

SECTION V - SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

RULE 54. ANTI-THEFT DISCOUNTS

1. Purpose and Scope

This rule governs the reduction in premium charges for private passenger motor vehicles and certain commercial vehicles equipped with anti-theft devices and vehicle recovery systems.

2. Eligibility

This rule is applicable to private passenger automobiles as defined in Rule 27 in this manual.

3. Coverages

The discount is applicable to the Comprehensive coverage or other combination of specified perils which afford Theft coverage.

4. Discounts Applicable

The following discounts are to be applied:

Vehicles Qualifying for	Discount
Category I	5%
Category II	15%
Category III	20%
Category IV	20%
Category IV, plus Category I	25%
Category IV, plus Category II	30%
Category IV, plus Category III	35%
Category V	25%
Category V, plus Category I	28%
Category V, plus Category II	32%
Category V, plus Category III	36%

5. Definitions

As used in this regulation, the following words shall mean:

“Passive device or system” describes an anti-theft device or system which is activated automatically when the operator turns the ignition key to the off position.

“Alarm,” except where otherwise specified, means horn, bell, siren or other sounding device which is audible at 300 feet.

“Tubular” describes a type of lock whose key is cylindrically shaped and which has at least 50,000 combinations.

“Electronic lock or keyless device” is an electronic coding device that has more than 10,000 combinations. The combination used to unlock the device can be entered through a keyboard or similar data entry device or by means of a remote control device.

6. General

Stickers identifying the particular anti-theft system installed may not be attached to the car unless specifically permitted in these rules.

If two or more qualifying devices are attached to a vehicle, the total discount shall be that applicable to the device meeting standards for the highest discount. If one of the qualifying devices is a Category IV device, the applicable discount shall be calculated as stated in Item 4.

Discounts Applicable.

Insurers may require reasonable evidence of installation of any anti-theft device but may not refuse to grant a discount to a qualifying device solely on the grounds that it was installed by the owner of the auto.

Categories Defined

Category I

Devices qualifying in this category receive 5% discounts.

(a) Ignition or Starter Cut-Off Switch in Combination with Flush or Tapered Door Lock Buttons

This device is an ignition cut-off switch (sometimes called a “kill switch”) or a starter cut-off switch which is inserted into the ignition wiring of an auto. The switch is tripped upon leaving the auto and must be switched back in order to start the auto.

The switch must be installed so that it is not visible from the driver’s position when the driver is seated. In addition, the vehicle must contain flush or tapered door lock buttons on all doors.

A sticker may identify the presence of this system.

(b) Ignition or Starter Cut-Off Switches

Such ignition or starter cut-of switches either must be designed so that the wires leading from the switch to the engine compartment are protected by armored tubing or cable, or operate passively.

(c) Non-Passive, Externally-Operated Alarm

This is a non-passive warning alarm which is installed in an auto and can be set to go off if any door, the trunk or the hood is opened without first turning off the alarm by use of a key inserted in a lock mounted on the outside of the auto.

(d) Steering Column Armored Collar

This is a device similar to an oversized padlock which clamps on the steering column over the ignition lock and prevents access to it. This device, upon being locked, prevents the vehicle from being started, or if the auto is hot-wired and started, the device prevents it from being steered. No part of the device, when not in operation, is attached to the steering column. A sticker may identify the presence of this device.

(e) Steering Wheel Removal Lock

This device prevents steering movement of the vehicle from a parked position. This is a high security steering wheel lock assembly manufactured of hardened steel components, which allows removal of the steering wheel from the vehicle. The assembly is permanently attached to the vehicle’s steering column and is located between the column and the steering wheel. Operation of the lock is controlled by a high security configured key. Unlocking the assembly will permit removal of the steering wheel from the vehicle. A fitted security plate is then inserted onto the lock assembly in place of the steering wheel and the lock’s security key is then removed. Re-attachment of the steering wheel onto the lock assembly requires use of the security key to first remove the fitted security plate and then to attach the steering wheel. The security key can be removed from the lock assembly only after either the security plate or steering wheel has been locked into place.

