## **Review Requirements Checklist**

## **Commercial Multi-Peril**

Contact Person: Denice Baldin (217) 524-6497

## **Line(s) of Insurance/Business:**

• Commercial Multi-Peril; filing code(s) 5.0000

• Non-Liability Portion; filing code 5.1000

• Liability Portion; filing code 5.2000

• Builders' Risk; filing code 5.0001

• Business Owners; filing code 5.0002

• Commercial Package Policy; filing code 5.0003

Manufacturer's Output Policy; filing code 5.0004

• Other CMP Policies; filing code 5.0005

## Links:

- <u>Illinois Compiled Statutes Online</u>
- Administrative Regulations Online
- Product Coding Matrix

The Department's checklists include summaries that do not provide detailed information about all laws, regulations and bulletins. Therefore, the insurers should review the actual laws, regulations and bulletins to ensure forms are fully compliant before filing with the Department.

A form filing fee is required pursuant to 215 ILCS 5/408 (1)(jj).

LINE OF AUTHORITY	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Must have proper Class and	215 ILCS 5/4	To write Commercial Multi-Peril (Non-Liability
Clause authority to conduct this		Portion), companies must be licensed to write:
line of business in Illinois.	<u>List of</u>	
	Classes/Clauses	1. Class 2, Clauses (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), and
		2. Class 3, Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g),
		(h).
		To write Commercial Multi-Peril (Liability Portion),
		companies must be licensed to write:

SERFF FILING	REFERENCE	1. Class 2, Clauses (c), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j), and 2. Class 3, Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h).  DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS
	50 IL Adm. Code 753	All companies must file, using the System for Electronic Rate and Form Filing (SERFF):
"Me too" filings are not allowed.		<ol> <li>Copies of all policy forms on these kinds of business and, for mutual companies, a separate proxy signature line for the insured to sign, if applicable;</li> <li>Copies of generally used endorsement forms on these kinds of business;</li> <li>Copies of all application forms used on these kinds of business, including a separate proxy signature line for the insured to sign if applicable;</li> <li>A copy of the declaration page, in non-individualized, template form, absent personal policyholder information; and</li> <li>A copy of the policy jacket, if used by the company.</li> </ol>
		<ol> <li>The name of the advisory organization or company making the filing:</li> <li>Title, form number, and edition identification for the forms;</li> <li>Information as to what Class and Clause coverage is written under:</li> <li>Identification of all applicable endorsements and applications as to the policy forms for which the endorsements and applications are used;</li> <li>Notification as to whether the filing is new or supersedes a present filing. Identification of all changes in all superseding filings, as well</li> </ol>

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		as identification of all superseded forms, is
		required; and
		6. Effective date of use.
		Companies under the same ownership or general
		management are required to make separate
		individual company filings.
		Company Group ("Me too") filings are unacceptable.
FILING SUBMISSION	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
When forms must be filed.	50 IL Adm.	Forms must be received by the Department no later
	Code 753	than their effective date of use.
Final printed forms must be	50 IL Adm.	Typed or printer's proof copies may be submitted for
filed.	Code 753	review but must be re-filed in printed form.
		Statements, provisions, or endorsements may not be
		typed or superimposed on a policy or endorsement.
Requirements for company		Company must include all Federal Employer
FEIN numbers.		Identification Numbers (FEINs) for companies
		making the filing.
All forms submitted under the		All forms under an assigned SERFF tracking number
same SERFF tracking number		must have a common coverage relationship. (e.g., all
must have common coverage relationship.		forms in an auto filing must pertain only to auto, etc.)
		, and the second
NO FILE OR FILING	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
EXEMPTIONS		REQUIREMENTS
Commercial multi-peril forms		Insurance policies issued to those qualifying as
issued to "industrial insureds"		industrial insureds are not subject to the policy form
are not required to be filed in		filing requirements of 215 ILCS 5/143(3).
Illinois.	215 ILCS	215 W GG 5/121 2 22 11 11 11 11 11
Hayyayar such forms must		215 ILCS 5/121-2.08 applies to all authorized
However, such forms must		companies. Definitions within 5/445 are relied upon
comply with all laws, regulations, bulletins, etc. unless		to avoid duplication of those definitions. This
-	I	reliance is not intended to limit exemptions to
knacitically avampted by the		1 1.
specifically exempted by the		surplus lines carriers.
law, regulation, bulletin, etc.		
	215 ILCS	Insurers are not required to file riders or endorsements prepared to meet special, unusual,

		peculiar, or extraordinary conditions applying to an individual risk.
		Because Section 143(3) exempts only riders or endorsements, policy forms applying to an individual risk must still be filed. In addition, because Section 143(3) exempts only endorsements applying to an individual risk, if a company uses the same endorsement on more than one risk, such form no longer qualifies for the filing exemption and must be filed.
SIDE BY SIDE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
COMPARISON		REQUIREMENTS
Form changes must be	50 IL Adm.	Changes from currently filed forms must be
E E		highlighted.
THIRD PARTY FILERS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
AUTHORITY	50 IL Adm.	REQUIREMENTS
Insurer may authorize an advisory organization to make a		Insurer may authorize an advisory organization, of which it is a member or subscriber, to file forms on
form filing on its behalf.	Code 733	its behalf, as long as the insurer has on file with the Department a forms authorization letter which includes:
Insurer may change or delay the		includes.
effective date of an advisory		1) the name of the authorized advisory
organization form filing by		organization.
properly notifying the		2) the kinds of business for which filings will be made.
Department.		3) authorization clause or language.
T		4) effective date of authorization.
Insurer may authorize attorneys, consulting firms, etc. to submit		
form filings to the Department,		Insurer may change or delay the effective date of an advisory organization form filing by notifying the
as long as the filing includes		Department. The notice shall include the insurer
proper authorization.		name, FEIN number, line of insurance, advisory organization name and filing number, and effective date desired.
		Insurer may authorize attorneys, consulting firms, etc. to submit form filings to the Department as long as the filing includes a notice, signed by an authorized company officer, giving authority for the entity to act on the insurer's behalf on any issues related to the filing.

