CHAPTER 631
INSURANCE CONTRACTS GENERALLY

SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL RULES

631.01 Application of statutes. (1) General. This chapter and ch. 632 apply to all insurance policies and group certificates delivered or issued for delivery in this state, on property ordinarily located in this state, on persons residing in this state when the policy or group certificate is issued, or on business operations in this state, except:

(a) As provided in ss. 600.01 and 618.42;

(b) On business operations in this state if the contract is negotiated outside this state and if the operations in this state are incidental or subordinate to operations outside this state, unless the contract is for a policy of insurance to cover a warranty, as defined in s. 100.205 (1) (g), in which case the provisions set forth in sub. (4m) apply; and

(c) As otherwise provided in the statutes.

(2) Reinsurance. Sections 631.05, 631.15 (1), 631.41, 631.45 and 631.81 apply to contracts used in reinsurance; the commissioner may specify by rule that reinsurance contracts are subject to other provisions of this chapter and ch. 632 upon a finding that the interests of Wisconsin insureds, of ceding insurers domiciled in this state or of the public in this state so require.

(3) Ocean marine insurance. Sections 631.03 to 631.09, 631.15 (1) and (4), 631.20 (1), 631.27, 631.41 to 631.51, 631.54 to 631.81 and 631.85 apply to ocean marine insurance; the commissioner may specify by rule that ocean marine contracts are subject to other provisions of this chapter upon a finding that the interests of Wisconsin insureds or creditors or of the public in this state so require.

(4) Annuities and group policies for eleemosynary institutions. This chapter and ch. 632 do not apply to annuities or group policies that are provided on a basis as uniform nationally as state statutes permit to educational, scientific research, religious or charitable institutions organized without profit to any person, for the benefit of employees of such institutions.

631.02 Definition. “Interest of the insured,” when used in an insurance policy, includes the interest of the named insured and of any other person with whom the named insured holds the insured property in joint tenancy or as marital property.

631.03 Insurance in mutuals. Any mutual under ch. 611 or 612 and any service corporation under ch. 613 may issue policies to any public or private corporation, board or association or to any unit of government, in any place in this state or elsewhere where it is authorized to do an insurance business. Any public or private corporation, board or association or unit of government in this state that is authorized to acquire insurance may make applications, enter into agreements for and hold policies in any mutual insurer or service corporation authorized under ch. 611, 612, 613 or 618.

631.05 Oral contracts of insurance and binders. No provision of chs. 600 to 646 and 655 may be interpreted to forbid an oral contract of insurance or issuance of a written binder. The insurer shall issue a policy as soon as reasonably possible after issuance of any binder or negotiation of an oral contract.
the insurer to cough up the proceeds rather than being allowed to keep all the premiums and pay nothing to the policy holder because the latter had no insurable interest in the policy. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada v. U.S. Bank National Association, 839 F.3d 654 (2016).

A stockholder may have an insurable interest in corporate property. Heyden v. Safeco Title Insurance Co. 175 Wis. 2d 508, 498 N.W.2d 905 (Ct. App. 1993).

631.08 Mistakes in contracts. (1) GENERAL. Except as otherwise provided in chs. 600 to 646 and 655, general contract law applies to mistakes in insurance contracts.

(2) PERSON TO WHOM PROCEEDS PAYABLE IN PROPERTY INSURANCE. Mistake in designating the person to whom the insurance is payable in a policy of property insurance does not void the policy nor constitute a defense for the insurer unless the mistake was due to misrepresentation or concealment by the owner of the property or someone representing the owner in procuring the policy, or unless the company would not have issued or continued the policy if it had known the truth.

History: 1975 c. 375, 421; 1979 c. 89; 1989 a. 187 s. 29.

631.09 Knowledge and acts of agents. (1) IMPOSITION OF KNOWLEDGE. An insurer is deemed to know any fact material to the risk or which breaches a condition of the policy, if the agent who bound the insurer or issued the policy or transmitted the application to the insurer knew at the time the agent acted, or if thereafter any of the insurer’s agents with whom the policyholder is then dealing as agent of the insurer learns it in the course of the agent’s dealing with the policyholder, and knows that it pertains to a policy written by the insurer.

(2) ACTS OF AGENT. A failure by any policyholder or insured to perform an act required to perfect his or her rights under the policy, or failure to perform the act in the time and manner prescribed, does not affect the insurer’s obligations under the policy if the failure was caused by an act, statement or representation or omission to perform a duty by an agent of the insurer who has apparent authority, whether or not the agent was within the actual scope of the agent’s authority.

(3) EFFECT OF NOTICE TO AGENT. Notice given by or on behalf of the policyholder or insured to any authorized agent of the insurer with particulars sufficient to identify the policy is notice to the insurer.

(4) COLLUSION. Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the agent and the policyholder or insured acted in collusion to deceive or defraud the insurer, or if the policyholder or insured knew the agent was acting beyond the scope of the agent’s authority.

(5) GROUP POLICYHOLDER NOT AGENT. No person is an agent of an insurer merely because the person is a policyholder of a group insurance policy.

(6) LIABILITY UNDER COMMON LAW. This section does not deprive any liability of the insurer that would exist under common law.

History: 1975 c. 375, 421.

Absent proof that an agent knew, or should have known, of financial problems of a reinsurer from whom the agent procured insurance, the agent is not liable when the reinsurer later becomes insolvent. Master Plumbers Mut. Liab. v. Cormany & Bird, 79 Wis. 2d 308, 255 N.W.2d 533 (1977).

When an insured elected to have open heart surgery after an agent indicated that the insurer would probably pay the bills, that action was sufficient reliance to estop the insurer from denying coverage. Nolden v. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. 80 Wis. 2d 353, 259 N.W.2d 73 (1977).

631.11 Representations, warranties and conditions. (1) EFFECT OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR CONTRACT. (a) Statement or warranty. No statement, representation or warranty made by a person other than the insurer or an agent of the insurer in the negotiation for an insurance contract affects the insurer’s obligations under the policy unless it is stated in any of the following:

1. The policy.
2. A written application signed by the person, provided that a copy of the written application is made a part of the policy by attachment or endorsement.
3. A written communication provided by the insurer to the insured within 60 days after the effective date of the policy.
(b) Misrepresentation or breach of affirmative warranty. No misrepresentation, and no breach of an affirmative warranty, that is made by a person other than the insurer or an agent of the insurer in the negotiation for or procurement of an insurance contract constitutes grounds for rescission of, or affects the insurer’s obligations under, the policy unless, if a misrepresentation, the person knew or should have known that the representation was false, and unless any of the following applies:

1. The insurer relies on the misrepresentation or affirmative warranty and the misrepresentation or affirmative warranty is either material or made with intent to deceive.

2. The fact misrepresented or falsely warranted contributes to the loss.

(3) Effect of failure of condition or breach of promissory warranty. No failure of a condition prior to a loss and no breach of a promissory warranty constitutes grounds for rescission of, or affects an insurer’s obligations under, an insurance policy unless it exists at the time of the loss and either increases the risk at the time of the loss or contributes to the loss. This subsection does not apply to failure to tender payment of premium.

(4) Effect of insurer’s knowledge. (a) Knowledge when policy issued. No misrepresentation made by or on behalf of a policyholder and no breach of an affirmative warranty or failure of a condition constitutes grounds for rescission of, or affects an insurer’s obligations under, an insurance policy if at the time the policy is issued the insurer has either constructive knowledge of the facts under s. 631.09 (1) or actual knowledge. If the application is in the handwriting of the applicant, the insurer does not have constructive knowledge under s. 631.09 (1) merely because of the agent’s knowledge.

(b) Knowledge acquired after policy issued. If after issuance of an insurance policy an insurer acquires knowledge of sufficient facts to constitute grounds for rescission of the policy under this section or a general defense to all claims under the policy, the insurer may not rescind the policy and the defense is not available unless the insurer notifies the insured within 60 days after acquiring such knowledge of its intention to either rescind the policy or defend against a claim if one should arise, or within 120 days if the insurer determines that it is necessary to secure additional medical information.

