



CAR INSURANCE:

The Consumer's Guide

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction / **03**

Why do I need Car Insurance? / **04**

Do all states require you to purchase liability insurance? / **05**

What are the different types of coverage I can purchase? / **06**

Liability Coverage / **06**

Physical Damage Coverage / **09**

Uninsured and Underinsured Motorist Coverage / **11**

Other Coverage Types / **13**

Coverage for Non-Owned Vehicles / **22**

Umbrella Liability / **23**

What is No-Fault Insurance? / **24**

How do insurance companies determine premiums? / **25**

What other charges can I expect? / **32**

What steps can I take to lower my insurance premiums? / **35**

What is an automobile insurance claim? / **43**

What steps should I follow in filing an automobile insurance claim? / **44**

What happens if my car is stolen or totaled? / **49**

How do first party and third party insurance work? / **50**

What are reasons the insurance company may cancel my insurance? / **53**

What are things I can do to ensure the insurance company does not refuse to renew my policy? / **54**

How do I cancel my auto insurance policy? / **55**

APPENDIX A | Glossary of Auto Insurance Terms / **56**

APPENDIX B | State-by-State: Auto Insurance Requirements, DMV Contact and Regulatory Website / **61**



INTRODUCTION

With more than 150 million drivers and 160 million registered vehicles on the road today, it is no surprise that car accidents occur every second. Every 14 seconds, someone is injured in a motor vehicle accident. And every 13 minutes there is a death due to a crash. In addition, every 20 seconds, a vehicle is stolen.

All of this adds up to over \$100 billion in annual expenditures as a result of automobile accidents, car theft and vandalism.

Perhaps this is why auto insurance is the most widely purchased of all property-liability insurance. Car owners purchase insurance to economically protect themselves against accidents, theft, vandalism and other risks.

Furthermore, in most states the law requires that all drivers purchase auto insurance. Unfortunately, however, a majority of people purchase car insurance without fully understanding the ins and outs. And thus, they end up spending much more than is necessary.

This guide is designed to provide you with a clear and comprehensive understanding of automobile insurance in order to help you decide what policy is best for you. As an added bonus, we will help you to take step necessary to ensure that you get the best deal possible.

WHY DO I NEED CAR INSURANCE?

The simplest answer to the question of why you need car insurance is that, in most states, the law requires it. In most states, in order to register your car, you must have insurance.

But, in addition to legal requirements, motor vehicle insurance is also smart planning that can protect you in more ways than one. Insurance can:

- Safeguard your investment in your car;
- Secure your financial responsibility to the institution that lent you money to buy your vehicle;
- Pay for medical bills if you are in an accident;
- Shield you from the costs and monetary consequences of an accident-related lawsuit;
- Guard your other hard-earned assets, such as your home, retirement funds, stock investments, etc.;
- Protect you against uninsured or under-insured drivers;
- Pay for repairs needed as a result of theft, vandalism or natural disasters; and
- Give you peace of mind regarding your vehicle.





DO ALL STATES REQUIRE YOU TO PURCHASE LIABILITY INSURANCE?

All states do not require residents to purchase liability insurance. Instead, some states, while not mandating liability insurance, have “financial responsibility” laws. These laws require that all drivers be able to pay for any injury or damage they may cause. Carrying liability insurance, however, is typically thought to be best way for residents to meet their state’s financial responsibility requirements.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF COVERAGE I CAN PURCHASE?

1

Liability Coverage

Liability coverage is the part of your car insurance policy that pays for damages or injuries to other drivers, their vehicles, as well as their passengers, incurred during in a car accident for which you were at fault. Liability coverage will also pay for your legal expenses, if you are sued as a result of the accident.

Liability coverage:

- Protects you, your family and others operating your car against claims arising out of an accident for which you are at fault
- Coverage also extends to accidents cause by you or your family while driving a non-owned vehicle that you do not use on a regular basis

This coverage is required under state law in almost every state, although the minimum requirements vary from state to state. Liability coverage can range from as low as \$10,000 to more than \$100,000. In fact, liability coverage is generally available with limits up to \$1 million.

The insurance company, of course, will not pay more than the selected amount of coverage for legal fees, medical expenses or property repairs. Thus, any amount of damage that exceeds your policy limits will become your personal responsibility.

In the event you are in a serious accident, you will want make sure you have enough insurance to cover a judgment against you in a lawsuit in order to protect your personal assets. You will want to purchase liability limits to

account not only for your current assets but also your future net worth. Thus, you will need to take into consideration your assets, age, income and ability to pay higher premiums when determining the amount of liability insurance to purchase.

If the limits that you select are too low, you may be putting yourself at risk financially. For example, if as a result of an accident, someone suffers serious injury and the damages exceed your limits, you will be personally responsible to pay the amount that exceeds your insurance limits. In order to make that payment you may have to liquidate property, savings, and other assets, or else your future earnings could be attached.

There are two primary components to liability coverage:

- Bodily Injury Liability
- Property Damage Liability

BODILY INJURY LIABILITY (BI)

Bodily Injury Liability coverage is third party insurance that is generally mandatory in most states. It protects you against payment for bodily injury or death of others, as a result of your negligence. It covers injury only to third parties, not injury to you or other people included on your policy.

Bodily Injury Liability coverage covers injury to people, not damage to any property or vehicle. Thus, most insurance companies will require that you have the same level of BI coverage for all of your cars.

Claims for bodily injury liability may include:

- Ambulance services
- Doctors fees
- Medical bills
- Physical rehabilitation costs
- Lost wages
- Pain and suffering

BI coverage also provides for the cost of defending a lawsuit filed against you by another party in an accident.

Bodily Injury Liability coverage will look like this in your policy:
\$10,000/\$20,000

The first number represents the maximum amount your insurance company will pay for injuries to a single person in the accident. The second number is the total amount per accident, regardless of the number of people involved, that your insurance company will pay for injury damages. You will be personally responsible for any amount exceeding this.

For example, if you purchase BI insurance limits of \$10,000/\$20,000 and you have an accident where two people in the other car each suffer damages of \$15,000, the insurance company will only pay \$20,000 total (\$10,000 to each). You will be personally responsible for paying \$10,000 more (\$5,000 to each).

Most people do not have this kind of "spare change." Thus, you need to carefully think ahead and purchase enough insurance to protect yourself as best you can.

PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY (PD)

Property Damage Liability coverage, which is also required in most states, is third party insurance that covers you if your car damages someone else's personal property, regardless of whether that property is a car, fence, house or any other property. It also covers your legal defense if a lawsuit stemming from an accident, is filed against you.

Property Damage Liability coverage does not pay to repair or replace your own vehicle or personal items, but instead, the vehicle or property of others involved in the accident. Thus, you should purchase enough PD insurance to cover the amount of damage your car might do to another car or object, regardless of the value of your own car. Generally it is recommended that you purchase \$50,000 in coverage per car that you own.

2

Physical Damage Coverage

Physical Damage coverage is the portion of your insurance policy that pays for damages to your own vehicle or property. This first party insurance will pay if you are in an accident, irrespective of fault. It will also provide coverage if your car is stolen or damaged by flood, fire, weather, etc. Physical Damage coverage will not, however, pay for injuries to your person or others. This coverage is not required, but is strongly recommended.

There are two main categories of Physical Damage coverage:

- Collision
- Comprehensive

>> COLLISION (COLL)

Collision coverage is first party insurance that pays for damage to your car when your car hits, or is hit by another vehicle, or other object. COLL insurance will cover the cost of repair to your vehicle minus the deductible you have agreed to pay. For example, if you select a \$500 deductible, if your car sustains damages totaling \$1,500, you will pay the first \$500 and your insurance company will pay the remaining \$1,000.

The higher the deductible you select, generally the lower the premiums will be.

Collision coverage is usually limited to the cash value of your car. Thus, for older cars, you may want to consider dropping this coverage because repairing the car may cost more than its actual value.

Also, note that Collision insurance does not extend to covering medical or other expenses related to the drivers and occupants of the automobile. Moreover, COLL coverage does not provide compensation when it comes to damage to other property or vehicles involved in the accident. The focus of Collision coverage is to provide for the repair of the insured's vehicle or property only.

Although Collision coverage is not required by state law, if you are making payments on your car, the lien holder will typically require it.

>> COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE (OTHER THAN COLLISION, OTC, COMP)

Comprehensive coverage pays out in case of loss related to your vehicle resulting from incidents other than collisions, such as:

- Theft
- Wind
- Vandalism
- Falling objects
- Flood
- Hail
- Riot
- Wild animals
- Fire

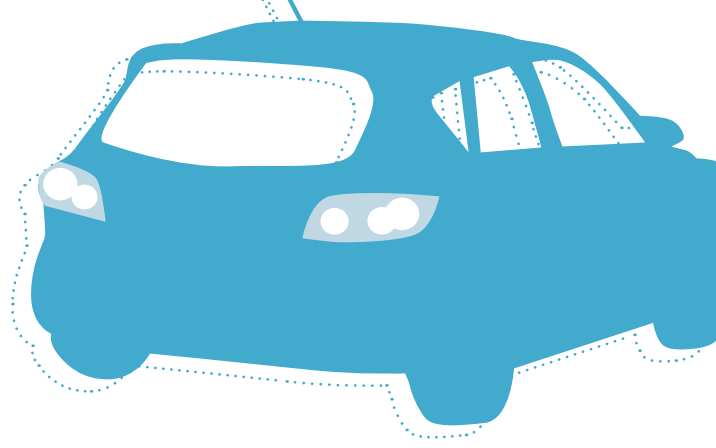
It covers the cost of fixing your vehicle minus the deductible you choose. Also, in limited scenarios, under Comprehensive coverage, you may have coverage for a car that you are driving, even if you do not own the car.

