

## Frequently Asked Questions – Automobile Insurance

### The Automobile Insurance Policy

#### What is automobile insurance?

Automobile [insurance](#) is a contractual agreement between an insurance company and an [insured](#) (policyholder). In exchange for a [premium](#), the insurance company promises to provide bodily injury liability [coverage](#), property damage liability coverage, and uninsured motorist coverage.

#### Who does the automobile policy cover?

The personal automobile [policy](#) provides coverage to the named insured, spouse, and other relatives living in the home, as well as anyone to whom the named insured has given permission to operate the vehicle.

#### What are the different parts of the automobile policy?

The first section of the policy is the "[declarations page](#)," which lists what coverages are in effect and the dollar amounts of coverages. The next section of the policy includes the actual contract language, clearly describing the insurance company's rights and responsibilities as well as the policyholders. The policy may also contain a third section called the [endorsement](#) section, which changes or modifies the policy. Certain general provisions are required by law, but policies can be very different. It is important to read any policy issued to you as soon as you receive it. If you have questions, contact your insurance agent or company for clarification.

### Wisconsin's Financial Responsibility Law

#### Is automobile insurance mandatory in Wisconsin?

Yes. All Wisconsin drivers are required to have an automobile insurance policy in force or, in limited situations, other security that could be a surety bond, personal funds, or certificate of self-insurance when operating a motor vehicle in Wisconsin. Details are available on the Department of Transportation's website at [wisconsin.gov/Pages/dmv/license-drvs/susp-or-rvkd/proof-of-insurance.aspx](http://wisconsin.gov/Pages/dmv/license-drvs/susp-or-rvkd/proof-of-insurance.aspx).

#### If I buy automobile insurance, what coverages are required in Wisconsin, and what are the minimum limits I can purchase?

Your automobile insurance policy must provide the following minimum liability coverage:

- \$25,000 for injury or death of one person
- \$50,000 for injury or death of two or more people
- \$10,000 for property damage

Wisconsin law also requires uninsured motorist coverage with a minimum limit of \$25,000 for one person and \$50,000 for two or more people for bodily injury coverage.

You may want to protect your assets by purchasing more coverage than the minimum required in Wisconsin. Higher limits are usually available, but you may have to pay additional premium.

#### For more information or to file a complaint, visit our website or contact:

Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7873, Madison, WI 53707-7873  
p: 608-266-3585 | p: 1-800-236-8517 | f: 608-266-9935 | [ociinformation@wisconsin.gov](mailto:ociinformation@wisconsin.gov) | [oci.wi.gov](http://oci.wi.gov)

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### **What is covered under bodily injury liability coverage?**

This coverage does not protect you or your vehicle directly. If you cause an accident injuring other people, it protects you from their [claims](#) up to the stated amounts for medical expenses, lost wages, pain and suffering, and other losses. It will also usually pay if the accident was caused by a member of your family living with you or a person using your own automobile with your consent. It does not pay for bodily injury you may sustain.

### **What is covered under property damage liability coverage?**

Property damage liability coverage pays for any damage you cause to the property of others up to the stated amount provided by the policy (i.e., a crushed fender, broken glass, or a damaged wall or fence). Your insurance will pay for this damage if you were driving your automobile or if it was being driven by another person with your consent. Property damage liability also pays if you damage government property like a light pole or signpost, up to the limit you choose.

### **What is uninsured motorist coverage?**

Uninsured motorist (UM) coverage applies to bodily injury you, your family, and other occupants of your vehicle incur when hit by an uninsured motorist or hit-and-run driver. It also covers you and your family if injured as a pedestrian when struck by an uninsured motorist or hit-and-run driver. It protects you by making sure money is available to pay for your losses that were caused by someone else. The minimum amount of coverage required by law is \$25,000 per person and \$50,000 per accident for bodily injury only.