(4m) Life and disability contracts. (a) Copy of application to be made available. The policyholder under a life or disability insurance policy and any person whose life or health is insured under the policy may request in writing a copy of the application if he or she did not receive the policy or a copy of it, or if the policy has been reinstated or renewed without attachment of a copy of the original application. If the insurer does not deliver or mail a copy as requested within 15 working days after receipt of the request by the insurer or its agent or, in the case of a group policy certificate holder, does not inform such person within the same period how he or she may inspect the policy and application during normal business hours at a place reasonably convenient to the certificate holder, nothing in the application affects the insurer’s obligations under the policy to the person making the request. A person whose life or health is insured under a group life or disability insurance policy has the same right to request a copy of any document specified in par. (b), including the certificate.

(b) Statement or warranty. No statement, representation or warranty made by or on behalf of a particular certificate holder under a group life or disability insurance policy affects the insurer’s obligations under the certificate unless it is stated in the certificate, or in a written document signed by the certificate holder, a copy of which is supplied to the certificate holder or the beneficiary whose rights would be affected.

(5) Fraternals. This section applies to fraternals, as defined in s. 614.01 (1) (aa).

(6) Incontestability provisions. This section is subject to ss. 632.46 and 632.76.


If a question on a form calls for the applicant’s judgment or opinion as a lay person, any misrepresentation should be construed against the insurer. Holden v. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. 80 Wis. 2d 353, 259 N.W.2d 75 (1977).


Third parties may recover against an insurer even though the insured’s fraudulent application voided the policy under s. 631.11. Rauch v. American Family Insurance Co. 115 Wis. 2d 257, 340 N.W.2d 478 (1983).

Sub. (2) [now sub. (1) (b)] applies a reliance test to misrepresentations made in the negotiation or application for insurance, and not to statements made in proof of loss forms. Tempelis v. Actetta Casualty & Surety Co. 164 Wis. 2d 17, 473 N.W.2d 549 (Ct. App. 1991).

In order to make a written application form a part of an insurance policy by endorsement, the insurer must specifically write across the application itself that it is an endorsement and part of the policy. Smith v. Dodgeville Mutual Insurance Co. 212 Wis. 2d 226, 568 N.W.2d 31 (Cl. App. 1997), 96–3352.

Sub. (3) only applies to conditions subsequent to a policy becoming effective, not conditions precedent. Conditions to the making of the contract, conditions precedent, cannot be implicated by the statute because the policy has not yet come into existence. Fox v. Catholic Knights Ins. Society, 2003 WI 87, 263 Wis. 2d 207, 665 N.W.2d 181, 05–1264.

This section does not supersede the known–loss doctrine. That doctrine may apply whether or not the requirements of subs. (1) (b) and (4) (b) are met. American Family Mutual Ins. Co. v. Bairman, 2006 WI App 231, 297 Wis. 2d 826, 726 N.W.2d 678, 05–2219.

Sub. (1) (b) establishes the elements necessary to entitle an insurance company to rescind an insurance contract. There must be an affirmative warranty or misrepresentation, which is a question of law. Whether the statement was false, and whether the person making the statement knew, or should have known, that the statement was false are questions of fact. The burden of proof on an insurer seeking to rescind an insurance contract is clear and convincing evidence as to each element of the statute. Purn v. Wisconsin Physicians Service Insurance Corporation, 2007 WI App 10, 298 Wis. 2d 497, 727 N.W.2d 346, 05–3049.

631.13 Incorporation by reference. No insurance contract may contain any agreement or incorporate any provision not fully set forth in the policy or in an application or other document attached to and made a part of the policy at the time of its delivery except that:

1. Rates. Any policy may by reference incorporate rate schedules and classifications of risks and short–rate tables filed with the commissioner; and

2. Complex contracts. By rule or order or by approval of a form the commissioner may authorize for complex contracts incorporation by reference of provisions for administrative arrangements, premium schedules and payment procedures.

History: 1975 c. 375.

631.15 Contract rights under noncomplying policies.

1. Enforcement of policy terms. Except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, a policy is enforceable against the insurer according to its terms, even if it exceeds the authority of the insurer.

3m) Enforcement of statute and rule requirements. A policy that violates a statute or rule is enforceable against the insurer as if it were one under the statute or rule.

4) Reformation of contract. Upon written request of the policyholder or an insured whose rights under the policy are continuing and not transitory, an insurer shall reform and reissue its written policy to comply with the requirements of the law existing at the date of issue or last renewal of the policy.


When uninsured motorists coverage in the amount of $25,000 was contracted for, in violation of the requirement for $50,000 coverage under s. 632.32 (4m) (d), the higher level of coverage was read into the policy under sub. (3m), even though it was not reflected in the premium paid. Brunson v. Ward, 2001 WI 89, 245 Wis. 2d 163, 629 N.W.2d 140, 98–3002.

631.17 Written reason for coverage denial. (1) In this section, “disability insurance policy” has the meaning given in s. 632.895 (1) (a).

2. An insurer that denies coverage under an individual or group life or disability insurance policy or a certificate of group

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life or disability insurance shall advise the applicant or proposed
insured in writing of the reasons for the denial.

History: 1999 a. 95.

SUBCHAPTER II
APPROVAL OF FORMS

631.17 INSURANCE CONTRACTS GENERALLY

631.20 Filing and approval of forms. (1) FILING. (a) No form subject to s. 631.01 (1), except as exempted under par. (c), sub. (1g), or s. 631.01 (2), (3), (4), or (5) or by rule under par. (b), may be used unless it has been filed with and approved by the commissioner and unless the insurer certifies that the form complies with chs. 600 to 655 and rules promulgated under chs. 600 to 655. It is deemed approved if it is not disapproved within 30 days after filing, or within a 30-day extension of that period ordered by the commissioner prior to the expiration of the first 30 days.

(b) Subject to s. 655.24 (1), the commissioner may by rule exempt certain classes of policy forms from prior filing and approval.

(c) Subject to sub. (1m), a form first used and not already filed under par. (a) on or after August 1, 2008, is exempt from par. (a) except for any of the following:

1. A form subject to s. 655.24 (1).
2. A form for a worker’s compensation policy.
3. A form for a Medicare replacement policy or a Medicare supplement policy.
4. A form for a long-term care insurance policy, including a form for a nursing home or home health care policy.
5. A form issued by an insurer ordered by the commissioner under s. 631.20 or by rule under par. (a).
6. A form required by a statute or a rule adopted by the commissioner that the content of the form is misleading under s. 631.17 (2), or a form that the commissioner finds, after a hearing, that a form approved or deemed to be approved under sub. (1) (a), a form filed under sub. (1m), or a form subject to subsequent approval under s. 601.58 (14) should be disapproved under sub. (2), the commissioner may order that on or before a date not less than 30 nor more than 90 days after the order the use of the form shall be discontinued or appropriate changes shall be made.

(b) That it provides benefits or contains other provisions that endanger the solvency of the insurer.
(c) That in the case of the policy, though not of riders and endorsements, it fails to provide the exact name of the insurer and the full address of its home office; or
(d) That it violates a statute or a rule promulgated by the commissioner, or is otherwise contrary to law.
(e) That its use would violate s. 631.22.

(2) SUBSEQUENT DISAPPROVAL. Whenever the commissioner finds, after a hearing, that a form approved or deemed to be approved under sub. (1) (a), a form filed under sub. (1m), or a form subject to subsequent disapproval under s. 601.58 (14) should be disapproved under sub. (2), the commissioner may order that on or before a date not less than 30 nor more than 90 days after the order the use of the form shall be discontinued or appropriate changes shall be made.

(3) CONTENTS OF ORDER OF DISAPPROVAL. The commissioner’s disapproval must be in writing and constitutes an order. It must state the reasons for disapproval sufficiently explicitly so that the insurer is provided reasonable guidance in reformulating its proposals.

(4) EXPLICIT APPROVAL OF CERTAIN CLAUSES. General approval of a form under this section, or failure to disapprove, does not constitute approval of clauses specified in s. 631.21.

(5) FORM THAT VIOLATES STATUTE OR RULE. (a) The penalties under s. 601.64 (3) to (5) may not be imposed against an insurer for any of the following:

1. Using a form that does not comply with a statute or rule, including a rule or uniform standard adopted by the Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Commission, that takes effect after the date the form was approved or deemed to be approved under sub. (1) (a) or s. 601.58.
2. The use of a form solely based on a finding of the commissioner that the content of the form is misleading under s. 628.34 (1).

