Docket

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Insurance Agency License Lookup for PE Target Research

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Executive Summary

An **insurance agency license lookup** should begin with the state insurance regulator's business-entity search. California provides a business-name form. (cdicloud.insurance.ca.gov) Georgia's official gateway distinguishes professionals, agencies, and companies and routes users to Sircon. (oci.georgia.gov) (www.sircon.com) A similarly named individual is a separate research object. The **National Producer Number (NPN)** helps identify a producer across records, but it is separate from a state-issued license number. (nipr.com) These distinctions determine whether a candidate can enter a private equity (PE) target screen as a verified agency.

This report proposes **three evidence layers**: the agency's state license, the individual producer and responsible-producer relationship, and carrier appointments. Each answers a different question. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) handbook discusses business-entity licensing and responsible producers, but state implementation must be checked. (content.naic.org) Massachusetts explicitly says a designated responsible licensed producer need not be an owner. (www.mass.gov) Illinois requires a qualifying organizational role that can include officer or director. (www.ilga.gov) Neither fact establishes beneficial ownership.

National aggregation can support reconciliation, subject to access eligibility. NAIC's topic page, dated **October 18, 2023**, describes Producer Database (PDB) coverage across **50 states**, the District of Columbia, and listed territories. (content.naic.org) The **National Insurance Producer Registry (NIPR)** operational guide describes **weeknight** updates and state-processing dependencies. (nipr.com) Its subscriber access requires a permissible purpose under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA); acquisition sourcing must not be assumed eligible. (nipr.com) Public availability also varies: Washington restricts its lookup to noncommercial use. (fortress.wa.gov) New York's inspected portal required a human-verification challenge. (myportal.dfs.ny.gov)

The recommended output is **accept, investigate, or unresolved**, with separate findings for identity, geography, authorized insurance lines, appointments, and ownership. An invented worksheet below illustrates **50% mandate-state coverage**, calculated from verified active agency licenses in two of four required states.

This is a research metric, not an estimate of revenue or operating footprint. Source routes were checked on **October 19, 2026**; populated candidate records were not tested. The protocol therefore preserves missing evidence and access restrictions instead of converting them into adverse conclusions.

Introduction and Background

For an origination analyst, the immediate question is narrower than whether a website looks like an insurance brokerage: which legal entity holds which authority in the mandate's states? Georgia's regulator explicitly defines an agency as a business-entity insurance producer. Its lookup gateway separately identifies professionals, agencies, and companies, illustrating why the search object must be selected before interpreting a matching name. (oci.georgia.gov)

A mandate should specify the business model being screened. “Insurance” can describe a producer, agency, insurer, or another licensed activity. New York separates its producer/licensee search from its insurance-company search; Colorado expressly includes agencies in its consumer license inquiry. A company search and an agency search consequently serve different verification purposes. (www.dfs.ny.gov) (doi.colorado.gov)

Before searching, record the following proposed mandate fields:

- **Target object:** agency or brokerage business entity, individual practice, insurer, or another explicitly defined category.
- **Business model:** retail broker, wholesale broker, managing general agent (MGA), or another mandate-specific activity requiring further examination.
- **Required states:** jurisdictions that must have verified agency authority.
- **Required lines:** the insurance activities the mandate actually includes.
- **Acceptance rule:** evidence needed for an origination screen, with unresolved questions assigned separately.
- **Ownership question:** a distinct research requirement, never inferred from a producer's name.

These are analyst-defined screening criteria. A license check should not silently decide the commercial definition of “brokerage,” whether a business meets an earnings threshold, or whether its owners would consider a transaction.

The NPN is useful within this framework because NIPR describes it as a unique NAIC identifier assigned during licensing. The identifier can apply to individuals and business entities, so its object type must remain attached to the record. (nipr.com)

Docket's position in this report is that of a target-research provider and publisher. The proposed workflow concentrates on insurance-specific evidence interpretation rather than repeating a general market-mapping or company-identity guide. Licensing conclusions remain grounded in regulator records; transaction-specific compliance questions belong with qualified counsel.

