

CODE OF MASSACHUSETTS REGULATIONS
TITLE 212: AUTO DAMAGE APPRAISERS LICENSING BOARD
CHAPTER 2.00: THE APPRAISAL AND REPAIR OF DAMAGED MOTOR VEHICLES

2.01: Scope of Regulations

(1) Purpose and Applicability . The purpose of 212 CMR 2.00 is to promote the public welfare and safety by improving the quality and economy of the appraisal and repair of damaged motor vehicles. Any licensed appraiser, individual or corporate entity who employs licensed appraisers shall be bound by 212 CMR 2.00.

212 CMR 2.00 is intended to be read in conjunction with 211 CMR 133.00, Standards for the Repair of Damaged Motor Vehicles.

(2) Authority. 212 CMR 2.00 is promulgated under the authority granted to the Auto Damage Appraiser Licensing Board by M.G.L. c. 26, § 8G, as added by St. 1981, c. 775, § 1.

(3) The Board may from time to time issue Advisory Rulings and shall do so in compliance with M.G.L. c. 30A, § 8.

(4) Definitions.

Appraisal - a written motor vehicle damage report as defined in M.G.L. c. 26, § 8G and in compliance with the provisions of M.G.L. c. 93A, c. 100A, c. 90, § 34R, and c. 26, 8G.

Appraiser - means any person licensed by the Auto Damage Appraiser Licensing Board to evaluate motor vehicle damage and determine the cost of parts and labor required to repair the motor vehicle damage.

Claimant - means any person making a claim for damage to a motor vehicle for either first or third party damages.

Independent appraiser - means any appraiser other than a staff appraiser who makes appraisals under an assignment by an insurer or repair shop and shall include the owner or employee of a repair shop who makes appraisals under a contract with an insurer.

Intensified appraisal - means the combination of the appraisal of a motor vehicle before its repair and the reinspection of the vehicle subsequent to its repair.

Staff appraiser - means an appraiser who is an employee of an insurer and whose job duties include the making of appraisals for his or her employer.

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Supervisory appraisal - means an appraisal conducted by an insurance company or appraisal company supervisor solely for the purpose of evaluating the appraisal ability of one of his or her appraiser employees or for the purpose of providing on-the-job training of an appraiser employee.

2.02: Licensing Requirements and Standards for Appraisers

(1) Requirement That License Be Obtained and Displayed. No person in Massachusetts shall appraise or estimate damages to motor vehicles or otherwise present himself or herself as an appraiser unless he or she has first obtained a license from the Auto Damage Appraiser Licensing Board. This license shall be valid for one year or less and shall be renewed annually on July 1st. Any appraiser, while making an appraisal, shall carry his or her license and shall, upon request, display it to any person involved in the claim or to any representative of the Board.

(2) Qualifications for a License. Any applicant for a license shall be 18 years of age or over and of good moral character. He or she shall furnish satisfactory proof to the Board that he or she possesses the educational qualifications required for graduation from high school or that he or she possesses relevant work experience deemed satisfactory by the Board. No applicant shall be considered competent unless the applicant has assisted in the preparation of appraisals for at least three months under the close supervision of a licensed appraiser. He or she shall complete an approved appraisal course or at the Board's discretion work experience may be substituted for said schooling.

(3) Application and Examination Fee for a License. Any applicant for a license shall complete an application to be prescribed by the Board and shall sign it under the penalties of perjury. He or she shall submit this application and non-refundable fee of \$100 to the Board. After an application is received and approved, the applicant shall be required to pass an examination given under the supervision of the Board. All successful applicants will be issued a numbered license. Any applicant failing to pass an examination, upon the payment of a further nonrefundable fee of \$50.00, shall be entitled to a reexamination after the expiration of six months from the date of the last examination. Any applicant failing to pass an examination shall be allowed to review his or her examination.

