

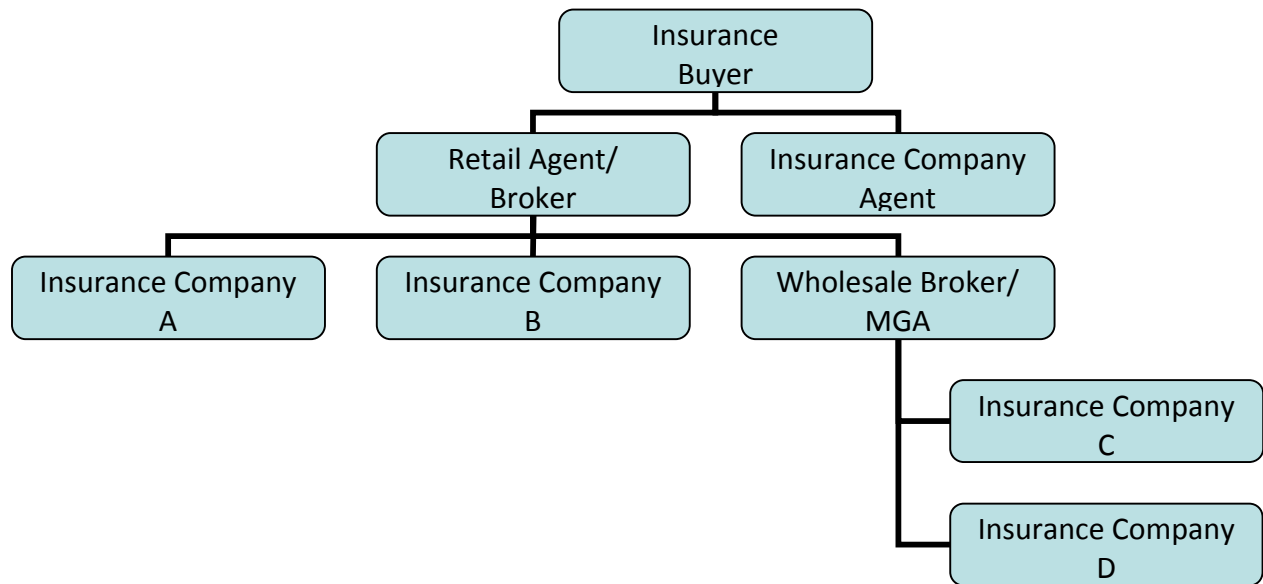
Property & Casualty Insurance Procurement & Litigation (Ten Things Every Lawyer Should Know)

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Over the course of my career of 35 years as a local agent, a regional, national and international retail broker, a wholesale broker, an insurance underwriter and a reinsurance executive, the last five of which have been as a risk management consultant and expert witness, I have found ten problematic and recurring themes that often lead to litigation. All attorneys dealing in insurance procurement litigation issues should be aware of these ten themes:

1. The difference between an insurance agent, an insurance broker, a wholesale broker and a Managing General Agent (MGA). An insurance agent is an authorized representative of an insurance company by contract and represents the insurance company to the buyer. An insurance broker is not an authorized representative of an insurance company; rather, the representative of the buyer to an insurance company. Both agents and brokers may be paid a commission by an insurance company but the nuanced relationship can become very important, particularly in a retail situation versus a wholesale situation. A wholesale broker is commonly considered an agent or brokers' broker. A wholesale broker has little or no direct dealing with the end-buyer of an insurance policy and deals entirely with the retail agent or broker, splitting commissions with the retailer. An MGA is also a wholesaler but is an authorized representative of the insurance company and acts beyond that of an agent,

providing the underwriting function of an insurance company that has subcontracted those functions of the insurance company to the MGA. An MGA can act as a retailer or a wholesaler but is generally considered a part of the wholesale marketing system.



The marketing distribution system for insurance can be confusing to those outside the business. There are basically three systems. The first is what is called the “American Agency System” – this is the local independent who is an authorized representative for a number of different insurance companies, but also includes the larger regional, national and international broker firms such as Marsh, AON, Willis (to name the top three); all of these act as retailers and deal directly with buyers of insurance. The second is the “Direct Writer System”, which has come to dominate the personal lines insurance industry in America, but also is a distribution system used by Liberty Mutual (the largest) in the commercial marketplace. Agents for Direct Writers are employees of the insurance company and cannot write coverage outside their own company’s products (generally speaking). The third is the wholesale market, which includes excess and surplus line carriers, wholesale brokers and MGAs.

Lesson: An in-depth understanding of the roles, relationships, responsibilities, and marketing distribution systems in-play is important in litigation dealing with insurance procurement issues.

2. Premium payment is the basis of which all other obligations follow. Paying premiums to an agent of an insurance company is the same as paying the insurance company. Is the person for whom your client is buying the insurance an agent or a broker? This information is usually not on the proposal. An insurance buyer needs to be sure the premium is paid to the insurance company or the company's authorized representative (i.e., Agent) and not to a broker, who is not an authorized representative of the insurance company. The cases of brokers taking premiums from their clients and not conveying the money to the insurance carrier is more common than one might expect.