Similar to the case of Collision coverage, when purchasing Comprehensive coverage, you will want to select to pay the highest deductible you are comfortable paying, in order to keep premiums down. But, at the same time, keep the actual value of your car in mind when determining the amount of COMP insurance and deductible.

COMP coverage is not required under state laws, but generally lenders require it.

3

Uninsured and Underinsured Motorist Coverage



>> UNINSURED MOTORIST BODILY INJURY (UM)

Uninsured Motorist Bodily Injury coverage comes into play when a driver who does not have insurance is at fault in an accident or where there is a hit-and-run driver. This part of your insurance policy applies to the following people involved in a collision:

- Insured
- Other drivers covered by the insured's policy
- Any other passengers who were in the insured's car

Where the other driver is at fault, but has no insurance or is a hit-and-run driver, your UM policy will cover medical expenses, up to the limit on your policy for those who fall under the coverage.

Your UM coverage generally must equal the coverage you have for Bodily Injury Liability. For example, if your BI coverage is \$10,000/\$25,000, then you will also have \$10,000 per person and \$25,000 per collision Uninsured Motorist Bodily Injury coverage as well.

UM coverage is not required, but recommended considering the number of uninsured drivers on the road (estimated at 14% in the US) and the number of hit-and-run accidents.

However, you may want to check with your medical insurance provider as to what coverage is provided under that policy in order to avoid overlap. You may not need UM insurance if:

- You have comprehensive life, medical and disability income insurance; or
- Carry high no-fault coverage limits, which provides coverage for medical expenses and lost wages regardless of who is legally liable.

>> UNDERINSURED MOTORIST BODILY INJURY (UNDUM)

Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury coverage kicks in where you, the insured members of your household and/or your passengers, suffer injuries, damages or death due to the negligence of a person with insufficient insurance. Your UNDUM policy will meet the difference in damages between your actual medical expenses and the amount of those expenses covered by the other negligent driver's insurance, up to the liability limit of your policy. For example, if you are hurt in an accident and your expenses are \$15,000, but the other driver has only \$10,000 in Bodily Injury Liability coverage, Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury insurance would cover the remaining \$5,000.

If your damages exceed the amount of the negligent driver's policy and your Underinsured Motorists policy limits, then you will be responsible for the remaining amount, unless you have health insurance. Just like with UM coverage, your UMDUM coverage typically must equal the coverage you have for Bodily Injury Liability.

>> UNINSURED PROPERTY DAMAGE (UMPD)

Uninsured Property Damage coverage covers the cost of repairs for damage to your automobile where the accident was a hit-and-run or the negligent driver does not have insurance.

As an UMPD policy only provides coverage where the other negligent driver does not have any insurance, it is not a substitute for Collision coverage. Furthermore UMPD coverage is usually not sufficient to cover all potential car repair/replacement costs. Generally, if you have Collision coverage, UMPD coverage only pays your Collision deductible. If you do not have Collision coverage, UMPD coverage pays up to a certain amount for repairs to your car. In such case, some states have set the limit for recovery under UMPD coverage as low as \$3500.

UMPD insurance may also pay for damage to other personal items damaged in the accident. For example, UMPD insurance may pay to repair or replace items such as cell phones or laptop computers that are damaged in your car during an accident.

>> UNDERINSURED PROPERTY DAMAGE (UNDPD)

Underinsured Property Damage coverage covers the cost of repairs for damage to your automobile or other property, such as a mailbox or other items in your car, if you are in a collision where the other driver, who is at fault, does not have enough insurance to cover your damages.

UNDPD coverage will pay for at least a portion of the repairs to your vehicle where you do not have Collision coverage. This amount is generally capped at \$3,500 by most states. Alternatively, if you have Collision coverage, Underinsured Motorist Property Damage insurance will pay for your Collision deductible.

UNDPD coverage only pays in cases where the other negligent driver does not have sufficient insurance, so it cannot substitute fully for Collision coverage. Furthermore, because of state caps, UNDPD coverage is usually not sufficient to cover all potential car repair/replacement costs.

4

Other Coverage Types

>> MEDICAL PAYMENTS (MEDPM)

Medical Payments coverage is an optional coverage that pays for medical expenses incurred by you, your family members and/or your passengers when injured in an accident, regardless of whose fault it is. This coverage may also extend to you and your family members, if you are injured as a passenger or as a pedestrian.

MEDPM coverage is available in states without no-fault coverage or may supplement no-fault coverage in states that require it. This coverage generally does not cover pain and suffering, but does pay for:

- Medical bills (physician and hospital) related to the accident
- Funeral expenses

>> PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION (PIP)

Personal Injury Protection coverage is available in some states to cover, to a specified limit, the medical, hospital and funeral expenses of the insured and others covered under the policy. Those covered under the policy generally include:

- Insured
- Insured's relatives who live in the same house
- Passengers
- Authorized drivers or pedestrians hit by them.

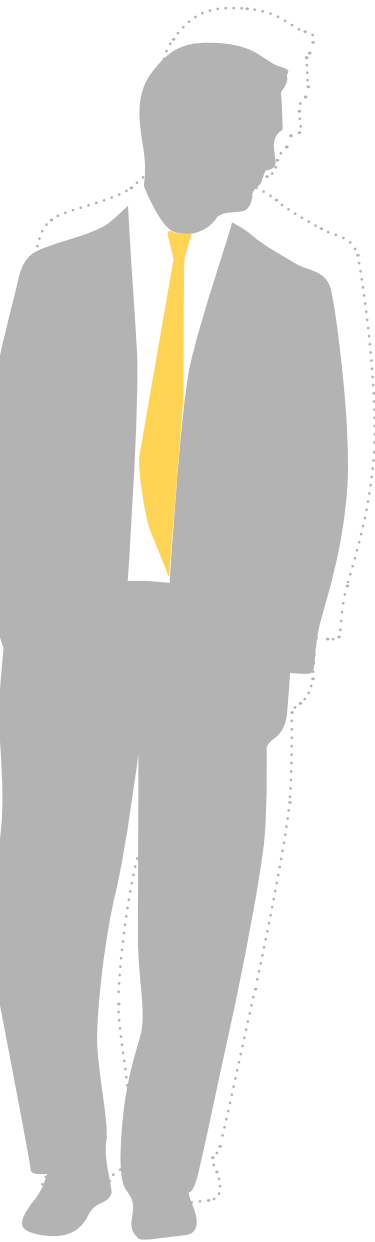
In some states PIP coverage may also cover lost wages and other damages or extend to injuries suffered by the insured and family members when riding in someone else's car or even as pedestrians hit by another car.

Note that the parties covered and the amount of coverage may vary from state to state. For example, California does not recognize acupuncture as permissible medical treatment, which Utah does. PIP generally does not cover pain and suffering damages. Some states may even have a limit as to the amount of PIP coverage one can purchase. Depending on the injury and the state, PIP limits can range from \$1500 to \$250,000.

Variations on personal injury protection coverage may be offered in some states. For example:

- Additional personal injury protection coverage
- Guest Personal Injury Protection
- Full PIP health primary
- Medical only health primary
- Medical only PIP primary

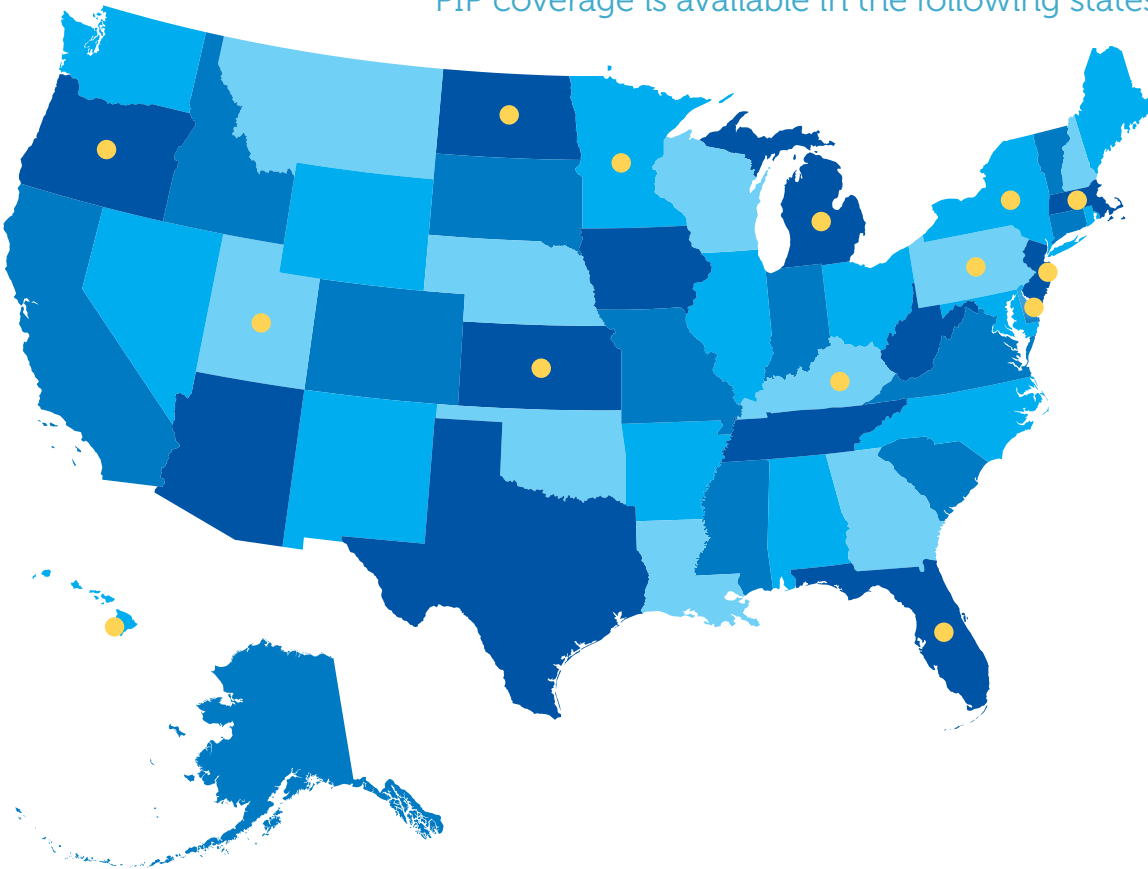
PIP is sometimes referred to as "no fault" coverage because PIP is designed to be paid without regard to "fault," or legal liability, and an insured's premiums should not increase due to a PIP claim.