(4) Renewal of License. The Board shall mail to each licensed appraiser an application for renewal. Such application shall be completed and returned to the Board. Each application shall be

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accompanied by a renewal fee of \$50.00. After verification of the facts stated on the renewal application, the Board shall issue a renewal license dated July first, and this license shall expire on the June thirtieth of the year following. Any licensed appraiser who fails to renew his or her license within 60 days after notification by the Board of his or her license expiration date, before again engaging in the practice of a licensed appraiser within the Commonwealth, shall be required to re-register, pay a penalty fee determined by the Board and any back license fees, or may be required by the Board to be reexamined and pay applicable fees.

(5) Procedure for Auto Damage Appraisals.

(a) All forms used for auto damage appraisals must be approved by the Board.

(b) All forms used are required to have an itemization of parts, labor and services necessary for repairs thereof. The prepared appraisal shall be sworn to under the penalties of perjury and shall include the appraiser's name, signature, license number, seal or stamp, employer, insurance company, repair shop registration number if applicable, fee charged, the date the vehicle was appraised and the name of the manual used (if any) in preparing the appraisal. The appraisal seal or stamp shall be of a design approved by the Board. All appraisals sent electronically need not include the appraiser's signature and his or her seal or stamp.

(6) Schedule of Appraisal Fees.

(a) The Board may consider the appraisal fees charged within the territories where said appraiser operates. Any appraiser shall establish his or her own fee schedule unless limited by the Board. Any appraiser must post his or her appraisal fee schedule in a conspicuous location at his or her work place. The Board may establish a maximum schedule of fees by territory, type of business or complexity of work. Fees charged in excess of maximums approved by the Board shall result in penalties as established by the Board.

(b) Fees paid by a claimant for an appraisal that was requested by the insurer are recoverable from the insurer.

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Fees for auto damage appraisals not requested by the insurer in first party claims are not recoverable from the insurer.

(7) Conflict of Interest. It shall be a conflict of interest for any appraiser who has been assigned to appraise a damaged motor vehicle to accept, in connection with that appraisal, anything of value from any source other than the assignor of that appraisal.

Further, it shall be a conflict of interest for any appraiser employed by a repair shop to accept the assignment of an appraisal from an insurer unless that appraiser's employment contract prohibits the repair shop from repairing damaged motor vehicles that have been so appraised. In addition, it shall be a conflict of interest for any appraiser who owns or has an interest in a repair shop to have a vehicle repaired at that shop if that appraiser has appraised that vehicle at the request of an insurer.

It shall be a conflict of interest if any licensed appraiser operates a Drive-in Appraisal Service for an insurer at a repair shop.

(8) Revocation or Suspension of a License. The Board may revoke or suspend any appraiser's license at any time for a period not exceeding one year if the Board finds, after a hearing, that the individual is either not competent or not trustworthy or has committed fraud, deceit, gross negligence, misconduct, or conflict of interest in the preparation of any motor vehicle damage report. The following acts or practices by any appraiser are among those that may be considered as grounds for revocation or suspension of an appraiser's license:

(a) material misrepresentations knowingly or negligently made in an application for a license or for its renewal;

(b) material misrepresentations knowingly or negligently made to an owner of a damaged motor vehicle or to a repair shop regarding the terms or effect of any contract of insurance;

(c) the arrangement of unfair and or unreasonable

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settlements offered to claimants under collision, limited collision, comprehensive, or property damage liability coverages;

(d) the causation or facilitation of the overpayment by an insurer of a claim made under collision, limited collision, comprehensive, or property damage liability coverage as a result of an inaccurate appraisal;

(e) the refusal by any appraiser who owns or is employed by a repair shop to allow an appraiser assigned by an insurer access to that repair shop for the purpose of making an appraisal, supervisory reinspection, or intensified appraisal.

(f) the commission of any criminal act related to appraisals, or any felonious act, which results in final conviction;

(g) knowingly preparing an appraisal that itemizes damage to a motor vehicle that does not exist: and

(h) failure to comply with 212 CMR 2.00.

(9) Drive-in Claim and Appraisal Facilities. Drive-in claim and appraisal facilities shall possess the following equipment:

(a) Operating telephone service.

(b) A calculator.

(c) Current collision, paint and body cost estimating guide manuals or an automated system.

(d) An operating flash light.

(e) A tape measure of at least 30 feet.

(f) An operating camera and film.

(g) A fax machine or other device capable of transmitting data.

