

Producer Credit Insurance Pre-Licensing Manual



Idaho Department of Insurance

January 2002

A Message from the Director



The Idaho Department of Insurance is the regulatory body that administers and enforces the Idaho Insurance Code. It is the department's responsibility to protect the public from harm by enforcing the standards required by Idaho laws or rules and to establish the basic requirements that are needed in order to qualify for an Idaho producer's license.

This manual will give the limited lines producer applicant an overview of the licensing requirements and an explanation of the various types and requirements of limited lines credit policies. It is important that a licensee understands what activities involving insurance require a license and what rights the purchaser has in the insurance transaction under the terms of the contract of insurance as well as the law.

If you have any additional questions or suggestions after reading this manual, please call or write the department. I would personally like to welcome you as a new licensee to the insurance business and wish you every success in your insurance endeavors.

Sincerely,

Mary L. Hartung
Director of Insurance

Foreword

This self-study course has two very important objectives:

The first objective is to provide an understanding of what the law requires regarding licensing, including:

- what the qualifications are to get an insurance license,
- what Idaho law requires regarding the acts of selling, soliciting and negotiating insurance contracts with consumers, and
- what the licensee's obligations are to those consumers.

The second objective is to provide the applicant for a limited lines producer's insurance license a basis of knowledge that will make him or her:

- aware of the principles of how credit insurance works in general,
- what events it covers and does not cover,
- what the limitations are in terms of who can or cannot be covered and
- what the insured's rights are regarding cancellation or discontinuation of a contract.

The Department of Insurance has a primary responsibility to the citizens of the state of Idaho to make sure that the insurance producer has an understanding of the benefits and limitations of the insurance products they sell as well as what the rights are of the insured, owner and beneficiary of the policy.

In order to accomplish the aforementioned objectives, this self-study material will discuss the applicable sections of the Insurance Code, and the elements of the limited lines contracts sold in Idaho. It is the responsibility of the limited lines insurance producer to explain accurately to the client the benefits of purchasing a particular policy and to explain how the product will affect the payment of their debt. They should also understand that the purchase of limited lines insurance through a particular lender is not a necessary requirement to qualify for a loan.

Activities Requiring Licensure

A producer of insurance is defined by the activities which he or she performs. Basically, if an individual sells, solicits or negotiates insurance as defined by the code they must have a license as an insurance producer. In the past some individuals have sold insurance under the umbrella of the company's or agency's license or under the license of another individual. This practice is not acceptable. Each individual that is selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance must have his or her own license



Key Terms

The following terms are defined in law as those activities, which require a person to obtain an insurance license, and they further clarify what the activities encompass:

1. Idaho Code section 41-1003(5). A **limited lines insurance producer** is a producer authorized by the director of the Idaho Department of Insurance to **sell, solicit or negotiate** limited lines insurance.
2. Idaho Code section 41-1003(10). **Sell** means to exchange a contract of insurance by any means, for money or its equivalent, on behalf of an insurance company.
3. Idaho Code section 41-1003(11). **Solicit** means attempting to sell insurance or asking or urging a person to apply for a particular kind of insurance from a particular company or companies.
4. Idaho Code section 41-1003(6). **Negotiate** means the act of conferring directly with or offering advice directly to a purchaser or prospective purchaser of a particular contract of insurance concerning any of the substantive benefits, terms

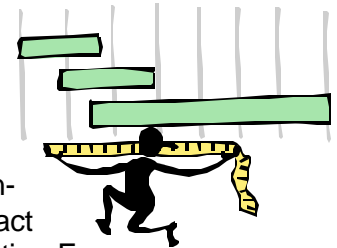


or conditions of the contract, provided that the person engaged in the act either sells insurance or obtains insurance from insurers for purchasers.

Qualifications for Licensing

Idaho Code section 41-1007, Resident Licensing. In order to receive a producer's license in the state of Idaho a resident individual must:

1. Be at least eighteen (18) years of age.
2. Have submitted an application for a license.
3. Have submitted his or her fingerprints
4. Not have committed any act that is grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of the license as set forth in the code.
5. Have paid the prescribed fees for licensing and fingerprint processing.
6. Have completed this program of instruction and submitted the attestation that the information in this course has been studied.



If a resident applicant has ever been convicted of a felony he or she should contact the department and request an Application For Written Consent to Engage in the Business of Insurance. This application should be submitted before actually applying for a license since without written authority from the director the applicant with a felony record will automatically be declined. The Federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 prohibits an individual, who has been convicted of a crime involving breach of trust or dishonesty from engaging in the business of insurance, unless they obtain a waiver from the Director of the Insurance Department.