You may want to purchase more than the minimum coverage required by law if you feel the need for more protection. *Uninsured motorist coverage does not cover property damage to your vehicle and does not protect the other driver.* Your insurer may sue the other driver for any money the insurer pays you because of the other driver's negligence.

### **What is underinsured motorists coverage?**

Underinsured motorists (UIM) coverage increases the bodily injury protection to you and the people in your vehicle up to the amount of coverage you purchase if the at-fault party's bodily injury liability insurance limits are lower than your UIM coverage limits. The maximum amount payable is the difference between the two limits.

Underinsured motorist coverage is not mandatory. Notice of coverage availability is required with delivery of the policy. Coverage may be rejected. However, if requested, minimum coverage limits of \$50,000 per person and \$100,000 per accident are required.

### **What is medical payments coverage?**

Medical payments coverage pays medical or funeral expenses for you or others injured or killed in an accident while riding or driving in your automobile. It will also cover you or members of your family if you are struck by an automobile as a pedestrian or while riding in another automobile. Medical payments coverage usually covers only those expenses not covered by health insurance, such as copayments, [deductibles](#), etc. It will pay for your medical and funeral expenses even if you cause the accident.

Insurance companies must offer this coverage to you but you can reject it. If you elect to have medical payments coverage, the minimum limit is \$1,000.

## **Physical Damage Coverage**

### **What does collision coverage provide?**

Collision coverage pays for physical damage to your vehicle caused by your vehicle colliding with an object, including another vehicle, or if it overturns. In the event of an accident, collision coverage will pay to repair your

vehicle up to the amount equal to the value of the vehicle before the accident. Your own insurer will pay for such damage even if the collision is your fault.

Collision premiums are generally based on the make, model, and year of your vehicle. You should evaluate the current market value of your vehicle and your ability to afford a similar vehicle should it be destroyed before you purchase this coverage. You may not need this coverage if your vehicle has decreased in value or if you can afford to replace it.

### **What does comprehensive coverage provide?**

Comprehensive (sometimes called "other than collision") coverage pays for damage to your vehicle resulting from fire, vandalism, water, hail, glass breakage, wind, falling objects, civil commotion, or hitting a bird or an animal. Damage from striking a deer is a relatively frequent accident in Wisconsin. It is important to know that most policies cover hitting an animal under comprehensive, not collision, insurance.

Comprehensive coverage also pays if your vehicle or parts of it, such as a battery or tires, are stolen. Flood damage to your vehicle is also covered if your automobile insurance policy includes comprehensive coverage. If you carry collision without comprehensive, you are not covered for flood damage.

### **How is the deductible for comprehensive or collision coverage applied?**

Deductibles for comprehensive or collision coverage are applied for each occurrence. A deductible is the dollar amount you have to pay toward the loss before the insurance company begins to make payments on the loss.

For example, if you suffered a comprehensive loss (you hit a deer) and that same day suffered a collision loss (a shopping cart hit your vehicle), your policy allows the insurer to apply two different deductibles.

### **If I have my vehicle financed, do I need to purchase automobile insurance?**

If you finance the vehicle, the financial institution (lender) will require you to have automobile insurance. The terms of your loan will most likely require you to provide comprehensive and collision insurance. This is because the lender considers your vehicle collateral for the loan. If your policy lapses, the bank will force coverage (obtain a policy) and add it to your loan. Forced coverage provides protection to the bank, not you, for their interest in the vehicle and nothing else. The cost of this insurance is much higher than you would pay if you bought your own policy through a standard carrier.

## **The Claims Process**

### **Can I require the insurance company to replace my vehicle?**

The personal automobile policy is not a [replacement policy](#). Coverage for your vehicle is based on actual cash value. Actual cash value (ACV) of your vehicle is based on the value of your vehicle at the time of the accident, taking into account its current market value. Therefore, the insurance company's obligation is to repair the vehicle based upon its actual cash value not its replacement cost.

