

[Insurance Consumer Rights in California \(2022\)](#)

Insurance policies are contracts and legal rules come into play when you file an insurance claim. You are “the insured” and your insurance company is “the insurer.” Understanding how your insurer should handle your claim and what your rights are will help you navigate the process, be your own best advocate and collect all available policy benefits to cover your losses.

After disasters, it’s common for an insurer to rotate adjusters, which means you will have to work with multiple adjusters before your claim is resolved. Knowing your legal rights will make it easier for you deal with rotating adjusters and keep your claim on track toward a fair and full claim settlement without unreasonable delays.

Your insurance company and its employees are required to be fair and reasonable and follow state laws and regulations. They must do a timely, thorough and unbiased investigation and assessment of your loss(es) and claim. They must work with you to adjust your claim and pay what they owe in a timely and fair manner and in full compliance with the policy contract and applicable laws.

Insurance company claim adjusters are supposed to be trained on your state’s laws and claim handling regulations, but it’s often up to you to make sure they’re valuing your losses fairly, offering all benefits you’re entitled to, and following the regulations and laws in your state.

Use the guidance and [sample letters](#) you’ll find on our website (uphelp.org) to “speak UP” and collect all benefits you’re entitled to under the policy you paid for.

The information included here will give you a basic understanding of how the claim process should go and the legal rights that give you leverage to get a fair outcome. **Here are the four places where your rights as an insurance consumer are spelled out:**

- [California Insurance Code \(INS\)](#)

- California Insurance Regulations ([Title 10, Chapter 5](#))
- Fair Claims Settlement Practices Regulations ([Title 10, Chapter 5, Subchapter 7.5](#))
- Notices and bulletins issued by the [California Department of Insurance](#).

Claim Communications

UP strongly recommends keeping a daily claim journal. As often as possible, jot down the date, time, and details of conversations, issues, problems and agreements with the adjuster assigned to your claim and other professionals such as contractors, government agencies, etc.

Also, we strongly recommend communicating in writing with insurance company representatives so there is a clear paper trail of how your claim is being handled. These days many communications will be via email, so make sure to save those emails where you can find them. After in-person or phone conversations with insurance company representative you should send short follow-up emails or letters summarizing what was said or agreed to. Document that you're cooperating fully with the insurer. This will prevent them from blaming you for delays and confirm that you're holding up your end of the bargain.

Check out our "[Speak UP](#)" tips on being politely assertive, organized and avoiding delays and misunderstandings.

Time Frames and Deadlines

Below are timeframes and deadlines to be aware of. After a disaster, deadlines can become unrealistic due to shortages of available inspection, clean up and construction professionals. Speak UP! Document the contractors or service providers you called, who you spoke with, and what they told you in your claim journal. Sometimes following a natural disaster more work exists than skilled labor can support, and it is important to document that you kept trying to find someone to help protect your property following a loss.

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Processing your claim

15 Calendar Days - After receiving notice of your claim, your insurer should immediately acknowledge it, and if they do not they cannot take longer than 15 calendar days to acknowledge the claim. [\(Regulations Section 2695.5\(e\).\)](#)

Promptly - After receiving notice of your claim, your insurer must promptly provide necessary claim forms, instructions, and reasonable assistance, including but not limited to, specifying the information the claimant must provide for proof of claim. [Regulations Section 2695.5\(e\)\(2\).](#)

Communicating information to you

15 Calendar Days - Your insurer must reply to all pertinent communications from you that reasonably suggest a response is expected within 15 calendar days after receipt. [Regulations Section 2695.5\(b\).](#)

Investigating your claim

40 Calendar Days - Your insurer must immediately begin its investigation after receiving proof of claim. It must accept or deny your claim within 40 calendar days after receiving proof of claim unless the investigation cannot be completed within that time. [Regulations Section 2695.5\(b\).](#); [Regulations Section 2695.7\(b\)\(c\).](#)

Paying or denying your claim

40 Calendar Days - An insurer must accept or deny your claim within 40 calendar days of receiving proof of claim. Unless written notice is provided for additional time [Regulations Section 2695.7\(b\)\(c\)\(1\).](#)

More time - If the insurer needs more time to determine whether your claim should be accepted or denied, it must notify you in writing within forty calendar days after receiving proof of claim. Insurer must specify in writing any additional information the insurer requires in order to make a determination, giving the reasons more time is needed. After the initial 45 calendar days the insurer must continue to provide written notice every 30 calendar days until a determination is made. [Regulations Section 2695.7\(c\)\(1\).](#)

Preserving your right to sue if necessary

There is typically a deadline in your insurance policy for filing a lawsuit related to a claim. Check your policy for a “suit against us” provision, or similarly worded provision, to find that deadline. It’s typically 12 months from the date of loss or the date your insurer closes your claim. However, the laws in your state that apply to lawsuit deadlines may extend the period stated in your policy, so it’s best to check with an experienced California state attorney to avoid losing your legal rights and the leverage those rights give you to get a fair payout on a claim.