(b) An insurer’s use of a form that does not comply with a statute or rule, including a rule or uniform standard adopted by the Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Commission, that takes effect after the date the form was approved or deemed to be approved under sub. (1) (a) or s. 601.58 is a violation of the statute or rule, and the insurer is provided reasonable guidance in reformulating its proposals.

(c) Except as provided in par. (a) 2., an insurer’s use of a form filed under sub. (1m) that violates chs. 600 to 655 is a violation of the statute or rule, regardless of whether the form has been subsequently disapproved under sub. (3). The insurer is subject to the penalties and remedial orders provided under chs. 600 to 655, including ss. 601.41 (4) and 601.64.
(7) **SURPLUS LINES INSURANCE.** Except as provided in sub. (1) (c) 9, and s. 618.41 (6m), this section does not apply to a surplus lines insurance form issued under s. 618.41 before, on, or after April 20, 2012.


Cross-reference: See also s. Ins 6.05, 6.07, and 6.76. Wis. adm. code.

631.21 **Explicit approval required.** (1) **Required approval.** Despite filing or general approval of a form under s. 631.20, the following clauses may not be used even if contained in the form unless the commissioner gives explicit approval to them:

(a) **Expeditious notice.** Clauses requiring more expeditious notice than 1st class mail, as provided in s. 631.81 (2).

(b) **Reinstatement fees.** A schedule of reinstatement fees under s. 632.74, if made a part of the policy. Such a schedule need not be included in the contract but may be given approval as a separate document specifically made applicable to particular classes of policies.

(2) **Effect of failure to obtain explicit approval.** If an insurer fails to obtain explicit approval from the commissioner for the clauses under sub. (1), the clauses shall be null and void.

**History:** 1975 c. 375; 1985 a. 280; 2007 a. 168.

Cross-reference: See also s. Ins 6.05 and 6.07. Wis. adm. code.

631.22 **Consumer insurance policy readability.** (1) In this section “consumer insurance policy” means a life, disability, property or casualty insurance policy, or a certificate or a substitute for a certificate for group life, disability, property or casualty insurance coverage, which is issued to a person for a personal, family or household purpose and a copy of which is customarily, in the insurance industry, delivered or is required by law, rule or agreement to be delivered to the person obtaining insurance coverage.

(2) An insurer may provide a consumer insurance policy which is delivered to a person obtaining insurance coverage and is not exempt under sub. (5) only if the consumer insurance policy is coherent, written in commonly understood language, legible, appropriately divided and captioned by its various sections and presented in a meaningful sequence. The commissioner shall promulgate rules establishing standards for the determination of compliance with this subsection.

(3) This section does not apply to specific language or format required by state or federal law, rule or regulation.

(4) This section applies only to consumer insurance policies delivered on or after the date which is 6 months after May 8, 1980 except the commissioner may provide by rule that this section will not apply to specific types of consumer insurance policies until a later date which is not later than the date which is 2 years after May 8, 1980 if the commissioner determines that delayed application is necessary to prevent an unreasonable burden upon insurers issuing those types of consumer insurance policies.

(5) The commissioner may by rule exempt a type of consumer insurance policy from the application of this section if the commissioner finds that type of consumer insurance policy is generally understood by persons to whom it is delivered or that those persons are otherwise adequately protected.

(6) A violation of this section does not void or render voidable any portion of an insurance policy and is not a defense to an action under the insurance policy.

**History:** 1979 c. 218.

631.23 **Authorized clauses for insurance forms.**

(1) **Promulgation of clauses.** The commissioner may not promulgate mandatory uniform clauses that preclude an insurer from filing its own forms under s. 631.20; the commissioner may only disapprove such forms on the basis of the criteria stated in that section. Subject thereto, the commissioner may promulgate authorized clauses by rule upon a finding that:

(a) Price or coverage competition is ineffective because diversity in language or content makes comparison difficult;

(b) Provision of language, content or form of specific clauses is necessary to provide certainty of meaning of those clauses;

(c) Regulation of contract forms would be more effective or litigation would be substantially reduced if there were increased standardization of certain clauses; or

(d) Reasonable minimum standards of insurance protection are needed for policies to serve a useful purpose.

(2) **Degree of specificity.** Any rule creating an authorized clause may prescribe that to be treated as an authorized clause there must be verbatim or substantial adherence to prescribed language, that certain standards or criteria must be met, or that certain drafting principles must be followed. The rules may also permit liberalization of prescribed language. If the proposed rule prescribed verbatim adherence, the commissioner shall make a finding that substantial adherence to the prescribed language is not sufficient and that liberalization of prescribed language will frustrate the purposes of the prescription. If an insurer uses authorized clauses as part of filed forms the commissioner may only disapprove those clauses under s. 631.20 upon a finding that improper combination of clauses makes them violate the criteria of s. 631.20.

**History:** 1975 c. 375; 1979 c. 221; 2007 a. 168.

Cross-reference: See also s. Ins 6.05, 6.07, 6.76. Wis. adm. code.

631.24 **Credit life and disability insurance.**

Section 631.20 does not apply to credit life and disability insurance forms which are subject to approval under s. 424.209.

**History:** 1979 c. 102.

631.27 **Rules of law as provisions of contracts.** By rule, the commissioner may require an insurer to insert in a policy any rule of law stated in chs. 600 to 646 and 655 that is applicable to the contents or interpretation of an insurance contract.

**History:** 1975 c. 375; 1979 c. 89; 1989 a. 187 s. 29.

631.28 **Notice of right to file complaint.** (1) **Requirement to provide notice.** Every insurer shall provide notice to its policyholders and its insureds of the right to file a complaint with the office in the manner prescribed by rule under sub. (2).

(2) **Contents by rule.** The commissioner shall promulgate rules specifying the contents of a notice that insurers must disseminate under sub. (1), and when and in what manner the notice must be provided. The rules shall describe how a policyholder, insured or other person may make a complaint with the office about an insurer, an intermediary or other insurance matter. The rules may also specify the form, including the type size, in which insurers must present the notice.

**History:** 1991 a. 154.

Cross-reference: See also s. Ins 6.85. Wis. adm. code.

**SUBCHAPTER III**

**SPECIFIC CLAUSES IN CONTRACTS**

631.31 **Clauses required to be on first page.** (1) **List of clauses.** The following clauses of insurance policies shall appear on the first page of the policy:

(a) **Corporate name.** The name of the insurer as required by s. 631.64;

(b) **Several liability.** Information that 2 or more insurers under-take only several liability, as required by s. 631.41;

(c) **Assessability.** That the policy is assessable as required by s. 631.65;

(d) **Variable benefits.** A statement that benefits are variable, as required by s. 632.45 (1); and

(e) **Right to return policy.** The right to return a disability insurance policy under s. 632.73, except that this clause may be conspicuously attached to the first page rather than printed on it.

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(2) MANNER OF DISPLAY. Clauses listed in sub. (1) shall be displayed conspicuously and separately from any other clauses.

History: 1975 c. 375; 1981 c. 218.

631.36 Termination of insurance contracts by insurers. (1) SCOPE OF APPLICATION. (a) General. Except as otherwise provided in this section or in other statutes or by rule under par. (c), this section applies to all contracts of insurance based on forms that are subject to filing under s. 601.58 or 631.20.

(b) Contracts more favorable to policyholder. The contract may provide terms more favorable to policyholders than are required by this section.

(c) Exemption by rule. The commissioner may by rule totally or partially exempt from this section classes or parts of classes of insurance contracts if the policyholders do not need protection against arbitrary or unannounced termination.

(d) Other rights. The rights provided by this section are in addition to and do not prejudice any other rights the policyholder may have at common law or under other statutes.

(e) Rescission or reformation. This section does not apply to the rescission or reformation of any insurance contract.

(2) MIDTERM CANCELLATION. (a) Permissible grounds. Except as provided by par. (c) and sub. (3) and s. 655.24 (2) (b), no insurance policy may be canceled by the insurer prior to the expiration of the agreed term except for failure to pay a premium when due or on grounds stated in the policy, which must be comprehended within one of the following classes:

1. Material misrepresentation;
2. Substantial change in the risk assumed, except to the extent that the insurer should reasonably have foreseen the change or contemplated the risk in writing the contract;
3. Substantial breaches of contractual duties, conditions or warranties; or
4. Attainment of the age specified as the terminal age for coverage, in which case the insurer may cancel by notice under par. (b) accompanied by a tender of a proportional return of premium.