Idaho Code section 41-1009, Non-resident Licensing. In order to receive a producer's license in the state of Idaho as a non-resident an individual must:

1. Be currently licensed as a resident and in good standing in his or her home state.
2. Have submitted the standard NAIC uniform application or a copy of the application that the applicant submitted to his or her home state.
3. Submit the applicant's fingerprints.
4. Live in a state that will issue a license to Idaho residents on the same basis as Idaho will issue a license to their residents.
5. Submit all fees required for fingerprinting and licensing.

Any questions regarding licensing can be answered by going to the Department's web site at www.doi.state.id.us.

What the Law Says Regarding Proper Licensure

The insurance laws as stated below are very clear. No insurance company shall pay any commission or accept any application for insurance from any individual or firm that does not currently hold a producer's license. An insurance company cannot accept business from a firm unless they know who the licensed person was that wrote the insurance.

In addition, it is a violation of law for the individual person or firm to represent themselves or act as an insurance producer without first being licensed. The following are Idaho insurance laws on the subject of licensing and payment of commissions:



Idaho Code Section 41-1017, Payment of Commissions.

An insurance company or insurance producer shall not pay a commission, service fee or other valuable consideration to a person for selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance in this state if that person is not duly licensed. A person shall not accept a commission, service fee or

other valuable consideration for selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance in this state if that person is not duly licensed. (41-1017)

Idaho Code Section 41-1022. No authorized insurer shall make, write, place or cause to be made, written or placed in this state any policy, duplicate policy, or insurance contract of any kind, covering a subject of insurance resident, located or to be performed in this state through any person who is not then licensed as a producer

Basis for Suspension Revocation or Refusal of a License

The following is a list of violations, which could result in the denial, suspension or revocation of a license. This list should serve to alert all insurance producers to the fact that as a licensed producer they are expected to understand and to correctly illustrate the products they sell to the consuming public.

Idaho Code Section 41-1016. The director may impose an administrative penalty not to exceed \$1,000 and may suspend for not more than twelve (12) months or may revoke or refuse to issue or continue any license if the director finds that the licensee has committed any one of the following violations:

1. Providing incorrect, misleading, incomplete or materially untrue information in the license application.
2. Violation of any provision of the insurance code.
3. Obtaining or attempting to obtain a license through misrepresentation or fraud.
4. Misrepresenting the terms of an actual or proposed insurance contract or application for insurance or misrepresenting any fact material to any insurance transaction or proposed transaction.
5. Being convicted of or pleading guilty to any felony, or to a misdemeanor which evidences bad moral character, dishonesty, a lack of integrity and financial responsibility,



or an unfitness and inability to provide acceptable service to the consuming public.

6. Admitting or being found to have committed any insurance unfair trade practice or fraud.
7. Using fraudulent, coercive or dishonest practices, or demonstrating incompetence, untrustworthiness or financial irresponsibility, or being a source of injury and loss to the public or others, in the conduct of business.
8. Having an insurance license denied, suspended or revoked in any other jurisdiction.
9. Forging another person's name on an application for insurance or on any document related to an insurance transaction.
10. Failing to comply with an administrative court order imposing child support obligations.
11. Failing to pay state income tax.



department within 15 days of the date of the agency contract or the first insurance application is submitted.

An appointment is a contractual agreement between an individual and an insurance company that gives the individual the authority to act on behalf of the insurer as the insurer's agent. This authority allows the agent to take applications, collect premium and in some cases bind policies.

Idaho Code Section, 41-1021. A producer shall report to the director any administrative action taken against the producer in another jurisdiction or by another governmental agency within 30 days of the final disposition of the matter. This report shall include a copy of the order, consent order or other relevant legal documents.

Within 30 days of the initial pretrial hearing date, a producer shall report to the director any criminal prosecution of the producer taken in any jurisdiction. The report shall include a copy of the initial complaint filed, the order resulting from the hearing and any other relevant legal documents.

Failure to comply with this provision of the code may lead to a fine, suspension or revocation of a license or both.

The department requires the individual to submit documentation related to the administrative action or court documents related to any criminal charges. In addition, any additional explanation or information related to the charges should also be submitted to the department.

Summary

In order to sell, solicit or negotiate insurance with a client an individual must be licensed as an insurance producer.

