Insurance fraud can be created by false claims submitted by policy holders, third-party claimants, or medical care providers. The suspect deliberately submits false information to an insurer to obtain unwarranted reimbursement on a claim or series of claims related to an insurance policy.

Fraud is the second most costly white-collar crime in America (behind tax evasion). Fraudulent claims steal $80 billion annually across all lines of the insurance business.

**Examples of Insurance Fraud**

- Falsifying a theft
- Obtaining a policy after a loss has occurred and making a claim
- Exaggerating property damage claims
- Intentionally causing or staging damage or accidents
- Falsifying property receipts
- Aiding, soliciting or conspiring to commit insurance fraud
- Submitting medical provider claims for services not rendered
- Billing for unlicensed medical providers
- Billing for complex procedures to receive higher reimbursements

**Penalties for Insurance Fraud**

An individual who commits insurance fraud may be charged with:

- Class B felony for fraud of more than $20,000 - ten years in jail and/or $25,000 fine
- Class C felony of more than $750 - five years in jail and/or $10,000 fine
- Misdemeanor for fraud of $750 or less - one year in jail and/or $2,000 fine
Fake insurance companies or agents defraud consumers by taking money for premiums on bogus policies with no intention of paying claims. Scammers may offer policies at costs that are significantly lower than competitors' prices. They might be difficult to reach by phone if there is even a listed phone number.

There are also legitimate companies that sell non-insurance products marketed to look like real insurance. For example, an agent working for a company selling health discount plans might call the plan insurance when it is really an unregulated, non-insurance product.

A dishonest insurance agent might collect premiums from a customer without reporting them to the company. The consumer believes their premiums are paid while the insurance company has no record of payment and cancels or does not renew the policy. If you do not receive an insurance ID card or a copy of your policy in a timely manner, check with the company to see if your premiums have been applied to your policy.

Stop. Check. Confirm. If you are unsure about an insurance company or agent, stop before signing any paperwork or issuing payment; check with the Insurance Division; and confirm the company or agent offering insurance is legitimate and licensed to sell insurance in the state.

Taking precautions won't bother honest agents and insurers.

If you believe you're a victim of insurance fraud, or are aware of fraudulent activity, call 808-587-7416.

A person, acting without malice, provides information to the Insurance Division's Fraud Investigations Branch or any other law enforcement agency for the purpose of preventing, investigating, or prosecuting insurance fraud shall not be subject to civil liability, except perjury.

The State of Hawaii's Insurance Fraud Investigations Branch was formed to conduct a statewide program for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of insurance fraud cases and applicable state laws relating to insurance fraud. The Branch consists of an administrator, staff attorney, investigators, and a legal clerk.

Pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes §431:2-403, it is illegal to present a false claim; present false information on a claim; file multiple claims for the same loss or injury, except when appropriate; provide legal assistance or counsel with the intent to obtain benefits or recovery through these means. The law applies to claims under any type of insurance coverage, except worker's compensation.