Personal Injury Protection coverage is beneficial for those who do not have medical insurance, carpool or frequently drive with passengers.

PIP coverage is available in the following states:

- Delaware
- Florida
- Hawaii
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- New Jersey
- New York
- North Dakota
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Utah



>> FIRST PARTY BENEFITS

First Party Benefits is similar to Personal Injury Protection coverage, in that it pays for medical expenses for you or members of your household, as well as your passenger, if you are injured in a car accident. It may also pay for such things as funeral expenses, lost wages and accidental death related to a car accident.

Currently the only state that requires drivers to have First Party Benefits coverage is Pennsylvania.

First Party Benefits are most beneficial for those who do not have medical insurance or have a high medical insurance deductible.

>> BASIC AND ADDITIONAL REPARATIONS BENEFITS (BRP)

Basic Reparations Benefits, which is a type of Personal Injury Protection insurance, can be added to a car insurance policy to cover all expenses related to economic loss suffered as a result a car accident, including:

- Medical expenses such as physician and hospital visits, nursing and rehabilitation, and chiropractic care
- Lost wages (which are generally paid at a maximum of \$200 per week)
- Replacement services loss

Additional Reparations Benefits can be added to pay for medical expenses beyond what BRP coverage pays for.

Basic and Additional Reparation Benefits can be crucial if you do not have health insurance. If you already have health insurance, Basic and Additional Reparations Benefits may simply overlap with your existing coverage and may not be necessary.

>> WORK LOSS

Work Loss coverage, also known as Option Basic Economical Loss coverage, is focused toward paying for lost wages due to a car accident. It applies to:

- Insured
- Drivers listed on the policy
- Passengers

Some insurance companies pay up to 80% of your lost wages, depending on the amount of insurance you purchase.

However, insurance companies may cap recovery under this option. Thus, those making large salaries may find that this coverage does not amount to much, and may not be worth the cost.

But, on the other hand, those who are the sole breadwinners of their family may consider purchasing Work Loss insurance as a safety net in case they are injured in a car accident and cannot provide for their family for an extended period of time.

>> **LOAN/LEASE GAP (LLG)**

Loan/Lease Gap coverage also known as GAP, Loan/Lease Payoff, is optional car insurance coverage that pays in case your car is totaled. This coverage is only available if:

- You have Collision and Comprehensive coverage; and
- Your car is currently being financed or leased.

In the event that your car is totaled in an accident, Loan/Lease Gap coverage will pay for the remaining amount you have due on your car loan or lease. Often insureds use this cash to purchase a new car.

The amount the insurance company will pay can be calculated using one of the following formulas:

- Current cash value of car – (deductible + salvage value); or
- Amount owing on the totaled car – (unpaid finance fees + wear and tear charges + other fees for the loan/lease + salvage value)

Those with newer cars who still owe a substantial amount find this coverage to be more beneficial because they have more to lose should the vehicle be totaled. On the other hand, owners of older cars who owe less on the car, may determine that GAP insurance is not a worthwhile investment.

>> **RENTAL CAR REIMBURSEMENT (RREIM)**

Rental Car Reimbursement coverage pays in the case your vehicle is damaged in an accident and you have to leave it at the repair shop for an extended period of time. In such a case,



RREIM insurance will reimburse you the cost of renting a car while your car is being fixed. Rental Car Reimbursement coverage only pays if the repair work being done on your car is because of an accident. It will not pay if you need a rental car because your car broke down or needs other mechanical work.

Many car insurance companies have preferred rental car companies that they can pay directly for the car rental fees while your car is being repaired. And most companies will only pay up to a certain limit, typically \$30. If you rent a more expensive car, you will be responsible for the difference.

If you have an alternate means of transportation that you can use while your car is in the shop, you may determine that Rental Car Reimbursement coverage is unnecessary.

>> EMERGENCY ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE

Emergency Roadside Assistance is optional insurance that typically provides 24-hour-a-day, nationwide help should your vehicle be stranded on the side of the road. Services may include:

- Fixing a flat tire
- Bringing gas if your tank is empty
- Towing your car to a repair facility
- Jumping your battery if it is dead

Most insurance companies will only offer Emergency Roadside Assistance coverage if the insured is already carrying Comprehensive and/or Collision coverages. Some companies limit coverage to pay only in the case of an accident.

Other services such as AAA, offer standalone programs with similar benefits. So, you need to compare costs to determine which is more economical, Emergency Roadside Assistance coverage or a standalone membership.

>> ACCIDENTAL MEDICAL PROTECTION PLAN (AMPP)

Accidental Medical Protection Plan, which is also referred to as Accidental Death and Dismemberment, serves two main purposes:

- (1) If you die in a car accident, regardless of whether you are the driver or a passenger, AMPP will pay your family for the expenses involved in your funeral (this is in addition to any payments your family may receive from your life insurance carrier); and
- (2) If you suffer dismemberment during a car accident, such as losing an eye or limb, AAMP will pay you a lump sum for your loss.

An Accidental Death and Dismemberment Plan can help you and your family if you are severely injured in a car accident.

>> PROPERTY PROTECTION INSURANCE (PPI)

Property Protection insurance pays for damages to fixed inanimate objects, such as a parked car, mailbox, light post or building that you hit while driving your car, regardless of whose fault the accident is. Property Protection insurance does not pay for injuries.

PPI only covers damages that are the result of accidental actions on your part. For example, if you run into a parked car out of anger, you will be responsible for this out of pocket.

Currently the only state that requires PPI is Michigan.





>> CUSTOM PARTS AND EQUIPMENT (CPE)

Custom Part and Equipment coverage pays for the repair or replacement of damaged or stolen permanently installed custom equipment or electronics in your car, such as:

- Custom car stereos and speakers
- Fog lights
- Roof treatments
- Custom paint jobs
- Custom tires or rims
- Chrome engine parts
- Anti theft devices
- TVs or DVD players

To qualify for coverage, the custom parts must:

- (1) be permanently installed; and
- (2) be other than those parts installed by the original manufacturer.

Many insurance companies provide insureds with \$1000 of CPE coverage when they purchase Collision or Comprehensive coverages. If you invest a lot in custom components, then you may want to consider purchasing additional CPE coverage.

Purchasing this coverage will generally cost far less than the cost of purchasing new custom equipment in the case it is damaged in an accident or stolen.





MECHANICAL BREAKDOWN

Mechanical Breakdown coverage is offered by many insurance companies to cover the repair of mechanical problems your car may suffer, such as:

- Electrical window problems
- Electrical issues
- Failure of air conditioner or heater

Mechanical Breakdown coverage is typically available for both owned and leased cars, but is only available if: (1) your car is less than 15 months old; and (2) your car has less than 15,000 miles on it. Once you purchase Mechanical Breakdown coverage, you may keep it, by paying premiums, for up to seven years or 100,000 miles, whichever comes first.

This coverage is especially beneficial for those with cars that are just beyond their warranty period. And Mechanical Breakdown coverage may be cheaper and more comprehensive than if you purchase an extended warranty on your car from the dealer.



FULL GLASS

Generally Comprehensive coverage covers windshields and other glass breakage. Because there are state laws prohibiting driving with a damaged windshield, in many states, there is no deductible on windshields. But even in these states, you still have to pay your deductible before your carrier will pay for any other broken glass.

This is where Full Glass coverage comes into play. You can purchase this insurance to eliminate all deductibles for broken glass.

Some insurance companies may offer Full Glass coverage, at no extra charge, as a selling feature.

5

Coverage for Non-Owned Vehicles

Most auto insurance policies provide Liability, Physical Damage and Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist coverages, both:

- When you or someone else is driving your automobile; and also
- When you or your family are driving a car you do not own or regularly use, including a rental car. (Coverage is generally provided if the car owner's insurance is not sufficient to pay the damage.)