Lesson: Insurance buyers know they have purchased insurance if they have paid for it – so the buyer needs to make sure the premiums are paid to the insurance company.

3. Understanding the coverage you purchased. Agents, brokers and underwriters are cautioned not to answer questions about coverages in writing by their superiors and their professional (Errors & Omissions) liability insurance companies. The fear is that the agent will somehow, inadvertently, change the meaning of the insurance policy and/or later be accused of practicing law without a license. There is nothing improper when a purveyor of insurance states their understanding of how a policy would be interpreted in a claims scenario; in fact, it is completely proper and demonstrates a greater degree of care. In addition, the customer will

(hopefully) learn that they have purchased what they thought they have purchased. Agents, brokers and underwriters sell thousands of contracts of insurance everyday. Are they really not supposed to know how they would be interpreted in a claims situation? If the agent or broker will not do it, then ask the underwriter to explain. Refusal to do so should arouse suspicion and other agents or brokers need to be contacted.

Lesson: Insurance buyers should ask questions in writing and get answers in writing.

4. All insurance buyers are not created equal. A large business or wealthy individual/family have much different insurance needs than a small to medium-sized business or a low to middle-income individual/family. One size does not fit all and insurance companies are no longer all things to all insurance buyers. Insurance companies have become very specific in their target markets. Insurance should be purchased from an agent experienced in providing coverage for the size and type business or household of the buyer's size or situation. Agents who do not have the requisite knowledge of the industry and the client should not sell the coverage. The agents cannot be the sole decider of these matters; their legal ability to write a policy does not necessarily mean they are qualified to write it from the buyers' perspective.

Lesson: Make sure the agent is experienced in writing policies of the size and scope of the policy that is being purchased from them.

5. An Agent May Have A Duty to Advise (his clients). In the 2007 study "INSURANCE AGENTS' DUTY TO ADVISE", The Hassett Law Firm, P.L.C., of Phoenix, AZ, dealt with this question in an article by the same name. Two-thirds of the states' case law indicates, yes,

agents do have a duty to advise their clients, at least on a case-by-case basis. This duty may be difficult to establish in 13 states, and agents are considered simply “order takers” in five states (AL, MT, RI, UT, WV). Attorneys need to check their specific state statutes and case law on this issue.

Lesson: In most cases, agents have a duty to do more than just place coverage and have responsibility to use their special knowledge to the benefit of their clients.

6. The Insurance Application Process. There was a time, in the not too distant past, when most applications for property and casualty insurance did not require the signature of the insurance buyer. Agents routinely completed applications and underwriters readily accepted them without anyone’s signature on the application. This custom and practice is no more. Insurance applications have become more than just tools to gather underwriting information to determine the eligibility of the applicant for coverage and for premium determination purposes. The necessity for thoroughness and precision has greatly increased. It is more than appropriate and appreciated by the underwriter for the applicant to provide supplemental answers and explanations along with the standardized application. This can make the difference between having a claim covered and not having it covered. An ambiguity or misunderstanding can become an allegation of misrepresentation, which can lead to no coverage at all, rather than just a possible increase in premiums. Policy rescission and voiding policies *ab initio* are on the rise, along with underwriters using application information as “Warrants” to and considering them to be part of the policy. This makes providing accurate information to underwriters more than just important. Accurate information becomes the

basis for the existence of the contract itself and adds an increased threshold to the concept of “utmost good-faith” which is the basis of all insurance relationships. However, “utmost good-faith” is a two-way street. Insurance companies sometimes attempt to deny coverage based on conditions and exclusions that are not, and never were intended, appropriate to the situation or the claim at hand. Some prohibitions were intended to exclude coverage because the hazard is better transferred by another type of policy, not to be used to exclude an otherwise covered claim. This type of unfair claims settlement practice is rare and usually caused by poor attention to detail in the filing of a claim and/or inexperienced claims adjusters. The insurance buyer needs to be diligent and vigilant as to the accuracy of applications of insurance and in filing a claim under an insurance policy.

Lesson: Insurance applications are more important than they once were. Plan and prepare in a careful, thorough manner before submitting an application for insurance or filing a claim.

7. Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist (UM) coverage. This coverage acts as the liability coverage for persons who injure you, your family, your employees or anyone driving your car with your permission when the person who causes injury either does not have liability insurance or is underinsured. Various states handle the issue of UM coverage differently, and apart from the 12 states that provide so-called ‘no-fault’ coverage with Personal Injury Protection (PIP), insurance buyers seldom purchase adequate Automobile UM Liability Limits. The minimum limits an automobile policy provides is woefully inadequate. It is estimated that 15 percent of all drivers on the road are without insurance and even more have minimum limits. In some states, this average percentage can be doubled! There are very legitimate

reasons that commercial entities do not increase their Uninsured/Underinsured limits. Many provide other insurance that would cover employees, such as workers' compensation insurance and certain employee benefit coverages that would act as primary coverage before Uninsured/Underinsured coverage would come into play.

