce a blanket security interest against the structured settlement payment rights.*

**Sec. 25.** *“Transfer agreement” means the agreement providing for a transfer of structured settlement payment rights.*

**Sec. 26.** *“Transfer expense” means all expenses of a transfer that are required under the transfer agreement to be paid by the payee or deducted from the gross advance amount, including, without limitation, court filing fees, attorney’s fees, escrow fees, lien recordation fees, judgment and lien search fees, finders’ fees, commissions and other payments to a broker or other intermediary. The term does not include preexisting obligations of the payee payable for the payee’s account from the proceeds of the transfer.*

**Sec. 27.** *“Transfer order” means an order approving a transfer in accordance with section 38 of this act.*



**Sec. 28.** *“Transferee” means a party acquiring or proposing to acquire structured settlement payment rights through a transfer.*

**Sec. 29.** *1. A person shall not act as a transferee, attempt to acquire structured settlement payment rights through a transfer from a payee who resides in this State or file a structured settlement transfer proceeding in this State unless the person is registered with the Division to do business in this State as a structured settlement purchase company.*

*2. A person may apply pursuant to this section with the Division for a registration to do business in this State as a structured settlement purchase company. An application for an initial or renewed registration must be submitted on a form prescribed by the Division. An initial or renewed registration expires 1 year after it is issued and may be renewed by the registrant on or before the renewal date for additional 1-year periods.*

*3. The application must contain a sworn certification by an owner, officer, director or manager of the applicant, if the applicant is not a natural person, or by the applicant if the applicant is a natural person, certifying that:*

*(a) The applicant has secured a surety bond, has been issued a letter of credit or has posted a cash bond in the amount of \$50,000 which relates to its business as a structured settlement purchase company in this State;*

*(b) The surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond:*

*(1) Is intended to protect payees who do business with the applicant when the applicant is acting as a structured settlement purchase company; and*

*(2) Complies with all applicable provisions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act; and*

*(c) The applicant will comply with all of the provisions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act when acting as a structured settlement purchase company and filing structured settlement transfer proceedings in this State.*

*4. The applicant must submit to the Division with each initial and renewal application a copy of the surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond obtained by the applicant for the purposes of subsection 3.*

*5. A surety bond obtained for the purposes of subsection 3 must be payable to the State of Nevada.*

*6. A surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond obtained for the purposes of subsection 3 must be effective concurrently with the*



*registration of the applicant and must remain in effect for not less than 3 years after the expiration or termination of the registration. The surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond must be renewed each year as needed to keep it continuously in effect when the registration of the applicant is renewed unless the applicant obtains alternative security described in paragraph (a) of subsection 3 which complies with all applicable provisions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.*

*7. A surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond obtained for the purposes of subsection 3 must:*

*(a) Ensure that the structured settlement purchase company:*

*(1) Complies with the provisions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act which relate to a payee; and*

*(2) Performs its obligations to a payee pursuant sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act; and*

*(b) Provide a source for recovery for a payee if the payee obtains a judgment against the structured settlement purchase company for a violation of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.*

**Sec. 30.** *1. In addition to any other requirements set forth in sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act, a natural person who applies for the issuance or renewal of a registration as a structured settlement purchase company shall:*

*(a) Include the social security number of the applicant in the application submitted to the Division.*

*(b) Submit to the Division the statement prescribed by the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services of the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to NRS 425.520. The statement must be completed and signed by the applicant.*

*2. The Division shall include the statement required pursuant to subsection 1 in:*

*(a) The application or any other forms that must be submitted for the issuance or renewal of the registration; or*

*(b) A separate form prescribed by the Division.*

*3. A registration may not be issued or renewed by the Division if the applicant:*

*(a) Fails to submit the statement required pursuant to subsection 1; or*

*(b) Indicates on the statement submitted pursuant to subsection 1 that the applicant is subject to a court order for the support of a child and is not in compliance with the order or a plan approved by the district attorney or other public agency enforcing the order for the repayment of the amount owed pursuant to the order.*