A Contractual Promise

Insurance is a promise made by an insurance company to pay a specified benefit in the future should a specified event or events occur, as defined in the contract. Since the insurance buyer cannot experience, feel or see the benefits that the insurance protection provides at the time of purchase, the purchase of insurance requires trust in that the insurance producer understands what he or she is selling and has thoroughly explained the terms of the contract to the purchaser.

Producer, Additional Requirements

Idaho Code Section, 41-1018. An insurance producer must be appointed by an insurer in order to act as an agent for an insurer. The appointing insurer shall file a notice of appointment with the

An insurance company cannot pay any fee or commission to anyone for selling, soliciting, or negotiating insurance that is not licensed as a producer. An individual shall not accept any fee or commission for selling, soliciting or negotiating insurance unless currently licensed as a producer.

The insurance producer has an obligation to make sure an insurance product is suitable to the needs of the client and to explain what is covered and is not covered under the terms of a policy.

If it is found that an insurance producer is not abiding by the laws and rules as set forth in Idaho code they may be fined, lose their license or both.

Types of Limited Lines Insurance Contracts

Idaho code section 41-1003(4) defines "limited lines insurance" as insurance which restricts the authority of the license to less than the total authority prescribed in the associated major lines. Limited lines include, but are not limited to, credit life, credit disability, credit property, credit unemployment, involuntary unemployment, mortgage life, mortgage guaranty, mortgage disability, guaranteed automobile protection (GAP) insurance, transportation baggage insurance, transportation ticket policies covering personal accident insurance, or pet insurance.

The primary difference between limited line credit insurance and full lines life, disability or property/casualty insurance is that the amount and payout of the limited lines credit insurance is tied to the amount of the debt. The direct beneficiary of credit insurance is the lender rather than borrower. The borrower or the borrower's heirs benefit by having the debt payment paid or, as in the case of life insurance, the debt is usually completely cancelled.

Unlike full lines licensing, limited lines producer applicants may qualify for a license by studying this booklet and attesting that they have done so and may meet the continuing education requirement by reviewing this material prior to renewing their license.

Why Credit Insurance?

The use of credit enables the average family the use of an automobile, home and many other products while paying for them over a period of time. Most of the time people make purchases on credit with the idea of paying for them with wages that will be earned in the future. However, unforeseen and unpredictable events may occur which disrupt the income flow to the individual borrower, or the family, which causes a financial burden and potential credit problems. This is as a result of the loss of income, and the fact that the debt obligation continues.



In many cases credit insurance is the only thing that stands between a borrower and bankruptcy. Like any insurance purchase, it offers the borrower peace of mind in the knowledge that if any of the insured events should occur, the borrower or their family will not be saddled with an unpaid bill when they can least afford it. This is because the credit insurance that was purchased meets the borrower's debt obligation for them.

The individual cannot predict what the future will bring, but credit insurance can lessen the financially catastrophic effect that death, disability or even unemployment may bring on an individual or a family.

In the past, the two primary credit insurance contracts available to the borrower were credit life insurance and credit disability insurance. Today the area known in the Idaho insurance code as "credit insurance" which is included in "limited lines insurance" have been expanded to cover such things as "unemployment" and "credit property." We will discuss these and other insurance benefits in greater detail later in this text.

Types of Credit Insurance

Credit Life and Disability Insurance

Credit life insurance is a form of term life insurance that is intended to pay off or reduce the balance of a debt in the event an insured debtor dies. Generally, one or two borrowers on a loan can be insured if both are eligible for coverage.

Most credit life insurance sold in connection with closed-end installment loans is decreasing term coverage. This means the amount of insurance in force is greatest at the beginning of the loan when the balance is the highest. The amount of insurance decreases as payments are made, as the term expires, or both.



Credit insurance can also be sold in connection with single payment loans. In this case, the amount of insurance remains the same throughout the term of the loan.

Credit life insurance covering open-end or revolving forms of credit like credit cards typically varies in amount based on the balance of the account.

Most insurers have maximum amounts of coverage they will issue, so some larger loans may not be fully insured.

Idaho Law Regarding Credit Life and Credit Disability Insurance

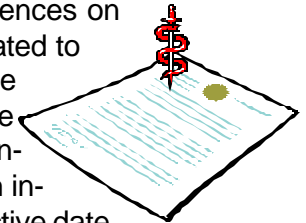
Idaho Code section 41-2303. In Idaho the maximum loan period a credit life insurance policy can cover is 15 years.