(b) Notice. No cancellation under par. (a) is effective until at least 10 days after the 1st class mailing or delivery of a written notice to the policyholder.

(c) New policies. Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply to any insured policy that has not been previously renewed if the policy has been in effect less than 60 days at the time the notice of cancellation is mailed or delivered. No cancellation under this paragraph is effective until at least 10 days after the 1st class mailing or delivery of a written notice to the policyholder. Subsections (6) and (7) do not apply to such a policy.

(3) ANNIVERSARY CANCELLATION OR ALTERATION. A policy may be issued for a term longer than one year or for an indefinite term with a clause providing for cancellation by the insurer in the manner provided in sub. (4) (a) for nonrenewals, except the notice must be given at least 60 days prior to any anniversary date and an insurer may not cancel a policy solely because of the termination of an insurance marketing intermediary’s contract with the insurer unless the insurer complies with sub. (4m). The clause may also provide for alteration of the terms or premium by the insurer as provided in sub. (5) (c), except the clause must then permit cancellation by the policyholders as provided in sub. (5) (c).

(4) NONRENEWAL. (a) Notice required. Subject to subs. (2) and (3), a policyholder has a right to have the policy renewed, on the terms then being applied by the insurer to similar risks, for an additional period of time equivalent to the expiring term if the agreed term is one year or less, or for one year if the agreed term is longer than one year, unless at least 60 days prior to the date of expiration provided in the policy a notice of intention not to renew the policy beyond the agreed expiration date is mailed or delivered to the policyholder, or with respect to failure timely to pay a renewal premium a notice is given, not more than 75 days nor less than 10 days prior to the due date of the premium, which states clearly the effect of nonpayment of premium by the due date.

(b) Exceptions. This subsection does not apply if the policyholder has insured elsewhere, has accepted replacement coverage, or has requested or agreed to nonrenewal, if the policy is renewed in an affiliate in compliance with s. 631.39, or if the policy is expressly designated as nonrenewable.

(4m) POLICY CANCELLATION. An insurer may refuse to renew or may cancel a policy under sub. (3) or (4) solely because of the termination of an insurance marketing intermediary’s contract with the insurer only if the notice of nonrenewal or cancellation contains an offer to continue or renew the policy and the policyholder does not receive a written request from the policyholder prior to the cancellation or renewal date. The insurer shall continue or renew the policy if a timely request is received unless the policyholder does not meet normal underwriting criteria.

(5) RENEWAL WITH ALTERED TERMS. (a) General. Subject to pars. (b) and (d), if the insurer offers or purports to renew the policy but on less favorable terms or at higher premiums, the new terms or premiums take effect on the renewal date if the insurer sent by 1st class mail or delivered to the policyholder notice of the new terms or premiums at least 60 days prior to the renewal date.

(b) Notice required. An insurer may give notice under par. (a) or (b) accompanied by a tender of a proportional return of premium.

(c) New policies. Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply to any insured policy that has not been previously renewed if the policy has been in effect less than 60 days at the time the notice of cancellation is mailed or delivered. No cancellation under this paragraph is effective until at least 10 days after the 1st class mailing or delivery of a written notice to the policyholder. Subsections (6) and (7) do not apply to such a policy.

(d) Estimate. An insurer may give notice under par. (a) or (c) of a new premium by stating the actual amount or percentage increase to be charged. If the insurer cannot reasonably determine...
the actual amount or percentage increase 60 days prior to the renewal or anniversary date, the notice shall include a good faith estimate of the increase based on information that the insurer can reasonably obtain. If an estimate is stated, the insurer shall renew or continue the policy at a premium that does not exceed the increase stated in the notice except as permitted under sub. (5) (b).

(6) INFORMATION ABOUT GROUNDS. A notice of cancellation or nonrenewal under sub. (2) (b) or (4) shall state with reasonable precision the facts on which the insurer’s decision is based. No such notice is effective unless it so states the facts.

(7) CANCELLATION OR NONRENEWAL NOTICE. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), notice of cancellation or nonrenewal required under sub. (2) (b) or (4) is not effective unless the notice contains adequate instructions to the policyholder for applying for insurance through a risk-sharing plan under ch. 619, if a risk-sharing plan exists under ch. 619 for the kind of coverage being canceled or nonrenewed.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to a notice of cancellation or nonrenewal issued by the mandatory health care liability risk-sharing plan established under s. 619.04.

(8) CANCELLATION FOR NONPAYMENT OF PREMIUM. Subsections (6) and (7) do not apply if the ground for cancellation or nonrenewal is nonpayment of the premium and if the notice so states.

(9) IMMUNITY. There is no liability on the part of and no cause of action of any nature arises against any insurer, its authorized representatives, its agents, its employees, or any firm, person or corporation furnishing to the insurer information relating to the reasons for cancellation or nonrenewal, for any statement made by the insurer in furnishing the information pertaining thereto.


Cross-reference: See also s. Im 6.77, Wis. adm. code.

Sub. (2) (c) applies to cancellation of a binder. Terry v. Morgan Insurance Agency, 105 Wis. 2d 575, 314 N.W.2d 349 (1982).

A policy did not lapse as the result of the insured’s failure to pay a renewal premium before the policy’s expiration date when the insurer failed to notify the insured of the nonrenewal or of the premium due. Sausen v. American Family Mutual Insurance Co. 2001 WI 41, 378 Wis. 2d 91, 902 N.W.2d 801, 16–1386.

631.37 Special cancellation provisions. The following cancellation provisions apply to the policies specified, whether or not s. 631.36 is also applicable to them.

(1) CANCELLATION UPON REQUEST OF PREMIUM FINANCE COMPANY. Section 138.12 (12) applies to cancellation on request of a premium finance company.

(2) CANCELLATION UPON REQUEST OF CREDITOR. Section 424.303 applies to cancellation upon request of a creditor.

(3) WORKER’S COMPENSATION INSURANCE. Sections 102.31 (2) and 102.315 (10) apply to the termination of worker’s compensation insurance.

(3m) HEALTH CARE LIABILITY INSURANCE. Section 655.24 (2) (b), (3) and (4) applies to the termination of a health care liability insurance policy.

(4) SPECIAL LIMITATIONS ON CANCELLATION. (a) School bus insurance. Section 121.53 (4) applies to school bus insurance.

(b) Insurance on common carriers. Section 194.41 (2) applies to insurance on common carriers.

(c) Driver education motor vehicles. Section 341.267 (6) applies to motor vehicles used for driver education.

(d) Insurance of juveniles. Section 343.15 (4) (a) applies to motor vehicle policies covering juveniles as described therein.

(e) Motor vehicle liability policy. Section 344.34 applies to motor vehicle liability policies certified under s. 344.31.

(5) Health care liability policy. Section 655.25 applies to insurance issued by the mandatory health care liability risk-sharing plan established under s. 619.04.

(g) Warranty reimbursement insurance policy. Section 632.185 (2) (e) applies to warranty reimbursement insurance policies.


631.39 Renewals in affiliates. (1) SCOPE. This section applies to property and casualty lines of insurance, excluding disability insurance, as defined in s. 645.675 (1) (h).

(2) RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS. An insurer may renew a policy in an affiliate without having to comply with s. 102.31 (2) (a) or 102.36 (4) or s. INS 21.01 (6), Wis. Adm. Code, if all of the following are satisfied:

(a) All of the stock, of interest in, or control of the affiliate is held by one or more persons in the same insurance holding company system, as defined in s. 622.03 (2), that includes the insurer.

(b) The affiliate holds a valid certificate of authority in this state for the kind of business necessary to write the policy being renewed.

(c) If the policy renewed in the affiliate contains terms and conditions, except for the rates and rating plan, that are less advantageous to the policyholder than the policyholder’s current policy, the insurer complies with the requirements of s. 631.36 (5).

(d) The insurer provides notice to the policyholder at least 60 days before the renewal date that the policy will be renewed in an affiliate.

(e) The notice under par. (d) includes or states all of the following information:

1. The name and contact information of the company in which the policy will be renewed and that it is affiliated with the insurer.