AMBIGUOUS &	REFERENCE	
MISLEADING		REQUIREMENTS
The Director may disapprove a	215 ILCS	Director may disapprove any form that contains
form filing if it contains	5/143(2)	inconsistent, ambiguous, or misleading clauses.
inconsistent, ambiguous, or		
misleading clauses.		
APPLICATIONS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Applications must be filed.	50 IL Adm.	Applications must be filed, including
	Code 753	online/electronic applications.
APPRAISAL	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Requirements for appraisal	215 ILCS 5/397	Policy must contain an appraisal provision that
provisions.		conforms to the Standard Fire Policy. Any forms that
	<u>50 IL Adm.</u>	contain provisions to the contrary conflict with the
	Code 2301	Standard Fire Policy minimum language and are
		deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that
	215 ILCS	unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are
	5/143(2)	purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation
		of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved
		accordingly.
ARBITRATION	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Requirements for arbitration	215 ILCS 5/397	Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to
provisions.		the contract, or the breach thereof, may be settled
	<u>50 IL Adm.</u>	within a reasonable time limit by arbitration
	Code 2301	administered by the American Arbitration
		Association in accordance with the Uniform
	710 ILCS 5/1	Arbitration Act 710 ILCS 5/1.
	215 H CC	
	215 ILCS 5/1/2/(2)	The arbitration may be binding on both parties, or
		non-binding upon the insured, but in all instances
		must be entered into on a voluntary basis, as the
		insured must have the option of filing a lawsuit per
		Lines 157-161 of the Standard Fire Policy. Any
		forms that contain provisions to the contrary conflict
		with the Standard Fire Policy minimum language and
		are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that
		unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are

		purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation
		of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved
		accordingly.
BANKRUPTCY	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
PROVISIONS		REQUIREMENTS
Policies that contain liability	215 ILCS 5/388	All policies containing liability coverage must
coverage must include a		include a provision stating that insolvency or
bankruptcy provision.		bankruptcy of the insured shall not release the
		company from its duties to pay under the policy.
CANCELLATION & NON-	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
RENEWAL		REQUIREMENTS
May not refuse to issue a policy	215 ILCS	No company shall refuse to issue a policy on the sole
on sole basis of previous refusal,	<u>5/143.10</u>	basis that the insured or applicant for such policy
cancellation or nonrenewal by		was previously refused issuance or renewal of a
any insurer.		policy by an insurer, or such insured's policy was
		cancelled on a prior date by any insurer.
Loss information requested for	215 ILCS	No prospective insurer shall request the insured to
underwriting.	<u>5/143.10a</u>	provide more detailed loss information than required
		by it to underwrite the same line or class of
		insurance.
Loss information required to be	215 ILCS	Insurer shall provide the following loss information
provided.	<u>5/143.10a</u>	to the first named insured within 30 days of the
		insured's request, and at the same time as any notice
		of cancellation or nonrenewal, except where the
		policy has been cancelled for nonpayment of
		premium, material misrepresentations or fraud on the
		part of the insured:
		a) on closed claims, date and description of
		occurrence, and total amounts of payments;
		b) on open claims, date and description of
		occurrence, total amount of payments and total reserves, if any; and
		c) for any occurrence not included in (a) or (b), the date and description of occurrence and total reserves, if any.

		Inguror shall provide additional loss information
		Insurer shall provide additional loss information,
		including specific loss reserves, to the first named
		insured as soon as possible, but in no event later than
		20 days of receipt of named insured's mailed or
		delivered written request for such information at the
		request of a prospective insurer.
		Insurer shall automatically extend coverage under
		the existing policy, at the same terms and conditions
		by the same number of days it takes the insurer to
		provide the insured with this additional information.
Policy must contain cancellation	215 ILCS	Policy must include a cancellation provision setting
provision.	<u>5/143.11</u>	out the manner in which the policy may be cancelled.
CONDITIONAL RENEWAL	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Assignment or transfer of	215 ILCS	Assignment or transfer of policies among or between
policies among or between	<u>5/143.11b</u>	insurers within an insurance holding company
insurers within an insurance		system or insurers under common management or
holding company system or		control, or as a result of a merger, acquisition, or
insurers under common		restructuring of an insurance company, is not a
management or control, or as a		nonrenewal for purposes of the notification
result of a merger, acquisition,		requirements.
or restructuring of an insurance		
company, is not a nonrenewal		If the increase in the renewal premium is 30% or
for purposes of the notification		more, contains a change in deductibles or change in
requirements.		coverage that materially alters the policy, the
		company must adhere to provisions in Section
		143.17a as described below.
		A company making an assignment or transfer of a
		policy among or between insurers as stated above,
		must deliver to the named insured notice of such
		assignment or transfer at least 60 days prior to the
		renewal date. An exact and unaltered copy of the
		notice shall also be sent to the insured's producer, if
		known, and agent of record.
Requirements for advance		If an insurer offers to renew directly to the named
notice of renewal with changes	5/143.17a	insured with a renewal increase of 30% or more, or
in deductibles, changes in	_	with a change in deductible or coverage that
coverage that materially alters		materially alters the policy, the insurer must mail or
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more.

the policy, or increase of 30% or Illinois Supreme deliver to the named insured, written notice of such Court Rule 236 premium increase or change at least 60 days prior to the renewal or anniversary date.

> The increase in premium shall be the renewal premium based on the known exposure as of the date of the quotation compared to the premium as of the last day of coverage for the current year's policy, annualized. The premium may be subsequently amended to reflect any change in exposure or reinsurance costs not considered in the quotation. The renewal notice must provide the specific dollar amount of the premium. Renewal notices issued with the wording "your premium increase will be 30% or more" do not comply with the Code.

Notification must also be mailed to the insured's broker, if known, or the agent of record and to the mortgage or lien holder listed on the policy.

If the insurer fails to provide 60 days notice in advance of the renewal or anniversary date but provides notice at least 31 days prior to the renewal or anniversary date, the company must extend the current policy under the same terms, conditions and premium to allow 60 days notice, and provide the actual renewal premium quotation and any change in coverage or deductible on the policy. If the insurer fails to provide 31 days advance notice as described above, the insurer must renew the expiring policy under the same terms and conditions for an additional year or until the effective date of any similar coverage procured by the insured, whichever is earlier. The insurer may increase the renewal premium, however such increase must be less than 30% of the expiring term's premium, and notice of such increase must be delivered to the named insured on or before the date of expiration of the current policy period.