4. *If an applicant indicates on the statement submitted pursuant to subsection 1 that the applicant is subject to a court order for the support of a child and is not in compliance with the order or a plan approved by the district attorney or other public agency enforcing the order for the repayment of the amount owed pursuant to the order, the Division shall advise the applicant to contact the district attorney or other public agency enforcing the order to determine the actions that the applicant may take to satisfy the arrearage.*

**Sec. 31.** *1. If the Division receives a copy of a court order issued pursuant to NRS 425.540 that provides for the suspension of all professional, occupational and recreational licenses, certificates and permits issued to a person who is registered as a structured settlement purchase company, the Division shall deem the registration issued to that person to be suspended at the end of the 30th day after the date on which the court order was issued unless the Division receives a letter issued to the holder of the registration by the district attorney or other public agency pursuant to NRS 425.550 stating that the holder of the registration has complied with the subpoena or warrant or has satisfied the arrearage pursuant to NRS 425.560.*

*2. The Division shall reinstate a registration that has been suspended by a district court pursuant to NRS 425.540 if the Division receives a letter issued to the holder of the registration by the district attorney or other public agency pursuant to NRS 425.550 stating that the person whose registration was suspended has complied with the subpoena or warrant or has satisfied the arrearage pursuant to NRS 425.560.*

**Sec. 32.** *Not later than 10 days after a judgment is obtained against a structured settlement purchase company by a payee, the structured settlement purchase company shall file a notice with the Division and, if applicable, the surety which issued the surety bond used by the structured settlement purchase company to satisfy the requirements of section 29 of this act. The notice must contain:*

- 1. A copy of the judgment;*
- 2. The name and address of the judgment creditor; and*
- 3. The status of the matter, including, without limitation, whether the judgment will be appealed or has been paid or satisfied.*

**Sec. 33.** *1. The liability of the surety which issued a surety bond used by a structured settlement purchase company to satisfy*



*the requirements of section 29 of this act must not be affected by any:*

*(a) Breach of contract, breach of warranty, failure to pay a premium or other act or omission of the structured settlement purchase company; or*

*(b) Insolvency or bankruptcy of the structured settlement purchase company.*

*2. A surety which issued a surety bond used by a structured settlement purchase company to satisfy the requirements of section 29 of this act and the structured settlement purchase company which obtained the surety bond shall not cancel or modify the surety bond during the term for which it is issued unless the surety or the structured settlement purchase company provides written notice to the Division at least 20 days before the effective date of the cancellation or modification.*

*3. If a surety bond used by a structured settlement purchase company to satisfy the requirements of section 29 of this act is modified so as to make the surety bond not comply with any provision of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act, or the surety bond is cancelled, the registration of the structured settlement purchase company automatically expires on the effective date of the modification or cancellation unless a new surety bond, letter of credit or cash bond which complies with sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act is filed with the Division on or before the effective date of the modification or cancellation.*

*4. A modification or cancellation of a surety bond used by a structured settlement purchase company to satisfy the requirements of section 29 of this act does not affect any liability of the bonded surety company incurred before the modification or cancellation of the surety bond.*

**Sec. 34.** *1. An assignee is not required to register as a structured settlement purchase company to acquire structured settlement payment rights or to take a security interest in structured settlement payment rights that were transferred by the payee to a structured settlement purchase company.*

*2. An employee of a structured settlement purchase company, if acting on behalf of the structured settlement purchase company in connection with a transfer, is not required to be registered.*

**Sec. 35.** *1. A transferee, a structured settlement purchase company and an employee or other representative of a transferee or structured settlement purchase company shall not engage in any of the following actions:*





*(a) Pursue or complete a transfer with a payee without complying with all applicable provisions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.*

*(b) Refuse or fail to fund a transfer after court approval of the transfer.*

*(c) Acquire structured settlement payment rights from a payee without complying with all applicable provisions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act, including, without limitation, obtaining court approval of the transfer in accordance with sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.*

