

WAC 284-30-590 Unfair practices with respect to policy cancellations, renewals, and changes. (1) It is unfair practice to utilize a twenty-day notice to increase premiums by a change of rates or to change the terms of a policy to the adverse interest of the insured thereunder, except on a one time basis in connection with the renewal of a policy as permitted by RCW 48.18.2901(2), or to utilize such notice if it is not, by its contents, made clearly and specifically applicable to the particular policy and to the insured thereunder or does not provide sufficient information to enable the insured to understand the basic nature of any change in terms or to calculate any premium resulting from a change of rates.

(2) In the unusual situation where a contract permits a midterm change of rates or terms, other than in connection with a renewal, it is an unfair practice to effectuate such change with less than forty-five days advance written notice to the named insured, or to utilize a contract provision which is not set forth conspicuously in the contract under an appropriate caption of sufficient prominence that it will not be minimized or rendered obscure.

(3) It is an unfair practice to effectuate a change of rates or terms other than prospectively. Such changes may be effective no sooner than the first day following the expiration of the required notice.

(4) If an insured elects to not continue coverage beyond the effective date of any change of rates or terms, it is an unfair practice to refund any premium on less than a pro rata basis.

(5) The cancellation and renewal provisions set forth in chapter 48.18 RCW do not apply to surplus line policies. To avoid unfair competition and to prevent unfair practices with respect to consumers, it is an unfair practice for any surplus line broker to procure any policy of insurance pursuant to chapter 48.15 RCW that is cancelable by less than ten days advance notice for nonpayment of premium and twenty days for any other reason, except as to a policy of insurance of a kind exempted by RCW 48.15.160. This rule shall not prevent the cancellation of a fire insurance policy on shorter notice in accord with chapter 48.53 RCW.

(6) Except where the insurance policy is providing excess liability or excess property insurance including so-called umbrella coverage, it is an unfair practice for an insurer to make a common practice of giving a notice of nonrenewal of an insurance policy followed by its offer to rewrite the insurance, unless the proposed renewal insurance is substantially different from that under the expiring policy.

(7) Where the rate has not changed but an incorrect premium has been charged, if the insurer elects to make a midterm premium revision, it is an unfair practice to treat the insured less favorably than as follows:

(a) If the premium revision is necessary because of an error made by the insurer or its agent, the insurer shall:

(i) Notify the applicant or insured of the nature of the error and the amount of additional premium required; and

(ii) Offer to cancel the policy or binder pro rata based on the original (incorrect) premium for the period for which coverage was provided; or

(iii) Offer to continue the policy for its full term with the correct premium applying no earlier than twenty days after the notice of additional premium is mailed to the insured.

(b) If the premium revision results from erroneous or incomplete information supplied by the applicant or insured, the insurer shall:

(i) Correct the premium or rate retroactive to the effective date of the policy; and

(ii) Notify the applicant or insured of the reason for the amount of the change. If the insured is not willing to pay the additional premium billed, the insurer shall cancel the policy, with appropriate statutory notice for nonpayment of premium, and compute any return premium based on the correct premium.

(c) This subsection recognizes that an insurer may elect to allow an incorrect premium to remain in effect to the end of the policy term because the insured is legally or equitably entitled to the benefit of a bargain made.

(8) If a policy includes conditions allowing the insured to cancel the policy, the insured may cancel the policy or binder issued as evidence of coverage.

(a) The insured may provide notice before the effective date of cancellation using one of these methods:

(i) Written notice of cancellation to the insurer or producer by mail, fax or email;

(ii) Surrender of the policy or binder to the insurer or producer; or

(iii) Verbal notice to the insurer or producer.

(b) If the insurer receives notice of cancellation from the insured, it must accept and promptly cancel the policy or any binder issued as evidence of coverage effective the later of:

(i) The date notice is received; or

(ii) The date the insured requests cancellation.

(c) If an insured provides verbal notice of cancellation to the insurer, the insurer may require the insured to provide written confirmation of cancellation, but may not impose a waiting period for cancellation by requiring written confirmation from the insured.

(d) Insurers may retroactively cancel a policy to accommodate the insured.

(e) Insurers must establish safeguards to ensure the person requesting cancellation:

(i) Is authorized to do so; and

(ii) Is informed that the request to cancel the policy is binding on both parties.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 48.02.060. WSR 10-01-074 (Matter No. R 2008-12), § 284-30-590, filed 12/14/09, effective 1/14/10. Statutory Authority: RCW 48.02.060, 48.44.050 and 48.46.200. WSR 87-09-071 (Order R 87-5), § 284-30-590, filed 4/21/87.]