2.03: Duties of Insurers and Repairers

(1) Responsibilities for Actions of Appraisers. An insurer or

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repair shop shall be responsible for the actions of all of its appraisers whether staff or independent, and shall be subject to the applicable penalties under law for any violation of 212 CMR 2.00 by its appraiser.

The Board may assess penalties against either the appraiser, the insurer, the repair shop or all three. In the event of default by the appraiser, the insurer or the repair shop may be responsible for penalties.

(2) Records and Analysis of Appraisals. Every insurer or repair shop appraiser shall retain for at least two years, copies of all records related to appraisals and inspection. Every insurer shall retain copies of all records including photographs in accordance with state law.

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2.04: Procedures for the Conduct of Appraisals and Intensified Appraisals

(1) Conduct of Appraisals.

(a) Assignment of an Appraiser. Upon receipt by an insurer or its agent of an oral or written claim for damage resulting from a motor vehicle accident, theft, or other incident for which an insurer may be liable, the insurer shall assign either a staff or an independent appraiser to appraise the damage. Assignment of an appraiser shall be made within two working days of the receipt of such claim. However, the insurer may exclude any claim for which the amount of loss, less any applicable deductible, is less than \$500.00.

(b) Repair Shop Appraisal. All repair shops shall maintain one or more licensed appraisers in their employment for the purpose of preparing motor vehicle damage appraisals. No staff or independent appraiser shall knowingly negotiate a repair figure with an unlicensed individual or an unregistered repair shop.

(c) Contact with Claimant and Selection of Repair Shop. No staff or independent appraiser, insurer, representative of insurer, or employer of an independent appraiser shall refer the claimant to or away from any specific repair shop or require that repairs be made by a specific repair shop or individual. The provisions of 212 CMR 2.04(c) shall not apply to any approved direct payment plan pursuant to 211 CMR 123.00.

(d) Requirement of Personal Inspection and Photographs. The appraiser shall personally inspect the damaged motor vehicle and shall rely primarily on that personal inspection in making the appraisal. As part of the inspection, the appraiser shall also photograph each of the damaged areas.

(e) Determination of Damage and Cost of Repairs. The appraiser shall specify all damage attributable to the accident, theft, or other incident in question and shall also specify any unrelated damage. If the appraiser determines that preliminary work or repairs would significantly improve the accuracy of the appraisal, he or she shall authorize the preliminary work or repair with the approval of the claimant and shall complete the appraisal

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after that work has been done. The appraisers representing the insurance company and the registered repair shop selected by the insured to do the repair shall attempt to agree on the estimated cost for such repairs. The registered repair shop must prepare an appraisal for the purpose of negotiation. No appraiser shall modify any published manual (i.e., Motors, Mitchell or any automated appraisal system) without prior negotiation between the parties. Manufacturer warranty repair procedures, I-Car, Tec Cor and paint manufacturer procedures may also apply. Further, no appraiser shall use more than one manual or system for the sole purpose of gaining an advantage in the negotiation process.

If, while in the performance of his or her duties as a licensed auto damage appraiser, an appraiser recognizes that a damaged repairable vehicle has incurred damage that would impair the operational safety of the vehicle, the appraiser shall immediately notify the owner of said vehicle that the vehicle may be unsafe to drive.

The licensed auto damage appraiser shall also comply with the requirements of M.G.L. c. 26, § 8G the paragraph that pertains to the removal of a vehicle's safety inspection sticker in certain situations.

The appraiser shall determine which parts are to be used in the repair process in accordance with 211 CMR 133.00. The appraiser shall itemize the cost of all parts, labor, materials, and necessary procedures required to restore the vehicle to pre-accident condition and shall total such items. The rental cost of frame/unibody fixtures necessary to effectively repair a damaged vehicle shall be shown on the appraisal and shall not be considered overhead costs of the repair shop. With respect to refinishing materials, if the formula of dollars times hours does not adequately reflect the cost of a particular repair a published manual or other form of documentation shall be used. All appraisals written under 212 CMR 2.00 shall include the cost of replacing broken or damaged glass within the appraisal. When there is glass breakage that is the result of damage to the structural housing of the glass then the cost of replacing the glass must be included in the appraisal in accordance with 212 CMR 2.04. The total cost of repairing the damage shall be computed by adding any applicable sales tax payable on the cost of replacement parts and other materials. The appraiser shall record the cost of repairing any unrelated

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damage on a separate report or clearly segregated on the appraisal unless the unrelated damage is in the area of repair.