Proof of mailing or proof of receipt may be proven by a sworn affidavit by the insurer as to the usual and

		customary business practices of mailing notices pursuant to Section143.17a or may be proven
		consistent with Illinois Supreme Court Rule 236.
MINIMUM RETAINED	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
PREMIUM		REQUIREMENTS
Minimum earned premium	215 ILCS 5/397	The Standard Fire Policy provides for pro rata return
provisions are prohibited.		of premium if the insurer cancels the policy. Any
		forms that contain provisions to the contrary conflict
	5/143(2)	with the Standard Fire Policy minimum language and
		are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that
		unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are
		purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation
		of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved
		accordingly.
NOTICE OF	REFERENCE	
CANCELLATION		REQUIREMENTS
Cancellation notice mailing		Insurer must mail cancellation notice to the named
requirements and requirements		insured at the last mailing address known by insurer.
for canceling premium financed		Insurer must maintain proof of mailing on a form
insurance contracts.		acceptable to U.S. Post Office or other commercial
		mail delivery service. Notification must also be
		mailed to the insured's broker, if known, or the agent
		of record and to the mortgage or lien holder listed on
		the policy.
		Section 143.14 also contains requirements for
		canceling premium financed insurance contracts and
		procedures for returning unearned premium. See law
Number of days notice required		for specific details of requirements.  Insurer must mail cancellation notice to the named
for cancellation of commercial		insured at least: 10 days prior to effective date of
policies and notice		cancellation for nonpayment of premium; 30 days
requirements.		prior to effective date of cancellation during the first
1		60 days of coverage; 60 days prior to effective date
		of cancellation after coverage has been effective for
		61 days or more.
		All notices shall include a specific explanation of the
		reason(s) for cancellation.

Cancellation of fire and marine	215 ILCS	Property policies issued for the kinds of business
policies with 10 days' advance	5/143.20a	enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled
notice.		with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if
	215 ILCS 5/4	the insured property is found to consist of one or
		more of the following:
		a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss,
		permanent repairs have not commenced within 60
		days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such
		delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather
		conditions;
		b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60
		consecutive days, except buildings which have a
		seasonal occupancy and buildings which are
		undergoing construction, repair or reconstruction and
		are properly secured against unauthorized entry;
		c) Buildings on which, because of their physical
		condition, there is an outstanding order to vacate, an
		outstanding demolition order, or which have been
		declared unsafe in accordance with applicable law;
		d) Buildings on which heat, water, sewer service or
		public lighting have not been connected for 30
		consecutive days or more.
		All such notices of cancellation must be sent by
		certified mail and regular mail to the address of
		record of the named insured, and all such
		cancellations shall be made on a pro rata basis.
Insurer must advise insured of	215 ILCS	When a policy containing fire and extended coverage
eligibility for the Illinois FAIR	5/143.22	insurance is cancelled, other than for nonpayment of
Plan Association.		premium or evidence of incendiarism, and if the
		location of the insured property is within the State of
		Illinois, insurers must notify named insureds of their
		eligibility for the FAIR Plan and explain the
		procedure to make application. Such notice must
		accompany or be included in the cancellation notice.

Cancellation notice must advise	215 ILCS	If an insurer cancels a commercial policy mid-term
	5/143.23	per Section 143.16a, for any reason except non-
hearing.		payment of premium, the cancellation notice must
_	215 ILCS	advise the named insured of the right to appeal and
	<u>5/143.16a</u>	the procedure to follow for such appeal.
NOTICE OF NON-	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
RENEWAL		REQUIREMENTS
Number of days notice required	215 ILCS	Nonrenewal notice must be mailed to the named
for nonrenewing a commercial	<u>5/143.17a</u>	insured at least 60 days in advance of the nonrenewal
policy and other notice		date.
requirements.		
		Insurer must maintain proof of mailing of such
		notice on a recognized U.S. Post Office form or a
		form acceptable to the U.S. Post Office or other
		commercial mail delivery service.
		If the insurer fails to mail notice of nonrenewal to the
		named insured at least 60 days in advance of the
		nonrenewal date, the insurer must extend the policy
		for an additional year or until the effective date of
		any similar insurance procured by the insured,
		whichever is less, on the same terms and conditions
		as the policy sought to be terminated, unless the
		insurer has manifested its intention to renew at a
		different premium that represents an increase not
		exceeding 30%.
		Notification must also be mailed to the insured's
		broker, if known, or the agent of record and to the
		mortgage or lien holder listed on the policy.
		Nonrenewal notice must provide a specific
		explanation of the reason(s) for nonrenewal.
Insurer must advise insured of	215 ILCS	When a policy containing fire and extended coverage
eligibility for the Illinois FAIR	<u>5/143.22</u>	insurance is nonrenewed, other than for evidence of
Plan Association.		incendiarism, and if the location of the insured
		property is within the State of Illinois, insurers must
		notify named insureds of their eligibility for the
		FAIR Plan and explain the procedure to make