Category II

Devices qualifying in this category receive 15% discounts.

(a) Non-Passive Fuel Cut-Off Device

This is a shut-off device which operates to block the fuel line when a switch is tripped or when the device is engaged by a key. The switch to open or shut off the fuel line must be well hidden from view.

(b) Non-Passive Steering Wheel Lock

This device prevents the steering wheel from turning. A steel collar and barrel, into which the shackle of a lock fits, are permanently attached to the steering post. The shackle, made of case-hardened alloy steel, fits over the steering wheel spoke and into the barrel. A tubular key operates the lock. The collar, barrel and shackle must resist cutting with a file. A sticker may identify the presence of this system.

(c) Armored Cable Hood Lock and Ignition Cut-Off Switch

This system is one which meets all the criteria of Section (5.4)(f)(1) except paragraph (a). Armor must be similar to that used in outdoor telephone booths; it must extend through firewall and be secured so as to prevent retraction.

(d) Window Identification System

A window identification is one in which identification letters and/or numbers are etched by sandblasting, chemical process or other permanent marking into all the windows of the vehicle other than the small vent window.

Provision must be made for immediate telephone identification of the owner of the vehicle any time of day or night.

A sticker may identify the presence of this identification system.

(e) Emergency Handbrake Lock

This device prevents the release of the emergency handbrake. The lock replaces the handbrake grip, and is permanently attached to the handbrake lever. The lock encasement must be all metal construction. The lock is released by entering a preset digital combination. A sticker may identify the presence of this device.

(f) Car Transmission Lock

The device prevents the vehicle from moving from a parked position by locking the gear shift. A steel encased lock is permanently attached to the floor of the vehicle by a steel stand. The shackle, made of case hardened alloy steel, fits around the gear shift and is inserted into the lock. The device must have a high security locking system with at least 50,000 combinations. The lock, shackle and stand must resist cutting and filing.

A sticker may identify this system.

Category III

Devices qualifying in this category receive 20% discounts.

(a) Passive Alarm System - This is an alarm system meeting the following criteria:

- (1) Ignition must be cut off automatically, or starter must be disabled automatically.
- (2) Alarm must be triggered by entry of doors, hood or trunk.
- (3) Hood must not open unless unlocked from inside the vehicle by a key, or by an electronic keyless device.
- (4) Alarm must sound for no more than eight minutes, and upon ceasing to sound, must reset itself.
- (5) Alarm must not emit a pulsating, whooping, or yelping sound which would cause it to be mistaken for the modern police, fire or other emergency vehicle siren.
- (6) Alarm must be installed in the engine compartment so as to be inaccessible without opening the hood.
- (7) The system must be engaged passively by turning the ignition key to the off position. To disarm the system a tubular lock or electronic keyless device must be used. The maximum time delay permitted to disarm the system after re-entry is twenty seconds.

(b) Passive Fuel Cut-Off Device

This fuel cut-off device is engaged by turning the ignition key to the off position. The driver must trip a switch to open the fuel line each time the car is started. This device must meet the following criteria:

- (1) The fuel line must be blocked when the power is off.
- (2) The switch to open the fuel line must be well hidden from view, but accessible to the driver from the driver's seat. In the alternative a tubular key or an electronic keyless device may be used.
- (3) A parking/service attendant override switch may be provided. It must be well hidden from view. It must not be accessible from the passenger compartment; alternatively, if the override switch is accessible from the passenger compartment, a warning buzzer must sound (or the operator must be distracted in some other way) while the engine is running and the override switch engaged. If the buzzer is disconnected, it must result in disconnection of the entire anti-theft system.
- (4) Any under-the-dash wiring installed in connection with this device must blend in color with factory-installed wiring.