2. That there will be no interruption of coverage.

3. That the premium for the renewal policy will be determined according to the rates and rating plan of the affiliate.

4. If the policy currently held by the policyholder is written by a mutual company and will be renewed in an affiliate that is a stock insurance company, that the policy will be renewed in an affiliate that is a stock insurance company and the policyholder will no longer have the rights that are granted to a mutual policyholder.
5. The A.M. Best or similar rating of the affiliate, if that rating is lower than the current A.M. Best or similar rating of the insurer.

6. If the amount of the premium for the policy after it is renewed in the affiliate will increase 25 percent or more from the amount of the premium prior to being renewed in the affiliate, notice of the increased premium.

(f) If the policy is a worker’s compensation insurance policy under ch. 102, the insurer provides notice to the department of workforce development at least 60 days prior to renewal of the policy in an affiliate notifying the department of the name of the affiliate in which the policy is to be renewed.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAW. Sections 611.78 and 618.32 do not apply to renewals under this section.

History: 2017 c. 241.

631.41 Policies jointly issued. Two or more insurers may together issue a policy in which their liability is either several or joint and several. If it is several, the heading of the policy shall conspicuously so state and the policy shall conspicuously state the proportion or amount of premium to be paid to each insurer and the type and the proportion or amount of liability each insurer agrees to assume.

History: 1975 c. 375.

631.43 Other insurance provisions. (1) GENERAL. When 2 or more policies promise to indemnify an insured against the same loss, no “other insurance” provisions of the policy may reduce the aggregate protection of the insured below the lesser of the actual insured loss suffered by the insured or the total indemnification promised by the policies if there were no “other insurance” provisions. The policies may by their terms define the extent to which each is primary and each excess, but if the policies contain inconsistent terms on that point, the insurers shall be jointly and severally liable to the insured on any coverage where the terms are inconsistent, each to the full amount of coverage it provided. Settlement among the insurers shall not alter any rights of the insured.

(2) FRAUD AS A DEFENSE. Subsection (1) does not affect the right of an insurer to defend against a claim under the policy on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentation.

(3) EXCEPTION. Subsection (1) does not affect the rights of insurers to limit, restrict, reduce, or exclude coverage under s. 632.32 (5) (b) (3), or (f) (1) to (3).


NOTE: 1995 Wisconsin Act 21, which became effective on July 15, 1995, made significant changes in the law regarding the “stacking” of insurance policy coverage.

A clause providing that any amount payable under the insurer’s policy would be reduced by monies paid by other insurance company’s uninsured motorist coverage was not valid; therefore, the plaintiff was entitled to the entire benefits under both uninsured motorist provisions. Landvatter v. Globe Security Insurance Co. 100 W. 2d 21, 300 N.W.2d 875 (Cl. App. 1980).

An insurance policy provision that prohibits the stacking of uninsured motorist benefits against the same insurer is prohibited by sub. (1). Tahtinen v. MSI Insurance Co. 122 W. 2d 158, 361 N.W.2d 673 (1985).

Sub. (1) only prohibits the use of reducing clauses in indemnity coverage, not in uninsured motorist coverage. Kuehn v. SafeCo Insurance Co. of America, 140 W. 2d 620, 412 N.W.2d 126 (Cl. App. 1987).

If a single insurance contract incorporates coverage for two vehicles, charging two separate premiums to two policies have been issued under s. 631.43. Krause v. Mass. Bay Insurance Co. 161 W. 2d 711, 468 N.W.2d 755 (Cl. App. 1991).

A fleet policy listing individual vehicles and assessing separate premiums for each is a separate policy for each vehicle and a single limit provision contained in the policy violates sub. (1). Carrington v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance 169 W. 2d 211, 489 N.W.2d 267 (1992).

A carrier distributing over-state-underwritten motorcarrier coverage. An insurer who pays separate premiums for each vehicle under a single policy can stack underinsured motorist coverage even though the policy contains a limit of liability clause. West Bend Mut. Ins. Co. v. Playman, 171 W. 2d 37, 499 N.W.2d 915 (1992).

Although a policy’s limit of liability language has been held invalid under s. 631.43 for the purpose of preventing stacking, it is still valid for determining each policy’s limit of liability. Schafer v. General Cas. Co. 175 W. 2d 80, 499 N.W.2d 859 (Cl. App. 1993).

The lack of underinsured motorist coverage on an accident vehicle was irrelevant when the insurer had the coverage on two other vehicles. Under sub. (1), a policy definition of a “drive-while-registered” exclusion is invalid. Rodey v. Stomer, 180 W. 2d 309, 599 N.W.2d 316 (Cl. App. 1993), Patraw v. American Family Mut. Ins. Co. 185 W. 2d 757, 519 N.W.2d 643 (Cl. App. 1994).

Liability coverages insuring against the risk of loss arising out of specified, owned vehicles do not insure against the same loss and thus sub. (1) does not apply to those coverages. Weinmer v. Country Mutual Insurance Co. 211 W. 2d 848, 565 N.W.2d 595 (Cl. App. 1997), 96–1440.

The applicability of sub. (1) cannot be ascertained by resorting to historical definitions of indemnity and liability insurance. An analysis must be made of whether a parallel policy promises to indemnify the insured against the same loss as another policy. Taylor v. Greaterway Insurance Co. 2000 W. 1 App 64, 233 W. 2d 703, 608 N.W.2d 722, 99–1329.

Section 632.05 (2), the valued policy law, does not provide that an insured is entitled to the limits of all policies insuring a dwelling. Instead, sub. (1), the pro rata statute, specifically governs situations when two or more policies indemnify against the same loss. Absent the consent of the insurers, insureds are entitled to the full amount of their loss but not the total amount of both policies if the combined limits exceed the actual loss. Wegner v. West Bend Mutual Insurance Company, 2007 WI App 498 W. 2d 420, 728 N.W.2d 441 (Ct. App. 2007).

Sub. (1) refers specifically to “other insurance” provisions. The accepted meaning of “other insurance” provisions does not include application to successive insurance policies. “Other insurance” refers only to two or more policies insuring the same risk, and the same interest, for the benefit of the same person, during the same period. The issue here was not which of two or more policies pays first, because they were not concurrent policies between competing insurers that applied to the same time period, but successive policies from the same insurer. Plastics Engineering Co. v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. 2009 W. 13, 315 W. 2d 556, 759 N.W.2d 613, 08–0333.


631.45 Limitations on loss to be borne by insurer. (1) GENERAL. An insurance policy indemnifying an insured against loss may by clear language limit the part of the loss to be borne by the insurer to a specified or determinable maximum amount, to loss in excess of a specified or determinable amount, to a specified percentage of the loss, which may vary with the amount of the loss, or by a combination of these methods. If the policy covers various risks, different limitations may be provided separately for each risk if the policy clearly so states.

(2) PROPERTY COINSURANCE. A policy indemnifying an insured against loss of or damage to property may limit the part of the loss to be borne by the insurer to a percentage of the total loss that corresponds to the ratio of the insured sum to a specified percentage of the value of the insured property.

History: 1975 c. 375.

Public policy does not prohibit insurance coverage for statutorily imposed multiple damages. Cieslewicz v. Mutual Service Casualty Insurance Co. 84 W. 2d 91, 267 N.W.2d 595 (1978).

Under the facts of the case, the insurer’s tender of the policy limits into court did not relieve the insurer of its duty to defend the insured in the lawsuit. Gross v. Lloyds of London Insurance Co. 121 W. 2d 78, 358 N.W.2d 266 (1984).

Although a policy’s limit of liability language has been held invalid under s. 631.43 for the purpose of preventing stacking, it is still valid for determining each policy’s limit of liability. Schafer v. General Cas. Co. 175 W. 2d 80, 499 N.W.2d 859 (Cl. App. 1993).

631.48 Nonwaiver clause. An insurer may insert in any insurance policy a provision that no change in the policy is valid unless approved by an executive officer of the insurer, or unless the approval is endorsed on the policy or attached to it, and that no agent has authority to change the policy or waive any of its provisions. This does not preclude a person claiming a right under the policy from relying on waiver or estoppel in an appropriate case.

History: 1975 c. 375.

631.51 Dividends on policies. (1) LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES. Section 632.62 applies to life insurance and annuities.