PERMISSIBLE REASONS FOR CANCELLATION May not cancel because agent's contract with insurer was etriminated.  May not cancel a policy on sole basis of previous refusal, cancellation or nonrenewal by any insurer.  Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been in effect for 60 days or more.  Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been in effect for 60 days or more.  So IL Adm. Code 940  Code 940  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Application of the policy could place the insurer in violation of the policy could place the insurer in violation of the policy could place the insurer of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			application. Such notice must accompany or be
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May not cancel a policy on sole basis of previous refusal, cancellation or nonrenewal by any insurer.  Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been in effect for 60 days or more.  So IL Adm. Code 940  Code 940  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  May not cancel a policy on the sole basis that the insured or applicant for such policy was previously refused issuance or renewal of a policy by an insurer, or such insured's policy was cancelled on a prior date by any insurer.  After a policy has been in effect for 60 days, insurer may only cancel for the following 6 reasons: (a) non-payment of premium; (b) the policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation; (c) any insured violated any terms and conditions of the policy; (d) the risk originally accepted has measurably increased; (e) the insurer certifies to the Director of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	contract with insurer was	<u>5/141.01</u>	that the company's contract with the agent through
basis of previous refusal, cancellation or nonrenewal by any insurer.  Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been in effect for 60 days or more.  So IL Adm. Code 940  Code 940  Code 940  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  So ILCS 5/143.20a that the insured or applicant for such policy was previously refused issuance or renewal of a policy by an insurer, or such insured's policy was cancelled on a prior date by any insurer.  After a policy has been in effect for 60 days, insurer may only cancel for the following 6 reasons: (a) non-payment of premium; (b) the policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation; (c) any insured violated any terms and conditions of the policy; (d) the risk originally accepted has measurably increased; (e) the insurer certifies to the Director of the loss of reinsurance for all or a substantial part of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	terminated.		whom the policy was obtained has been terminated.
previously refused issuance or renewal of a policy by an insurer.  Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been in effect for 60 days or more.  So IL Adm. Code 940  S	May not cancel a policy on sole	215 ILCS	Insurers may not cancel a policy on the sole basis
any insurer.  Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been 5/143.16a in effect for 60 days or more.  So IL Adm. Code 940  Cod	basis of previous refusal,	<u>5/143.10</u>	that the insured or applicant for such policy was
Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been in effect for 60 days or more.  50 IL Adm. Code 940  Code 94	cancellation or nonrenewal by		previously refused issuance or renewal of a policy by
Reasons for canceling a commercial policy that has been in effect for 60 days, insurer may only cancel for the following 6 reasons: (a) non-payment of premium; (b) the policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation; (c) any insured violated any terms and conditions of the policy; (d) the risk originally accepted has measurably increased; (e) the insurer certifies to the Director of the loss of reinsurance for all or a substantial part of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of the policy could place the insurer in violation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	any insurer.		an insurer, or such insured's policy was cancelled on
may only cancel for the following 6 reasons: (a) non-payment of premium; (b) the policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation; (c) any insured violated any terms and conditions of the policy; (d) the risk originally accepted has measurably increased; (e) the insurer certifies to the Director of the loss of reinsurance for all or a substantial part of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of the policy could place the insurer in violation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			a prior date by any insurer.
payment of premium; (b) the policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation; (c) any insured violated any terms and conditions of the policy; (d) the risk originally accepted has measurably increased; (e) the insurer certifies to the Director of the loss of reinsurance for all or a substantial part of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of the policy could place the insurer in violation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	Reasons for canceling a	215 ILCS	After a policy has been in effect for 60 days, insurer
through a material misrepresentation; (c) any insured violated any terms and conditions of the policy; (d) the risk originally accepted has measurably increased; (e) the insurer certifies to the Director of the loss of reinsurance for all or a substantial part of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of the policy could place the insurer in violation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	commercial policy that has been	<u>5/143.16a</u>	may only cancel for the following 6 reasons: (a) non-
violated any terms and conditions of the policy; (d) the risk originally accepted has measurably increased; (e) the insurer certifies to the Director of the loss of reinsurance for all or a substantial part of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of the policy could place the insurer in violation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	in effect for 60 days or more.		
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the loss of reinsurance for all or a substantial part of the underlying risk; or (f) the Director determines that continuation of the policy could place the insurer in violation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			
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in violation of Illinois insurance laws.  Rule 940 outlines requirements for certification of loss of reinsurance.  Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Cancellation of fire and marine policies with 10 days' advance notice.  Property policies issued for the kinds of business enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			in violation of Illinois insurance laws.
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policies with 10 days' advance notice.  5/143.20a enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			loss of reinsurance.
with 10 days' written notice to the named insureds if the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	Cancellation of fire and marine	215 ILCS	Property policies issued for the kinds of business
the insured property is found to consist of one or more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	policies with 10 days' advance	<u>5/143.20a</u>	enumerated in Class 3 of Section 4 may be cancelled
more of the following:  a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60	notice.		
a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss, permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			
permanent repairs have not commenced within 60 days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			more of the following:
days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			a) Buildings to which, following a fire loss,
delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather conditions;  b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			permanent repairs have not commenced within 60
b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			days after satisfactory adjustment of loss, unless such
b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60			delay is a direct result of a labor dispute or weather
, ,			conditions;
consecutive days, except buildings which have a			b) Buildings which have been unoccupied 60
Since the straining of the straining o			consecutive days, except buildings which have a

		seasonal occupancy and buildings which are
		undergoing construction, repair or reconstruction and
		are properly secured against unauthorized entry;
		c) Buildings on which, because of their physical
		condition, there is an outstanding order to vacate, an
		outstanding demolition order, or which have been
		declared unsafe in accordance with applicable law;
		d) Buildings on which heat, water, sewer service or
		public lighting have not been connected for 30
		consecutive days or more.
		All such notices of cancellation must be sent by
		certified mail and regular mail to the address of
		record of the named insured, and all such
		cancellations shall be made on a pro rata basis.
PERMISSIBLE REASONS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
FOR NON-RENEWAL		REQUIREMENTS
Insurers may nonrenew for	215 ILCS	Insurers may nonrenew for almost any reason(s)
almost any reason(s) except	<u>5/143.17a</u>	except those specifically prohibited in other Illinois
those specifically prohibited in		insurance laws or regulations.
other Illinois insurance laws or		
regulations.		However, insurers must give a specific explanation
		of the reason(s) for nonrenewal.
However, insurers must give a		
specific explanation of the		
reason(s) for nonrenewal.		
May not refuse to renew	215 ILCS	Insurers may not refuse to renew any policy on the
because agent's contract with	<u>5/141.01</u>	ground that the company's contract with the agent
insurer was terminated.		through whom the policy was obtained has been
		terminated.
May not refuse to renew a	215 ILCS	Insurers may not refuse to renew a policy on the sole
policy on sole basis of previous		basis that the insured or applicant for such policy
refusal, cancellation or		was previously refused issuance or renewal of a
nonrenewal by any insurer.		policy by an insurer, or such insured's policy was
		cancelled on a prior date by any insurer.
CONTENT OF POLICIES	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS

