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1	HOUSE BILL NO. 443
2	INTRODUCED BY FREER Von Valkenbur Druty
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING UNFAIR CLAIM SETTLEMENT PRACTICES;
5	REQUIRING THAT ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS BE AWARDED TO CLAIMANTS WHEN SUCCESSFUL;
6	AND AMENDING SECTIONS 33-18-201 AND 33-18-242, MCA."
7	
8	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
9	
10	Section 1. Section 33-18-201, MCA, is amended to read:
11	"33-18-201. Unfair claim settlement practices prohibited. No (1) A person may not, with such a
12	frequency as to indicate that indicates a general business practice, do any of the following:
13	(1)(a) misrepresent pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to coverages at issue;
14	(2)(b) fail to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to
15	claims arising under insurance policies;
16	(3)<u>(c)</u> fail to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation of claims
17	arising under insurance policies;
18	(4)(d) refuse to pay claims without conducting a reasonable investigation based upon all available
19	information;
20	(5)<u>(e)</u> fail to affirm or deny coverage of claims within a reasonable time after proof of loss
21	statements have been completed;
22	(6) (f) neglect to attempt in good faith to effectuate prompt, fair, and equitable settlements of claims
23	in which liability has become reasonably clear;
24	(7)(g) compel insureds <u>an insured person</u> to institute litigation to recover amounts due under an
25	insurance policy by offering substantially less than the amounts ultimately recovered in actions brought by
26	such insureds an insured person;
27	(8)(h) attempt to settle a claim for less than the amount to which a reasonable man <u>person</u> would
28	have believed he that the person was entitled by reference to written or printed advertising material
29	accompanying or made part of an application;
30	(9)(i) attempt to settle claims on the basis of an application which that was altered without notice
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1 to or knowledge or consent of the insured;

2 (10)(i) make claims payments to insureds insured persons or beneficiaries not, which payments are 3 not accompanied by statements setting forth the coverage under which the payments are being made; 4 (11)(k) make known to insured persons or claimants a policy of appealing from arbitration 5 awards in favor of insureds insured persons or claimants for the purpose of compelling them to accept 6 settlements or compromises less than the amount awarded in arbitration; 7 (12)(1) delay the investigation or payment of claims by requiring an insured person, claimant, or 8 physician of either to submit a preliminary claim report and then requiring the subsequent submission of 9 formal proof of loss forms, both of which submissions contain substantially the same information; 10 (13)(m) fail to promptly settle claims, if liability has become reasonably clear, under one portion 11 of the insurance policy coverage in order to influence settlements under other portions of the insurance 12 policy coverage; or 13 (14)(n) fail to promptly provide a reasonable explanation of the basis in the insurance policy in 14 relation to the facts or applicable law for denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement; or 15 (o) fail to pay medical expenses, property damage claims, and claims for lost wages if: 16 (i) liability has become reasonably clear within a reasonable time after submission of verified claims 17 for losses; and 18 (ii) the claimant would be compelled, by reason of the economic duress of the claimant's creditors, 19 to settle the claim prematurely or for less than the true and full value of the claim. 20 (2) Attorney fees and costs must be awarded to the claimant for successfully bringing an action 21 under this section." 22 23 Section 2. Section 33-18-242, MCA, is amended to read: 24 "33-18-242. Independent cause of action -- burden of proof. (1) An insured person or a third-party 25 claimant has an independent cause of action against an insurer for actual damages caused by the insurer's 26 violation of subsection (1), (4), (5), (6), (8), or (13) of 33-18-201(1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(e), (1)(f), (1)(i), or (1)(m). 27 (2) In an action under this section, a plaintiff is not required to prove that the violations were of 28 such a frequency as to indicate that indicates a general business practice. 29 (3) An insured person who has suffered damages as a result of the handling of an insurance claim 30 may bring an action against the insurer for breach of the insurance contract, for fraud, or pursuant to this