Unfair Claim Practices

Your insurer is prohibited from using unfair claim practices and/or treating you badly during the claim process. These practices are set out in the [California Insurance Code \(INS\)](#) and in the California Insurance Regulations ([Title 10, Chapter 5](#)). California has adopted the Unfair Insurance Practices Act The following are a few examples listed in the [California Insurance Code Section 790.03](#) (h)

Specific **Unfair claim settlement practices defined:**

The following are hereby defined as unfair methods of competition and unfair and deceptive acts or practices in the business of insurance.

Knowingly committing or performing with such frequency as to indicate a general business practice any of the following unfair claims settlement practices:

- 1) Misrepresenting to claimants’ pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to any coverages at issue.
- 2) Failing to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to claims arising under insurance policies.
- 3) Failing to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation and processing of claims arising under insurance policies.
- 4) Failing to affirm or deny coverage of claims within a reasonable time after proof of

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- loss requirements have been completed and submitted by the insured.
- 5) Not attempting in good faith to effectuate prompt, fair, and equitable settlements of claims in which liability has become reasonably clear.
 - 6) Compelling insureds to institute litigation to recover amounts due under an insurance policy by offering substantially less than the amounts ultimately recovered in actions brought by the insureds, when the insureds have made claims for amounts reasonably similar to the amounts ultimately recovered.
 - 7) Attempting to settle a claim by an insured for less than the amount to which a reasonable person would have believed he or she was entitled by reference to written or printed advertising material accompanying or made part of an application.
 - 8) Attempting to settle claims on the basis of an application that was altered without notice to, or knowledge or consent of, the insured, his or her representative, agent, or broker.
 - 9) Failing, after payment of a claim, to inform insureds or beneficiaries, upon request by them, of the coverage under which payment has been made.
 - 10) Making known to insureds or claimants a practice of the insurer of appealing from arbitration awards in favor of insureds or claimants for the purpose of compelling them to accept settlements or compromises less than the amount awarded in arbitration.
 - 11) Delaying the investigation or payment of claims by requiring an insured, claimant, or the physician of either, to submit a preliminary claim report, and then requiring the subsequent submission of formal proof of loss forms, both of which submissions contain substantially the same information.
 - 12) Failing to settle claims promptly, where liability has become apparent, under one portion of the insurance policy coverage in order to influence settlements under other portions of the insurance policy coverage.
 - 13) Failing to provide promptly a reasonable explanation of the basis relied on in the insurance policy, in relation to the facts or applicable law, for the denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement.
 - 14) Directly advising a claimant not to obtain the services of an attorney.
 - 15) Misleading a claimant as to the applicable statute of limitations.
 - 16) Delaying the payment or provision of hospital, medical, or surgical benefits for services provided with respect to acquired immune deficiency syndrome or AIDS-

related complex for more than 60 days after the insurer has received a claim for those benefits, where the delay in claim payment is for the purpose of investigating whether the condition preexisted the coverage. However, this 60-day period shall not include any time during which the insurer is awaiting a response for relevant medical information from a health care provider.

Remedies: Filing an official complaint with your State Insurance Agency

The California Department of Insurance oversees how insurance companies operate in the state. They can impose penalties on your insurance company if they did not comply with the laws in your state that require insurers to handle claims fairly and in good faith.

Visit [Insurance Resources for California](#) resources and tips on the process and strategy of filing a formal complaint.

You can call the Office of the Insurance Commissioner consumer hotline with any questions or complaints toll-free at 800-927-4357 or TDD/TYY 800-482-4833, or [email any insurance questions](#) you might have. You can also file a complaint online, by creating an account at <https://cdiapps.insurance.ca.gov/CP/create-complaint-page/> simply select “Create a Complaint” for an online form. Their mailing address is:

CDI Headquarters Offices

Los Angeles Office

300 South Spring Street, 14th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Oakland Office

1901 Harrison Street, 6th Floor
Oakland, CA 94612

Sacramento Office

300 Capitol Mall, 17th Floor

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Sacramento, CA 95814

Special rules that may be in place after a disaster

Check the California Department of Insurance website regularly to find all rules, regulations, or other updates they may have put out that are specific to the disaster. <http://www.insurance.ca.gov/>

After past disasters, special rules have been put into place such as:

- Requirements that insurers advance funds for temporary expenses instead of requiring you to incur and submit receipts.
- Requirements that insurers extend deadlines for submitting proofs of loss and other documents.
- Agreements with insurers that they will accept less detailed contents inventories.