(c) Armored Ignition Cut-Off Switch

This device is a kill switch designed to resist tampering. To prevent hot-wiring of the auto, a protective cap is attached to the coil or starter solenoid. Such devices must meet the following criteria:

- (1) Armored cable must run from a separate key to the coil, starter solenoid, or other engine component. Such cable must be similar to that used in outdoor telephone booths, collapse when cut, and preclude quick reconnection of the cut wire inside; alternatively, some other effective means of preventing defeat of the system by cutting the armored cable must be employed.
- (2) The device must prevent hot-wiring of the car.
- (3) A separate lock must be of tubular type and must be installed inside the auto so as to facilitate use by the driver; alternatively, an electronic keyless device may be used in lieu of a lock if it does not take significantly longer to engage the device than it takes to remove a key from a lock, and use of the system is otherwise facilitated.

(d) Passive Multi-Component Cut-Off Switch

This device is a kill switch activated when the ignition key is turned to the off position. It is designed to prevent hot-wiring of the auto. Such device must meet the following criteria:

- (1) The primary wire to the ignition coil must be disconnected.
- (2) The device must disconnect the starter.
- (3) One or more wires to the electronic ignition system, or to the points and condenser must be disconnected and grounded to the chassis.
- (4) The wiring must blend with factory-installed wiring, and the disconnecting/grounding wires must be routed to random points in the electrical system away from the components they affect.
- (5) The control module, if separate from the electronic locking mechanism, must be hidden in the engine compartment or other part of the car so that it is not easily detectable.
- (6) In order to start the car, a lock or electronic device must be used to deactivate the system. The lock must be of tubular type and must be installed inside the auto so as to facilitate use by the driver; alternatively, an electronic keyless device may be used in lieu of a lock if it does not take significantly longer to engage the device than it takes to remove a key from a lock, and use of the system is otherwise facilitated.

(e) Passive Time Delay Ignition System

This is a device which allows the car to start only if the operator waits a prescribed time, which must vary from device to device in a range of three to twenty seconds, before moving the ignition key from "On" to "Start". If the auto does not start, the operator must be required to wait at least ninety seconds before the device can be operated successfully on a subsequent try.

The device must be resistant to tampering; for example, if it is forcibly removed, reconnection of the electrical system must not be possible with a hot-wire device. Alternatively, the device must be installed with a hood lock operated by a tubular key.

(f) Armored Cable or Electrically Operated Hood Lock and Ignition Cut-Off Switch

This is a supplemental hood lock operated from within the auto which also cuts off the ignition when engaged. Such devices must meet the following criteria:

(1) Armored Cable Hood Lock

(a) The hood lock cable must be armored by case hardened solid steel tubing designed to resist cutting; tubing must extend through firewall and be secured so as to prevent retraction. Otherwise, an alarm meeting the criteria of Section (5.3)(a) must be installed.

(b) The system must be engaged by a push button or other device which facilitates use. The push button or other device must be installed within reach of driver when seated.

(c) No portion of the hood lock cable may be accessible so that it could be grasped from underneath the car; and, if accessible through the grillwork, armor must extend to the locking mechanism.

(2) Electrically Operated Hood Lock

(a) The hood lock is electrically operated and functions so that it remains locked even if the wiring operating the hood lock is cut.

(b) The system must be engaged passively by turning the ignition key to the off position. To disarm the system a separate key or electronic keyless device must be used.

(c) If the hood lock can be reached through the grillwork or from underneath the car, the hood lock must be shielded or armored so that it cannot be manually operated. The locks controlling the devices must be of tubular type or operate electronically.

(g) Passive, Delayed Ignition Cut-Off System

This electronic system disables the ignition circuit at a preset engine speed such that the engine cannot be restarted or hot-wired. Such device must meet these criteria:

(1) The ignition must cut off automatically as soon as the engine reaches a speed in the range of 1,500 to 2,000 RPM.

(2) The system must be automatically armed when the ignition key is turned to the off position.

(3) A push button or other type of disarm switch must be well hidden from view. The wiring must blend with factory-installed wiring if placed under the dash. In the alternative, a tubular key or an electronic keyless device may be used.