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1 section, but not under any other theory or cause of action. An insured person may not bring an action for bad faith in connection with the handling of an insurance claim. 2 3 (4) In an action under this section, the court or jury may award such damages as that were proximately caused by the violation of subsection (1), (4), (5), (6), (9), or (13) of 33-18-201(1)(a), (1)(d), 4 5 (1)(e), (1)(f), (1)(i), or (1)(m). Exemplary damages may also be assessed in accordance with 27-1-221. 6 (5) An insurer may not be held liable under this section if the insurer had a reasonable basis in law 7 or in fact for contesting the claim or the amount of the claim, whichever is in at issue. 8 (6) (a) An insured person may file an action under this section, together with any other cause of 9 action the insured person has against the insurer. Actions may be bifurcated for trial where when justice 10 so requires. 11 (b) A third-party claimant may not file an action under this section until after the underlying claim 12 has been settled or a judgment entered in favor of the claimant on the underlying claim. 13 (7) The period prescribed for commencement of an action under this section is: 14 (a) for an insured person, within 2 years from the date of the violation of 33-18-201; and 15 (b) for a third-party claimant, within 1 year from the date of the settlement of or the entry of 16 judgment on the underlying claim. 17 (8) As used in this section, an insurer includes a person, firm, or corporation utilizing using 18 self-insurance to pay claims made against them." -END-19



1	HOUSE BILL NO. 443
2	INTRODUCED BY MERCER, VAN VALKENBURG, DOHERTY
3	
4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING UNFAIR CLAIM SETTLEMENT PRACTICES;
5	REQUIRING THAT ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS BE AWARDED TO CLAIMANTS WHEN THE SUCCESSFUL
6	PARTY; AND AMENDING SECTIONS 33-18-201 AND 33-18-242, MCA."
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8	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:
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10	Section 1. Section 33-18-201, MCA, is amended to read:
11	"33-18-201. Unfair claim settlement practices prohibited. No <u>{1}</u> A person may <u>not</u> , with such
12	<u>a</u> frequency as to indicate that indicates a general business practice, do any of the following:
13	(1)(a)(1) misrepresent pertinent facts or insurance policy provisions relating to coverages at issue;
14	(2)(b)(2) fail to acknowledge and act reasonably promptly upon communications with respect to
15	claims arising under insurance policies;
16	(3)<u>(e)</u>(3) fail to adopt and implement reasonable standards for the prompt investigation of claims
17	arising under insurance policies;
18	(4)<u>(d)</u>(4) refuse to pay claims without conducting a reasonable investigation based upon all
19	available information;
20	(5)(e)(5) fail to affirm or deny coverage of claims within a reasonable time after proof of loss
21	statements have been completed;
22	(6)<u>(f)</u>(6) neglect to attempt in good faith to effectuate prompt, fair, and equitable settlements of
23	claims in which liability has become reasonably clear;
24	(7)<u>(g)</u>(7) compel insureds <u>an insured person</u> to institute litigation to recover amounts due under an
25	insurance policy by offering substantially less than the amounts ultimately recovered in actions brought by
26	such insureds an insured person;
27	(8)<u>(h)</u>(8) attempt to settle a claim for less than the amount to which a reasonable man <u>person</u>
28	would have believed he <u>that the person</u> was entitled by reference to written or printed advertising material
29	accompanying or made part of an application;
30	(9)(i)(9) attempt to settle claims on the basis of an application which that was altered without



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1 notice to or knowledge or consent of the insured;