Reasons for which the Director	215 ILCS	The Director may disapprove any form that (i)
may disapprove a form filing.	5/143(2)	violates any provision of the Illinois Insurance Code,
		(ii) contains inconsistent, ambiguous, or misleading
		clauses, or (iii) contains exceptions and conditions
		that will unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks
		that are purported to be assumed by the policy.
Hired and Non-owned	215 ILCS	If hired and/or non-owned auto coverage is offered,
Auto/Uninsured Motorists	5/143(2)	an insurer may not specifically exclude statutory
Coverage		mandated uninsured motorist coverage. Any forms
		that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to
	<u>5/143a</u>	contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably
	215 W GG	or deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be
	215 ILCS	assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2)
	<u>5/143a-2</u>	and will be disapproved accordingly.
	Harrington v.	
	American	
	<u>Family</u>	
	<u>Mutual</u>	
	<u>Insurance</u>	
	Company	
Requirements for form content	50 IL Adm.	There must be printed at the head of the policy the
and readability.	Code 753	name of the insurer or insurers issuing the policy, the
		location of the Home Office thereof; a statement of
		whether the insurer is a stock, mutual, reciprocal,
		Lloyds, alien insurer, or an insurer operating under a
		charter by Special Act of the Legislature of any state.
		There may be added thereto such devices, emblems
		or designs and dates as are appropriate for the insurer
		issuing the policy.
		All forms must be identified by a descriptive title,
		form number and edition identification.
		All forms must be printed in not less than eight-point
		type.
DEFENSE WITHIN LIMITS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Defense costs may not be	215 ILCS	Defense costs must be paid as supplement to the
included in limits of liability.	5/143(2)	limits of liability. Defense costs may not be included

		in the limits of liability. Any forms that contain
		provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain
		exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or
		deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be
		assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2)
		and will be disapproved accordingly.
DEFINITIONS	REFERENCE	
DEFINITIONS	REFERENCE	REQUIREMENTS
Definition of "renewal" or "to	215 ILCS	Definition of "renewal" or "to renew."
renew."	5/143.13(d)	
Definition of "nonpayment of	215 ILCS	Definition of "nonpayment of premium."
premium."	5/143.13(e)	1 0 1
Definition of "policy delivered	215 ILCS	Definition of "policy delivered or issued for delivery
or issued for delivery in this	5/143.13(f)	in this State."
State."		
Definition of "cancellation" or	215 ILCS	Definition of "cancellation" or "cancelled."
"cancelled."	5/143.13(g)	
DISCRIMINATION	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
May not cancel certain policies,	215 ILCS	Insurers may not cancel a policy, or refuse to issue or
or refuse to issue or renew	<u>5/143.24c</u>	renew a policy solely on the basis that one or more
certain policies solely due to		claims have been made against any policy during the
hate crimes.	T:+1, 26 II C C	manadina 60 manths for a loss that is the result of a
11000 01111100.	Title 26 U.S.C.	preceding 60 months, for a loss that is the result of a
The Control of the Co	<u>Sections</u>	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the
	<u>Sections</u>	
	<u>Sections</u>	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code,
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or an educational organization described in Section
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or an educational organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of Title 26 of the United States
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or an educational organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or any other nonprofit organization described
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or an educational organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or any other nonprofit organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of Title 26 of the United
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or an educational organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or any other nonprofit organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of Title 26 of the United States Code that is organized and operated for
	<u>Sections</u> 170(b)(1)(A)(i),	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or an educational organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or any other nonprofit organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of Title 26 of the United States Code that is organized and operated for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.
Redlining When geographic location of risk may be grounds	Sections 170(b)(1)(A)(i), (ii), and (vi).	hate crime, if the insured provides evidence to the insurer that the act causing the loss is identified as a hate crime on a police report.  Applies to policies issued to an individual, a religious organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or an educational organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(ii) of Title 26 of the United States Code, or any other nonprofit organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of Title 26 of the United States Code that is organized and operated for

		risk unless such refusal is for a business purpose
		which is not a mere pretext for unfair discrimination.
Rating, claims handling, and	215 ILCS	No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy
underwriting decisions based	5/155.22b	may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred
	3/133.220	
solely on domestic violence.		bodily injury as a result of a battery committed
		against him/her by a spouse or person in the same
		household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting,
		or claims handling decision.
Unfair methods of competition	215 ILCS	It is an unfair method of competition or unfair and
or unfair or deceptive acts or	5/424(3)	deceptive act or practice if a company makes or
practices defined.		permits any unfair discrimination between
		individuals or risks of the same class or of essentially
		the same hazard and expense element because of the
		race, color, religion, or national origin of such
		insurance risks or applicants.
Procedure as to unfair methods	215 ILCS 5/429	Outlines the procedures the Director follows when he
of competition or unfair or		has reason to believe that a company is engaging in
deceptive acts or practices not		unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive
defined.		acts or practices.
DOMESTIC ABUSE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
DONIESTIC ADUSE	KETEKENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
DOMESTIC ABUSE	REFERENCE	REQUIREMENTS
Rating, claims handling, and	215 ILCS	
		REQUIREMENTS
Rating, claims handling, and	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting,
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.	215 ILCS 5/155.22b	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent co-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent co-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent co-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent co-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose out of a pattern of criminal domestic violence and the
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent co-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose out of a pattern of criminal domestic violence and the perpetrator of the loss is criminally prosecuted for
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent coinsured.	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS 5/155.22b	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose out of a pattern of criminal domestic violence and the perpetrator of the loss is criminally prosecuted for the act causing the loss.
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent coinsured.  Civil Union Partnerships-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS 5/155.22b	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose out of a pattern of criminal domestic violence and the perpetrator of the loss is criminally prosecuted for the act causing the loss.  The Religious Freedom Protection and Civil Union Act will allow both same-sex and different-sex
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent coinsured.  Civil Union Partnerships-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS 5/155.22b 750 ILCS 75/1 Civil Union Fact	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose out of a pattern of criminal domestic violence and the perpetrator of the loss is criminally prosecuted for the act causing the loss.  The Religious Freedom Protection and Civil Union Act will allow both same-sex and different-sex couples to enter into a civil union with all of the
Rating, claims handling, and underwriting decisions based solely on domestic violence.  Intentional acts exclusion exception for innocent coinsured.  Civil Union Partnerships-	215 ILCS 5/155.22b 215 ILCS 5/155.22b	REQUIREMENTS  No insurer that issues a property and casualty policy may use the fact that an applicant or insured incurred bodily injury as a result of a battery committed against him/her by a spouse or person in the same household as a sole reason for a rating, underwriting, or claims handling decision.  If a policy excludes property damage coverage for intentional acts, the insurers may not deny payment to an innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose out of a pattern of criminal domestic violence and the perpetrator of the loss is criminally prosecuted for the act causing the loss.  The Religious Freedom Protection and Civil Union Act will allow both same-sex and different-sex