Key Changes in the Screening Approach

Replace name matches with typed identifiers

An **insurance business entity license lookup** should produce an agency finding, rather than borrow the credential of a person associated with the brand. California's portal provides a distinct business-name search; Pennsylvania supplies separate routes for individuals, business entities, and insurance companies. Those choices are evidence about the search object, before any candidate result is evaluated. (cdicloud.insurance.ca.gov) (www.pa.gov)

The proposed identity key combines legal name, jurisdiction, regulator, license number, and object type. Retain the NPN as another identifier when available. NIPR expressly distinguishes an NPN from a state-issued license number, so the fields should not be interchangeable in an import or deduplication rule. (nipr.com)

Replace a national checkbox with jurisdiction-level evidence

NAIC's PDB description includes state licenses, authorized lines, and license status. These are separate attributes, not a single national permission flag. The screening record should therefore hold a state-specific observation and preserve the line of authority attached to it. (content.naic.org)

A branch should not automatically create another expected agency license. Georgia's current guidance says branch agencies are no longer licensed there. That state-specific fact is a reason to examine the applicable structure before marking an apparent branch-license gap. It should not be generalized to other jurisdictions. (oci.georgia.gov)

Replace “not found” with a documented search outcome

A failed name search can leave identity unresolved. California requires at least two characters in its business-name input and documents a return of up to 100 names with additional navigation. An analyst should narrow an ambiguous query and inspect the available continuation rather than interpret the initial display as a complete universe. (cdicloud.insurance.ca.gov)

An access failure is a different outcome. New York's inspected search presented a human-verification challenge, while North Carolina's official page documented a business-entity lookup route whose linked destination could not be retrieved during this research. Neither observation establishes the license status of any candidate. (myportal.dfs.ny.gov) (www.ncdoi.gov)

Separate information access from permission to use it

NIPR subscriber onboarding requires an access form and license agreement. (nipr.com) A research team should establish eligibility and agreed use before building a workflow around that service. A public lookup likewise needs its own access review: Washington's noncommercial-use restriction is explicit. (fortress.wa.gov)

The resulting process change is practical: **missing evidence**, **restricted access**, and **a verified inactive record** should occupy different fields. Combining them into a single rejection code would obscure what the analyst actually learned.

Preserve jurisdiction-specific producer roles

Massachusetts provides a particularly useful boundary: a designated responsible licensed producer (DRLP) need not be an owner, partner, officer, or director. (www.mass.gov) Illinois instead requires a qualifying role such as owner, member, partner, officer, or director, (www.ilga.gov) and an active Illinois resident or nonresident producer license. (www.ilga.gov) The observed difference prevents a universal responsible-producer-to-owner inference.

Individual authority also needs the relevant line. Massachusetts requires affiliated licensed members to cover the lines the business offers. A person's credential should therefore be linked to its own authority and relationship, rather than used as an undifferentiated agency credential. (www.mass.gov)

Resolve the Trading Name to the Legal Entity

The starting record should preserve the website's trading name exactly as observed, then seek a documented bridge to the licensed legal entity. California says a doing-business-as name (DBA) may be required when the true legal name cannot be used for insurance solicitation. A recognizable brand and a licensed entity name may consequently differ without being contradictory. (www.insurance.ca.gov)

The entity register provides another identity source, but its authority has limits. California defines its **Entity Number** as an identifier assigned at registration; its Secretary of State expressly does not issue business-entity licenses or permits. An active corporate registration and an active insurance license must therefore be checked separately. (www.sos.ca.gov)

The proposed crosswalk should retain:

- **Raw brand name:** the exact spelling shown by the business.
- **Legal entity name:** the regulator's or registry's exact published name.
- **Registry identifier:** its issuing jurisdiction and original formatting.
- **License identifier:** the issuing regulator, object type, and raw value.
- **Name relationship:** DBA, former name, or another relationship only where supported.
- **Evidence timing:** the retrieval date and any source-displayed information date.

Do not normalize away leading characters or overwrite a former name. Keep a search-friendly version alongside the raw value, with an explanation of each accepted link.