(2) INSURANCE OTHER THAN LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES. Any insurer may distribute a portion of surplus attributable to policies other than life insurance or annuities, in amounts and with classifications the board of directors determines to be fair and reasonable. Such distribution may not be made contingent on the continuation of the policy or of premium payments except under s. 632.75 (2). A schedule explaining the basis for the distribution shall be filed with the commissioner prior to the distribution.

(3) WHEN NOT SPECIFIED IN POLICY. Any insurer may distribute surplus to any class of policyholders even if those policies do not so provide. A schedule explaining the basis for the distribution

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shall be filed with the commissioner at least 30 days prior to the distribution.

(4) **COMBINED DIVIDENDS.** It is permissible to provide an indi-
visible dividend to classes of policyholders having more than one

type of policy, including a combination of life or annuities with
other types of insurance.

**History:** 1975 c. 375.

### 631.81 Group and blanket insurance. (1) **CERTIFICATES.**

(a) **General.** Except under par. (d), an insurer issuing a group
insurance policy other than blanket shall, as soon as practicable

after the coverage is effective, provide a certificate for each mem-
ber of the insured group, except that only one certificate need be
provided for the members of a family unit. The certificate shall
contain a summary of the essential features of the insurance cover-
age, including any rights of conversion to an individual policy.

Upon receiving a written request therefor, the insurer shall also
inform any insured how the insured may inspect a copy of the pol-
icy during normal business hours at a place reasonably convenient
to the insured.

(b) **Blanket insurance.** The commissioner may by rule impose
a similar requirement for any class of blanket insurance policies
for which the commissioner finds that the group of persons cov-
ered is constant enough for such action to be practicable and not
unreasonably expensive.

(c) **Method of providing certificates.** The certificate shall be
provided in a manner reasonably calculated to bring it to the atten-
tion of the certificate holder. The insurer may deliver or mail it
directly to the certificate holder or may deliver or mail the certifi-
cate in bulk to the policyholder to transmit to certificate holders,
unless the insurer has reason to believe that the policyholder will
not promptly transmit the certificates. An affidavit by the insurer
that it has mailed the certificates in the usual course of business
creates a rebuttable presumption that it has done so. As an alterna-
tive to delivering or mailing the certificate, the insurer may make
the certificate available electronically through an online internet
or policyholder network website. If the insurer makes the certifi-
cate available electronically, the insurer shall do all of the follow-
ing:

1. Request the policyholder to post the information, as well
as instructions on how to access the certificate, in the policyhold-
er’s place of business or to publish the information and access
instructions in a house organ that is reasonably calculated to bring
the information to the attention of the certificate holders.

2. Provide notice to the policyholder of any subsequent
change in the certificate and request the policyholder to notify the
certificate holders of the change in the manner specified in subd.
1.

3. Provide a paper copy of the certificate to any certificate
holder upon request.

(d) **Substitutes.** The commissioner may by rule or order pre-
scribe substitutes for delivery or mailing of certificates, including
booklets describing the coverage, the posting of notices in the
place of business, or publication in a house organ, if the substitutes
are reasonably calculated to inform certificate holders of their
rights.

(2) **EFFECT OF FAILURE TO ISSUE CERTIFICATES.** Unless a certifi-
cate or an authorized substitute has been made available to the cer-
tificate holder as required by this section, no act or omission by the
certificate holder after the coverage has become effective as to
the certificate holder, other than intentionally causing the loss insured
against, affects the insurer’s obligations under the insurance con-
tract.

**History:** 1975 c. 375, 421; 2007 a. 170; 2017 a. 365 s. 112.

### 631.64 Corporate name. Every insurance policy or annuity

contract shall conspicuously display the name of the insurer on its
first page.

**History:** 1975 c. 375.

### 631.65 Assessable policies. Every assessable policy shall

conspicuously display on the first page, separately from any other

 provision and in type at least as large as any used in the body of the

 policy, the words “This policy is assessable”.

**History:** 1975 c. 375; 1981 c. 218.

### 631.69 Insurance written in connection with finance plans.

Any insurance contract written in connection with a finance plan or other credit transaction shall contain provisions to pro-

tect the insured from overreaching by the insurer or by the

creditor in connection with the insurance, including a provision
that if the contract is a policy or a certificate containing all of
the essential terms be furnished to the debtor and that there shall
be an appropriate surrender value or refund of unearned premium
to the debtor calculated on a basis approved by the commissioner
if the debt is paid or if the insurance contract is rewritten because
the original finance plan or credit transaction is altered or a new
plan or transaction is entered into with the same or an affiliated
lender. This section is satisfied by compliance with the terms of
ch. 424, if they are applicable.

**History:** 1975 c. 375.

### 631.81 Notice and proof of loss. (1) **TIMELINESS OF

NOTICE.** Provided notice or proof of loss is furnished as soon as
reasonably possible and within one year after the time it was
required by the policy, failure to furnish such notice or proof
within the time required by the policy does not invalidate or
reduce a claim unless the insurer is prejudiced thereby and it was
reasonably possible to meet the time limit.

(2) **METHOD OF GIVING NOTICE.** It is a sufficient service of

notice or proof of loss if a 1st class postage prepaid envelope
addressed to the insurer and containing the proper notice or proof
is deposited in any U.S. post office within the time prescribed.
The commissioner may expressly approve clauses requiring more
expeditious methods of notice where that is reasonable.

(3) **MEAN OF INSURER’S ACTS.** The acknowledgment by the

insurer of the receipt of notice, the furnishing of forms for filing
proofs of loss, the acceptance of such proofs, or the investigation
of any claim are not alone sufficient to waive any of the rights of
the insurer in defense of any claim arising under the insurance
contract.

**History:** 1975 c. 375.

An insured’s contradictory statements constituted a breach of the contractual duty of notice and cooperation. Dietz v. Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. 88 Wis. 2d 496, 276 N.W.2d 808 (1979).

When the insured fails to give notice within one year after the time required in the policy, there is a rebuttable presumption of prejudice, and the burden of proof shifts to the claimant to prove that the insurer was not prejudiced. Neff v. Pierzina, 2001 WI 95, 245 Wis. 2d 285, 629 N.W.2d 177, 99–106.

The Federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) pre-empts state law related to any covered employee benefit plan, but does not preempt state regulations of insurance. This section regulates insurance and is not preempted. Bogusweski v. Liberty Insurance Co. of North America, 977 F Supp. 1357 (1997).

An insurer is prejudiced by late notice when it has been denied the opportunity to have input into how the underlying claim is being defended. An insured may not assume that if its insurer had been given the opportunity to make a timely investiga-
tion, it would have produced the same result as that produced by the insured’s own investigation or that any discovery that the insurer would have conducted would par-
allel that already conducted by the insured. Phoenix Contractors, Inc. v. Affiliated Capital Corporation, 2004 WI App 103, 273 Wis. 2d 736, 681 N.W.2d 310, 03–2259.

Wisconsin’s notice–prejudice statutes, this section and s. 632.26, do not supersede the reporting requirement specific to claims–made–and–reported policies. Anderson v. Aul, 2015 WI 19, 361 Wis. 2d 63, 862 N.W.2d 304, 13–0500.

### 631.83 Limitation of actions. (1) **STATUTORY PERIODS

OF LIMITATION.** (a) **Fire insurance.** An action on a fire insurance

policy must be commenced within 12 months after the inception of
the loss. This rule also applies to riders or endorsements attached
to a fire insurance policy covering loss or damage to property or
to the use of or income from property from any cause, and to sepa-
rate windstorm or hail insurance policies.

(b) **Disability insurance.** An action on disability insurance

coverage must be commenced within 3 years from the time writ-
ten proof of loss is required to be furnished.
INSURANCE CONTRACTS GENERALLY

(c) Life claims based on absence of insured. Sections 813.22 to 813.34 apply to life insurance actions based on death in which absence is relied upon as evidence of death.

(d) Other. Except as provided in this subsection or elsewhere in chs. 600 to 646 and 655, s. 893.43 applies to actions on insurance policies.

(2) GENERAL LAW APPLICABLE TO LIMITATION OF ACTIONS. Except for the prescription of time periods under sub. (1) or elsewhere in chs. 600 to 646 and 655, the general law applicable to limitation of actions as modified by ch. 893 applies to actions on insurance policies.