Idaho Code section 41-2306. The amount of credit insurance on individual credit insurance contracts shall not exceed the initial indebtedness. However, in cases where the indebtedness is repayable in equal installments, the amount of insurance shall at no

time exceed the scheduled or actual amount of the indebtedness, whichever is greater.

Idaho Code section 41-2005. Plans written under a group insurance master contract are subject to the limits as stated in this section of the code, which limits the amount of insurance to the amount owed by the creditor or \$75,000, whichever is less.

Idaho Code section 41-2307. When the policy is effective. The term of the credit life or disability insurance, subject to the acceptance by the insurance company, commences on the date when the debtor becomes obligated to the creditor, with one exception. In the case where a group policy provides coverage with respect to existing obligations, the insurance on a debtor, with respect to such indebtedness, shall commence on the effective date of the policy. Where evidence of insurability is required and such evidence is furnished more than 30 days after the date when the debtor becomes obligated to the creditor, the term of the insurance may commence on the date on which the insurer determines the evidence to be satisfactory in such event there shall be an appropriate refund or adjustment of any charge to the debtor for insurance. The term of such insurance shall not extend more than 15 days beyond the scheduled maturity date of the indebtedness except when extended without additional cost to the debtor.



Idaho Code section 41-2313. When credit life or disability insurance is required as additional security for any indebtedness, the debtor shall, upon request to the creditor, have the option of:

- furnishing the required amount of insurance through existing policies of insurance owned or controlled by him, or
- procuring and furnishing the required coverage through any insurer authorized to transact insurance business within this state.

Insurance Rules –18.01.61 - Credit Life and Credit Disability

Often times the individual insurance producer is the primary contact for purchasers of credit life and disability insurance. As the contact person, the producer should be aware of those rules which set forth the rights of the debtor in reference to their credit life or disability insurance contract.

1. The debtor has a right to substitute existing coverage or provide the required coverage from another source if they so choose. If the lender requires coverage, they must inform the debtor of this right of substitution.
2. If the debtor is covered by a group credit policy and pays a single premium and the policy is terminated for any reason, the insurance coverage with respect to any debtor insured under such policy shall be continued for the entire period for which the single premium has been paid.
3. If the debtor is covered by a group credit insurance policy providing for premiums to be paid on a monthly outstanding balance basis, then the policy shall provide that, in the event of termination of such policy for whatever reason, notice shall be given to the insured debtor at least –30 days prior to the effective date of termination except where replacement coverage in the same or greater amount is provided without lapse in coverage.
4. If the indebtedness is discharged due to renewal or refinancing prior to the scheduled maturity date, the insurance in force shall be terminated before any new insurance may be issued in connection with the renewed or refinanced indebtedness. In all cases of such termination prior to scheduled maturity, a refund shall be paid or credited to the debtor. In addition, the policy shall provide that, in the event the debtor becomes disabled while insured, credit disability insurance benefits will be payable during continued disability regardless of termination of the insurance by renewal or refinancing.
5. If a debtor prepays a loan other than as a result of death or through a lump sum disability payment, any life or disability

insurance coverage covering such indebtedness shall be terminated and an appropriate refund of the premium shall be paid to the debtor. In the event the debtor is disabled no refund need be paid during any period of disability for which credit disability benefits are payable.

6. An insurer has 30 days from the date of the application to refund the premium to the applicant. Otherwise the insurer is deemed to have waived any conditions for issuance of the insurance based on the information on the application.

18.01.61.015 – If a insurance company charges the maximum rates as set forth under IDAPA 18.01.61.014, which are known as prima facie rates, they are restricted to the following rules:

1. No exclusions other than suicide within six months of the incurred indebtedness.
2. Either no age restrictions or age restrictions making ineligible debtors age 65 or over at the time the indebtedness is incurred or debtors that will attain age 70 or over on the maturity date of the indebtedness.
3. On insurance written on closed-end credit plans and open-ended credit plans where insurance is written on the unpaid balance, no provision excluding or denying a claim for death resulting from a preexisting condition except for those conditions for which the insured debtor received medical advice, diagnosis or treatment within six months preceding the effective date of coverage and which caused or substantially contributed to the death of the insured debtor within six months following the effective date of coverage. The director may use other more restrictive provisions subject to approval and an appropriate rate decrease is made.
4. In the event of termination, no charge for insurance is allowed during the first 15 days of the loan month and a full month's premium may be charged for 16 days or more of a loan month.