DBA research may require a local record rather than a state corporation search. California directs fictitious-business-name filings to counties, and Georgia directs trade-name registration to the county superior-court clerk. These are filing routes, not proof that any particular brand-to-entity match has been established. (www.sos.ca.gov) (sos.ga.gov)

Name changes require continuity evidence. Georgia provides a business-name amendment option. North Carolina's insurance-license name-change instructions require a legal document showing the Secretary of State name change, alongside identifying information. Such documentation is a useful model for reconciling an old website name with a current license record. (sos.ga.gov) (www.ncdoi.gov)

Ownership remains separate. California's Secretary of State says it does not collect business-entity ownership information, and Massachusetts says its insurance division does not maintain it. A registry identifier, registered agent, or responsible producer should not be promoted into an ownership conclusion. (www.sos.ca.gov) (www.mass.gov)

Verify the Three Evidence Layers

Agency license and authorized line

The first layer asks whether the **matched business entity** holds the required state license and authority. The NAIC handbook discusses business entities acting as insurance producers, but it is model-oriented guidance rather than a substitute for current state rules. State lookup evidence must supply the actual screening observation. (content.naic.org)

For each required jurisdiction, the proposed worksheet should:

- **Match the entity:** verify that the result belongs to the intended business.
- **Record status literally:** preserve the regulator's wording before assigning a screening category.
- **Capture authority:** retain the published insurance line or license class.
- **Separate residency:** record resident or nonresident classification where displayed.
- **Retain dates:** distinguish effective, expiration, and information dates if published.
- **Preserve restrictions:** transcribe applicable published conditions without extrapolation.
- **Mark absent fields:** use “not displayed” instead of an assumed value.

Pennsylvania documents that its business-entity results describe authorized insurance types and companies an entity may work with. That documentation supports the relevance of those fields, but the populated results were not inspected for this report. (www.pa.gov)

Individual producer and responsible producer

The second layer checks people separately. California calls its designated or responsible producer an **endorsee** and describes the person's licensing requirement. (www.insurance.ca.gov) Georgia describes a responsible licensed agent whose primary place of business is the agency location. (oci.georgia.gov) These terms should remain jurisdiction-specific in a research export.

Carrier appointment

The third layer concerns the producer's relationship with an insurer. NAIC's handbook describes appointment requirements as applying in states that require appointments. Florida's consumer guidance separately says agents must be licensed and actively appointed with specific companies to sell insurance products. The appropriate interpretation depends on jurisdiction and license category. (content.naic.org) (www.myfloridacfo.com)

Florida's search FAQ describes appointment searches using an entity name, entity number, or NAIC code. That creates a distinct carrier-matching task: preserve the appointing entity's identity and the subject of the appointment instead of merging the two organizations. (www.myfloridacfo.com)

Table 1 compares the evidence layers and the conclusions permitted in this proposed screening protocol. “Insufficient” means the listed source alone does not establish the broader claim.

Evidence object	Permissible screening inference	Insufficient for
Business-entity license	Published state license status for the matched agency. (oci.georgia.gov)	National operating authority or transaction readiness.
Authorized line	Published scope of insurance authority. (content.naic.org)	Revenue mix or premium volume.
Individual or responsible producer	A person's credential and documented organizational relationship. (www.mass.gov)	Agency ownership or a replacement for its license.
Carrier appointment	A published insurer-producer relationship, within applicable state rules. (content.naic.org)	Equity ownership, exclusivity, or production volume.
Registered entity	Registration identity and the registry's stated status. (www.sos.ca.gov)	Insurance permission or beneficial ownership.
Ownership question	A separate finding requiring ownership-specific evidence. (www.sos.ca.gov)	An answer derived from the license holder's contact person.
Docket / in-house research disposition	Proposed synthesis: accept, investigate, or unresolved, supported by the underlying records.	Issuing a license or deciding legal compliance.

The table distinguishes source authority from analyst judgment. The research-provider row is a proposed decision process, not another licensing source. A sound result can confirm agency authority while leaving ownership, scale, or acquisition interest unanswered.

State Source Routing and Access Limits

A **state insurance license lookup** should start from the regulator's current gateway. Georgia's official page routes to Sircon; Colorado also identifies Sircon as its licensing vendor. Massachusetts and Illinois document State Based Systems (SBS) routes. A shared technology provider does not establish identical forms, fields, or permissions across jurisdictions. (www.sircon.com) (doi.colorado.gov) (www.mass.gov) (idoi.illinois.gov)

Table 2 records routes checked on **October 19, 2026**. Linked citations lead to the inspected public form or official gateway. “Documented” means the regulator describes the capability; “inspected” means the raw form was visible. No populated candidate records were retrieved.