EXCLUSIONS &	REFERENCE	Please note that whenever a policy form, application, or rating rule includes the terms "spouse," "married," or "immediate family member" it is required that parties to a civil union be included in these definitions.  DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
LIMITATIONS		REQUIREMENTS
Certain restrictive endorsements	215 ILCS	Animal bite exclusions, roof exclusions, and shed
must be signed and dated by insured.	<u>5/143(2)</u>	exclusions will be acceptable for filing only if they contain a provision for the insured to sign and date the endorsement, indicating acknowledgement and acceptance that there is no coverage provided. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved accordingly.
Communicable disease	215 ILCS	Form may not exclude broad categories of
exclusions must be specific.	5/143(2)	communicable disease. Form may exclude only specific diseases, such as AIDS, or specific classes of diseases, such as sexually transmitted diseases. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved accordingly.
Electromagnetic exclusions are	215 ILCS	Electromagnetic exclusions are prohibited. Any
prohibited.	<u>5/143(2)</u>	forms that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved accordingly.
Intoxicant or narcotic exclusions		Intoxicant or narcotic exclusions are prohibited
	5/143(2)	unless they include the following: 1) a standard set
language is included.		forth with regard to what is considered an intoxicant

		or narcotic; 2) a standard set forth as to what levels of consumption defines intoxication; 3) a standard of proof set forth; and 4) language that distinguishes the intent or motivation. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved accordingly.
Pollution exclusion	215 ILCS	Pollution exclusions may not apply to BI/PD caused
requirements.	5/143(2)	by heat, smoke or fumes from a hostile fire. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are
		purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved accordingly.
Professional liability coverage may not reduce overall limits.	215 ILCS 5/143(2)	Professional Liability coverage must have separate limits that do not reduce the limits of this coverage. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved accordingly.
Intentional acts exclusion	215 ILCS	Intentional acts exclusions must contain an exception
exception for using reasonable	5/143(2)	for an insured using reasonable force to protect
force to protect persons or		persons or property. Any forms that contain
property		provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risk that are purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved accordingly.
Intentional acts exclusion	215 ILCS	If a policy excludes property coverage for intentional
exception for innocent co-	5/155.22b	acts, the insurer may not deny payment to an
insured.		innocent co-insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of the loss if the loss arose out of a pattern of criminal domestic violence and the

		perpetrator of the loss is criminally prosecuted for
		the act causing the loss.
Vandalism and Malicious		Vandalism and Malicious Mischief exclusions
Mischief provisions must		should reflect the provision found in the Standard
conform to the Standard Fire		Fire Policy regarding vacant or unoccupied
Policy.		buildings. Specifically, ensuing loss to a described
	215 ILCS 5/143(2)	building, as a result of fire, that is vacant or unoccupied must be covered until the building is vacant or unoccupied for 60 consecutive days. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary conflict with the Standard Fire Policy minimum language and
	K othrun	are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that
	I undquiet v	unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are
	Alletoto	purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation
	Incurance	of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved
	Company	accordingly.
Hired and Non-owned		If hired and/or non-owned auto coverage is offered,
Auto/Uninsured Motorists		an insurer may not specifically exclude statutory
Coverage		mandated uninsured motorist coverage. Any forms
		that contain provisions to the contrary are deemed to
		contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably
	01 5 TT CC	or deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be
	E /1 40 O	assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2)
	<u>5/143a-2</u>	and will be disapproved accordingly.
	Harrington v.	
	<u>American</u>	
	Family Mutual	
	<u>Insurance</u>	
	Company	
MOLD	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
T'1' 1 1		REQUIREMENTS
Filing procedures and		Please refer to Company Bulletin 2002-07 for
requirements for exclusions and		specific information and guidance.
limitations related to mold.	<u>07</u>	
TERRORISM	DEFEDENCE	DECCRIPTION OF DEVIEW OF AND APPO
LEKKOKISWI	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS

Terrorism Risk Insurance	Соминали	Places refer to Company Pullatin 2015 02 for
	Company	Please refer to Company Bulletin 2015-03 for
Program Reauthorization Act of		specific information and guidance.
2015 and Filing Procedures and	<u>03</u>	
Requirements for Terrorism-		
Related Forms, Rules and Rates.		
GROUP POLICIES	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Group commercial multi-peril	215 ILCS	There are no enabling statutes in Illinois that
policies are not specifically	5/388a-388g	authorize the writing of group fire, casualty, inland
allowed by statute.	015 H CC	marine, or surety insurance. The effect is to require
	215 ILCS 5/393a-393g	that all fire, casualty, inland marine, or surety
	<u>5/5/54-5/5g</u>	insureds of the same class be treated alike. These
	215 ILCS	provisions are not applicable where the Illinois
	5/400.1	Insurance Code specifically authorizes the grouping
	W 41 G 1	of risks. The only coverages that are currently
	IL Adm. Code 2302	authorized on a group basis are: a) group vehicle; b)
	2302	group professional liability; c) group inland marine;
	215 ILCS	d) group legal.
	<u>5/900-906</u>	
ACTION AGAINST	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
ACTION AGAINST	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
COMPANY	REFERENCE	REQUIREMENTS
	215 ILCS	
COMPANY		REQUIREMENTS
COMPANY	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of
COMPANY	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the
COMPANY	215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period
COMPANY	215 ILCS 5/143.1	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.
COMPANY Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12 months after the inception of the	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12 months after the inception of the	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12 months after the inception of the	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless commenced within 12 months after inception of the
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12 months after the inception of the	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS 5/143(2)	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless commenced within 12 months after inception of the loss. Any forms that contain provisions that provide
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12 months after the inception of the	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS 5/143(2)	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless commenced within 12 months after inception of the loss. Any forms that contain provisions that provide less than 12 months conflict with the Standard Fire
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12 months after the inception of the	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS 5/143(2)	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless commenced within 12 months after inception of the loss. Any forms that contain provisions that provide less than 12 months conflict with the Standard Fire Policy minimum language and are deemed to contain
Periods of limitation tolled.  Insured must commence suit against the company within 12 months after the inception of the	215 ILCS 5/143.1 215 ILCS 5/397 215 ILCS 5/143(2)	REQUIREMENTS  If the form contains a provision limiting the period of time within which the insured may bring suit, the provision must state that the running of such period is tolled from the date proof of loss is filed until the date the claim is denied in whole or in part.  Per the Standard Fire Policy, no suit or action for the recovery of any claim shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity unless all the requirements of the policy have been complied with, and unless commenced within 12 months after inception of the loss. Any forms that contain provisions that provide less than 12 months conflict with the Standard Fire Policy minimum language and are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or