Hiring Professional Help

When you paid your premium, you paid for coverage *and* good claim service. In theory, you should not have to hire outside help to get what you already paid for. However, in reality, you may need to. You have the right to hire an attorney or public adjuster to help navigate your claim. However, we urge caution before agreeing to pay a portion of your insurance benefits to any professional, and before hiring anyone to speak for you or negotiate on your behalf with your insurance company. Only hire someone who has strong references and who is likely to add value to your claim and recover more funds more quickly than you'd be able to recover on your own.

Attorneys – If you hire an attorney to resolve an insurance claim dispute, try to hire them on a contingency (not hourly) fee basis and agree to advance litigation costs. Claim disputes are time-consuming, so it gets expensive fast when you pay by the hour. Ideally, arrange for one or two qualified attorneys to do an initial evaluation of your situation free of charge. Only hire one that has represented insurance consumers in claim disputes and is a member in good standing of the California Bar. Visit our

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[California Professional Help Directory](#). We strongly recommend reading our publication titled [“Questions and Answers for Hiring an Attorney for an Insurance Claim”](#) before making this important decision.

Public Adjusters – A qualified public adjuster can value your losses, handle the day-to-day aspects of your claim and negotiate a settlement on your behalf. Generally speaking, if you hire a public adjuster, you agree to pay them a percentage of the insurance benefits they recover on your behalf – not an hourly fee. California public adjusters can also be found by visiting our [California Professional Help Directory](#). We strongly recommend reading our publication titled [“Questions to Ask Before Hiring a Public Adjuster”](#) before making this important decision.

Using the Legal System to get a Fair Settlement

If you haven't been able to get a fair insurance claim settlement on your own or with help from a professional and/or your state's insurance oversight agency, filing a lawsuit is your next option. If your lawsuit is successful, you can recover what the insurer owed and (ideally) also get compensation for the expenses you incurred chasing the policy benefits you were entitled to in the first place. Your success in using the legal system to get a fair settlement will depend on the quality of the lawyer(s) you hire, the laws in your state and the facts in your case.

It's common to worry that a lawsuit will be too time consuming or expensive (or both), but if you get the right lawyer and your case is strong, suing an insurer is often the best and only way to recover what you're owed. Finding a qualified lawyer is essential. Insurance matters require specialized expertise and you need a strong advocate who speaks the language and has previous experience litigating against an insurance company.

Start in our [“Find Help”](#) section and click on your state to find professionals who specialize in representing policyholders and support United Policyholders. You'll find many lawyers on the Internet that advertise as insurance specialists, and many of their websites have a chat window that pops up as soon as you visit their site. Speak directly to the lawyer who'd be handling your case and interview them

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about their insurance and litigation experience. Get and check client references. A lawsuit is a major undertaking but is often the best way to get full compensation, so be an astute consumer and choose your attorney carefully.

The cost of hiring an attorney varies from firm to firm. The two main options are attorneys who charge by the hour and those who work on contingency. For most policyholders, hiring an attorney on a “contingency” fee basis is the only feasible way of doing battle with a well-funded insurance company. Hourly fees for lawyers vary according to firm size, experience of the attorney, and geographic location. While attorneys who work on contingency usually set their fee at 33% of the amount they recover on your behalf, that may increase to 40% if your case goes to trial. Most cases settle before trial. In some states you may not have the option of hiring an attorney on a contingency fee basis.

Using the legal system gives you leverage to get a better settlement and a lawsuit is a valuable tool. For more guidance on what to consider before suing your insurance company, read [Hiring an Attorney for an Insurance Claim](#).

Best Practices

Visit and use our [California Wildfires – Insurance Claim and Recovery Help Library](#) to get information throughout the recovery process. **Follow these steps:**

Inventory and document your losses. Take pictures of identifiable items before they’re removed for disposal or repairs before your lot gets cleared. Create detailed lists of damaged property. If your home was seriously damaged or completely destroyed, get at least one, ideally two, independent repair/replacement cost estimates.

Cooperate with your insurer as best you can and keep a good paper trail. If you are not able to stay in your home, make sure the company has an address and phone number where it can reach you.

Be present for inspections. It’s a good idea to be home when the adjuster and or others inspect your property. Feel free to ask your contractor to be there with you to explain his/her opinions and estimates

to the insurance company's representatives.

Make only urgent/temporary repairs before filing a claim. Your insurance company may deny your claim if you make permanent repairs before it inspects. If you're not sure if your company considers a repair to be permanent, ask your company (in writing) before starting any repair work. The cost of these repairs and for storing personal belongings is likely covered by your policy.

Keep receipts. Your insurer will usually require you to provide receipts before they'll reimburse you for expenses due to losing the use of all or part of your property. This is also true for collecting full replacement costs above depreciated/actual cash values. On our website you'll find a free expense spreadsheet to help you keep track.

Speak UP. Be politely assertive, communicate clearly, and set realistic goals during the claim process.