*(d) Intentionally file a structured settlement transfer proceeding in any court other than the court specified in section 40 of this act, unless the transferee is required to file in a different court by applicable law.*

*(e) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, pay a commission or finder's fee to any person for facilitating or arranging a structured settlement transfer with a payee. The provisions of this paragraph do not prevent a structured settlement purchase company from paying:*

*(1) A commission or finder's fee to a person who is a structured settlement purchase company or is an employee of a structured settlement purchase company;*

*(2) To third parties any routine transfer expenses, including, without limitation, court filing fees, escrow fees, lien recordation fees, judgment and lien search fees, attorney's fees and other similar types of fees relating to a transfer; and*

*(3) A reasonable referral fee to an attorney, certified public accountant, actuary, licensed insurance agent or other licensed professional adviser in connection with a transfer.*

*(f) Intentionally advertise materially false or misleading information regarding the products or services of the transferee or structured settlement purchase company.*

*(g) Attempt to coerce, bribe or intimidate a payee seeking to transfer structured settlement payment rights.*

*(h) Attempt to defraud a payee or any party to a structured settlement transfer or any interested party in a structured settlement transfer proceeding by means of forgery or false identification.*

*(i) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, intervene in a pending structured settlement transfer proceeding if the transferee or structured settlement purchase company is not a party to the proceeding or an interested party relative to the proposed transfer which is the subject of the pending structured*



*settlement transfer proceeding. The provisions of this paragraph do not prevent a structured settlement purchase company from intervening in a pending structured settlement transfer proceeding if the payee has signed a transfer agreement with the structured settlement purchase company within 60 days before the filing of the pending structured settlement transfer proceeding and the structured settlement purchase company which filed the pending structured settlement transfer proceeding violated any provision of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act in connection with the proposed transfer that is the subject of the pending structured settlement transfer proceeding.*

*(j) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, knowingly contact a payee who has signed a transfer agreement and is pursuing a proposed transfer with another structured settlement purchase company for the purpose of inducing the payee into cancelling the proposed transfer or transfer agreement with the other structured settlement purchase company if a structured settlement transfer proceeding has been filed by the other structured settlement purchase company and is pending. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply if no hearing has been held in the pending structured settlement transfer proceeding within 90 days after the filing of the pending structured settlement transfer proceeding.*

*(k) Fail to dismiss a pending structured settlement transfer proceeding at the request of the payee. A dismissal of a structured settlement proceeding after a structured settlement purchase company has violated the provisions of this paragraph does not exempt the structured settlement purchase company from any liability under this paragraph.*

*2. A payee may pursue a private action as a result of a violation of subsection 1 and may recover all damages and pursue all rights and remedies to which the payee may be entitled pursuant to sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act or any other applicable law.*

*3. A structured settlement purchase company may pursue a private action to enforce paragraphs (d), (g), (i), (j) and (k) of subsection 1 and may recover all damages and pursue all remedies to which the structured settlement purchase company may be entitled pursuant to sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act or any other applicable law.*

*4. If a court determines that a structured settlement purchase company or transferee is in violation of subsection 1, the court may:*



*(a) Revoke the registration of the structured settlement purchase company;*

*(b) Suspend the registration of the structured settlement purchase company for a period to be determined at the discretion of the court; and*

*(c) Enjoin the structured settlement purchase company or transferee from filing new structured settlement transfer proceedings in this State or otherwise pursuing transfers in this State.*

**Sec. 36. 1.** *At the time an application is made under sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act for the approval of a transfer of structured settlement payment rights, the application of the transferee must include evidence that the transferee is registered to do business in this State as a structured settlement purchase company.*

**2.** *Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a transfer order signed by a district court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act constitutes a qualified order under 26 U.S.C. § 5891. If a transferee to which the transfer order applies is not registered as a structured settlement purchase company pursuant to sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act at the time the transfer order is signed, the transfer order does not constitute a qualified order under 26 U.S.C. § 5891.*

