AN ACT

RELATING TO INSURANCE - MOTOR VEHICLE PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Introduced By: Representatives Ucci, Winfield, and O'Neill

Date Introduced: February 28, 2012

Referred To: House Corporations

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Title 27 of the General Laws entitled “INSURANCE” is hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter:

CHAPTER 10.4

MOTOR VEHICLE PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

27-10.4-1. Purpose of chapter. -- The general assembly declares that it is concerned with ensuring fair claims settlement practices with regard to motor vehicle property damage claims. The purpose of this chapter is to set forth standards for the disposition of such claims as it relates to vehicles that are to be repaired in auto body repair shops in the state of Rhode Island.

The director of the department of business regulation shall promulgate rules and regulations not inconsistent with purpose of this chapter.

27-10.4-2. Definitions. -- (1) “Automobile body shop” referred to as “auto body shop”, means and includes any establishment, garage, or work area enclosed within a building where repairs are made or caused to be made to motor vehicle bodies, including fenders, bumpers, chassis and similar components of motor vehicle bodies as distinguished from the seats, motor, transmission, and other accessories for propulsion and general running gear of motor vehicles, except as provided in section 5-38-20;

(2) “Claimant” means a person, other than the insured, who claims that the insured is legally liable to them for damages resulting from an act, occurrence or other covered event as a
result of which the insured’s policy may be obligated to provide coverage;

(3) “Insured” means the party named on a policy or certificate as the individual(s) with legal rights to the benefits provided by the policy;

(4) “Insurer” means any person, reciprocal exchange, interinsurer, Lloyds insurer, fraternal benefit society, and any other legal entity engaged in the business of insurance, including agents, brokers, insurance producers, adjusters and third-party administrators. For the purposes of this chapter, the entities in this subdivision shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of insurance and subject to this chapter;

(5) “Motor Vehicle” means any automobile, truck, or other self-propelled vehicle of any type; and

(6) “Person” means any natural or artificial entity including, but not limited to, individuals, partnerships, associations, trusts or corporations, or limited liability corporations.

27-10.4-3. Rental vehicles. – It is an improper claim settlement practice for any domestic, or foreign insurer transacting business in this state, or any employee or agent of the insurer to:

(1) Engage in any act or practice of intimidation, coercion, threat or misrepresentation of consumers’ rights, for or against any insured person, claimant, or entity to use a particular rental car company for motor vehicle replacement services or products; provided, however, nothing shall prohibit any insurance company, agent or adjuster from providing to such insured person, claimant or entity the names of a rental car company with which arrangements have been made with respect to motor vehicle replacement services; provided, that the rental car company is licensed pursuant to Rhode Island general laws section 31-5-33; or

(2) Refuse to honor a “direction to pay” executed by an insured, claimant, indicating that the insured or claimant, wishes to have the insurance company directly pay his or her motor vehicle replacement vehicle rental benefit to the rental car company of the consumer’s choice; provided, that the rental car company is licensed pursuant to Rhode Island general laws section 31-5-33. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the insurance company’s ability to question or challenge the amount charged, in accordance with its policy provisions, and the requirements of the department of business regulation.

27-10.4-4. Steering prohibited. – It is an improper claim settlement practice for any domestic, foreign, or alien insurer transacting business in this state, or any employee or agent of the insurer to:

(1) Require that repairs be made to an automobile at a specified auto body repair shop or interfering with the insured’s or claimant’s free choice of repair facility. The insured or claimant
shall be promptly informed by the insurer of his or her free choice in the selection of an auto body repair shop. Once the insured or claimant has advised the insurer that an auto body repair shop has been selected, the insurer may not recommend that a different auto body repair shop be selected to repair the automobile. An auto body repair shop may file a complaint with the department of business regulation alleging a violation of this subdivision. Whenever the department of business regulation has reason to believe that an insurer has violated this subsection, the department shall conduct an investigation and may convene a hearing. A complaint filed by an auto body repair shop must be accompanied by a statement written and signed by the insured or claimant setting forth the factual basis of the complaint, and the insured or claimant must voluntarily appear and testify at any administrative proceedings on the complaint.

27-10.4-5. Procedure pages. – It is an improper claim settlement practice for any domestic, foreign, or alien insurer transacting business in this state, or any employee or agent of the insurer to:

(1) Modify any published manual (i.e., Motor, Mitchell or any automotive appraisal system) relating to auto body repair without prior agreement between the parties;

(2) Fail to use a manual or system in its entirety in the appraisal of a motor vehicle;

(3) Refuse to compensate an auto body shop for documented charges as identified through industry recognized software programs or systems for paint and refinishing materials in auto body repair claims; and/or

(4) Fail to comply with the requirements of section 31-47-12.1.