Thus, if someone borrows your vehicle and has an accident, you are still protected against the cost of damages or injuries. In addition, if the driver of your car has insurance, that policy will also be available to pay for the cost of damages and injuries.

The same rules apply when you borrow someone else's car; your insurance follows you no matter whose car you are driving. But the car owner's policy is the primary coverage if you have an accident.

If you can or do regularly use a vehicle, such as a company vehicle or government-owned vehicle, your insurance will likely not provide coverage. But, if the vehicle is available for you to use only on occasion, your insurance may cover you. Liability coverage on a regularly-used vehicle can be bought by purchasing a Named Non-Owned policy or an Extended Non-Owned Auto (ENOA) endorsement to your personal car insurance policy.

RENTAL CARS

Collision and Comprehensive insurance generally extends to rental vehicles that are rented for personal reasons, but coverage is limited to the amount necessary to repair or replace the vehicle minus your deductible.

Some rental companies charge for incidental damages, which may include loss-of-use, diminution (loss)-in-value or administrative charges, in the event of an accident. Your insurance will generally not cover these charges.

To avoid these charges you may consider purchasing a damage waiver from the rental company, which waives your responsibility for damage to the rental car. But, be forewarned that this insurance can be pricey – sometimes more than \$20 per day.

Alternatively, you should also check with your credit card company. It may provide rental car coverage as a special benefit, if the rental is made using the card.

6

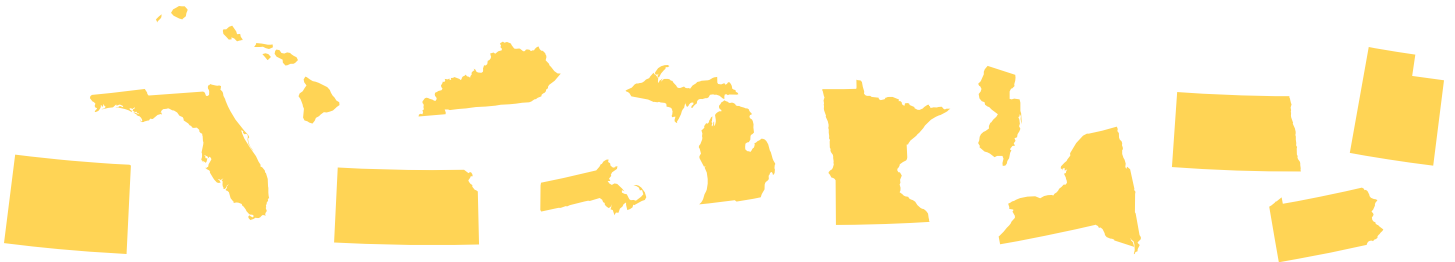
Umbrella Liability

An Umbrella Liability insurance policy is not part of your auto insurance policy, but rather, a separate policy that applies to your auto, homeowners, renters or boat liability coverage. It typically provides an additional \$1 million or more liability coverage beyond your other liability insurance.

Umbrella insurance is cheaper than you may expect, because this is often excess coverage, which only pays after you exhaust all other coverage.

WHAT IS NO-FAULT INSURANCE?

Thirteen states have what are known as “no-fault” insurance laws: Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah.



This means that if you are in a car accident, your own insurance company will pay for repairs to your car and for any medical expenses you incur regardless of who is at fault. No fault insurance is designed to reduce the number of car accident related court cases, thus ideally resulting in lower premiums for the policyholder. The thought is that because your own insurance company will be handling your expenses, you will not need to seek aid from the courts. The goal is that insurance claims will be handled more amicably.

>> SOME BENEFITS TO NO FAULT CAR INSURANCE

- Claims gets paid more efficiently than if insureds have to go to court
- Insureds do not need to hire or pay lawyers
- Insurance premiums should be lower and more affordable

>> NEGATIVE ASPECTS TO NO FAULT

- You are not allowed to sue or recover for pain and suffering
- There is less incentive to be a “good driver,” because drivers cannot be sued for their negligence
- Some people claim that no fault premiums are actually higher
- Your insurance carrier will only pay liability up to a certain limit. You will be personally responsible for additional expenses.

It is important that if you live in one of the 13 states that has no fault insurance, that you take the time to understand how it works.

HOW DO INSURANCE COMPANIES DETERMINE PREMIUMS?

Most car owners have no idea how insurance companies determine premiums. Understanding how premiums are determined is the first step to ensuring that you pay the lowest premiums possible for the greatest amount of coverage.

The basic idea behind insurance premiums is that the rate you pay is directly related to the amount of risk the insurance company perceives it is taking on by insuring you and your vehicle. Risk, in terms of insurance, is the likelihood that you will file a claim and the insurance company will have to pay out. The less likely you are to file a claim against your auto insurance, the less the risk, and the lower your premium will be.

In essence, the cost of your insurance policy is based on the average cost of paying for actual losses, spread out over your particular "rating group" as a whole.

Below are the basic factors that typically influence your auto insurance premiums. Note, however, that some states prohibit insurance companies from considering these factors in determining auto insurance premiums. Furthermore, based on prior experience, each company weighs these factors differently.

1

Base Rate

In calculating insurance premiums, the company starts with a Base Rate that is typically dependant on your Zip Code. The insurance company looks at the claims and payout rate for insured's in your Zip Code. This gives them an idea of the likelihood of accidents, thefts, etc. in your area. The greater the likelihood, the greater your Base Rate. The Base Rate is also dependent on the type of coverage you are desiring. For example, Comprehensive coverage usually has a lower Base Rate than Collision coverage.

2

Increased Limits

The Base Rate is increased or decreased depending on the amount of coverage you are seeking. There is a default value for each Base Rate that corresponds to the default amount of insurance the company typically sells. If you choose a higher limit, you will pay an "upcharge" on your Base Rate. If you choose a lower limit, your Base Rate will go down proportionally.

3

Assigned Drivers

The company looks at the Assigned Driver for the vehicle being insured in adjusting the Base Rate. An assigned driver is the person whose data is used to create the rated premium. The Assigned Driver is not necessarily the one who drives the vehicle the most. Generally the most "risky" driver on the policy is used as the Assigned Driver. This may be determined by looking at factors such as age, driving experience, violations, etc.

If you have several vehicles and several drivers, the most risky driver is usually assigned to the car that is most expensive to insure.

4

Driver Points

Insurance companies use a point system to re-value your Base Rate.

They use two reports to develop the rating “points”:

- Motor Vehicle Report (MVR) — which is kept by your State Department of Motor Vehicles; and
- Comprehensive Loss Underwriting Exchange (CLUE) report — which comes from a company called Choicepoint (www.choicepoint.com).

The MVR Report contains information on tickets you have received while the CLUE report contains information on claims, accidents, previous driving records, and credit reporting. Insurance companies run these reports when you apply for a new policy and subsequently, at least every 12 months thereafter.

If you own a second hand vehicle and your car was in an accident prior to your ownership, it may show on the report and you might be penalized, despite the fact that you did not own the vehicle at that time.

On occasion, you may also find that your vehicle has been listed in an accident that never occurred. This generally happens because of a clerical error.

Vehicle ID Numbers (VIN) are very long complicated numbers and can be easily entered incorrectly.

It is good practice to ask for your CLUE and MVR reports when applying for a new policy or if your premium has significantly gone up since the last time you renewed your policy. By reviewing the reports, you may notice some discrepancies that can help you keep your premiums lower.

>> UNVERIFIED DRIVING RECORD, INEXPERIENCED OPERATOR OR NO US LICENSE

On occasion, your driving record may appear unverifiable, i.e., you do not have an MVR or a CLUE report. This may likely be because the insurance company misspelled your name or transposed numbers in your driver's license. If this is the case, you should have it corrected or else your driver points will go up.

Alternatively, your record may be unverifiable because you have not been driving very long. This also can result in increased driver points. In fact, when a driver has a motor vehicle record that is less than 3 to 5 years old, he or she is considered an Inexperienced Operator and may likely have to pay a higher premium.

Having no previous US license will also result in an unverifiable record, resulting in an increase in driver points.

What you need to check here is that only one of these factors is used to increase your rate if applicable. You do not want to be penalized more than once.

5 >> Other Factors

>> GENDER

Typically, if you are a male, you will pay more in premiums than a female. This is because female drivers, as a group, are involved in less accidents than male drivers.

>> AGE

Members of certain age groups often find themselves paying higher premiums. Drivers under 25 generally pay some of the highest premiums. This is because they tend to have more accidents than drivers over 25. In addition, drivers between the ages of 50 to 65 may pay lower rates because they statistically have less accidents. After 65 insurance rates typically begin going up, consistent with accident rate data.

>> **MARITAL STATUS**

Married drivers generally pay lower insurance premiums because they are statistically “safer” drivers than their single counterparts.

>> **PERSONAL DRIVING RECORD**

The cleaner your driving record, the lower your premiums will be. In reviewing your driving record, companies will look at the number of years of driving experience you have. They will also look at the number of accidents, speeding tickets and drunk-driving offenses in determining the type of risk you pose as a motorist.

Individuals with at-fault accidents or traffic convictions in their driving history will typically pay more for insurance for a period of three years following the incident. The amount these individuals will pay depends on the frequency of their accidents or convictions and the type of conviction. Naturally, minor traffic violations will not weigh as heavily as having an accident in which you were at-fault.