(4) An alarm or horn shall be actuated at the same time the ignition is disabled.

(5) If a parking/service attendant switch is provided, a buzzer must sound all the time the engine is running. The switch must be hidden in a remote place.

(h) Passive Ignition Lock Protective system

This is a case hardened steel, protective cap which fits over the ignition lock so as to prevent extraction of the ignition lock cylinder. The cap fastens to a steel collar which fits around the steering post and over the ignition lock. The ignition key fits through a slot in the cap.

A sticker may identify the presence of this system.

(i) High Security Ignition Replacement Lock

This is a high security, case hardened steering column ignition lock, conforming to NHTSA Standard No. 1141, which cannot be removed using a conventional slide hammer or lock puller equipment.

A sticker may identify the presence of this system.

(j) Hydraulic Brake Lock

This is a dash-mounted device which, when activated and pressurized with the brake pedal, maintains hydraulic pressure on the brakes at two or more of a vehicle's wheels so that the vehicle cannot be driven. The device must have a high security locking system with at least 50,000 combinations and a lock which cannot be pulled using a conventional slide hammer or lock puller equipment.

(k) Chip Key

This device allows only the correct ignition key(s) to start the engine. The system prevents the motor vehicle from being started unless the key to the ignition enables the correct signal. The three types of systems that qualify are:

- (i) Transponder immobile system: system must detect the proper transponder value from the chip in the key in order to start the engine
- (ii) VATS/PASS-Key system: system must detect the proper resistance value in the key in order to start the engine
- (iii) Passlock system: system must detect the proper R-code within the ignition lock or ignition switch to start the engine; this system does not have a chip in the key; the key turns the passlock cylinder which provides the R-code.

Category IV

Devices qualifying in this category receive 20% discounts.

Vehicle Recovery System

This is an electronic unit installed in a vehicle that is activated after that vehicle is stolen. When activated, the device provides information to law enforcement officials or another public or private entities regarding the vehicle's location. The system provides for the routine delivery of the information to the appropriate law enforcement organization to assist in the recovery of the vehicle.

Category V

Devices qualifying in this category receive 25% discounts.

Vehicle Recovery System with Unauthorized Movement Notification

This is an electronic unit installed in a vehicle that is activated after that vehicle is moved without authorization. When activated, the device provides information to law enforcement officials or another public or private entity regarding the vehicle's location. The system provides for the routine delivery of the information to the appropriate law enforcement organization to assist in the recovery of the vehicle. Additionally, the device must provide personalized notification to the owner of a vehicle (or his or her authorized user) in the event of a potentially unauthorized movement of the owner's vehicle. Personalized notification shall mean notification delivered directly to the owner or his or her authorized user via automated communication, which is available beyond the proximity of the vehicle itself, to one or more devices designated in advance by the owner or his or her authorized user, such as to the owner's home telephone, mobile phone, electronic mail service, or wireless text messaging service. If maintaining the system in effect requires the payment of a service fee, insureds must provide the insurer reasonable confirmation of the coverage.

RULE 55. PRE-INSURANCE INSPECTION PROGRAM

General Laws Chapter 90, section 113S, and the implementing regulations, 211 CMR 94.00, require the pre-insurance inspection of private passenger motor vehicles. The following is a summary of the requirements of the regulation.

Eligibility

Unless specifically exempted or waived, all private passenger motor vehicles and pick-ups or vans having a gross vehicle weight up to 10,000 pounds are required to be inspected by an insurer prior to the issuance of physical damage coverages by the insurer. An insurer's decision to waive or not to waive an inspection pursuant to 211 CMR 94.00, shall not be based on the age, race, sex, or marital status of the applicant or the customary operators of the vehicle, the principal place of garaging, or the fact that the policy has been assigned to the insurer through the Massachusetts Automobile Insurance Plan.

