Certificates of insurance

What is a certificate of insurance?

A certificate of insurance is a document that summarizes the terms, conditions and duration of an insurance contract, but it is not the contract itself. It is a document that shows what type of insurance is in place at the time it is requested. It does not tell you what is in place a month from now or a year from now. This is why it is commonly referred to as a "point in time" or a "snapshot in time" document. It was originally created to serve as an outline of coverages in place and was used in lieu of producing the entire policy for review.

What can it NOT do?

A certificate cannot alter, amend or char any coverages that are currently in place. No changes can be made to the policy by way of using the certificate to manuscript coverages. If any provision is included of insurance purports to otherwise alter the terms insurance policy, then the becomes a policy form that with the superintendent in at New H2 cute Section

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What rights or coverages does a certificate holder have?

None. If a certificate holder is not listed on the policy as an additional insured, the certificate gives no coverage the certificate holder. The someone can be listed additional insured is by endors original. The certificate, according to the policy of the policy of

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it to the statut of to the future
back the parties to rectify inequities
in the con process." [Bradley Real
State Tr. Lal. 2. Olummer & Rowe
Agent Ac., 609 A2d 1233 (Sup.
1, 1972)].

What is my insurance agent allowed to do for me?

Your insurance agent can give you a completed certificate of insurance that acknowledges effective dates, what coverages or policies, endorsements and limits are in place at the time of the request.

Convers age CANNOT:

- add language at the certificate holde whe does not exist the policy uple, a primary y clause, waiver of old-harmless agreement);
- de an in the policy as an insured entitled to coverage; or
- provide notice of policy cancellation to someone who is not designated in the policy as entitled to such notice.

The following are cases where courts have refused to permit the coverages implied on a certificate of insurance:

United States Pipe & Foundry Co. v. United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., 505 F.2d 88 (5th Cir. 1974);

Lezak & Levy Wholesale Meats Inc. v. Illinois Employees Insurance Co., 460 N.E.2d 475 (Ill. Ct. App. 1984);

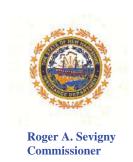
Pekin Insurance Co. v. American Country Insurance Co., 572 N.E.2d 1112 (Ill. Ct. App. 1991);

Bradley Real Estate Trust, et al. v. Plummer & Rowe Insurance Agency Inc., 609 A2d 1233 (Sup. Ct. NH, 1992); and

Glynn v. United House of Prayer For All People, 741, N.Y.S.2d 499 (N.Y. App. Div., 2002).

(Continued on next page.)





The State of New Hampshire Insurance Department

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BULLETIN Docket No.: INS No. 09-048-A

To: All Property and Casualty Insurer

From: Roger Sevigny

Date: July 29, 2009

Subject: Guidance Concern & f Cel s of Insurance

NH law (RSA 417-C at la notice of cancellation to the insured in the event ium of a substantial increase in hazard. Insurers may increase the second ir discretion, but are not required to do so.

w Hampskie Insurance Department that some It has con be attention e being ssuccertificates of Insurance or other evidence insurar ct **10** insurer's ten (10) day cancellation standard. of insu Specific reports that the issuers of Certificates of ads a minimum thirty (30) day cancellation notice as Insurance ven though the insurer's standard provides a ten (10) day notice ct of the ot authorized this change to their normal business practice. In at d the inst when this thirty (30) day notice was not provided, the insured is on certain contracts, projects or job sites.

certific of Instruction and coverage included in the insurance policy, in lieu of providing a of policy. Certificates of Insurance issued as a summary or evidence of agreement clearly state and accurately reflect the terms of the insurance policy and coverage provided. Issuing a Certificate of Insurance or other evidence of insurance coolings that misrepresents the policy terms, conditions or coverage is a violation of producer licensing laws and may subject the producer to license revocation. A producer issuing a Certificate of Insurance or other evidence of insurance coverage that provides

for a longer notice period than the insurer provides (for example, an increase of the minimum ten (10) day notice to thirty (30) days) without authority from the insurance company may also be subjecting his or her agency to an E&O exposure.

Each Certificate of Insurance or other evidence of insurance coverage shall include following statement or one substantively similar: "This certificate is issued at a terror information only and confers no rights upon the certificate holder. This can are do not amend, extend or alter the coverage afforded by the policies reference."

For further questions or information on Certificates of Insurance, please contact Stone at the New Hampshire Insurance Department at 1-602 11-2261 or visit the Department's website at www.nh.gov/insurance.