### **What is meant by aftermarket parts?**

Automobile repair shops may use aftermarket and/or used parts when repairing or replacing a damaged part (i.e., bumpers, bumper covers, and associated bumper parts, etc.). Aftermarket parts are produced by companies other than the original equipment manufacturers (OEM). Parts manufactured by the original equipment manufacturers are known as OEM parts. OEM parts are those that would have been original to the vehicle when it rolled off the assembly line.

Automobile insurance contracts do not generally specify what parts will be used. You may request aftermarket parts not be used to repair your vehicle, but you will likely be responsible for any repair costs exceeding the final claim settlement negotiated with the insurance company.

### **The insurance company is totaling my vehicle. How can I make sure I get what it is worth?**

An insurance company considers a vehicle a total loss if repairs would cost more than the vehicle is worth. An insurance company will use various sources to value your vehicle including, but not limited to, the National Automobile Dealers Association Used Car Guide ("Blue Book") or the CCC Information Services, Inc., guide. The company's offer, therefore, might not recognize your vehicle's condition, special features, or value in the local market. A company is more likely to increase its offer if you can show your vehicle would sell for a higher price in your area. Keep the lines of communication open. Get several used vehicle dealers to write price quotes for a similar automobile. Newspaper used-vehicle ads also can build your case. *Remember these quotes and ads provide asking prices and the actual value or sales price could be lower.*

### **The other driver's insurance company wants me to sign a release on my injury claim. How long can I delay this?**

Sign the release when you are satisfied with your total settlement. Get a letter from your doctor estimating the cost and length of your future medical treatment. You may, of course, consult an attorney before accepting a settlement. You have three years after the accident to either settle your claim or file a lawsuit.

### **What is meant by comparative negligence?**

Wisconsin has a comparative negligence law meaning responsibility is frequently shared. The comparative negligence law is based on a percentage of negligence. This means you may recover damages from the other party providing your negligence is not greater than the other party, but your damages shall be reduced by the percent of negligence attributed to you. You are barred from recovery if your negligence is greater than the other party's negligence.

## **Cancellation/Nonrenewal**

### **When is it allowable for my insurance company to cancel my automobile insurance during the term of my policy?**

An insurance company may cancel a new policy any time within the first 60 days and is not required to provide you with a reason for the cancellation. A cancellation is also permitted during the terms of the policy if the premium is not paid when it is due, if the company discovers fraud or material misrepresentation made by you or your representative in obtaining your insurance, if the company discovers that you pursued a fraudulent claim under your policy, or if significant changes have occurred in insuring characteristics. For the situations discussed above, no cancellation is effective until at least 10 days after the insurance company mails or delivers to you a written notice of cancellation.

### **When is it allowable for my insurance company to nonrenew my automobile insurance policy?**

Nonrenewal refers to the termination of a policy at the expiration date. If an insurance company decides it does not want to renew your policy, it must mail or deliver to you a nonrenewal notice at least 60 days before your policy's expiration date.

### **Does an insurance company have to say why it refused to renew my policy?**

Yes, the nonrenewal notice must provide the reason for the insurance company's decision to nonrenew your policy.

### **Does my automobile insurance policy have a grace period?**

Unlike health insurance policies, automobile insurance policies do not have a required [grace period](#). The premium is due to the insurance company on the date identified on the premium notice. If the premium is not received by that date, the policy automatically terminates.

## Can credit history be used as a reason to nonrenew or refuse to renew my automobile insurance?

Insurers may use credit information as part of the criteria they consider when underwriting personal lines insurance. However, it is the position of the Wisconsin Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (OCI) insurers should not use credit information, whether they use [credit reports](#) or credit scoring mechanisms, *as the sole reason* to refuse an application, cancel a new insurance policy in its first 60 days of coverage, or nonrenew an existing policy.

## What can I do if my policy has been canceled or nonrenewed and I cannot find another insurance company that will write automobile insurance for me?