5. If the policy is terminated for any reason the minimum refund that need be made is \$5.01. Any amount of \$5.00 and under does not have to be refunded.

Disclosure requirements:

1. When a premium or charge for insurance is payable by the debtor for credit insurance coverage offered by a creditor, at the time such insurance is applied for, disclosures shall be made to the principal debtor and copies of all applications or forms must be given to the debtor.
2. The creditor shall disclose the optional nature of the coverage, premium or charge separately by type of coverage, eligibility requirements, and policy limitations and exclusions. These disclosures shall be made prominently above the space for the signature indicating election to obtain such coverage. These disclosures may be made in conjunction with either (1) the Federal truth-in-lending disclosure, (2) a Notice of Proposed Insurance, or (3) the insurance policy or certificate.

Credit Disability (or Accident and Health) Insurance

Credit disability insurance pays a benefit if an insured debtor becomes disabled, as defined in the policy, during the term of coverage due to a covered accident or illness. Generally, the benefit is equal to the scheduled monthly payment on the loan or the minimum monthly payment required under a revolving credit agreement, subject to a stated maximum benefit amount. Single or joint coverage is available under many plans.

Most credit accident and health plans require that the insured be totally disabled for a minimum number of days before benefits are payable. This is called a “**waiting period**.” Waiting periods of 7, 14, or 30 days are common. After the waiting period some plans pay benefits beginning with the first day of covered disability. This is known as “**retroactive**” coverage. Other plans pay beginning

the day after the waiting period. When benefits begin after the waiting period, it is called an “**elimination**” period. Benefits usually continue as long as the insured is totally disabled, until a certain number of benefits have been paid, or until the term of insurance expires, depending upon the specific plan of coverage.

Few exclusions apply to credit disability coverage. However, many plans will not pay for disability caused by pregnancy, childbirth, or self-inflicted injury. Others exclude disabilities that begin soon after the loan is taken out if the borrower was treated for the condition causing the disability within a short time before the date of the loan. This is called “**pre-existing conditions exclusion**.” With open-ended forms of credit the pre-existing conditions exclusion often applies separately to each advance or charge on the account.

Pre-existing conditions exclusions are intended to prevent borrowers from taking out a loan and buying insurance only after they discover that they have a serious illness. This is known as “**adverse selection**.” One of the key principles of insurance is that of adverse selection. This principle states that whenever a large group of potential insureds are treated alike irrespective of some factors that differentiates them as insurance risks; a disproportionately high percentage of applications for such insurance tends to come from the less desirable applicants because they get the best bargain. Thus, if no pre-existing condition clause existed, the probability that more applicants with health problems would apply would become greater and a disproportionate mix of healthy risks to unhealthy risks would exist, causing the insurer’s rates to have to be raised or potentially damaging the financial stability of the company.

Credit Involuntary Unemployment Insurance

Involuntary unemployment insurance pays a benefit if an insured debtor loses his or her job due to layoff or termination. Many plans also cover job loss due to labor disputes or strikes. In recent years, some insurers have expanded coverage to include time away from work to care for a family member. The involuntary unemployment benefit is typically the regularly scheduled monthly payment on a closed-end loan or the minimum monthly payment required under a revolving credit agreement up to a stated maximum. Currently, many insurers only offer single-person coverage, although joint coverage is beginning to appear in the marketplace.

Most credit involuntary unemployment plans require that the insured be unemployed for a minimum number of days before benefits are payable. A 30-day waiting period is common. After the waiting period has been satisfied, some plans pay benefits beginning with the first day of covered unemployment. That is, the benefits are retroactive to the first day. Other plans pay beginning with the day after the waiting period. Under these plans the waiting period is also referred to as an **elimination period**. In most cases, there are a maximum number of benefits that will be paid, often 4 to 12 months, depending upon the term of the loan or type of credit transaction. Often the insured must be eligible for state unemployment benefits as a condition of eligibility to receive benefits under a credit involuntary unemployment plan.

Some types of job loss are not covered by credit involuntary unemployment plans. For example, a voluntary separation is not covered, such as resignation or retirement. Loss of employment due to disability, accident, illness, or pregnancy also is excluded. It is important to become familiar with the plan offered by your company.

The insurance producer should make sure that the borrower clearly understands:

1. What loss of employment events must occur to receive benefits.
2. How long an individual must be unemployed before benefits will begin.
3. How long benefits will be paid and whether benefits are paid back to date the job was lost or after the end of the elimination period.
4. How much the plan is obligated to pay. Under minimum payment plans, such as credit card debt, it should be clear that only the minimum payment is made.