2 (10)(j)(10) make claims payments to insureds insured persons or beneficiaries not, which payments 3 are not accompanied by statements setting forth the coverage under which the payments are being made; 4 (11)(k)(11) make known to insureds insured persons or claimants a policy of appealing from 5 arbitration awards in favor of insureds insured persons or claimants for the purpose of compelling them to 6 accept settlements or compromises less than the amount awarded in arbitration; 7 (12)(I)(12) delay the investigation or payment of claims by requiring an insured person, claimant, 8 or physician of either to submit a preliminary claim report and then requiring the subsequent submission 9 of formal proof of loss forms, both of which submissions contain substantially the same information; 10 (13)(m)(13) fail to promptly settle claims, if liability has become reasonably clear, under one portion of the insurance policy coverage in order to influence settlements under other portions of the insurance 11 12 policy coverage; or 13 $\frac{(14)}{(n)}$ (14) fail to promptly provide a reasonable explanation of the basis in the insurance policy in 14 relation to the facts or applicable law for denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement; or 15 (e)(15) fail to pay medical expenses, property damage claims, and claims for lost wages if: (i)(A) liability has become reasonably clear within a reasonable time after submission of verified 16 17 claims for losses; and 18 (ii)(B) the claimant would be compelled, by reason of the economic duress of the claimant's 19 creditors, to settle the claim prematurely or for less than the true and full value of the claim. 20 (2) Attorney fees and costs must be awarded to the claimant for successfully bringing an action 21 under this section," 22 23 Section 2. Section 33-18-242, MCA, is amended to read: "33-18-242. Independent cause of action -- burden of proof. (1) An insured person or a 24 25 third-party claimant has an independent cause of action against an insurer for actual damages caused by 26 the insurer's violation of subsection (1), (4), (5), (6), (9), or (13) of 33-18-201(1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(c), (1)(f), 27 (1)(i), or (1)(m)(1), (4), (5), (6), (9), (13), OR (15). 28 (2) In an action under this section, a plaintiff is not required to prove that the violations were of 29 such a frequency as to indicate that indicates a general business practice.

30 (3) An insured person who has suffered damages as a result of the handling of an insurance claim



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1 may bring an action against the insurer for breach of the insurance contract, for fraud, or pursuant to this 2 section, but not under any other theory or cause of action. An insured person may not bring an action for 3 bad faith in connection with the handling of an insurance claim.

4 (4) (A) In an action under this section, the court or jury may award such damages as that were 5 proximately caused by the violation of subsection (1), (4), (5), (6), (9), or (13) of 33-18-201(1)(a), (1)(d), 6 (1)(e), (1)(f), (1)(i), or (1)(m)(1), (4), (5), (6), (9), (13), OR (15). Exemplary damages may also be assessed 7 in accordance with 27-1-221.

8 (B) ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS MUST BE AWARDED TO THE SUCCESSFUL PARTY IN AN 9 ACTION UNDER THIS SECTION.

- 10 (5) An insurer may not be held liable under this section if the insurer had a reasonable basis in law or in fact for contesting the claim or the amount of the claim, whichever is in at issue. 11
- 12 (6) (a) An insured person may file an action under this section, together with any other cause of action the insured person has against the insurer. Actions may be bifurcated for trial where when justice 13 14 se requires.
- 15 (b) A third-party claimant may not file an action under this section until after the underlying claim has been settled or a judgment entered in favor of the claimant on the underlying claim. 16
- (7) The period prescribed for commencement of an action under this section is: 17
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- (a) for an insured person, within 2 years from the date of the violation of 33-18-201; and
- (b) for a third-party claimant, within 1 year from the date of the settlement of or the entry of 19 20 judgment on the underlying claim.
- (8) As used in this section, an insurer includes a person, firm, or corporation utilizing using 21 22 self-insurance to pay claims made against them."
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17	arising under insurance policies;
18	(4)<u>(d)</u>(4) refuse to pay claims without conducting a reasonable investigation based upon all
19	available information;
20	(5)(e) (5) fail to affirm or deny coverage of claims within a reasonable time after proof of loss
21 [`]	statements have been completed;
22	(6)(f)(6) neglect to attempt in good faith to effectuate prompt, fair, and equitable settlements of
23	claims in which liability <u>AND THE EXTENT AND CAUSE OF DAMAGES</u> has become reasonably clear;
24	{7}<u>{g}</u>{7} compel insureds an insured person to institute litigation to recover amounts due under an
25	insurance policy by offering substantially less than the amounts ultimately recovered in actions brought by
26	such insureds an insured person;
27	(8)<u>(h)</u>(8) attempt to settle a claim for less than the amount to which a reasonable man <u>person</u>
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29	accompanying or made part of an application;
30	(9)(i)(9) attempt to settle claims on the basis of an application which that was altered without