DEFENSE COSTS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Defense costs may not be	215 ILCS	Defense costs must be paid as supplement to the
included in limits of liability.	5/143(2)	limits of liability. Defense costs may not be included
		in the limits of liability. Any forms that contain
		provisions to the contrary are deemed to contain
		exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or
		deceptively affect the risks that are purported to be
		assumed by the policy, in violation of Section 143(2)
		and will be disapproved accordingly.
PAYMENT OF LOSS TIME	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
PERIOD		REQUIREMENTS
If a form states when a claim	50 IL Adm.	If a form contains a provision stating when a claim
will be paid, the language must	Code 919.50	shall be paid, the provision must comply with this
conform to this Rule.		Rule that states that the insurer shall affirm or deny
		liability on claims within a reasonable time and shall
		offer payment within 30 days of affirmation of
		liability if the amount of the claim is determined and
		not in dispute. For those portions of the claim which
		are not in dispute and the payee is known, the insurer
		shall tender payment within said 30 days.
MINIMUM STANDARDS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
FOR CONTENT (POLICIES		REQUIREMENTS
AND STANDARD FORMS)		
Coverage must conform to	215 ILCS 5/397	All policies or contracts covering fire and lightning
Standard Fire Policy.		issued or delivered by an insurer subject to the
	<u>215 ILCS</u>	provisions of the Illinois Insurance Code, or by any
	<u>5/397.05</u>	agent or representative thereof on any property in
		this State must conform to the Standard Fire Policy,
	50 IL Adm.	and no provision shall be more restrictive than those
	Code 2301	contained in the Standard Fire Policy.
	Standard Fire	
	Policy Form	
NOTICE REQUIREMENTS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Insurer must advise insured of	215 ILCS	When a policy containing fire and extended coverage
eligibility for the Illinois FAIR	5/143.22	insurance is cancelled, other than for nonpayment of
Plan Association.		premium or evidence of incendiarism, or

		1 1:01 1 0.1 1
		nonrenewed, and if the location of the insured
		property is within the State of Illinois, insurers must
		notify named insureds of their eligibility for the
		FAIR Plan and explain the procedure to make
		application. Such notice must accompany or be
		included in the cancellation or nonrenewal notice.
Cancellation notice must advise	215 ILCS	If an insurer cancels a policy mid-term per Section
insured of right to request a	5/143.23	143.16a, for any reason except non-payment of
hearing.		premium, the cancellation notice must advise the
		named insured of the right to request a hearing to
		appeal such decision, and the procedure to follow for
		such appeal.
Written notice of company's	215 ILCS	No policy may be delivered unless the policy holder
		or certificate holder is provided written notice
complaint Department and	<u>5/143c</u>	regarding where to file a complaint.
Department of Insurance Public	50 II. A d	This notice is expected to be filed with all new
Service Department.	50 IL Adm.	products as well as any time there is a change made
	Code 931	to the notice.
	CD 2025 01	Rule 931 provides more specific guidance that:
	CB 2025-01	The requirement of providing "written notice" shall
		be satisfied by:  A) Any printed notice delivered with a policy or
		certificate;
		<ul> <li>B) Any adhering label attached to a policy or certificate;</li> </ul>
		C) Any computerized notice issued concurrently
		with a computer issued policy of certificate;
		D) Any other form of individual written notice
		substantially similar to the above.
		In the required notice:
		A) Companies shall use the contact information
		for the Department of Insurance explicitly
		stating "You may file a consumer complaint
		online at the Illinois Department of
		Insurance's website or by mail. The
		Department maintains a Consumer Division
		in Chicago at 115 S. Lasalle St., 13th Floor,
		Chicago, IL 60603 and in Springfield at 320
		West Washington Street, Springfield, IL
		62767.
		<ul> <li>B) The address to be used for the company shall be an office that can service all types of</li> </ul>
		complaints. If one office cannot service all
		complaints. If one office carriot service all

PREMIUM REFUND  Minimum earned premium provisions are prohibited.	215 ILCS 5/397 To 215 ILCS 5/143(2) v a	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS  The Standard Fire Policy provides for pro rata return of premium if the insurer cancels the policy. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary conflict with the Standard Fire Policy minimum language and are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are
Minimum earned premium	215 ILCS 5/397 To co 215 ILCS	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS  The Standard Fire Policy provides for pro rata return of premium if the insurer cancels the policy. Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary conflict
Minimum earned premium	215 ILCS 5/397 T	disapproved accordingly.  DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS  The Standard Fire Policy provides for pro rata return of premium if the insurer cancels the policy. Any
Minimum earned premium	REFERENCE 215 ILCS 5/397 T	disapproved accordingly.  DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS  The Standard Fire Policy provides for pro rata return
	REFERENCE	disapproved accordingly.  DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS  REQUIREMENTS
PREMIUM REFUND	-	disapproved accordingly.  DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
PREMIUM REFUND	-	disapproved accordingly.
	d	- '
		. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be
		the risks that are purported to be assumed by the
		anguage and are deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect
		conflict with the Standard Fire Policy minimum
		Any forms that contain provisions to the contrary
	_ , , , _ , _ ,	with other similar coverages the insured may have.
Insurance" provisions.		coverage under the policy will share proportionately
Requirements for "Other		'Other Insurance" provisions must state that
		REQUIREMENTS
OTHER INSURANCE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
OTHER INCURANCE	t)	types of complaints, then the additional addresses of each appropriate service office must be given.  C) In addition to providing the required addresses, the notification should set forth the minimum amount of information included in the following suggested wording: "This notice is to advise you that should any complaints arise regarding this insurance, you may contact the following:"  The following types of insurance are exempted from this Part:  A) Ocean Marine  B) Fidelity and Surety  C) Commercial Inland Marine risks which, by general custom, are not written according to manual rates or rating plans.