**Sec. 37.** *Not less than 3 days before the date on which a payee signs a transfer agreement, the transferee shall provide to the payee a separate disclosure statement, in bold type no smaller than 14-point font, setting forth the following:*

**1.** *The amounts and due dates of the structured settlement payments to be transferred.*

**2.** *The aggregate amount of such payments.*

**3.** *The discounted present value of the payments to be transferred, which must be identified as the “calculation of current value of the transferred structured settlement payments under federal standards for valuing annuities,” and the amount of the Applicable Federal Rate used in calculating such discounted present value.*

**4.** *The gross advance amount.*

**5.** *An itemized listing of all applicable transfer expenses, other than attorney’s fees and related disbursements, payable in connection with the transferee’s application for approval of the transfer, and the transferee’s best estimate of the amount of any such attorney’s fees and related disbursements.*



6. *The effective annual interest rate, which must be disclosed in a statement in the following form:*

*On the basis of the net amount that you will receive from us and the amounts and timing of the structured settlement payments that you are transferring to us, you will, in effect be paying interest to us at a rate of \_\_\_ percent per year.*

7. *The net advance amount.*

8. *The amount of any penalties or liquidated damages payable by the payee in the event of any breach of the transfer agreement by the payee.*

9. *That the payee has the right to cancel the transfer agreement, without penalty or further obligation, until the transfer is approved by the court.*

10. *That the payee has the right to seek and receive independent professional advice regarding the proposed transfer and should consider doing so before agreeing to transfer any structured settlement payment rights.*

11. *That the payee has the right to seek out and consider additional offers for transferring the structured settlement payment rights and should do so.*

**Sec. 38.** *A direct or indirect transfer of structured settlement payment rights is not effective, and a structured settlement obligor or annuity issuer is not required to make any payment directly or indirectly to any transferee or assignee of structured settlement payment rights, unless the transfer has been approved in advance in a final court order based on express findings by the court that all of the following apply:*

1. *The transfer is in the best interest of the payee, taking into account the welfare and support of the payee's dependents, if any;*

2. *The payee has been advised in writing by the transferee to seek independent professional advice regarding the transfer and has either received such advice or knowingly waived in writing the opportunity to seek and receive such advice; and*

3. *The transfer does not contravene any applicable statute or any applicable order of any court or other governmental authority.*

**Sec. 39.** *Following a transfer of structured settlement payment rights:*

1. *The structured settlement obligor and the annuity issuer may rely on the transfer order in redirecting periodic payments to an assignee or transferee in accordance with the transfer order and is, as to all parties except the transferee or an assignee*



*designated by the transferee, discharged and released from any and all liability for the redirected payments. The discharge and release is not affected by the failure of any party to the transfer to comply with sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act or with the transfer order.*

*2. The transferee is liable to the structured settlement obligor and the annuity issuer:*

*(a) If the transfer contravenes the terms of the structured settlement, for any taxes incurred by the structured settlement obligor or annuity issuer as a consequence of the transfer; and*

*(b) For any other liabilities or costs, including reasonable costs and attorney's fees, arising from:*

*(1) Compliance by the structured settlement obligor or annuity issuer with the transfer order; or*

*(2) The failure of any party to the transfer to comply with sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.*

*3. The structured settlement obligor and the annuity issuer are not required to divide any periodic payment between the payee and any transferee or assignee or between two or more transferees or assignees.*

*4. Any further transfer of structured settlement payment rights by the payee may be made only after compliance with all of the requirements of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.*

**Sec. 40.** *1. An application under sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act for approval of a transfer of structured settlement payment rights must be made by the transferee. The application must be brought in the district court of the county in which the payee is domiciled, except that if the payee is not domiciled in this State, the application must be brought in the court in this State that approved the structured settlement agreement.*

*2. A timely hearing must be held on an application for approval of a transfer of structured settlement payment rights. The payee must appear in person at the hearing, unless the court determines that good cause exists to excuse the payee from appearing in person.*