(3) PROHIBITED CLAUSES OF POLICIES. No insurance policy may:

(a) Shorten periods of limitation. Limit the time for beginning an action on the policy to a time less than that authorized by the statutes.

(b) Limit jurisdiction. Prescribe in what court action may be brought thereon; or

(c) Proscribe action. Provide that no action may be brought.

(4) MINIMUM WAITING PERIOD FOR ACTION. No action may be brought against the insurer on an insurance policy to compel payment thereunder until at least 60 days after proof of loss has been furnished as required by the policy or such proof of loss has been waived, or the insurer has denied full payment, whichever is earlier. This subsection does not apply in any case in which the verified complaint alleges facts that would establish prejudice to the complainant by reason of such delay, other than the delay itself.

(5) TOLLING OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION. The period of limitation is tolled during the period in which the parties conducted an appraisal or arbitration procedure prescribed by the insurance policy or by law or agreed to by the parties.


The term “fire insurance” covers indemnity insurance for losses to property caused by many perils other than fire. Villa Clement v. National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, 120 Wis. 2d 140, 353 N.W.2d 369 (Ct. App. 1984).

Action by mortgagees of insured property against the insurer for paying the policy proceeds to the insured despite knowledge of the mortgagee’s interest was not on the policy and was not barred by sub. (1) (a). Pucis v. Citizens Security Mutual Insurance Co. 127 Wis. 2d 359, 379 N.W.2d 341 (Ct. App. 1985).

The s. 893.57 statute of limitations governs the intentional tort of bad faith by an insurer. Warmka v. Hartland CICero Mutual Insurance Co. 136 Wis. 2d 31, 400 N.W.2d 923 (1987).

“Inception of the loss” in sub. (1) (a) means the date on which the loss occurs, not the discovery date. Borgen v. Economy Preferred Ins. Co. 176 Wis. 2d 498, 500 N.W.2d 176 (Ct. App. 1993).

Parties or policyholders have the right to give notice to an underinsurer of a settlement between the insured and the tortfeasor did not bar uninsured motorist coverage in the absence of prejudice to the insurer. There is a rebuttable presumption of prejudice when there is a lack of notice, with the burden on the insured to prove by the greater weight of the evidence that the insurer was not prejudiced. Ranes v. American Family Mutual Insurance Co. 219 Wis. 2d 49, 580 N.W.2d 197 (1998), 97−0441.

Sub. (2) clearly and unmistakably enacts the time limitations for fire insurance claims from the application of s. 893.12. Wisner Funeral Home of Chilton, Inc. v. Meridian Mutual Insurance Co. 2004 WI App 218, 277 Wis. 2d 274, 690 N.W.2d 442, 04−0460.

An “agreement” by the parties to engage in an appraisal procedure under sub. (5) requires something more than a mere agreement to meet and discuss a dispute between the parties. Writing Funeral Home of Chilton, Inc. v. Meridian Mutual Insurance Co. 2004 WI App 218, 277 Wis. 2d 274, 690 N.W.2d 442, 04−0461.

The key word in sub. (1) (a) is not loss, but inception. In a claim arising from damage, if a claim or a time resulting from vandalism to a corn planter, the inception of that loss was the moment overfertilized seeds were planted with the vandalized corn planter. Bronnstratter & Sons, Inc. v. American Growers Insurance Company, 2005 WI App 192, 286 Wis. 2d 782, 703 N.W.2d 757, 05−0415.

Because all of the statutory language surrounding sub. (5), including the statute regulating arbitration and appraisals, applies only to first−party claims, sub. (5) tolls the running of the limitation only as to claims by insureds against their insurer, not to claims by third parties against a tortfeasor’s insurer. Thom v. OneBeacon Insurance Company, 2007 WI App 123, 300 Wis. 2d 607, 731 N.W.2d 657, 06−1617.

631.85 Appraisal or arbitration. An insurance policy may contain provisions for independent appraisal and compulsory arbitration, subject to the provisions of s. 631.20. If an approved policy provides for application to a court of record for the appointment of a disinterested appraiser, arbitrator, or umpire, any court of record of this state except the court of appeals or the supreme court may be requested to make an appointment. Upon appropriate request, the court shall make the appointment promptly. This section does not apply to a surplus lines insurance form issued under s. 618.41 before, on, or after April 20, 2012. History: 1975 c. 375; 1977 c. 187; 2011 a. 224.

Although s. 631.20 generally refers to forms, its procedure for approval of forms is applicable to arbitration clauses under this section. An arbitration clause not approved under this section is per se invalid. Appleton Papers, Inc. v. Home Indemnity Co. 2000 WI App 104, 235 Wis. 2d 39, 612 N.W.2d 760, 99−1567.

631.89 Restrictions on use of genetic test results. (1) In this section, “genetic test” means a test using deoxyribonucleic acid extracted from an individual’s cells in order to determine the presence of a genetic disease or disorder or the individual’s predisposition for a particular genetic disease or disorder.

(2) An insurer, the state with respect to a self−insured health plan, or a county, city, village or school board that provides health care services for individuals on a self−insured basis, may not do any of the following:

(a) Require or request directly or indirectly any individual or a member of the individual’s family to obtain a genetic test.

(b) Require or request directly or indirectly any individual to reveal whether the individual or a member of the individual’s family has obtained a genetic test or what the results of the test, if obtained by the individual or a member of the individual’s family, were.

(bm) Require or request directly or indirectly a health care provider, as defined in s. 146.81 (1) (a) to (p), who is or may be providing or who has or may have provided health care services to an individual to reveal whether the individual or a member of the individual’s family has obtained a genetic test or what the results of the test, if obtained by the individual or a member of the individual’s family, were.

(c) Condition the provision of insurance coverage or health care benefits on whether an individual or a member of the individual’s family has obtained a genetic test or what the results of the test, if obtained by the individual or a member of the individual’s family, were.

(d) Consider in the determination of rates or any other aspect of insurance coverage or health care benefits provided to an individual whether an individual or a member of the individual’s family has obtained a genetic test or what the results of the test, if obtained by the individual or a member of the individual’s family, were.

(3) (a) Subsection (2) does not apply to an insurer writing life insurance coverage or income continuation insurance coverage.

(b) An insurer writing life insurance coverage or income continuation insurance coverage that obtains information under sub. (2) (a) or (b) may not do any of the following:

1. Use the information contrary to sub. (2) (c) or (d) in writing a type of insurance coverage other than life or income continuation for the individual or a member of the individual’s family.

2. Provide for rates or any other aspect of coverage that is not reasonably related to the risk involved.


631.90 Restrictions on use of tests for HIV. (1) In this section, “HIV test” has the meaning given in s. 252.01 (2m).

(2) With regard to policies issued or renewed on and after July 20, 1985, an insurer may not do any of the following:

(a) Require or request directly or indirectly any individual to reveal whether the individual has obtained an HIV test or what the results of this test, if obtained by the individual, were.

(b) Condition the provision of insurance coverage on whether an individual has obtained an HIV test or what the results of this test, if obtained by the individual, were.

(c) Consider in the determination of rates or any other aspect of insurance coverage provided to an individual whether an individual has obtained an HIV test or what the results of this test, if obtained by the individual, were.

(3) (a) Subsection (2) does not apply with regard to an HIV test for use in the underwriting of individual life, accident and
631.93 **Prohibited provisions concerning HIV infection.** (1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section, “HIV infection” means the presence of HIV, as defined in s. 631.90 (1).

(2) **ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.** An accident or health insurance policy may not contain exclusions or limitations, including deductibles or copayments, for coverage of the treatment of HIV infection or any illness or medical condition arising from or related to HIV infection, unless the exclusions or limitations apply generally to other illnesses or medical conditions covered by the policy.

(3) **LIFE INSURANCE.** A life insurance policy may not deny or limit benefits solely because the insured’s death is caused, directly or indirectly, by HIV infection or any illness or medical condition arising from or related to HIV infection.

History: 1989 a. 201.

631.95 **Restrictions on insurance practices; domestic abuse.** (1) **DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) “Abuse” has the meaning given in s. 813.122 (1) (a).

(b) “Disability insurance policy” has the meaning given in s. 632.895 (1) (a).

(c) “Domestic abuse” has the meaning given in s. 968.075 (1) (a).