Credit Property Insurance

Credit property insurance is intended to insure against loss to personal property used as collateral for loans. Some plans cover automobiles while others do not. Credit property insurance is not used to insure real estate.

Coverage is usually broad in scope, insuring against loss due to fire, lightning, windstorm, hail and a variety of other perils. Some plans even cover loss due to earthquake, flood, or theft. It is important to review the policy or certificate and other information provided by the insurer to become familiar with the details of coverage.

The overall amount of coverage under credit property policies is generally limited to the lesser of the value of the property or the amount of the underlying loan. Losses to individual items of personal property are settled on either an actual cash value basis or a replacement cost basis, depending upon the specific policy. **Actual cash value** coverage takes into account depreciation in value that occurs with time and use of the item, whereas **replacement cost** coverage is based on the cost to obtain a new item of like kind and quality at the time of the loss.

Because coverage under most credit property policies is limited to personal property securing the loan and is also limited by the amount of the loan, credit property insurance is not a replacement for homeowners, renters or personal automobile policy. These types of policies can insure property not covered by credit property insurance, and they typically include some liability coverage that is not a part of a credit policy.

The insurance producer should make sure that the borrower understands:

1. What property is held as collateral and how much it is insured for.
2. That the property is not already covered under another policy such as auto policy or homeowners contract.
3. That the insurance may be purchased from another insurance company if it is required.
4. What events causing damage or loss to the property would be covered and to what extent coverage would be provided.

Mortgage Life Insurance

This insurance is a form of credit life insurance that is tied directly to a real estate loan and in effect pays off the balance of a mortgage in the event the insured dies.

This form of insurance guarantees to a family that they would not lose their home in the event the breadwinner in the family died before the mortgage was paid off.

Keep in mind that the proceeds are not paid to the spouse or estate of the insured, rather they are paid to the lender holding the mortgage and the beneficiary or heir receives a paid-off mortgage.

Mortgage Disability Insurance

Mortgage disability is a form of credit disability insurance. It is tied directly to the loan and the loan payments are made on behalf of the insured borrower in the event disability should occur.

The producer should be certain that the insured understands:

1. Under what conditions of disability will the policy pay.
2. What waiting periods must be met if any before the contract will pay.
3. The duration of the payment, in other words, how long will the contract pay.
4. Whether the individual must be totally disabled and not able to perform the functions of their job or any job.
5. What preexisting conditions clauses require.

Conclusion

This manual provides a general understanding of Idaho law and an overview of the various types of limited lines insurance contracts. We encourage applicants to expand their knowledge by studying information provided by the insurance companies they represent. The producer is expected to understand the specific provisions of each and every policy that they attempt to sell to the public.

The Department of insurance wishes every licensing candidate success in their insurance endeavors. If we may be of further service, please contact us. Idaho insurance laws and rules may be accessed at <http://www.doi.state.id.us>.

**Department of Insurance
700 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0043
Phone: 208-334-4250**

Limited Line Producer Licensing Attestation of Completion

As an applicant for a resident limited lines producer's license I understand that it is a requirement of Idaho insurance law that I complete a course of study as established by the director, and in response, I submit this attestation to the fact that I have read the pre-licensing study manual entitled limited lines pre-licensing study manual.

I further attest that I have reviewed all pertinent contractual information that sets forth the terms of any and all limited lines insurance policies that I may offer to the public and that I understand both the content of the manual as well as the insurance contracts to the best of my ability.

Applicant Signature _____ Date _____

Printed Name _____

Insurance Company
or Agency Sponsor _____

Licensed Producer
Signature _____ Date _____

Printed Name _____

Please indicate which credit lines you are applying for by checking the box(es) below:

- Credit Life and Credit Disability
- Credit Disability
- Credit Involuntary Unemployment Insurance
- Credit Property Insurance
- Mortgage Life Insurance
- Mortgage Disability Insurance

Please send this completed form along with your insurance producer application and fees.

This booklet must be studied prior to applying for a limited lines license and the individual must submit the affidavit at the end of this booklet with his or her license application and fingerprint card. In addition, the individual is required by the department to review this material and any updates to it prior to renewing a license every two years. If you need additional information please feel free to access our website at <http://www.doi.state.id.us> or contact department licensing personnel by calling 208-334-4250.