Exemptions to Inspection Requirement

An inspection shall not be required if:

1. The motor vehicle is a new, unused motor vehicle from a franchised automobile dealership where the insurer is provided with either: a copy of the bill of sale which contains a full description of the motor vehicle, including all options and accessories; or a copy of the RMV Form 1 provided by the Registry of Motor Vehicles, which establishes the transfer of ownership from the dealer to the customer and a copy of the window sticker or the dealer invoice showing the itemized options and equipment in addition to the total retail price of the vehicle.
2. The inspection is waived by the insurer.
3. Any private passenger motor vehicle not owned by the applicant, which is used by the applicant, with the permission of the owner, is a temporary substitute due to breakdown, repair, servicing, loss or destruction of the applicant's own motor vehicle.
4. The motor vehicle is leased less than six months, provided the insurer receives the lease or rental agreement containing a description of the leased motor vehicle, including its condition.
5. The inspection would cause a serious hardship to the insurer or the applicant .
6. The insurer has no inspection facility or authorized representative either in the city or town in which the motor vehicle is principally garaged or within five miles of said city or town.

An insurer may require an inspection of a motor vehicle otherwise exempt pursuant to 211 CMR 94.05(1) provided that the decision to inspect such motor vehicle is reasonable and supported by objective facts. An insurer shall maintain a written record of its reasons for requiring an inspection in situations that are otherwise exempt in the applicant's policy record.

Waiver of Inspection

An inspection may be waived if:

1. The motor vehicle is ten or more years older than the current calendar year.

Example: For policies issued or renewed during calendar year 2010, inspection of all 2000 and older model year vehicles may be waived.
2. A non-owned vehicle is insured under a policy providing physical damage coverage issued by an insurer which has inspected such motor vehicle in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.
3. An individual applicant's coverage is submitted for assignment and the producer provides the new insurer with a copy of the inspection report completed on behalf of the previous insurer, documenting that the insured vehicle was physically inspected by the previous insurer. However, if the new insurer does not receive a copy of the inspection report sixty days prior to the first renewal date, the insurer shall require an inspection prior to the renewal policy effective date.

4. The motor vehicle is insured for physical damage on the applicant's expiring Massachusetts Automobile Insurance Policy provided there is no lapse in coverage, or when a copy of a prior inspection is provided.
5. The applicant has been a customer of the producer for at least three years under a Massachusetts Automobile insurance Policy which included physical damage coverage.
6. The applicant is assigned to an insurer and qualifies for a waiver in accordance with any waiver provisions for its voluntary business filed by the insurer with the Division of insurance at the time of the assignment.

An insurer shall maintain a written record of its reasons for not waiving an inspection in situations where it is permitted in the applicant's policy record.

Deferral of Inspection

An insurer may defer an inspection for ten calendar days (not including legal holidays and Sundays) following the effective date of coverage if an inspection at the time of the request for coverage would create a serious inconvenience for the applicant.

If an insurer, pursuant to Rule 27 of the MAIP Rules of Operation, is required to provide physical damage coverage at the option of the applicant, it shall provide physical damage coverage as requested by the applicant, and may defer the inspection for ten calendar days (not including legal holidays and Sundays).

Inspection Procedures

Inspections required or permitted shall be made by a designated authorized representative of the insurer at a time and place reasonably convenient to the applicant.

The insurer must retain the original report and photographs for three years except as provided by the Regulation.

The insurer shall maintain an up-to-date list of all its authorized representatives and inspection sites.

RULE 56. MERIT RATING PLAN

Driving Record/Experience Period

Each listed operator on a policy is assigned a merit rate adjustment based on the operator's driving record. The merit rate adjustment is a percentage multiplied by the otherwise applicable premium to reflect the number, type, and age of at fault accidents and traffic violations of the rated operator during the policy experience period.

The policy experience period is the six years immediately preceding the effective date of the policy. At fault accidents or traffic violations that occurred more than five years prior to the policy effective date are not considered in the determination of the merit rate adjustment.

The Merit Rating Board will compute and report to the Insurer the merit rating code of each operator. The merit rating code will reflect the total number of at-fault accidents or violation points incurred during the six years preceding the policy effective date for each operator.