		of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved
		accordingly.
PUNITIVE DAMAGES	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Punitive damages.	95 IL. App. 34	An insurer may not reimburse an insured for punitive
	3d 1122	damages assessed as a result of the insured's own
		misconduct. If a form excludes coverage for punitive
	215 ILCS	damages, the form must state that it provides a
	5/143(2)	defense for claims involving both compensatory and
		punitive damages. Any forms that contain provisions
		to the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and
		conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect
		the risks that are purported to be assumed by the
		policy, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be
DEDATES	DEFEDENCE	disapproved accordingly.
REBATES	REFERENCE	
Devine out a su acceptance of	015 H CC 5/151	REQUIREMENTS
Payments or acceptance of rebates prohibited.	213 ILCS 3/131	No insurer, agent or broker shall offer, give, etc., any rebate of premium, agent's commission, profits,
redates promoted.	215 ILCS 5/152	dividends, or any special advantage in date of policy
Rebates penalties		or age of issue, or any other valuable consideration
		or inducement, upon issuance or renewal, which is
		not specified in the policy contract of insurance.
		However, insurers may pay a bonus to policyholders
		or abate their premiums, in whole or in part, out of
		surplus accumulated from nonparticipating
		insurance.
		Insurers may also offer a child passenger restraint
		system, or a discount from the purchase price of a
		child passenger restraining system to policyholders,
		when the purpose of such system is the safety of a child and compliance with the "Child Passenger
		Protection Act."
		i Totochon Act.
		No insured or applicant shall directly or indirectly
		receive or accept any rebate of premium or agent's or
		broker's commission, or any favor or advantage, or

		any valuable consideration or inducement, other than
		such as is specified in the policy.
		Any company or person violating any provision of
		Section 151 shall be guilty of a Class B
		misdemeanor.
STANDARD FIRE POLICY	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Coverage must conform to	215 ILCS 5/397	All policies or contracts covering fire and lightning
Standard Fire Policy.		issued or delivered by an insurer subject to the
	215 ILCS	provisions of the Illinois Insurance Code, or by any
	<u>5/397.05</u>	agent or representative thereof on any property in
	50 II. A day	this State must conform to the Standard Fire Policy,
	50 IL Adm. Code 2301	and no provision shall be more restrictive than those
	Code 2301	contained in the Standard Fire Policy.
	Standard Fire	
	Policy Form	
VOIDANCE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Requirements to rescind a	215 ILCS 5/154	A policy may not be rescinded, defeated or voided
policy for misrepresentation or		unless the misrepresentation is stated in the policy,
false warranty.		endorsement or rider attached thereto, or in the
		written application therefore, and was made with the
		actual intent to deceive, or materially affected either
		the acceptance of the risk or the hazard assumed by
		the company.
MISCELLANEOUS	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Prejudgment interest.	215 ILCS	Illinois courts do not award prejudgment interest.
	<u>5/143(2)</u>	However, if a form references payment of
		prejudgment interest, then such payment must be a
		supplementary coverage and not paid within the
		policy limits. Any forms that contain provisions to
		the contrary are deemed to contain exceptions and
		conditions that unreasonably or deceptively affect
		the risks that are purported to be assumed by the

Post-judgment interest.	215 ILCS	If a form references payment of post-judgment
i ost judgment merest.		interest, then such payment must be a supplementary
		coverage and not paid within the policy limits. Any
		forms that contain provisions to the contrary are
		deemed to contain exceptions and conditions that
		unreasonably or deceptively affect the risks that are
		purported to be assumed by the policy, in violation
		of Section 143(2) and will be disapproved
		accordingly.
Endorsements that amend		An endorsement cannot be used to amend another
another endorsement are	5/143(2)	endorsement. Such endorsements are deemed to
prohibited.		result in inconsistent, ambiguous, or misleading
		clauses, in violation of Section 143(2) and will be
		disapproved accordingly.
Requirements for termination of		Insurers must notify the Director of the termination
line of business.		of a line of insurance, as well as the reasons for the
		action, 90 days before termination of any policy is
		effective. Termination notices may be emailed to
		Amber Young.
Negative response roll-ons are	215 ILCS 5/429	Form changes that are optional may not be applied
prohibited.		"automatically unless the insured rejects." Insureds
		must be offered the option and must respond
		affirmatively for the change to apply. To apply the
		option automatically unless rejected is to engage in
		an unfair or deceptive act or practice.
Mine subsidence coverage must	215 ILCS	In the 34 Illinois counties that have been determined
be automatically included on	<u>5/805.1</u>	to have a significant mine subsidence exposure,
policies in 34 Illinois counties.		every policy issued or renewed insuring a
In all other counties, insurers	List of 34	commercial building on a direct basis shall include,
must provide mine subsidence	<u>counties</u>	at a separately stated premium, commercial mine
coverage if the insured requests		subsidence coverage unless waived in writing by the
it.		insured.
		In all other Illinois counties, insurers must provide
		mine subsidence insurance coverage if the insured
		requests it.
RATE, RULE, RATING	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
PLAN, CLASSIFICATION,		REQUIREMENTS

AND TERRITORY FILING		
REQUIREMENTS		
Commercial multi-peril rates	50 IL Adm.	Commercial multi-peril rates and rules are not
and rules are not required to be	Code 754	required to be filed in Illinois.
filed in Illinois.		
INDIVIDUAL RISK RATING	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Insurers do not have to file rates	50 IL Adm.	A company is not required to file s for individual
for individual risks. However,	Code 754	Illinois risks which cannot be rated in the normal
insurers must maintain		course of business rating because of special or
documentary information for		unusual characteristics and must be rated on the basis
review by the Department.		of underwriting judgment.
		Company must maintain documentary information
		regarding such individual risk rates for review by the
		Department's Property & Casualty Compliance Unit.
OTHER	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION OF REVIEW STANDARDS
		REQUIREMENTS
Unfair methods of competition	215 ILCS	It is an unfair method of competition or unfair and
or unfair or deceptive acts or	5/424(3)	deceptive act or practice if a company makes or
practices defined.		permits any unfair discrimination between
		individuals or risks of the same class or of essentially
		the same hazard and expense element because of the
		race, color, religion, or national origin of such
		insurance risks or applicants.
Procedure as to unfair methods	215 ILCS 5/429	Outlines the procedures the Director follows when he
of competition or unfair or		has reason to believe that a company is engaging in
deceptive acts or practices not		unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive
		acts or practices.

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