Where a person’s driving record is particularly poor, they may not be able to purchase just any private auto insurance. There are state-regulated insurance plans, also known as “assigned risk plans” that they can purchase. Although coverage under these plans may not be “full,” these plans guarantee that each driver may purchase the minimum insurance required by their state. Once an individual’s driving record improves, he or she will likely be able to obtain standard coverage.

>> **INSURANCE AND CAR OWNERSHIP HISTORY**

Those who have not owned a car for at least three years or have not had prior insurance may have to pay higher premiums because they are considered inexperienced drivers. On occasion, some insurance carriers may even refuse to insure you under such circumstances.

But generally, if you are having to pay higher premiums due to “inexperience,” after a certain period of time passes, the insurance company will likely be willing to lower your premiums. You should inquire about this.

>> TYPE OF VEHICLE

The rate of your insurance will also be affected by the value, size, weight, and age of your vehicle, as well as the cost of replacement parts. Symbol Factors is the insurance term used to denote the safety rating of the Make/Model/Year of the car you are insuring.

Statistics reveal which cars tend to be more accident-prone, suffer more serious damage, cost more to repair and are more frequently stolen. Collision and Comprehensive coverage premiums can more than double if you choose an automobile with a poor record in these areas.

Generally smaller, lighter cars are considered higher risk than larger, heavier ones. Also high-performance vehicles and sports models are considered higher risk and thus cost more to insure.

>> AGE OF VEHICLE

Newer cars are generally more expensive to insure than older cars, at least with respect to Comprehensive and Collision coverages. This is because new cars generally cost more to repair or replace than older ones.

>> MILES YOU DRIVE

The more miles you drive on a regular basis, the higher your insurance rate is likely to be, because the more you are on the road, the more likely you are to have an accident. In a similar vein, the distance you cover while driving to work, the type of job you hold (whether it is a desk job or involves car travel) and whether you use your vehicle for business may also affect your premiums.

>> STATE REGULATED RATES

Each state has its own regulations regarding insurance and insurance rates, thus the way in which a company sets its rates will vary from state to state.

>> WHERE YOU LIVE

Those who live in larger cities tend to have higher insurance premiums than those who live in small towns or suburbs. This is because statistically those living in larger cities have more accidents and face more chances of theft or vandalism. In addition, the costs of repair, medical services and legal services are all generally higher in the big cities. In determining insurance rates, companies will also consider such things as police response time in your city and road and traffic conditions.

>> PAYMENT HISTORY & CREDIT RATING

Those with lower credit ratings or who have a history of not paying insurance premiums in a timely manner will typically pay higher insurance rates. The less likely you are to pay your premiums, the greater risk the insurance company is taking in insuring you.

>> DRIVERS IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

The number and history of drivers in your household can affect your insurance premiums. Generally, the greater the number of drivers, the higher the rate. Also, the driving history and other details of the other drivers will be taken into account in determining how much you pay.

WHAT OTHER CHARGES CAN I EXPECT?

Insurance companies make a significant sum of money by charging a variety of fees such as credit card fees (if you pay using a credit card), MVR fees (for running MVR or CLUE reports) or coverage fees (associated with certain coverages). Most fees are collected up front.

Some of the fees you may be charged include:

Payment Installment Fees

If you pay your premium in installments, you may be charged a payment installment fee, in the range of \$1 to \$15, for every invoice/payment generated for your policy. For example, if you choose to pay a \$100 installment towards your premium every month, you would have to actually pay \$101 to \$115 every month, depending on the payment installment fee.

This payment may be offset by choosing an Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) option for payment. Under this option, payment is automatically taken out of your checking or savings account. Many insurance companies charge a reduced payment installment fee, or even no fee, if you use EFT payments. Some companies even offer a discount as high as 5% if you choose EFT payments.

Thus, if you cannot do a Full Pay option, the EFT option is best.

Policy Issue Fees

Insurance companies generally charge a one-time policy issue fee when they give you a new policy. This fee can be anywhere from \$5 to \$50 per policy. It is supposed to cover the costs of setting up a new policy, such as updating computers, ordering MVR and CLUE reports, etc. You should inquire about the policy issue fee up front. It may help you decide between two insurers.

Renewal Fees

A renewal fee is similar to a policy issue fee, but generally a little less costly. It is designed to cover the costs to the insurance company of sending you a renewal notice and renewing your policy. You will have to pay a renewal fee every time your insurance is renewed. You should inquire about what the renewal fee will be up front. Because this is a re-occurring fee, it can add up and become costly.

Late Fees or Reinstatement Fees

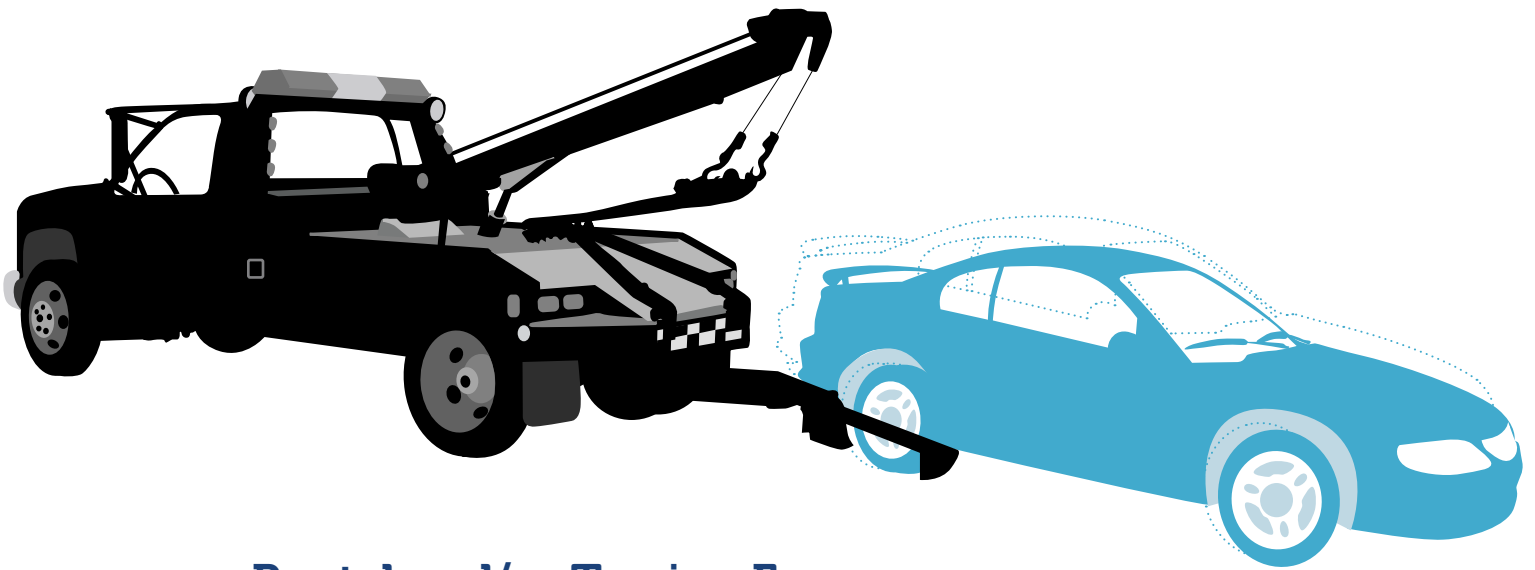
All policies have payment due dates. This date is usually 10 to 15 days after the invoice is mailed. Most companies consider the 10 to 15 days after the payment due date to be a "Grace Period," during which you still have a chance to submit payment before your policy is cancelled.

If your payment arrives at the insurance company after the payment due date, you will be charged a late fee, which can range from \$5 to \$15. Some companies will charge you a late fee even if the delay is not due to your fault. You need to ask your company what the late fee will be and whether or not the fee will be waived in the event that you sent your money in on time, but payment was delayed because of processing.

If you are charged a late fee, you should inquire about having it reversed, especially if you generally submit your payment on time.

Returned Payment Fee or Non Sufficient Funds (NSF)

Insurance companies charge a returned payment fee if the insurance company tries to process a payment that is rejected by your bank. This fee is separate from what your bank may charge you. Also if you have a returned payment, your payment will likely be deemed late, your policy will be cancelled and you will have to pay a reinstatement fee as well.



Rental and/or Towing Fees

Even companies that advertise free rental or towing services with Comprehensive or Collision insurance generally charge a \$15 to \$50 fee. Thus, if you have these services through another means such as AAA, you may want to use that instead.

WHAT STEPS CAN I TAKE TO LOWER MY INSURANCE PREMIUMS?

There are many steps you can take to lower your insurance premiums, ranging from wisely choosing the types of coverage you want, to purchasing a low profile car.

In addition, many insurance companies offer discounts to lower your insurance premiums. Although insurance companies have a cap on the total discount you can avail of, it is a good idea to use as many discounts as possible.

Here is a section listing of some of the commonly known and not so commonly known methods for lowering your insurance premiums.

01

SHOP AROUND

First and foremost, you should shop around and get quotes from various car insurance companies before purchasing insurance. Each company, based on its own experiences, will set rates differently. Thus, to get the cheapest rates, spend some time either gathering online quotes or talking to agents over the phone.

