

# Giffe Signature Signature

Navigating Insurance Claim Investigations





## Laws vs. Ethics

#### Laws:

Government-set rules enforced by courts to maintain order, protect rights, and resolve disputes. In insurance, they ensure fairness and prevent fraud. Non-compliance leads to penalties or charges.

## **Example:**

Regulations on claims handling, anti-fraud laws, privacy laws (e.g., HIPAA), and adjuster licensing.

#### **Ethics:**

Moral principles guiding behavior, set by organizations to provide framework for decisions based on integrity, honesty, fairness, and respect. In insurance, they guide responsible and transparent conduct.

## **Example:**

Confidentiality, avoiding conflicts of interest, transparency, and treating all parties fairly.



## **NAIC Ethical Guidelines**

- Good Faith Claims Handling
- Prompt Investigation and Communication
- . Clear and Accurate Information
- Avoidance of Misrepresentation
- . Fair Claim Settlements
- No Discriminatory Practices
- Proper Documentation
- . Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Standards



# Ethical Issues in Investigations

The Information
You Collect
(or Don't Collect)

**How You Collect That Information** 

How You
Disseminate
That Information

How You Use That Information



## **Commonalities of Ethical Investigations**



## **Unbiased – Objectivity & Fairness:**

No Prejudgment | Equal Treatment | Balanced Reporting | Conflict of Interest Free

## **Thorough – Comprehensive Investigation:**

Detailed Evidence Collection | Methodical Approach | Persistent Follow-Up

## **Transparent – Clarity & Openness:**

Clear Communication | Explanation of Findings | Policy Adherence

## **Confidential – Privacy & Security:**

Data Protection | Discretion | Compliance with Privacy Laws



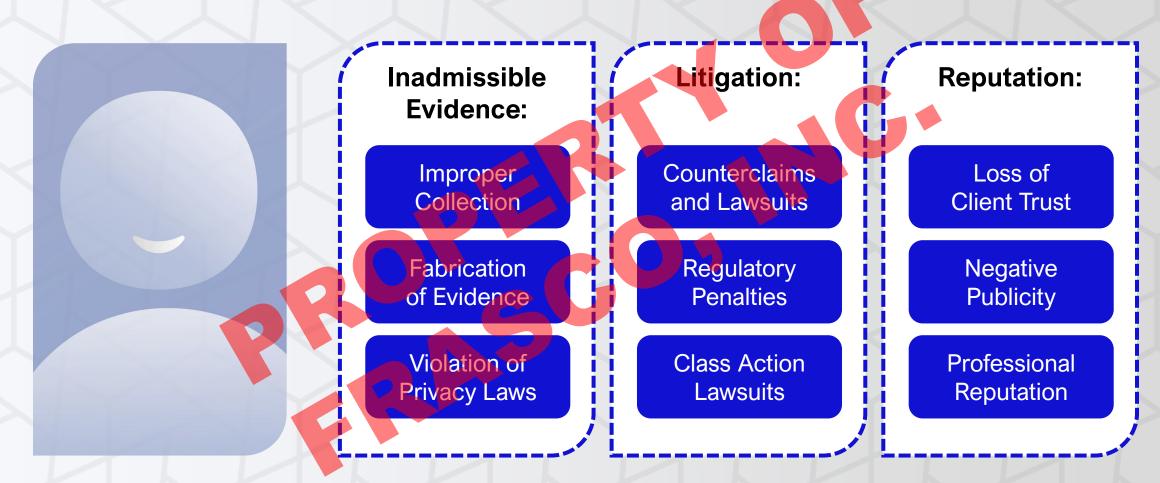
# What Ethical Investigations Are Not

- Without Legitimate Need
- No Articulable Suspicion
- Ulterior Motives
- Purely for Profit





## Consequences of Unethical Investigations





## **Types of Investigations**



### **Research:**

- Backgrounds
- Social Media
- Medical Canvasses
- Asset Searches
- Skip Tracing
- Record Retrievals



#### Interviews:

- Interviews
- Scene
  - Investigations
- Alive & Well Checks
- Clinic Inspections
- Subrogation Investigations



### Surveillance:

- Surveillance
- Activity Checks
- Remote Surveillance





How Your
Investigative
Provider
Should
Conduct
Ethical
Investigations



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## **Ethics by Investigation Type**

#### Research:

- Permissible Purpose
- Relevant Subjects Only
- Authorized Records Access
- Social Media Friending

#### **Interviews:**

- Objectivity
- Thoroughness
- Over Expansion
- Confidentiality
- Promises / Misleading Statements
- **Intimidation**
- Advice and Guidance
- Irrelevant Questions
- Recording Permission / Editing

### Surveillance:

- Selective Filming
- Roping /
  Entrapment
- Trespassing
- Privacy
- Remote Surveillance
- Pretexting
- GPS tracking
- Rough Shadowing
- Video Editing





## **All Services**







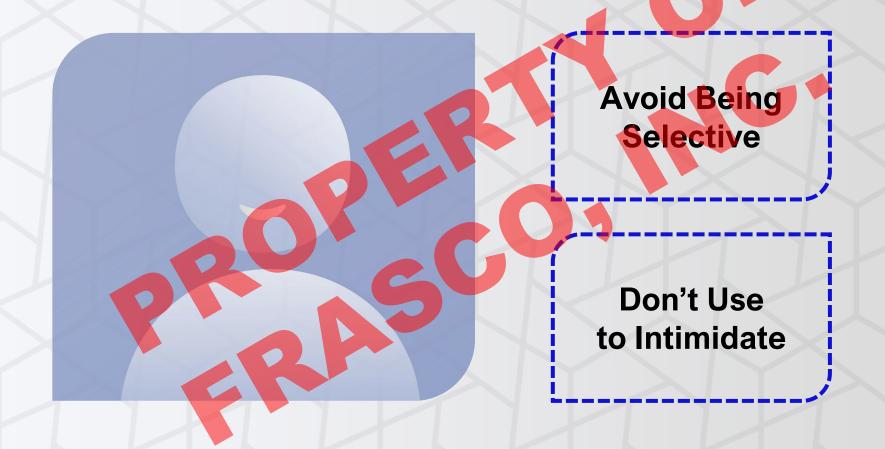


- Stay Away from Opinions
- Preserving Integrity of Evidence
- Accurate billing
- Ethical Use of Al





# **Using Investigation Findings**



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## **Key Takeaways**

1

Distinguish between ethical practices and legal requirements in insurance claim investigations.

2

Unethical investigations can result in inadmissible evidence, legal actions, and reputational harm.

3

Uphold objectivity, thoroughness, transparency, and confidentiality in interviews, surveillance, and research.