*3. Not less than 20 days before the scheduled hearing on any application for approval of a transfer of structured settlement payment rights pursuant to sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act, the transferee shall file with the court and serve on all interested parties a notice of the proposed transfer and the application for authorization. The notice and application must include all of the following:*

*(a) A copy of the transferee's application.*



- (b) *A copy of the transfer agreement.*
  - (c) *A copy of the disclosure statement required by section 37 of this act.*
  - (d) *The payee's name, age and county of domicile, and the age of each of the payee's dependents, if any.*
  - (e) *A summary of:*
    - (1) *All prior transfers by the payee to the transferee or an affiliate of the transferee, or through the transferee or an affiliate of the transferee to an assignee, within the 4 years immediately preceding the date of the transfer agreement;*
    - (2) *All proposed transfers by the payee to the transferee or an affiliate of the transferee, or through the transferee or an affiliate of the transferee, the applications for approval of which were denied within the 2 years immediately preceding the date of the transfer agreement;*
    - (3) *All prior transfers by the payee to any person or entity other than the transferee or an affiliate of the transferee or an assignee of the transferee or an affiliate of the transferee within the 3 years immediately preceding the date of the transfer agreement, to the extent that the transfers or proposed transfers have been disclosed to the transferee by the payee in writing or otherwise are actually known to the transferee; and*
    - (4) *All prior proposed transfers by the payee to any person or entity other than the transferee or an affiliate of the transferee or an assignee of a transferee or affiliate of the transferee, the applications for approval of which were denied within the 1 year immediately preceding the date of the current transfer agreement, to the extent that the transfers or proposed transfers have been disclosed to the transferee by the payee in writing or otherwise are actually known to the transferee.*
  - (f) *Notification that any interested party is entitled to support, oppose or otherwise respond to the transferee's application, either in person or by counsel, by submitting written comments to the court or by participating in the hearing.*
  - (g) *Notification of the time and place of the hearing and notification of the manner in which and the date by which written responses to the application must be filed to be considered by the court, which date must not be less than 5 days before the hearing.*
  - (h) *Evidence of the transferee's registration to do business in this State as a structured settlement purchase company.*
- Sec. 41. 1.** *The provisions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act may not be waived by a payee.*



2. Any transfer agreement entered into by a payee who is domiciled in this State must provide that disputes under the transfer agreement, including, without limitation, any claims that the payee has breached the agreement, must be determined in and under the laws of this State. A transfer agreement must not authorize the transferee or any other party to confess judgment or consent to entry of judgment against the payee.

3. A transfer of structured settlement payment rights must not extend to any payments that are life-contingent unless, before the date on which the payee signs the transfer agreement, the transferee has established and has agreed to maintain procedures reasonably satisfactory to the structured settlement obligor and the annuity issuer for periodically confirming the payee's survival and giving the structured settlement obligor and the annuity issuer prompt written notice in the event of the payee's death.

4. If the payee cancels a transfer agreement, or if the transfer agreement otherwise terminates, after an application for approval of a transfer of structured settlement payment rights has been filed and before it has been granted or denied, the transferee must promptly request the dismissal of the application.

5. A payee who proposes to make a transfer of structured settlement payment rights does not incur any penalty, forfeit any application fee or other payment or otherwise incur any liability to the proposed transferee or any assignee based on any failure of the transfer to satisfy the conditions of sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.

6. Nothing contained in sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act shall:

(a) Be construed to authorize any transfer of structured settlement payment rights in contravention of any applicable law or to imply that any transfer under a transfer agreement entered into before October 1, 2021, is valid or invalid.

(b) Affect the validity of any transfer of structured settlement payment rights, whether under a transfer agreement entered into before or after October 1, 2021, in which the structured settlement obligor and annuity issuer waived, or have not asserted their rights under, terms of the structured settlement prohibiting or restricting the sale, assignment or encumbrance of the structured settlement payment rights.