If you already have insurance, you should still shop around every 6–12 months. You may find cheaper rates. If you do this, you need to do this well in advance of the date your previous policy is going to expire. Companies know when your policy will expire and if they sense you are in a rush, they may take advantage of this and charge as much as 15% extra.

02

BE LOYAL

If you use the same insurance company for multiple types of insurance (Homeowners, Boat, Auto, etc.), you generally will qualify for reduced rates. Also, the longer you stay with a particular insurance company, the more good will you develop, which may result in lower premiums.

03

BE A GOOD CUSTOMER

If you have a history of paying your premiums on time, your insurance rate will be lower than if you have a record of delinquent payments.

04

WISELY CHOOSE YOUR CAR

In terms of insurance, not all cars are created equal. Different car makes, models and even colors are statistically related to higher accident or theft rates and thus result in higher insurance premiums. You should make it a point to get an insurance quote on several cars that you are interested in purchasing. You may be surprised at the difference in insurance rates for different cars and thus at the long-term cost or savings of purchasing one car over another.

05

PURCHASE LONGER POLICIES

If you can afford to, consider buying a year policy instead of one for just a few months. Insurance companies are more open to negotiation when you purchase longer policies because they will be receiving a larger sum of money all at once.

06

PAY IN FULL

Many insurance companies offer discounts if you are willing to pay your premium in full, rather than in installments. However, this discount generally only applies to policies that have a period longer than 3 months.

07

MAINTAIN GOOD CREDIT

Your credit rating affects your premiums. Thus, if you maintain a good credit rating, you will generally have to pay less in premiums.

08

RAISE YOUR DEDUCTIBLE

If you are a good driver, you may want to consider raising your deductible, which is the amount, out-of-pocket, you are willing to pay in the case of a loss. But, do not raise your deductible so high that you cannot afford to pay it if the need arises. Remember, you must pay your deductible before the insurance company must pay its share.

09

CANCEL YOUR COLLISION COVERAGE

If your car is beat up or extremely old, you can consider dropping Collision coverage. Remember, Collision coverage will only pay up to the value of your car. If your car has no real value left, Collision coverage is useless.

10

DROP MEDICAL PAYMENTS INSURANCE

If you have comprehensive health insurance, it may be sufficient to cover your medical expenses if you are in an accident. Thus, medical payments coverage may be redundant coverage and unnecessary.

11

DON'T PURCHASE EMERGENCY ROADSIDE ASSISTANCE

If you generally do not drive very far, you may not need Emergency Roadside Assistance coverage.

12

TAKE A DRIVING COURSE

You can generally get a discount for taking a driver's training course or a defensive driving course. Insurance companies know that defensive drivers are generally safer drivers.

13

TAKE A SAFETY OR ACCIDENT PREVENTION COURSE

Some insurance companies will offer a discount if you take an approved safety or accident prevention course from an organization like AARP, AAA, or the State Highway Patrol Department.

14

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOUR PROFESSION

Depending on the profession you are in, you may qualify for reduced rates. Insurance companies consider people in certain lines of work lower risk. For example, engineers are often considered lower risk and may qualify for a discount.

15

USE YOUR PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Certain professional associations have deals with insurance companies to obtain discounts for their members. You should check with the associations you belong to or ask your insurance company.

16

WISELY HANDLE EXCESS VEHICLES

If you have more vehicles than drivers on a particular auto insurance policy, it is known as "excess vehicles." In such a case, you may be charged a surcharge by the insurance company. To avoid this surcharge and to possibly get a discount, you should consider purchasing a separate policy for any excess vehicles. This may even entitle you to a Multi-Policy discount. Also, list your safest driver as the primary driver on that policy.

17

REQUEST ACCIDENT FORGIVENESS

In most states, insureds who have not had an at-fault accident in the previous five years may be able to avoid being charged a surcharge to their premium after their next at-fault accident.

18

LOW-MILEAGE DISCOUNT

If you can prove that you drive less than 7,500 miles in your car per year (show that you carpool or take the bus to work), you may qualify for a discount.

19

GOOD GRADES

Drivers under the age of 25 who are still in school qualify for a discount if they maintain a B average or better.

20

GOOD DRIVER, DRIVER EXPERIENCE OR LOSS FREE DISCOUNTS

If you have been driving for a period of time with no tickets, accidents, or claims, you may qualify for a discount. Depending on how long you have been driving without incidents, you may be able to receive as high as a 15% discount.

21

MATURE DRIVER

If you are between the ages of 50 and 65, you may qualify for a discount. But, often times to avail of this discount, you also must take an approved safety course, such as one offered by the AARP.

22

HOMEOWNERS DISCOUNT

Those who own their own home, be it a house, condo, mobile home, etc., may be eligible for a homeowners discount which is usually around 5%.

23

COVERAGE LIMITATIONS

If you agree that only those on your policy will drive your vehicle, i.e., you will never lend your car to anyone, you may be able to get a discount. But, be forewarned, if for any reason someone else does drive your vehicle and has an accident, the accident will not be covered.

24

OCCASIONAL DRIVER

If you have a young driver in your family who only operates the vehicle occasionally, you may qualify for a discount. This is not a commonly available discount.

25

PRIOR INSURANCE

As an incentive to get you to sign up with them, insurance companies will often offer an up to 5% discount to new insureds who have had prior insurance.

26

TAX PAYER DISCOUNT

This discount is not normally offered. But, where the insurance company does offer it, to avail of this discount, you must give a copy of your federal tax return to the insurance company. Then, if you have no dependents, you could receive as high as a 10% discount. But, be aware that if you choose to avail of this discount, your tax return will be available for others to see.

27

MULTI-CAR DISCOUNT

If you have more than one car on a policy, your insurance company should give you a discount.

28

CAR SAFETY FEATURES DISCOUNT

If you have any features installed in your vehicle that could potentially prevent an accident or protect you during the course of an accident, such as anti-lock brakes, air bags or seat belts, you are likely eligible for a discount.

29

ANTI-THEFT SYSTEMS

You should be able to receive a discount for devices that you have installed on your vehicle that make it more difficult to steal it, including ignition and fuel cutoff systems, hood-and-wheel-locking devices, window-identification systems, and a security alarm.

30

PARKING DISCOUNT

You may qualify for a discount if you live in a city and can prove that you park your car in a garage. The reason behind this is that a garaged car is safer than one that is parked on the street.

31

ONLINE DISCOUNT

If you purchase your insurance online, you may receive a discount.

WHAT IS AN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CLAIM?

An automobile insurance claim is basically any request for payment for damages or loss that an insured makes under a signed auto insurance policy.

Insureds may file claims for damage to their own car or injuries they incur as well as damage or injuries caused by their negligence.

Car insurance claims are generally processed rather quickly. However, at times resolution takes some work. For things to move smoothly, it is best if insureds understand what is covered in their policies.

WHAT STEPS SHOULD I FOLLOW IN FILING AN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CLAIM?

Although insurance regulations vary from state to state, and there are some differences between the filing a property damage claim versus a bodily injury claim, the basic procedure is the same.

Generally, when making a claim for vehicle damage the following procedure should be followed:

- (1) You make a claim;
- (2) The adjuster looks at the damage and estimates the cost of repair;
- (3) The insurance company pays you that amount; and
- (4) You use the money to have the repairs made.

Before an insurance carrier will pay claims, all claims require some sort of proof of damage or injury. In the case of auto claims, five elements of proof are available:

- (1) The statements you make to the insurance companies;
- (2) The statements the other party makes to the insurance companies;
- (3) The police report;
- (4) Any witness statements; and
- (5) The actual physical damage at the scene of the accident.

In making your claim, you need to make sure that all of this evidence is available to your insurance company, and in as accurate a manner as possible.

Thus, these are the steps you should take if you are in a car accident (a similar process can be followed for other claims, leaving out unnecessary steps):

Step 1 (At the scene of the Accident)

If someone has a life-threatening injury, call 911 immediately.

But, if there is no emergency, get any needed medical attention and directly call the police. It is important to call the police because you will need the police report.

If the damage appears to be under \$500, often times police officers may try to avoid writing an accident report. They may tell you that it is not worth it because most deductibles are \$500. However, you should insist on an accident report, or at the very least, an incident report. It is necessary to have this independent, disinterested record of the events. It is far too often that the other driver changes his or her story later.

If the incident takes place in a parking lot, the officer may claim that he or she has no jurisdiction. Insist on a report anyway. If that does not work, you may be able to get a security officer or nearby shopkeeper to write a report.

A written statement is necessary because absent evidence to the contrary, insurance companies are required to believe the story given to them by their own policyholder. Finding fault is very important when it comes to recovery. Also, your insurance company cannot raise your rates if you are not at fault.

Step 2

You and the other driver should exchange license plate numbers, contact information and auto insurance information. Make sure to get phone numbers.

In most states drivers are required to have an insurance identification card in their vehicle. This card will typically provide a majority of the pertinent information. But, be sure to fill in any gaps in information.

Step 3

Identify witnesses who will be willing to give an eye-witness statement if necessary. You should get their contact information. If you are unable to do so at the scene, the police report can serve as a back-up source of information on both the other parties involved and witnesses.