State and public lookup route	Business-entity search availability	Fields visible or documented	Access restriction or verification limit	Checked
California: business-name form. (cdicloud.insurance.ca.gov)	Inspected agency/organization input.	Name input; minimum two characters.	No populated results inspected; pending items may be absent. (cdicloud.insurance.ca.gov)	2026-10-19

State and public lookup route	Business-entity search availability	Fields visible or documented	Access restriction or verification limit	Checked
Georgia: official lookup gateway to Sircon. (oci.georgia.gov) (www.sircon.com)	Agency verification documented.	Search fields beyond the gateway remain unverified.	Current route distinguished from legacy ociapp page.	2026-10-19
Florida: Licensee Search and FAQ. (www.myfloridacfo.com) (licenseesearch.fldfs.com)	Inspected agency/firm input.	Separate individual-name inputs; appointment filters.	Accuracy and timeliness are not guaranteed. (licenseesearch.fldfs.com)	2026-10-19
Texas: insurance department lookup gateway. (www.tdi.texas.gov)	Agency-specific selection unverified.	Name/license search documented; address, insurance types, and company relationships described. (www.tdi.texas.gov)	Linked inquiry extraction was sparse; results uninspected.	2026-10-19
New York: financial services department producer gateway and linked portal. (www.dfs.ny.gov) (myportal.dfs.ny.gov)	Entity selection unverified.	human-verification challenge and session instructions visible.	Challenge remained after fallback retrieval; manual review required.	2026-10-19
Washington: regulator gateway and lookup. (www.insurance.wa.gov) (fortress.wa.gov)	Agency coverage documented; agency controls uninspected.	Default agent form, license/NPN/DBA inputs and active/history filters visible. (fortress.wa.gov)	Noncommercial use only; commercial screening requires permission or an approved alternative.	2026-10-19
Colorado: insurance department consumer inquiry to Sircon. (doi.colorado.gov)	Agency inquiry documented.	Agency/result fields unverified.	Gateway inspected; no populated results.	2026-10-19
North Carolina: official business-entity lookup link to SBS. (www.ncdoi.gov)	Explicitly documented.	Destination fields unverified.	Both retrieval methods failed at linked SBS destination.	2026-10-19
Massachusetts: official SBS verification route. (www.mass.gov)	Agencies expressly included.	Destination fields unverified.	Regulator guidance retrieved through fallback; no SBS results.	2026-10-19
Pennsylvania: business-entity form. (apps02.ins.pa.gov)	Inspected dedicated entity search.	Entity name, license number, city/state, and insurance/license-type filters.	Form inspected; no returned records tested.	2026-10-19
Illinois: regulator's SBS lookup navigation. (idoi.illinois.gov)	Business-entity rules verified separately. (www.ilga.gov)	Destination selection and result fields unverified.	Navigation verified; agency-search capability remains uninspected.	2026-10-19

The matrix retains unresolved business-search details for Texas and Illinois. North Carolina's documented route remains useful navigation despite the inaccessible destination. New York's human-verification challenge is an access observation, not a reason to label a candidate unlicensed.

Georgia's accessible legacy ociapp page warrants special handling. It warns of weekly updates and a possible lag of up to **15 days**; its agency headings coexist with individual-oriented explanatory text. Because the current regulator gateway leads to Sircon, this report does not transfer the legacy timing warning to the current service. (ociapp.oci.ga.gov) (www.sircon.com)

Implementation Considerations and Process Changes

Use national aggregation as reconciliation evidence

NIPR's **Producer Database** is useful to understand because NAIC describes state license, line, status, and appointment information within it. However, NIPR's guide states that states determine licensing. A conflicting aggregator record should trigger comparison of identity and timestamps, rather than an automatic override of the state record. (content.naic.org) (nipr.com)

NIPR describes subscriber alerts for changes to individuals and entities. Such monitoring may fit an authorized workflow, but subscriber onboarding requires an access form and license agreement. The permissible-purpose requirement remains a separate prerequisite; this report has not established that PE origination qualifies. (nipr.com)

An individual's own verification route is different from enterprise access: NIPR offers individual producers **one free Producer Report per year**. That entitlement does not establish a public, unrestricted agency-research database. (nipr.com)