Lesson: Although this increased coverage will also increase in the automobile liability premiums, complaints about high premiums for a policy are seldom heard after a serious claim has occurred.

8. Property Values. Although this issue seems easy, there is more contention at the time of a property claim on this issue than practically any other issue. The problem is usually the misunderstanding on the part of property insurance buyers as to the relationship between "Market Values", which is usually how much they paid for the property, versus an insurance contract's definition of property value. In a property insurance policy, usually there are two ways and sometimes three ways of purchasing the correct value. The first is "Replacement Cost", which is the cost of repairing or replacing the property with like or similar materials or paying cash for up to the replacement cost designated on the policy. The second is "Actual Cash Value" meaning replacement cost minus depreciation and the third is "Stated Amount Value" meaning an agreement is made up-front with the insurance buyer and the insurance company as to how much the property is worth and the valuation basis at the time of a claim. Confusion arises for two reasons: First, is the difference between the replacement cost or actual cash value of a structure and its market price. Market price has nothing to do with the insurable value and is based on a completely separate set of criteria, primarily location and real

estate market forces (particularly mortgage rates) and the second is the amount borrowed from a lender to purchase the structure and the lenders' contractual requirements for purchasing coverage to protect their interest. Please note the operative words: their interest. Their interest and the owner's interest are often confused and the property owner sometimes gets the impression that the amount of insurance they should buy on a purchased building is whatever the lender requires of them. This is incorrect. It is a difficult lesson to learn after a claim occurs and there is a misunderstanding about how the claims adjuster will value the property.

Lesson: Request a "Stated Amount" Endorsement to the policy, which is an agreement between the insurance buyer and the insurance company as to what the value is and how it will be adjusted, overriding any policy provisions to the contrary in the actual policy.

9. Coinsurance. The coinsurance clause/penalty is a stated understanding and agreement within most property policies that requires the property owner to purchase insurance for a certain percentage of the full value of the property. The trade-off is, if the property is insured to the required value, the insurance company will use the lowest possible rates for calculating premiums. However, if the property is not insured to the required amount, then partial claims (versus total losses) will be paid in a ratio of the amount insured divided by the amount that should have been insured multiplied by the partial loss.

Co-Insurance Penalty Formula				
Amount Insured	X	Partial Loss	=	Claim Payment Amount
Amount Required to Insure				

Example: Property is purchased for \$120,000 (includes the land, which is not insured). The building on the property is 25 years old and has a replacement cost value of \$100,000. There is a mortgage on the property for \$50,000, and the mortgage company requires fire insurance coverage of at least that same amount. The owner buys a fire insurance policy with a limit of \$50,000 and the policy has an 80% coinsurance clause. During the policy period, a fire occurs causing \$20,000 in fire damage. How much will the insurance company pay? Answer: \$12,500 (not \$20,000.) Why? Amount insured (\$50,000) divided by the minimum amount for which it should have been insured for (\$80,000, which is 80% of \$100,000) multiplied by the amount of the partial fire loss (\$20,000) = \$12,500. This is a relatively easy calculation but a concept that is almost never understood by a claimant at the time of a loss.

Lesson: Do not confuse the price paid or the market value of property owned with the amount of insurance that should be purchased. If you are not sure of the replacement cost or actual cash value on the property, have the insurance company determine it. Again, there are ways to circumvent this problem. You may negotiate “Stated Amount Valuation” on your property coverages and have the “coinsurance clause” eliminated by endorsement.

10. Business Interruption, Income, Extra Expense and other time element coverages.

These coverages are extremely important in that they are practically the only insurance coverages that will cover the future earnings of a business. Businesses that fail to purchase the coverage seldom fully recover after a major loss occurs. However, the process of purchasing

the coverage is wrought with misunderstanding due to the use of what appears to be accounting terms, but are actually insurance terms. This causes confusion on the part of both insurance professionals and accounting personnel normally asked to complete the application forms. There are very few agents, brokers, or underwriters who can accurately assist in the application process, yet the actual process of buying coverage (not necessarily the correct coverage) is easy and often handled in a very cavalier manner. Very few insurance professionals within the industry have enough experience with business interruption and time-element coverage claims to understand the claims adjusting process. This makes misunderstandings common between buyers and insurance companies, which can lead to litigation.

Lesson: Have your accountant work directly with the underwriter on this coverage procurement, if at all possible. The accuracy of the application for this coverage is paramount. Again, ask questions, make sure you understand how the coverage will respond in a loss scenario, follow-up in writing, and document answers.

Conclusion: Just like poor legal advice, poor understanding of insurance procurement issues can be very expensive!

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