Step 4

Contact your insurance company as soon as you can. If you have a cell phone, you can even call your company from the scene. Most insurance companies provide 24-hour claim-filing service. The phone number should be on your insurance ID card. The agent who picks up should be able to guide you through the process.

Even if the other party is at fault, you should file the claim with your own insurance carrier. Your insurance company will likely be more responsive to you and provide you with the services you need.

However, if you do not have Collision coverage, and the other party is at fault, you will have no choice but to file with the other party's insurance company.

In the case of no-fault insurance, there are thresholds below which your own carrier pays all expenses, except the deductible. If damages exceed these thresholds, then you may seek restitution from the other party.

Step 5

If the other party is at fault, you should advise the other party's insurance company that you are pursuing a claim through your carrier and will seek reimbursement for any costs your company will not pay. These costs may include your Collision deductible, lost wages, auto rental differential and the amount of your diminished resale value.

Step 6 (This may happen earlier or later in the process, depending on the other insurance carrier)

You will likely receive a phone call from the other party's insurance company asking for your version of the events that led to the accident. There are two schools of thought as to what you should do under these circumstances.

Some experts say that you should not speak with the other company under any circumstances. They advise that you are under no legal authority to speak to the other insurance company, so you should flatly refuse. The reasoning behind this is that some experts feel that the other insurance company's primary goal is to find you at fault.

Other experts advise that you may talk to the other insurance company, but you should prepare in advance by writing down exactly what you plan on telling the other carrier. Particularly in the case of an injury claim, you should consult with your insurance company to see what statements you need to make to the other insurance carrier. Know that the other insurance company will be taping your statement and will be able to use your exact words in court, if necessary.

Step 7

The adjuster will come and inspect the damage to your vehicle and estimate the cost to repair or replace it (if it is totaled). The insurance company will, in turn, issue a check for the repair, less the Collision deductible amount. Experts warn that you should never send your car to the body shop before getting authorization from your auto insurance company, because you will want to make sure the repairs are done within the limits of what the insurance company actually gives you.

Some insurance carriers have direct repair programs in which they have an agreement with particular body shops. In that case, instead of having an adjuster give an estimate, the insured is told to take the vehicle to the approved repair shop that will in turn give an estimate and perform the work. The

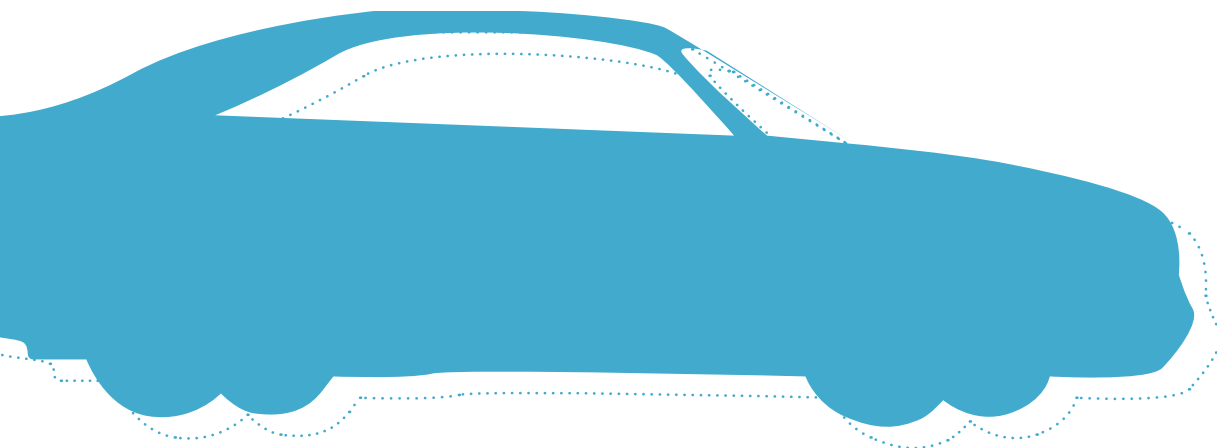
insurance company will then pay the shop directly for the repairs. If you need a rental vehicle, the shop may make arrangements for one.

Some experts advise that you should get an independent estimate of the work needed on your car and if possible use a repair shop that you trust rather than the one the insurance company suggests. The reason behind this advice is that those who have long standing relationships with your carrier may not be completely unbiased.

Step 8

If you are unsatisfied with your insurance company's damage settlement offer, you can ask your carrier for a form of arbitration to resolve the dispute. The arbitration process generally takes from two to six weeks. Typically, your insurance carrier will pay you the amount it offered immediately. And you will get the remaining amount if the dispute is resolved in your favor.

If the payment is coming from the other party's insurance carrier, as opposed to your own carrier, you may or may not be offered such dispute resolution. If you are not, and the disputed amount is significant, you may consider taking legal action. Also, if the other party's insurance company questions its policyholder's negligence or offers an unacceptable settlement you can have your insurance carrier handle the claim.





WHAT HAPPENS IF MY CAR IS STOLEN OR TOTALED?

If your vehicle is totaled in an accident or stolen and not recovered, your insurance company will pay you the vehicle's actual cash value (ACV) prior to the loss, under your Collision and Comprehensive coverages. The ACV takes into account depreciation, which is the decrease in the value of your vehicle due to wear, tear and age. Thus, as your vehicle ages, its value declines, and so does the amount you will receive.

HOW DO FIRST PARTY AND THIRD PARTY INSURANCE WORK?

Both first party and third party insurance typically come into play in most auto accidents. To avoid being taken advantage of, it is important that you understand how these types of insurance work and the rights and responsibilities of all parties involved.

“First party” and “third party” are terms that refer to your relationship with an insurance company. Your insurance company, the one that you pay premiums to and have a contractual relationship with, is considered a first party insurer. And the insurance they provide that covers your personal damages is called first party insurance. Some examples of first party insurance include:

- Collision Coverage (COLL)
- Comprehensive Coverage (COMP)
- Personal Injury Protection (PIP)
- Uninsured Motorist Coverage (UM)
- Underinsured Motorist Coverage (UIM)

Also, if you are a passenger in someone else’s car or a pedestrian hit by a car, the driver’s PIP coverage will be considered first party, even though you do not pay premiums to the driver’s carrier.

First-party insurance providers owe a high legal duty to those they insure.

If an insurance company does not have a direct relationship with you, but it’s insured may be liable to you for damages, the company is considered a third party insurer. In other words, a third-party insurer is typically the insurance company of the other party involved in the accident. Some examples of third party insurance include:

- Bodily Injury Liability Coverage (BI)
- Property Damage Liability Coverage (PD)

Filing First and Third Party Claims

If you are in an accident where you believe the other driver is at fault, and you have first party insurance, you have the choice of filing either a first party or third party claim.

If you choose to file a third party claim, you should contact the other driver's insurance company and let them know the details of the accident. If the third party insurer agrees that its insured was at fault, it will pay for your accident expenses, and your own insurance company will not be involved. The problem with this approach is two-fold:

- (1) It is often difficult and time consuming to work with the other driver's insurance company
- (2) The other driver may not have sufficient insurance to cover your expenses, in which case you will have to make a second claim to your own insurance company under your Underinsured Motorist policy.

Many people, instead, choose to file a first part claim with their own insurance company after any accident, provided they have first party insurance. Recovering from their own insurance company usually involves a lot less hassle and is much quicker.

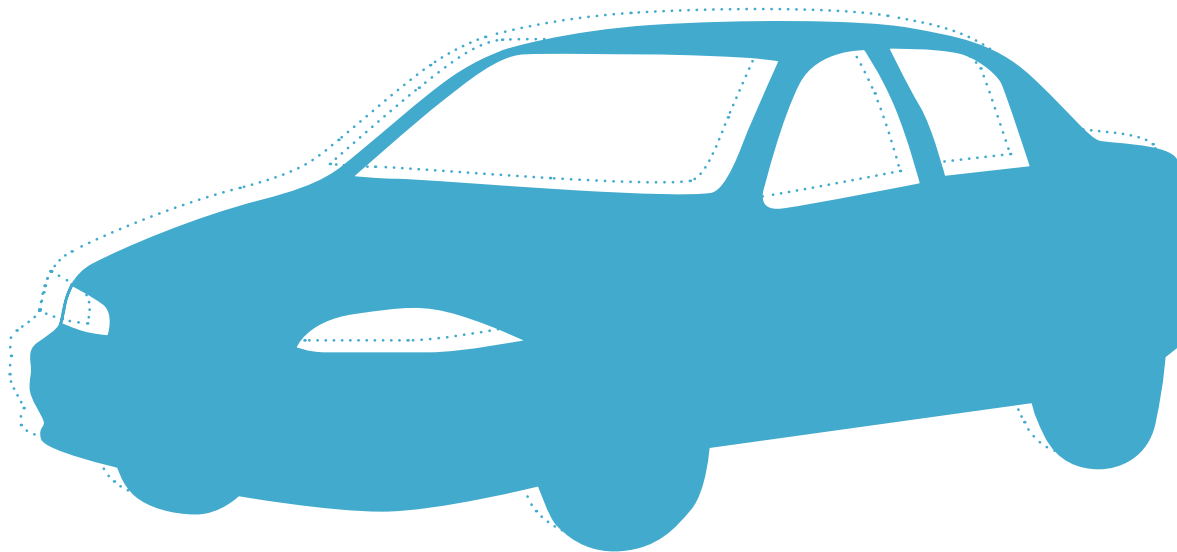
In this case, if your insurance company feels that the other party was at fault, they may ask you to "subrogate" (assign) your rights under your policy so they can try to collect the money from the other carrier or the other driver. If your insurance company is successful, it will get back the money it paid you. And often times, they collect enough money to refund your deductible payments as well.