If you have tried several insurance companies and cannot find coverage, you may be insured through the Wisconsin Automobile Insurance Plan. You may apply through any licensed property and casualty insurance agent. For general information on the plan, you may call or write to:

Wisconsin Automobile Insurance Plan (WAIP)  
20700 Swenson Drive, Suite 100  
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186  
(262) 796-4540

## Rating

### How much will my insurance cost?

Premiums or the amount you pay for insurance can vary. The type of vehicle you drive, driving record, age, gender, where you live, and how much you drive usually affect the cost.

### What affects the price of automobile insurance?

When determining the rate for an automobile insurance policy, insurers separate drivers into categories called classifications. Drivers are classified based on a number of different characteristics including, but not limited to, age and gender, marital status, where the vehicle is garaged, driving record, make and model of the vehicle, prior insurance coverage and annual miles driven. History has shown drivers with certain characteristics, such as a poor driving record, have a greater chance of being involved in an accident, and the drivers in those classifications must pay higher [rates](#). While some of the classification criteria (such as age and sex) are out of your control, others, such as driving record and type of vehicle driven, are within your control.

### Can the driving/accident records of my child and/or spouse have an impact on my ability to buy automobile insurance?

Yes, the driving record of any licensed driver in the household could affect the decision of the insurance company to insure your vehicle(s). Their records can possibly cause you to be turned down for insurance coverage or to pay higher insurance premiums.

### Is there a way I can reduce my premiums?

Every automobile insurer has its own package of special discounts to attract particular types of customers. Most insurance companies provide discounts for at least some of the following: accident-free drivers discount, a package discount for insuring your home and automobile with the same company, multi-vehicle discount, good student discount, nonsmokers discount, or passive restraint discount (for vehicles with air bags or automatic seat belts). You may also consider higher deductibles for your comprehensive and collision coverages.

### Can my insurance company raise my premium due to an accident or traffic ticket?

Your insurer may charge an extra fee, a surcharge, if you are involved in a chargeable accident or were ticketed for a traffic violation. Surcharges must be applied in a uniform manner and are required to be filed with OCI. *However, OCI plays no role in your insurance company's decision to raise your premiums.*

A surcharge is used as a tool to properly price exposure the insurer is writing and not as a means to recoup payment made under a claim. The total dollar amount paid as the result of a claim usually does not affect the surcharge.

## Miscellaneous Automobile Insurance Questions

### **Will my Wisconsin policy with the state-required minimum liability limits protect me if I drive to another state requiring higher minimum liability limits?**

Your Wisconsin policy limits will be interpreted to provide at least the minimum limits required by laws of the state in which you are operating your vehicle.

### **When I buy an additional vehicle or replace a vehicle, does my policy automatically cover it?**

Yes, but you need to be aware of certain limitations. An additional vehicle automatically has the same coverage as the vehicle with the broadest coverage provided by your policy. Example: You already have two vehicles. One has just liability coverage. The other has liability, collision, and comprehensive—the broadest coverage afforded by the policy. Therefore, if you buy a third vehicle, it automatically will have liability, collision, and comprehensive.

A replacement vehicle automatically has the same coverage as the vehicle it replaced. For example: You have two vehicles. You trade in the older vehicle, which has only liability coverage, on a new vehicle. This means the new vehicle automatically has only liability coverage.

Be sure to notify your insurance agent or company as soon as possible that you have added or replaced a vehicle and which coverages you want for the new vehicle. The personal automobile policy requires the policyholder to notify the agent or company within a specified number of days. It is best to call your agent before picking up your vehicle to make sure you have the coverages you want.

### **What can I do if I have a problem with an automobile insurance company?**

You should first attempt to resolve your concerns with your insurance agent or with the company involved in your dispute. If you do not get satisfactory answers from the agent or company, contact OCI. A complaint form is available on OCI's website at [oci.wi.gov/complaints](https://oci.wi.gov/complaints). Make sure you include detailed information about your insurance problem. Be sure to include the correct name of the insurance company involved in your complaint. Many companies have very similar names. Listing the wrong name may delay the investigation of your complaint.