

The auto insurance policy is a legal contract between the policyholder and the insurer, providing coverage for the premiums specified in the Policy Declarations during the designated period for losses and accidents occurring in the U.S., its territories, and Canada. It encompasses various types of automobile insurance, including liability for bodily injury and property damage, medical payments, and protection against loss through collision and comprehensive coverage. The policyholder has obligations such as promptly notifying the insurer of any accidents or losses, providing necessary information for claims, and cooperating in investigations. Exclusions include coverage for certain vehicles and situations, such as intentional acts, government employment, and the use of the insured auto for compensation. The insurer retains the right to subrogation, allowing them to recover from third parties after paying a claim. Premiums may vary based on factors like vehicle use or household drivers, and coverage changes may occur without additional charge if the insurer broadens coverage during the policy period.

Coverage limits for bodily injury and property damage are specified in the Policy Declarations and apply to the specific auto involved in an accident. If an accident involves an auto not listed, the highest coverage limit for any one auto will apply. The policy cannot be transferred without written consent, but it remains effective for the legal representative of the insured in the event of their death. Initial premium payments are conditional upon being honored; if not, the policy is void from inception. The policy may be canceled for non-payment of premiums, and reinstatement attempts after cancellation will be void if payment is not honored. Coverage excludes damages related to various specific circumstances, including racing and certain types of property damage.

The policy outlines coverage for physical loss to the insured auto through Auto Collision Insurance and Auto Comprehensive Insurance, covering losses from theft, fire, and vandalism. It also includes Medical Payments coverage for reasonable medical expenses incurred due to a motor vehicle accident, with specific exclusions for intentional acts and injuries arising from the use of vehicles not designed for public roads. Roadside Coverage, Transportation Expense Coverage, Sound System

Coverage, and Portable Electronics and Media Coverage are also included, each with specified limits in the Policy Declarations. Additional payments cover losses of clothing and personal luggage, re-keying a stolen auto, and replacement of child passenger restraint systems under certain conditions.

In the event of a loss, the insured may need to undergo medical examinations and provide information for compliance with reporting requirements. The insurer may contest unreasonable medical expenses and will cover defense costs if the insured is sued for such expenses. The policy specifies that if multiple primary policies apply, the insurer will share liability proportionately. The bankruptcy or insolvency of an insured person does not relieve the insurer of its obligations, and additional interested parties listed in the Policy Declarations are also covered, with a requirement for the insurer to provide at least 10 days' notice of any adverse changes to the policy.

The policy includes a "No Benefit to Bailee" clause, ensuring it does not benefit any party handling the insured property for a fee. If a lienholder or lessor is named in the Policy Declarations, the insurer may pay covered losses to both the insured and the lienholder/lessor, provided there is no fraud or misrepresentation. The lienholder/lessor must notify the insurer of any ownership changes and comply with the policy's provisions regarding proof of loss and appraisal. The insurer retains the right to cancel the policy, with a requirement to notify the lienholder/lessor at least ten days prior to cancellation. Upon payment to the lienholder/lessor, the insurer is subrogated to the rights of the party paid, but this does not affect the lienholder/lessor's rights to recover their full claim from the insured.