

DESIGNATED HOME STATE ADJUSTER

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What are Designated Home State (DHS) adjusters?

DHS adjusters do not hold an adjuster license in their resident state as their resident state does not license adjusters. Instead, DHS adjusters qualify for their adjuster license by meeting the resident licensing qualifications in a non-resident state.

2. What is a Designated Home State (DHS)?

A DHS is a non-resident state that will qualify a DHS adjuster for licensing purposes and allow the DHS adjuster to designate their state as their “home state”. The DHS adjuster is required to complete resident licensing requirements. Other non-resident states will use the DHS adjuster license to qualify the DHS adjuster for a non-resident adjuster license in their state.

3. Is North Carolina a DHS?

Yes, North Carolina does allow DHS adjusters to designate North Carolina as their “home state” for licensing purposes. NC DHS adjusters are treated as residents and must meet resident requirements for their initial adjuster license and complete resident biennial continuing education requirements to continue to qualify for the license.

NC DHS adjuster applicants who want to qualify for their initial adjuster license (no other active adjuster license) must apply by completing a paper application after passing a resident adjuster examination. Public adjusters who designate NC as their “home state” after 7/1/2010, must also submit fingerprints for a criminal background check.

4. Does North Carolina have any electronic processing options for NC DHS adjusters?

Yes, NC DHS adjusters are treated as residents and after their initial NC license is active they are able to utilize the NIPR resident initial and renewal applications.

5. Does North Carolina have electronic process options for DHS adjusters that select a state other than NC as their DHS?

Yes, effective 6/17/11, North Carolina accepts non-resident licensing applications for individual DHS adjusters through the NIPR electronic initial adjuster application process. Non-resident adjusters not licensed in their resident state that currently hold at least one active adjuster license can now apply for a non-resident adjuster license in North Carolina through NIPR at the following location: <https://pdb.nipr.com/html/adjWelcome.html>

6. How does the DHS adjuster login to the non-resident adjuster application on NIPR?

The DHS adjuster needs to select any valid resident or non-resident license number held in any state or jurisdiction, SSN or NPN, and their last name to login to the non-resident adjuster application.

7. What if the DHS adjuster does not have a DHS showing as their “resident state” in the Producer Database (PDB)?

If the non-resident adjuster applicant does not have a “resident state” in the Producer Database (PDB), they should enter any valid resident or non-resident license number held in any state or jurisdiction, SSN or NPN, and last name to login to the non-resident adjuster application. They will first see a screen which shows all the states that currently accept DHS adjuster applications that they may select to apply for a non-resident license. They will then see a screen that requests them to select one of the non-resident states that they currently have an active adjuster license as their DHS for licensing purposes.

8. Why during the DHS adjuster application, is there information sometimes pre-populated in the application for residence, business, and mailing address?

The NIPR non-resident adjuster application will pre-populate the address information from the “resident state” information on PDB. If the address information that is pre-populated is incorrect, the non-resident adjuster must first update their address in the “resident state” showing on PDB. Once the “resident” state information is updated on PDB, they will be able to complete the non-resident adjuster application and the address information pre-populated in the application will be correct.