7. Compliance with the requirements set forth in sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act and fulfillment of the conditions set forth in sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act are solely the responsibility of the transferee in any transfer of structured





*settlement payment rights, and neither the structured settlement obligor nor the annuity issuer, if any, has any responsibility for, or any liability arising from, noncompliance with such requirements or failure to fulfill such conditions.*

*8. Sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act apply to any transfer of structured settlement payment rights under a transfer agreement entered into on or after October 1, 2021.*

**Sec. 42.** NRS 104.9406 is hereby amended to read as follows:

104.9406 1. Subject to subsections 2 to 8, inclusive, an account debtor on an account, chattel paper or a payment intangible may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor until, but not after, the account debtor receives a notification, authenticated by the assignor or the assignee, that the amount due or to become due has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. After receipt of the notification, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignee and may not discharge the obligation by paying the assignor.

2. Subject to subsection 8, notification is ineffective under subsection 1:

(a) If it does not reasonably identify the rights assigned;

(b) To the extent that an agreement between an account debtor and a seller of a payment intangible limits the account debtor's duty to pay a person other than the seller and the limitation is effective under law other than this article; or

(c) At the option of an account debtor, if the notification notifies the account debtor to make less than the full amount of any installment or other periodic payment to the assignee, even if:

(1) Only a portion of the account, chattel paper or payment intangible has been assigned to that assignee;

(2) A portion has been assigned to another assignee; or

(3) The account debtor knows that the assignment to that assignee is limited.

3. Subject to subsection 8, if requested by the account debtor, an assignee shall seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made. Unless the assignee complies, the account debtor may discharge its obligation by paying the assignor, even if the account debtor has received a notification under subsection 1.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and NRS 104.9407 and 104A.2303, and subject to subsection 8, a term in an agreement between an account debtor and an assignor or in a promissory note is ineffective to the extent that it:





(a) Prohibits, restricts or requires the consent of the account debtor or person obligated on the promissory note to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of a security interest in, the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note; or

(b) Provides that the assignment or transfer, or the creation, attachment, perfection or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination, or remedy under the account, chattel paper, payment intangible or promissory note.

5. Subsection 4 does not apply to the sale of a payment intangible or promissory note, other than a sale pursuant to a disposition under NRS 104.9610 or an acceptance of collateral under NRS 104.9620.

6. Subject to subsections 7 and 8, a rule of law, statute, or regulation, that prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of a government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or creation of a security interest in, an account or chattel paper is ineffective to the extent that the rule of law, statute or regulation:

(a) Prohibits, restricts, or requires the consent of the government, governmental body or official, or account debtor to the assignment or transfer of, or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of a security interest in, the account or chattel paper; or

(b) Provides that the assignment or transfer, or the creation, attachment, perfection, or enforcement of the security interest may give rise to a default, breach, right of recoupment, claim, defense, termination, right of termination, or remedy under the account or chattel paper.

7. Subject to subsection 8, an account debtor may not waive or vary its option under paragraph (c) of subsection 2.

8. This section is subject to law other than this article which establishes a different rule for an account debtor who is a natural person and who incurred the obligation primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

9. This section does not apply to an assignment of a health-care-insurance receivable or to a transfer of a right to receive payments pursuant to ~~NRS 42.030~~ *sections 2 to 41, inclusive, of this act.*

**Sec. 43.** 1. The provisions of this act do not apply to a transfer agreement entered into before October 1, 2021.

2. As used in this section, "transfer agreement" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 25 of this act.



**Sec. 44.** NRS 42.030 is hereby repealed.

**Sec. 45.** 1. This act becomes effective on October 1, 2021.

2. Sections 30 and 31 of this act expire by limitation on the date on which the provisions of 42 U.S.C. § 666, the federal law requiring each state to establish procedures under which the state has authority to withhold or suspend, or to restrict the use of professional, occupational and recreational licenses of persons who:

(a) Have failed to comply with a subpoena or warrant relating to a proceeding to determine the paternity of a child or to establish or enforce an obligation for the support of a child; or

(b) Are in arrears in the payment for the support of one or more children,

↪ are repealed by the Congress of the United States.