Operators New to Massachusetts

If an application for insurance indicates that an operator new to Massachusetts was licensed outside of Massachusetts within the last six years or such operator is being added to an existing policy, the operator's policy experience period will begin as of the effective date of that policy until the insurer receives confirmation of the operator's merit rating information.

If an operator's Motor Vehicle Report (MVR) is electronically available, the insurer will be responsible for obtaining it from the state or country where the operator was licensed. Driving history on MVRs obtained from more than one

state or country must be combined by the insurer and considered as one report. An acceptable MVR must have three years or more driving history, unless the operator has been licensed less than three years. If there are no motor vehicle violations or at-fault accidents shown on the MVR, the insurer must submit a policy inquiry to the Merit Rating Board in compliance with its Administrative Procedures. An operator's MVR with motor vehicle violations or at-fault accidents must be submitted to the Merit Rating Board. The Merit Rating Board will determine the operator's merit rating information.

If an operator's MVR is not electronically available, the policy experience period for the operator will begin as of the effective date of the policy until the insurer receives confirmation of the operator's actual merit rating information. The operator may obtain an official driving record or a record from a previous insurer and submit it to the new insurer. If the driving record is not in English, a translation certified as true and correct by the translator must be obtained by the operator and attached to the driving record submitted to the insurer. An acceptable driving record must have three or more years driving history, unless the operator has been licensed less than three years. If there are no motor vehicle violations or at-fault accidents shown on the operator's record, the insurer must submit a policy inquiry to the Merit Rating Board in compliance with its Administrative Procedures. An operator's record with motor vehicle violations or at-fault accidents must be submitted to the Merit Rating Board. The Merit Rating Board will determine the operator's merit rating information.

Classification of Points By Driving Infraction

Points are assigned as follows:

Minor traffic law violation	2 points	Major at-fault accident	4 points
Minor at-fault accident	3 points	Major traffic law violation	5 points

A claim payment for Bodily Injury Liability, Damage to Someone Else's Property, Collision or Limited Collision of at least \$500 and up to \$2,000 constitutes a minor at-fault accident. A claim payment of more than \$2,000 constitutes a major at-fault accident. An "at-fault" accident is one in which the insurer determines that the involved operator is more than 50% at fault.

An operator's total number of points is based on the number of years since the last at fault accident or traffic violation. If the most recent at fault accident or traffic violation occurred less than three years prior to the policy effective date, the total number of points is equal to the sum of the above point values for each driving infraction in the policy experience period. If the most recent at fault accident or traffic violation occurred more than three years prior to the policy effective date, and the number of driving infractions during the policy experience period is three or less, the total number of points is equal to the sum of the above point values for each driving infraction minus the number of driving infractions in the policy experience period. In no event shall the points for any at fault accident or traffic violation be reduced below zero.

Points are not assigned to a non-criminal minor motor vehicle traffic law violation if it is the first such violation.

Calculation of the Merit Rate Adjustment

The merit rate adjustment is applied to Bodily Injury (Parts 1 and 5), PIP (Part 2), Property Damage (Part 4) and Collision (Part 7).

The merit rate adjustment is the last step in the rating process after all discounts and rating factors have been applied to the rate.

Merit Rating Plan

Calculation of Merit Rate Adjustments
 Percentages to Apply to Otherwise Applicable Premiums *