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1 notice to or knowledge or consent of the insured; 2 (10)(j)(10) make claims payments to insureds insured persons or beneficiaries not, which payments are not accompanied by statements setting forth the coverage under which the payments are being made; 3 4 (11)(k)(11) make known to insured persons or claimants a policy of appealing from arbitration awards in favor of insureds insured persons or claimants for the purpose of compelling them to 5 accept settlements or compromises less than the amount awarded in arbitration; 6 7 (12)(1)(12) delay the investigation or payment of claims by requiring an insured person, claimant, or physician of either to submit a preliminary claim report and then requiring the subsequent submission 8 9 of formal proof of loss forms, both of which submissions contain substantially the same information; 10 (13) (m)(13) fail to promptly settle claims, if liability AND THE EXTENT AND CAUSE OF DAMAGES 11 has become reasonably clear, under one portion of the insurance policy coverage in order to influence 12 settlements under other portions of the insurance policy coverage; or (14)(n)(14) fail to promptly provide a reasonable explanation of the basis in the insurance policy in 13 relation to the facts or applicable law for denial of a claim or for the offer of a compromise settlement; or 14 15 (o) (15) fail to pay REASONABLE AND NECESSARY medical expenses, property damage claims, and 16 claims for lost wages if: 17 (i)(A) liability AND THE EXTENT AND CAUSE OF DAMAGES has become reasonably clear within 18 a reasonable time after submission of verified claims for losses; and 19 (iii)(B) the claimant would be compelled, by reason of the economic duress of the claimant's 20 creditors, to settle the claim prematurely or for less than the true and full value of the claim. 21 (2) Atterney fees and costs must be awarded to the claimant for successfully bringing an action 22 under this section." 23 24 Section 2. Section 33-18-242, MCA, is amended to read: 25 "33-18-242. Independent cause of action -- burden of proof. (1) An insured person or a third-party claimant has an independent cause of action against an insurer for actual damages caused by 26 the insurer's violation of subsection (1), (4), (5), (6), (9), or (13) of 33-18-201(1)(a), (1)(d), (1)(c), (1)(f), 27 28 (1)(i), or (1)(m)(1), (4), (5), (6), (9), (13), OR (15). 29 (2) In an action under this section, a plaintiff is not required to prove that the violations were of

30 such a frequency as to indicate that indicates a general business practice.



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1 (3) An insured <u>person</u> who has suffered damages as a result of the handling of an insurance claim 2 may bring an action against the insurer for breach of the insurance contract, for fraud, or pursuant to this 3 section, but not under any other theory or cause of action. An insured <u>person</u> may not bring an action for 4 bad faith in connection with the handling of an insurance claim.

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(4) (A) (A) In an action under this section, the court or jury may award such damages as that were
proximately caused by the violation of subsection (1), (4), (5), (6), (9), or (13) of 33-18-201(1)(a), (1)(d),
(1)(a), (1)(f), (1)(i), or (1)(m)(1), (4), (5), (6), (9), (13), OR (15). Exemplary damages may also be assessed
in accordance with 27-1-221.

9 (B) ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS MUST BE AWARDED TO THE SUCCESSFUL PARTY IN AN 10 ACTION UNDER THIS SECTION.

(5) An insurer may not be held liable under this section if the insurer had a reasonable basis in law
 or in fact for contesting the claim or the amount of the claim, whichever is in at issue.

(6) (a) An insured <u>person</u> may file an action under this section, together with any other cause of
 action the insured <u>person</u> has against the insurer. Actions may be bifurcated for trial where <u>when</u> justice
 se requires.

(b) A third-party claimant may not file an action under this section until after the underlying claim
has been settled or a judgment entered in favor of the claimant on the underlying claim.

18 (7) The period prescribed for commencement of an action under this section is:

19 (a) for an insured <u>person</u>, within 2 years from the date of the violation of 33-18-201; and

20 (b) for a third-party claimant, within 1 year from the date of the settlement of or the entry of 21 judgment on the underlying claim.

(8) As used in this section, an insurer includes a person, firm, or corporation utilizing using
 self-insurance to pay claims made against them."

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