Preserve conflicts rather than overwrite them

The proposed review queue should retain both observations when names, dates, lines, or statuses differ. North Carolina documents responsible-producer updates and a license-name-change process, demonstrating that these attributes can require formal maintenance. An old name should therefore initiate a continuity check before records are merged. (www.ncdoi.gov)

A practical handoff should contain:

- **Candidate key:** the internal record and its matched legal entity.
- **Search log:** route, query, object type, and retrieval outcome.
- **Published identifiers:** raw license, NPN, and registry values where available.
- **Status evidence:** the source wording and supporting passage or permitted record copy.
- **Time comparison:** retrieval date, displayed data date, and relevant license dates.
- **Conflict statement:** both findings, the precise disagreement, and why it matters.
- **Access constraint:** the source restriction and any authorized alternative.
- **Next action:** the evidence needed and the person responsible for obtaining it.

These are recommended worksheet controls, not representations of every portal's available fields.

Assign a disposition to the screening question

Use **accept** when matched entity identity, required agency status, and required authority are evidenced under the mandate. Use **investigate** when a retrieved record raises a defined issue such as an unresolved name change or line mismatch. Use **unresolved** when the evidence cannot yet answer the question.

For an insurance agency due-diligence handoff, retain separate ownership and transaction questions. Massachusetts' explicit ownership-data limitation illustrates why completion of a licensing screen cannot complete ownership diligence. Counsel should assess acquisition-related licensing consequences, state requirements, and any required approvals for the actual transaction. (www.mass.gov)

Data Analysis and Evidence

Measure evidence coverage, not business scale

The proposed **mandate-state coverage** calculation is:

Verified active agency-license states / required states.

Count a state only after matching the agency entity and verifying an active license. Keep a second test for whether its authority satisfies the mandate. This keeps a wrong-line result visible alongside the status metric. NAIC's PDB field description itself distinguishes authorized lines from license status. (content.naic.org)

Table 3 is a **fictional screening worksheet (Hypothetical Example)**. Every candidate observation and calculation is invented to demonstrate the method; none represents an actual agency, license result, or client list.

Required state	Invented agency evidence	Included in active-state numerator?	Separate action
California	Matched entity; active agency license; required line verified.	Yes	Accept this state's license criterion.
Georgia	Matched entity; active agency license; required line verified.	Yes	Accept this state's license criterion.
Florida	Matched entity; historical inactive agency record only.	No	Investigate current authority and identity continuity.
New York	Relevant agency record not retrieved.	No	Unresolved; obtain permitted verification.
Total, authored calculation	**Four required states; two verified active.**	**2 / 4 = 50%**	**One unresolved state; one historical inactive observation.**

The invented numerator is deliberately narrow. The unresolved state remains in the denominator and is reported separately from the historical record. Neither missing evidence nor historical inactivity establishes whether the business currently serves customers there. A separate authority column is needed if a verified active license has the wrong line.

Compare source clocks without inventing precision

Observed timing evidence differs materially. Pennsylvania's form displayed license information current as of **October 18, 2026**, when inspected the following day. That is a displayed snapshot date, not proof of a guaranteed daily refresh schedule. (apps02.ins.pa.gov)

NIPR's guide specifies **weeknight processing**. (nipr.com) Georgia's legacy page warns of weekly updating and a possible **15-day** lag. (ociapp.oci.ga.gov) Florida describes its service as relatively real-time, (www.myfloridacfo.com) while its search disclaimer withholds a guarantee of accuracy or timeliness. (licenseesearch.fldfs.com) These statements should stay attached to their respective services.

The proposed quality dashboard should report:

- **Coverage:** active-state numerator and required-state denominator.
- **Authority fit:** verified states with the mandate's required lines.
- **Missing evidence:** required states without an adequate record.
- **Identity uncertainty:** unresolved legal-name or identifier matches.
- **Source freshness:** displayed information dates, where available.
- **Access gaps:** states requiring permission or another evidence route.