(2) **GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.** Except as provided in sub. (3), an insurer may not do any of the following:

(a) Refuse to provide or renew coverage to a person, or cancel a person’s coverage, under an individual or group insurance policy or a certificate of group insurance on the basis that the person has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that the person is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse or that a member of the person’s family has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that a member of the person’s family is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse.

(b) Refuse to provide or renew coverage to an employer or other group, or cancel an employer’s or other group’s coverage, under a group insurance policy on the basis that an employee or other group member has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that an employee or other group member is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse or that a member of an employee’s or other group member’s family has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that a member of an employee’s or other group member’s family is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse.

(c) Use as a factor in the determination of rates or any other aspect of insurance coverage under an individual or group insurance policy or a certificate of group insurance the knowledge or suspicion that a person or an employee or other group member has been or is a victim of abuse or domestic abuse or that a member of the person’s or an employee’s or other group member’s family has been or is a victim of abuse or domestic abuse.

(d) Under an individual or group disability insurance policy or a certificate of group disability insurance, exclude or limit coverage of, or deny a claim for, health care services or items related to the treatment of injury or disease resulting from abuse or domestic abuse on the basis that a person or an employee or other group member has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that a person or an employee or other group member is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse or that a member of the person’s or an employee’s or other group member’s family has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that a member of the person’s or an employee’s or other group member’s family is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse.

(e) Under an individual or group life insurance policy or a certificate of group life insurance, deny or limit benefits in the event that the death of the person whose life is insured results from abuse or domestic abuse on the basis that the person whose life is insured has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that the person whose life is insured is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse or that a member of the family of the person whose life is insured has been, or the insurer has reason to believe that a member of the family of the person whose life is insured is, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse.

(f) Under property insurance coverage that excludes coverage for loss or damage to property resulting from intentional acts, deny payment to an insured for a claim based on property loss or damage resulting from an act, or pattern, of abuse or domestic abuse if that insured did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss or damage and if the person who committed the act or acts that caused the loss or damage is criminally prosecuted for the act or acts. Payment to the innocent insured may be limited in accordance with his or her ownership interest in the property or reduced by payments to a mortgagee or other holder of a secured interest.

(3) **EXCEPTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS RELATED TO PROHIBITIONS.** (a) **Disability insurance.** In establishing premiums for an individual or group disability insurance policy or a certificate of group disability insurance, an insurer may inquire about a person’s existing medical condition and, based on the opinion of a qualified actuary, as defined in s. 623.06 (1) (h), use information related to a person’s existing medical condition, regardless of whether that condition is or may have been caused by abuse or domestic abuse.

(b) **Life insurance.** With respect to an individual or group life insurance policy or certificate of group life insurance, an insurer may, on the basis of information in medical, law enforcement or court records, or on the basis of information provided by the insured, policyholder or applicant for insurance, do any of the following:

1. Deny or limit benefits under such a policy or certificate to a beneficiary who is the perpetrator of abuse or domestic abuse that results in the death of the insured.

2. Refuse to issue such a policy or certificate that names as a beneficiary a person who is or was, or who the insurer has reason to believe is or was, a perpetrator of abuse or domestic abuse against the person who is to be the insured under the policy.

3. Refuse to name as a beneficiary under such a policy or certificate a person who is or was, or who the insurer has reason to believe is or was, a perpetrator of abuse or domestic abuse against the insured under the policy.

4. Refuse to issue such a policy or certificate to a person who is or was, or who the insurer has reason to believe is or was, a perpetrator of abuse or domestic abuse against the person who is to be the insured under the policy.

5. Refuse to issue such a policy or certificate to a person who lacks an insurable interest in the person who is to be the insured under the policy.

6. For purposes of underwriting; administering a claim under; or determining a person’s eligibility for coverage, a benefit or payment under; such a policy or certificate; or for purposes of servicing such a policy or certificate or an application for such a policy or certificate; inquire about and use information related to a person’s medical history or existing medical condition, regardless of whether that condition is or may have been caused by abuse or domestic abuse. Any adverse underwriting decision based on a person’s medical history or medical condition must be made in conformity with sound actuarial principles or otherwise supported by actual or reasonably anticipated experience.

(c) **Disability income or long-term care insurance.** With respect to an individual or group disability income or long-term care insurance policy or a certificate of group disability income or long-term care insurance, an insurer may, on the basis of informa-
tion in medical, law enforcement or court records, or on the basis
of information provided by the insured, policyholder or applicant
for insurance, do any of the following:

1. Refuse to name as a beneficiary under such a policy or cer-
tificate a person who is or was, or who the insurer has reason to
believe is or was, a perpetrator of abuse or domestic abuse against
the insured under the policy.

2. Refuse to issue such a policy or certificate to a person who
is or was, or who the insurer has reason to believe is or was, a per-
petrator of abuse or domestic abuse against the person who is to
be the insured under the policy.

3. Refuse to issue such a policy or certificate to a person who
lacks an insurable interest in the person who is to be the insured
under the policy.

4. For purposes of underwriting; administering a claim under;
or determining a person’s eligibility for coverage, a benefit or pay-
ment under; such a policy or certificate; or for purposes of servic-
ing such a policy or certificate or an application for such a policy
or certificate; inquire about and use information related to a per-
son’s medical history or existing medical condition, regardless of
whether that condition is or may have been caused by abuse or
domestic abuse. Any adverse underwriting decision based on a
person’s medical history or medical condition must be made in
conformity with sound actuarial principles or otherwise supported
by actual or reasonably anticipated experience.

(4) IMMUNITY FOR INSURERS. An insurer is immune from any
civil or criminal liability for any action taken under sub. (3) or for
the death of, or injury to, an insured that results from abuse or
domestic abuse.

(5) USE AND DISCLOSURE OF ABUSE INFORMATION. (a) Except
as provided in pars. (c) and (d) and sub. (3), no person employed
by or contracting with an insurer may use, disclose or transfer
information related to any of the following:

1. Whether an insured or applicant for insurance or a member
of the insured’s or applicant’s family, or whether an employee or
other group member of an insured or applicant for insurance or a
member of the employee’s or other group member’s family, is or
has been, or is with reason believed by the person employed by or
contracting with the insurer to be or to have been, a victim of abuse
or domestic abuse.

2. Whether an insured or applicant for insurance, or whether
an employee or other group member of an insured or applicant for
insurance, is a family member or associate of, or in a relationship
with, a person who is or has been, or who the person employed by
or contracting with the insurer has reason to believe is or has been,
a victim of abuse or domestic abuse.

3. Whether an insured or an applicant for insurance employs
a person who is or has been, or who the person employed by or
contracting with the insurer has reason to believe is or has been,
a victim of abuse or domestic abuse.

(b) Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), a person employed
by or contracting with an insurer may not disclose or transfer
information related to the telephone number or address or other
location of any of the following individuals, if the person knows
that the individual is or has been, or has reason to believe that the
individual is or has been, a victim of abuse or domestic abuse:

1. An insured.
2. An applicant for insurance.
3. An employee of an insured or of an applicant for insurance.
4. A group member of an insured or of an applicant for insurance.

5. A member of the family of any of the individuals listed in
subds. 1. to 4.

(c) Paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply if the use, disclosure
or transfer of the information is made with the consent of the indi-
vidual to whom the information relates or if the use, disclosure or
transfer satisfies any of the following:

1. Is for a purpose related to the direct provision of health care
services.
2. Is for a valid business purpose, including the disclosure or
transfer of the information to any of the following:
   a. A reinsurer.
   b. A party to a proposed or consummated sale, transfer,
      merger or consolidation of all or part of the business of the insurer.
   c. Medical, underwriting or claims personnel under contract
      or affiliated with the insurer.
   d. An attorney representing the interests of the insurer.
   e. The policyholder or policyholder’s assignee as a result of
delivery of the policy.

3. Is in response to legal process.
4. Is required by a court order or an order of an entity with
   authority to regulate insurance, or is otherwise required by law.
5. Is required or authorized by the commissioner by rule.

(d) Nothing in this subsection limits or precludes an insured or
an applicant for insurance, or an employee or other group member
of an insured or applicant for insurance, from obtaining his or her
own insurance records from an insurer.

History: 1999 a. 95; 2015 a. 90.