(5) Nothing contained in subdivisions 27-10.4-5(1)(2), and (3) of this chapter shall be construed to interfere with an auto body repair facility's contract with an insurance company.

(6) If an insurance company and auto body shop have contracted under a direct repair program or any similar program thereto the provisions of subdivisions 27-10.4-5(1), (2), and (3) shall not apply.

(7) If the insured or claimant elects to have the vehicle repaired at a shop of his or her choice, the insurer shall not limit or discount the reasonable repair costs based upon the charges that would have been incurred had the vehicle been repaired by the insurer's chosen shop(s).

27-10.4-6. Total losses. – It is an improper claim settlement practice for any domestic, foreign, or alien insurer transacting business in this state, or any employee or agent of the insurer to:

(1) Deem a motor vehicle a total loss if the cost to rebuild or reconstruct the motor vehicle to its pre-accident condition is less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the “fair market
value” of the motor vehicle immediately preceding the time it was damaged.

(2) “Fair market value” means the retail value of a motor vehicle as set forth in a current edition of a nationally recognized compilation of retail values commonly used by the automotive industry to establish values of motor vehicles.

(3) Nothing herein shall be construed to require a vehicle be deemed a total loss if the total cost to rebuild or reconstruct the motor vehicle to its pre-accident condition is greater than seventy-five percent (75%) of the fair market value of the motor vehicle immediately preceding the time it was damaged.

27-10.4-7. Appraisals required. – It is an improper claim settlement practice for any domestic, foreign, or alien insurer transacting business in this state, or any employee or agent of the insurer to:

(1) Fail to have an appraisal performed by a licensed appraiser where the motor vehicle has sustained damage estimated to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500). Said licensed appraiser referred to herein must be unaffiliated with the repair facility repairing the subject motor vehicle; and

(2) Fail to perform a supplemental appraisal inspection of a vehicle within four (4) business days after a request is received from an auto body shop.

27-10.4-8. Agreed price for repairs to motor vehicles. – (a) When determining the amount an insurer must pay for repair a damaged motor vehicle, every insurer, agent, and employee must:

(1) Negotiate in good faith with an auto body shop chosen by an insured or claimant; and

(2) Reach an agreed price with the auto body shop chosen by the insured or claimant to repair the vehicle to pre-accident condition. In reaching an agreed price with the chosen auto body shop, an insurer must negotiate all aspects of the repair in good faith, including, but not limited to, the auto body labor rate charged by the auto body shop.

(b) If an insurer and an auto body shop do not reach an agreed price to repair the vehicle to pre-accident condition, the insurer may not:

(1) Delay concluding the claim and must promptly issue payment for the amount it determined; or

(2) Require an insured or claimant to have the repairs performed at a different auto body shop.

(c) If an insurer and auto body shop do not reach an agreed price, the auto body shop may assert a civil action against the insurer, its employees and agents for all amounts in dispute and any other damages resulting therefrom pursuant to section 27-10.4-10.
27-10.4-9. Penalties. – For each violation of this chapter, the offending insurance company, its employees and agents, shall be fined a sum not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) by the department of business regulation.

27-10.4-10. Private actions. – (1) Any insured or claimant, or licensed auto body repair facility may bring an action for money damages against an insurer, its employees and agents, as a result of the use or employment by an insurer, employee, agent, or person of a method, act or practice declared unlawful by sections 27-10.4-3, 27-10.4-5, 27-10.4-6, and 27-10.4-8. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, all such actions may be brought in the small claims, district, and superior court of the state of Rhode Island in the county in which the insurer maintains its principal place of business. If the insurer is a foreign entity all such actions shall be brought in the county in which the party bringing the action resides.

(2) In any action brought under this section, in addition to the relief provided in this section, the court may award, in its discretion, punitive damages, reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, and may provide other equitable relief that it deems necessary or proper.

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of the public or general laws to the contrary, this chapter shall not be construed to prevent an insured or claimant from assigning its rights to an auto body shop for any claims arising out of the damage to its motor vehicle.

27-10.4-11. Severability. – If any provision of this chapter or the application of the provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the chapter and the application of the provision to any person or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected by that invalidity.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.
This act would set forth standards for the disposition of motor vehicle property damage claims that are to be repaired in auto body repair shops in Rhode Island. This act would take effect upon passage.