If aftermarket parts are specified in any appraisal the appraiser shall also comply with the requirements of M.G.L. c. 90, § 34R that pertain to the notice that must be given to the owner of a damaged motor vehicle.

The appraiser shall mail, fax or electronically transmit the completed appraisal within five working days of the assignment, or at the discretion of the repair shop, shall leave a signed copy of field notes, with the completed appraisal to be mailed or faxed within five working days of the assignment. The repair shop may also require a completed appraisal at the time the vehicle is viewed. If the repair shop requires a completed appraisal, then the repair shop shall make available desk space, phone facilities, calculator and necessary manuals. A reasonable extension of time is permissible when intervening circumstances such as the need for preliminary repairs, severe illness, failure of the parties other than the insurer to communicate or cooperate, or extreme weather conditions make timely inspection of the vehicle and completion of the appraisal impossible.

(f) Determination of Total Loss Whenever the appraised cost of repair plus the estimated salvage may be reasonably expected to exceed the actual cash value of a vehicle, the insurer may deem that vehicle a total loss. No motor vehicle may be deemed a total loss unless it has been inspected or appraised by a licensed appraiser nor shall any such motor vehicle be moved to a holding area without the consent of the owner. A total loss shall not be determined by the use of any percentage formula.

(g) Preparation and Distribution of Appraisal Form. All appraisers shall set forth the information compiled during the appraisal on a form that has been filed with the Board. Staff and independent appraisers shall, upon completion of the appraisal, give copies of the completed appraisal form to the claimant, the insurer, and the repair shop and shall give related photographs to the insurer.

(h) Supplemental Appraisals. If a registered repair shop or claimant, after commencing repairs, discovers additional damaged parts or damage that could not have been reasonably

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anticipated at the time of the appraisal, either may request a supplementary appraisal. The registered repair shop shall complete a supplemental appraisal prior to making the request. The insurer shall assign an appraiser who shall personally inspect the damaged vehicle within three working days of the receipt of such request. The appraiser shall have the option to leave a completed copy of the supplemental appraisal at the registered repair shop authorized by the insured or leave a signed copy of his or her field notes with the completed supplement to be mailed, faxed, electronically transmitted or hand delivered to the registered repair shop within one working day. The appraiser shall also give a copy of the completed supplement to the insurance company in a similar manner. A reasonable extension of time is permissible when intervening circumstances such as the need for preliminary repairs, severe illness, failure of the parties other than the insurer to communicate or cooperate, or extreme weather conditions make timely inspections of the vehicle and completion of the supplemental appraisal impossible.

(i) Completed Work Claim Form. If the insurance company does not have a direct payment plan or if the owner of the vehicle chooses not to accept payment under a direct payment plan then a representative of the insurer shall provide the insured with a completed work claim form and instructions for its completion and submission to the insurer.

(2) Temporary Licensing. The Board may grant at its discretion either an emergency or a temporary license to any qualified individual to alleviate a catastrophic or emergency situation for up to 90 days. The Board may limit the extent of such emergency authorization and in any event, if the situation exceeds 30 days, a fee determined by the Board shall be charged for all emergency or temporary licenses.

2.05: Penalties

(1) Violations of M.G.L. c. 26, § 8G, and 212 CMR 2.00 may result in penalties including administrative costs, revocation or suspension of license or both. All administrative costs are subject to the discretion of the Board. The administrative costs may be assessed against the appraiser, the appraiser's employer, the insurer, or the repair shop.

An alleged violation of 212 CMR 2.00 by a licensed appraiser at the direction of an insurer may be reported to the Division of

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Insurance which may impose applicable penalties against such an insurer.

2.06: Severability

If any provision of 212 CMR 2.00 or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of other provisions or applications of 212 CMR 2.00