Merit Rating Code	<u>Experienced Operators</u> (Rate Class 10, 15 or 30)		<u>Inexperienced Operators</u> (All Other Rate Classes)	
	<u>Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5</u>	<u>Part 7</u>	<u>Parts 1, 2, 4 and 5</u>	<u>Part 7</u>
	Factors			
99	-0.170	-0.170	NA	NA
98	-0.070	-0.070	-0.070	-0.070
0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Surcharge Factors				
1	+0.150	+0.150	+0.075	+0.075
2	0.300	0.300	0.150	0.150
3	0.450	0.450	0.225	0.225
4	0.600	0.600	0.300	0.300
5	0.750	0.750	0.375	0.375
6	0.900	0.900	0.450	0.450
7	1.050	1.050	0.525	0.525
8	1.200	1.200	0.600	0.600
9	1.350	1.350	0.675	0.675
10	1.500	1.500	0.750	0.750
11	1.650	1.650	0.825	0.825
12	1.800	1.800	0.900	0.900
13	1.950	1.950	0.975	0.975
14	2.100	2.100	1.050	1.050
15	2.250	2.250	1.125	1.125
16	2.400	2.400	1.200	1.200
17	2.550	2.550	1.275	1.275
18	2.700	2.700	1.350	1.350
19	2.850	2.850	1.425	1.425
20	3.000	3.000	1.500	1.500
21	3.150	3.150	1.575	1.575
22	3.300	3.300	1.650	1.650
23	3.450	3.450	1.725	1.725
24	3.600	3.600	1.800	1.800
25	3.750	3.750	1.875	1.875
26	3.900	3.900	1.950	1.950
27	4.050	4.050	2.025	2.025
28	4.200	4.200	2.100	2.100
29	4.350	4.350	2.175	2.175
30	4.500	4.500	2.250	2.250
31	4.650	4.650	2.325	2.325
32	4.800	4.800	2.400	2.400
33	4.950	4.950	2.475	2.475

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34	5.100	5.100	2.550	2.550
35	5.250	5.250	2.625	2.625
36	5.400	5.400	2.700	2.700
37	5.550	5.550	2.775	2.775
38	5.700	5.700	2.850	2.850
39	5.850	5.850	2.925	2.925
40	6.000	6.000	3.000	3.000
41	6.150	6.150	3.075	3.075
42	6.300	6.300	3.150	3.150
43	6.450	6.450	3.225	3.225
44	6.600	6.600	3.300	3.300
45	6.750	6.750	3.375	3.375

* Total merit rate adjustment is determined by multiplying the above percentages (for the appropriate points) to premiums by coverage (after all other applicable discounts and rating factors), rounding to the nearest whole dollar amount, and then summing the results for all coverages.

RULE 57. RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

RULE 58. REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES PROCEDURES

The following is a general summary of Registry of Motor Vehicles procedures. For specific details about procedures, contact the Registry.

Registration Requirements

Registration is required for all vehicles and trailers. A complete "RMV-1" form must be submitted, along with the previous owner's title or certificate of origin, or a bill of sale for a vehicle that has not been titled previously.

Six to eight weeks prior to the expiration date of registration, the Registry will mail an "RMV-2" renewal card, which will show the current registration data for the owner of the vehicle and the vehicle. Certain changes may be made by the owner on the application.

An "RMV-3" Amendment of Registration form may be used to change information on a current registration, renew a current registration if an "RMV-2" form has not been received, swap from one license plate to another type of plate, such as a vanity plate, and re-register a vehicle for the same owner, if a new title is not required.

Registration Transfer

Valid plates from a previously-owned vehicle may be transferred to a newly acquired vehicle provided the owner is at least eighteen and has lost possession of the vehicle through either a transfer of ownership or sale of the vehicle.

An owner has seven (7) calendar days to operate a newly acquired vehicle with current plates before the transfer is processed at the Registry, and the intent of the owner is to transfer the registration from the previous vehicle to a newly acquired vehicle of the same type.

Restrictions on a registration transfer are: the owner must be the same on both vehicles, the transferred registration must be active, and the new vehicle must have the same type of plate.

Salvage Title

All vehicles for which an insurance company has made a total loss payment must be titled as a salvage vehicle except for vehicles 10 years or older. A vehicle which has a Salvage Title may not be provided with physical damage insurance until a new Certificate of Title is issued by the Registry. The Reconstructed or Recovered Theft Title will be awarded after the vehicle has passed a salvage inspection. The vehicle must be either towed to the salvage inspection site or a repair plate must be attached.