NAIC's dated coverage statement about **50 states** and additional jurisdictions describes database scope. It does not establish completeness of every appointment field or instantaneous synchronization. The arithmetic above is an authored research metric; no external screening-performance benchmark or inferred revenue estimate is claimed. (content.naic.org) (nipr.com)

Implications and Future Directions

The maintainable asset is a field-level source register. Each route should record its purpose, object types, observable inputs, documented outputs, restrictions, and last inspection. Washington's express noncommercial-use statement shows why the access column must be maintained alongside the URL. A working link alone does not establish an authorized PE use case. (fortress.wa.gov)

The record model should distinguish **licensed entity**, **individual producer**, **insurer**, **trading name**, and **registered entity**. California's separation between corporate registration and licensing supplies a concrete reason for that distinction. A registry's active status cannot silently populate an insurance-license status field. (www.sos.ca.gov)

Future maintenance should focus on changes that alter interpretation: a regulator changing its gateway, a source exposing a new snapshot date, or an updated responsible-producer rule. The Massachusetts and Illinois evidence already demonstrates why a nationwide rule about responsible producers would be unreliable. (www.mass.gov) (www.ilga.gov)

For Docket and in-house origination teams, the proposed research output is a reviewable finding with a bounded conclusion. It should identify the exact question answered and the questions still open. An accepted license criterion can coexist with unresolved ownership, size, carrier concentration, and seller-interest criteria.

Automation should respect source permissions and preserve uncertainty. Washington's noncommercial restriction should become a routing constraint before a record-collection process is designed. (fortress.wa.gov) Where an authorized source is unavailable, the next step is to obtain approved evidence or retain an unresolved status. Repeated automated access is not the remedy.

A maintenance owner should record what changed, preserve the earlier route, and retest the affected claims. Keeping a dated change log makes later disagreements easier to diagnose while retaining the historical finding.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

How do analysts verify an insurance agency license?

Start with the official state regulator's business-entity route, match the legal entity, and record its published status and authority. California provides a separate agency/organization search, and Pennsylvania offers a dedicated entity form. Check every mandate state rather than extrapolating from a single result. (cdicloud.insurance.ca.gov) (apps02.ins.pa.gov)

Is an insurance producer license lookup the same as an agency lookup?

The object type matters. Georgia distinguishes professionals, agencies, and companies, and defines an agency as a business-entity insurance producer. A personal producer credential should remain a separate record even when the individual uses the agency's trading name. (oci.georgia.gov)

Can an insurance license lookup use an NPN?

Use a portal that explicitly supports that identifier and confirm whether it identifies the individual or business entity. Washington's inspected agent form includes an NPN field, subject to its noncommercial restriction. NIPR's NPN is separate from state-issued license numbers and does not itself establish current authority. (fortress.wa.gov) (nipr.com)

Does an insurance agency appointment lookup prove ownership?

No ownership conclusion follows from the appointment alone in this protocol. Florida treats appointments as a distinct company-related condition, while Massachusetts explicitly separates responsible-producer status from ownership. Verify the carrier relationship and ownership question through their respective evidence paths. (www.myfloridacfo.com) (www.mass.gov)

Is NIPR a free public nationwide agency database?

NIPR's individual free-report entitlement is limited to one Producer Report annually, while PDB access has permissible-purpose requirements. Neither provision establishes unrestricted public bulk access for acquisition research. Confirm eligibility with NIPR before depending on subscriber data. (nipr.com)

What should happen when a record is missing or a portal is blocked?

Log the route, object type, query, date, and observed barrier. Mark the license question unresolved pending an authorized source. New York's human-verification challenge and Washington's noncommercial restriction are different constraints; manual access does not remove a use restriction. (myportal.dfs.ny.gov) (fortress.wa.gov)

Conclusion

Insurance agency license verification is useful for PE target screening when its conclusion remains specific: a matched business entity has a published license status and authority in a particular jurisdiction at an observed point in time. It is one component of the target record.

The proposed protocol starts by defining the mandate and separating the legal entity from its trading name. It then checks the agency license, the relevant individual and responsible-producer evidence, and the carrier appointment as distinct layers. Each layer retains its own identifiers, source language, and dates.

The state-source matrix makes the limits visible. Documented search availability differs from an inspected form; an inspected form differs from a retrieved candidate record. A blocked destination, a use restriction, and a historical inactive record should produce different research actions. None should disappear inside a generic confidence score.

The worksheet converts those observations into an auditable screen. Count only verified active agency-license states in the coverage numerator, retain every required state in the denominator, and show missing states separately. Apply an additional authority-fit check where the mandate requires particular lines.

