

Fast-Track Appraisal v Standard Appraisal

Fast-Track Appraisal	Standard Appraisal
Both sides hire CDR: Claims Dispute Resolution for a Fast-Track Appraisal.	Each side retains and pays the full cost of their own Appraiser.
The fee is pro-rated according to how closely your claim or offer relates to the final award.	The cost of the Umpire is split equally between the Insured and Insurer. (In addition to paying your own appraiser.)
The Fast-Track Appraisal costs are contained and consolidated by CDR's streamlined process.	Both disputants incur the cost of their own Appraiser and they split the cost of the Umpire.
The cost of Fast-Track Appraisal is limited to 10% of only the amount of the dispute.	Each side can spend as much as they want (or can afford) for as long as it takes on their own Appraiser.
CDR's contingency fee limits your exposure to no more (and usually less) than 10% of the disputed amount.	Some disputants will inadvertently (and sometimes intentionally) spend more than the amount being argued over.
Fast-Track Appraisal guarantees resolution within 30 days of receipt of all claim information (or your money back).	The Appraisal process can drag out for months due to logistical and scheduling considerations.
CDR's pro-rata reimbursement rewards reasonableness and discourages frivolous demands and/or low-ball offers by relating your costs to how closely your claim or offer relates to the final award.	Insureds inflate their claim and insurance companies reduce their offers at the outset of the Appraisal process to improve their negotiating position.
Fast-Track Appraisal is a voluntary alternative to the Appraisal process.	Appraisal is mandated by the insurance policy.
CDR advocates for a reasonable assessment of the claim amount.	Independent Appraisers are hired to advocate for their respective clients.
Fast-Track Appraisal is designed to accommodate those claim disputes previously considered too small for appraisal or litigation; creating a fair, reasonable, and cost-effective forum for dispute resolution.	Many claim disputes are so small that the standard Appraisal process costs more than the dispute amount; effectively eliminating Appraisal as a viable option for dispute resolution.

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APPRAISAL. If you and we fail to agree on the amount of actual cash value or amount of loss, either one can demand a determination by appraisal. If either makes a written demand for appraisal, each shall select a competent, independent appraiser and notify the other of the appraiser's identity within 20 days of receipt of the written demand. The two appraisers shall then select a competent, impartial umpire. If the two appraisers are unable to agree upon an umpire within 15 days, you or we can ask a judge of a court of record in the state where the resident premises is located to select an umpire. The appraisers shall then set the amount of the actual cash value and loss to each item. If the appraisers submit a written report of an agreement to us, the amount agreed upon shall be the amount of the actual cash value and loss. If the appraisers fail to agree within a reasonable time, they shall submit their differences to the umpire. Written agreement signed by any two of these three shall set the amount of the actual cash value and loss. Each appraiser shall be paid by the party selecting that appraiser. Other expenses of the appraisal and the compensation of the umpire shall be paid equally by you and us.