The final disposition should say **accept**, **investigate**, or **unresolved** for the defined screening question. Ownership, business scale, transaction permissions, and acquisition interest require their own evidence. A useful origination record makes both the accepted finding and its remaining limits easy to inspect.

Source links

Links cited in this article, in order of first appearance. Full addresses are provided for readers using extracted text.

1. https://cdicloud.insurance.ca.gov/cal/BusinessNameSearch
2. https://oci.georgia.gov/insurance-resources/agent-individual-agency-company-search
3. https://www.sircon.com/landingPages/states/georgia/content.jsp
4. https://nipr.com/help/help-articles/find-a-national-producer-number-npn-
5. https://content.naic.org/sites/default/files/publication-stl-hb-state-handbook.pdf
6. https://www.mass.gov/info-details/manage-your-business-entity-license
7. https://www.ilga.gov/agencies/JCAR/EntirePart?titlepart=05003121
8. https://content.naic.org/cipr_topics/topic_national_insurance_producer_registry_nipr.htm
9. https://nipr.com/sites/default/files/2025-05/PDB%20User%20Guide.pdf
10. https://nipr.com/licensing/verify-existing-licenses
11. https://fortress.wa.gov/oic/consumertoolkit/Search.aspx
12. https://myportal.dfs.ny.gov/nylinxext/elsearch.alice

13. https://oci.georgia.gov/agents-agency-licensing/agency-licensing-renewals
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17. https://www.pa.gov/agencies/insurance/resources/search-tool-library
18. https://www.ncdoi.gov/licensees/insurance-producer-and-adjuster-licensing/insurance-producer-insurance-business-entity-adjuster-or-limited-representative-license-changes
19. https://nipr.com/help/help-articles/subscriber-services
20. https://www.insurance.ca.gov/0200-industry/0020-apply-license/0300-business-license/business-entity-faq.cfm
21. https://www.sos.ca.gov/business-programs/business-entities/cbs-field-status-definitions
22. https://www.sos.ca.gov/business-programs/business-entities/faqs
23. https://sos.ga.gov/page/business-division-faq
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25. https://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/consumers/purchasinginsurance
26. https://www.myfloridacfo.com/division/agents/licensee-search-faq
27. https://www.mass.gov/info-details/find-insurance-agents-agencies-and-other-licensees
28. https://idoi.illinois.gov/producers/licensescertificationsfaqs/something-not-addressed.html
29. https://licenseesearch.fldfs.com
30. https://www.tdi.texas.gov/agent/agent-lookup.html
31. https://www.insurance.wa.gov/agent-and-company-lookup-tool
32. https://apps02.ins.pa.gov/producer/alist1.asp
33. https://ociapp.oci.ga.gov/Agencies/AgencyStatus.aspx
34. https://nipr.com/industry-solutions/reports-and-alerts

THE PUBLISHER

About Docket

Docket provides deal-origination research software and managed research for private equity firms. We help investment teams investigate acquisition targets using structured screening criteria, retained sources and reviewable company evidence. Teams can work through a self-serve platform or use managed research, depending on how they want research delivered.

Research against a defined mandate

A useful target list needs more than company names. Docket focuses on the questions that determine whether a company fits an investment mandate, including the evidence needed to support or qualify each answer. Our research approach makes the connection between screening criteria, source material and conclusions visible to the team reviewing the work.

Triage, Scout and Audit

Docket's three named research agents perform complementary tasks. Triage resolves company identity and screens fit. Scout collects sourced answers against the mandate. Audit checks retained evidence, addresses contradictions and leaves unsupported answers visibly unresolved. This structure helps reviewers distinguish established findings from missing information and questions requiring further investigation.

Evidence that supports investment-team judgment

Our research library covers market mapping, screening criteria, private-company data, succession and ownership, source evaluation and evidence standards. These resources explain the methods and limitations behind origination research. Findings support a team's judgment; they do not establish that a company is for sale or guarantee a transaction or investment outcome.

Work with Docket

Visit Docket to explore the platform, managed research and the current contact path. Read about screening criteria, evidence standards, AI research agents and market mapping.

Public examples are illustrative unless explicitly identified otherwise. Research preparation and authorized outreach are separate activities; confidential target lists and customer outcomes should never be inferred from an educational example.

Website: https://docket.capital

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