Your insurance premiums should not increase as a result of this action.

Reimbursing a first-party insurer

If your insurance company pays for your medical bills, but then you also receive payment from the at-fault party, you must reimburse your insurance company for the amount is paid.

Under Washington State law, however, the first-party insurer is responsible for a pro-rata share of the attorney's fees and costs incurred in recovering the reimbursement. As a result, the amount that the first party is repaid will typically be discounted by more than one third. For example, if your carrier pays \$5,000 in medical bills, when the case is settled they may only be entitled to get \$3,500 back. But only people represented by an attorney may avail of this discount.



WHAT ARE REASONS THE INSURANCE COMPANY MAY CANCEL MY INSURANCE?

In most states, there are very limited circumstances under which an insurance company can cancel a policy. They are:

- The insured fails to pay the premium;
- The insured loses his or her driver's license;
- The insured is guilty of material misrepresentation during the application process; or
- The insured fails to report a substantial change of risk, such as replacing a family sedan with a convertible sports car.

However, instead of cancelling your policy, the insurance company may elect not to renew it. Some reasons insurance companies choose not to renew insurance policies can include:

- The insured accumulates multiple speeding tickets;
- The insured is caught drinking and driving; or
- The accident or crime rates have significantly changed for the region the insured is living in.

WHAT ARE THINGS I CAN DO TO ENSURE THE INSURANCE COMPANY DOES NOT REFUSE TO RENEW MY POLICY?

The most obvious way to maintain your risk status is to keep a clean driving record. You may want to take a defensive driving course that can give you simple, but not well-known, tips on how to prevent an accident.

In addition, you can purchase safety features for your vehicle such as airbags, anti-lock brakes or an alarm system to help protect your car and reduce the risk the insurer faces.

HOW DO I CANCEL MY AUTO INSURANCE POLICY?

When you purchase a new insurance policy from a new provider, it is important that you properly cancel your old insurance policy. Failing to cancel your policy properly will not only cost you, but it could even hurt your credit score.

You are free to cancel your existing car insurance policy whenever you want. But, you must do it properly in order for the termination to be effective. You should not simply assume that the policy will automatically be cancelled at the end of the policy term and that you no longer need to make future bill payments. Although the insurance company will cancel your policy if you fail to make bill payments, they will also note it on your credit report.

Furthermore, if you do not give your insurance carrier proper notice of cancellation, you hinder your chances of being able to purchase affordable coverage elsewhere. This because other companies can, and likely will, check your insurance and your credit history in order determine rates. If they see that the insurer has cancelled your policy, they may charge you higher rates. If you cancel your policy using the correct methods, you can avoid this.

Most insurance providers prefer that you send a letter stating that your desire to cancel your policy and the date you wish the cancellation to take effect. Alternatively, you can do this over the phone. The insurance company will then send you a cancellation request form to sign and return. Take the time to read and understand it.

However, if you are cancelling your policy in order to purchase a new policy from a different insurance company, make sure that you coordinate the effective dates so that your new policy begins the same day, or earlier, than your old policy ends. You do not want to risk being uninsured for even one day.

APPENDIX A/

GLOSSARY OF AUTO INSURANCE TERMS

ACCIDENT FORGIVENESS In most states, insureds who have not had an at-fault accident in the previous five may be able to avoid being charged a surcharge to their premium after their next at-fault accident.

ACTUAL CASH VALUE The fair market value of property: the cost to replace minus depreciation.

AGENT A representative for an insurance company who sells insurance, generally on a commission basis.

ARBITRATION An alternative to litigation where a dispute is settled through an impartial third party.

ASSIGNED RISK If a vehicle owner does not qualify for insurance in the regular market, the owner may get coverage through a state assigned risk plan which specifies that each company must accept a proportionate share of these insureds.

BODILY INJURY An injury incurred by a person.

CANCELLATION Termination of an insurance contract by either the insured or insurer.

CLAIM A request for payment under an insurance policy.

CLAIM ADJUSTER A person responsible for the investigation and settling of claims.

CLUE® REPORT Comprehensive Loss Underwriting Exchange (CLUE) report; provide information regarding claim history.

COVERED PERSON Refers to the people (named insured, spouse, resident relatives, etc.) that are insured under a policy.

DAMAGE Loss or harm to property or an individual.

DEDUCTIBLE A dollar amount the insured agrees to pay on a claim before the insurance company is responsible for remainder, up to the policy limits.

DEPRECIATION Decrease in value of property due to time, wear or tear.

DISCOUNT	A reduction in your insurance rates if you or your car meets certain criteria that are likely to reduce the insurer's costs.
EFFECTIVE DATE	The start date of the insurance policy.
ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER (EFT)	An electronic payment method that allows you to make premium payments with automatic deductions from your checking account.
EXPIRATION DATE	The date your insurance coverage ends.
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW	Law requiring owners and operators of cars to maintain enough money to compensate anyone they injure.
FIRST PARTY CLAIM	A claim made by an insured to his or her own insurance company.
INSURED	The person or organization covered by the insurance policy.
INSURER	The organization that provides insurance.
LAPSE IN COVERAGE	A point in time when a policy becomes void or is cancelled for any reason, such as failure to pay the premium.
LIABILITY	A legally enforceable obligation for the injury or damage suffered by someone else.
LIMIT	The maximum amount of protection bought by the insured.
LOSS	Any measurable damage and/or injury suffered by an individual.
MINIMUM LIMITS OF LIABILITY	The least amount of liability coverage that can be purchased as required by state law.
MOTOR VEHICLE RECORD (MVR)	A report listing accidents and violations on your driving record.
NAMED INSURED	Anyone designated by name as the insured person(s) in a policy.
NAMED NON-OWNER POLICY	A policy endorsement for a person who operates any vehicle that is not owned, borrowed, or leased, on a regular basis.

NEGLIGENCE	The failure to exercise reasonable care.
NON-RENEWAL	When an insurer does not allow for renewal of a policy at the end of the policy period.
OCCASIONAL DRIVER	A person who is not the main driver of the vehicle.
PER OCCURRENCE LIMIT	Refers to the maximum amount an insurer will pay for all claims arising from a single incident.
PER PERSON LIMIT	Refers to the maximum amount an insurer will pay for any one person's injuries resulting from a single incident.
PERIL	A danger or hazard that may result in a loss.
PERSONAL PROPERTY	Property that is not land or connected to land (real estate).
POLICY	Written documents commemorating a contract for insurance between the insurance company and the insured, including forms, endorsements, riders and attachments.
POLICYHOLDER	One who purchases an insurance policy as well as those covered under the policy.
PRE-ACCIDENT CONDITION	The state of the vehicle prior to the accident, including damage unrelated to the accident, mileage, and options.
PREMIUM / RATE	The price an insured person pays for insurance for a specific risk for a specific period of time.
PRIMARY USE	What the main use of your vehicle is.
PRINCIPAL DRIVER	The individual who drives the car the most.
PROOF OF LOSS	A statement regarding the extent of the claim that may be requested in under the policy.
QUOTE	A statement regarding the premium that will be charged for insurance coverages based on information provided.
REINSTATEMENT	The restoring of a policy that have been cancelled, to full force and effect.

RENEWAL DATE The date your insurance policy expires and your renewed policy begins.

RISK The likelihood of suffering a loss.

SALVAGE Damaged property that can be retrieved, reconditioned, and sold in order to reduce an insured loss.

SUBROGATION The process that a first party insurer seeks reimbursement from the other party in the accident's insurance company after paying its insured for damages.

SURCHARGE An extra charge applied by the insurer, generally as a result of accidents, moving violations, or specific risks not accounted for by normal rating factors.

TERM The length of time for which a policy is in effect.

THIRD PARTY CLAIM Claim for loss incurred by a third party that has been caused by the insured.

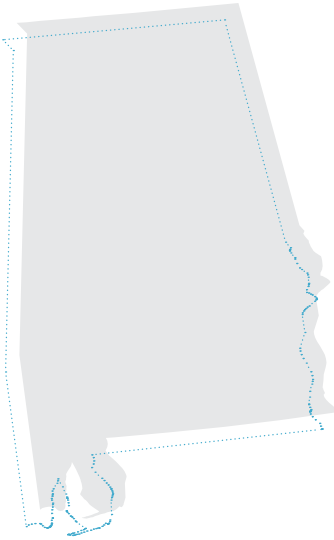
THRESHOLD LEVEL The degree of injury (either severity or monetary amount) a claimant must show before being allowed to sue the negligent party in no-fault states.

TOTAL LOSS The condition of an automobile where it is beyond repair.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN) A 17-digit number, used for identification purposes, that is assigned to each vehicle manufactured in the United States after 1980.

APPENDIX B/

STATE-BY-STATE: AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS, DMV CONTACT AND REGULATORY WEBSITE



ALABAMA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.ador.state.al.us/motorvehicle/index.html

PHONE NUMBER
334-242-9000

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.aldoi.org

ALASKA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$100,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.doa.alaska.gov/dmv/dmvhome.htm

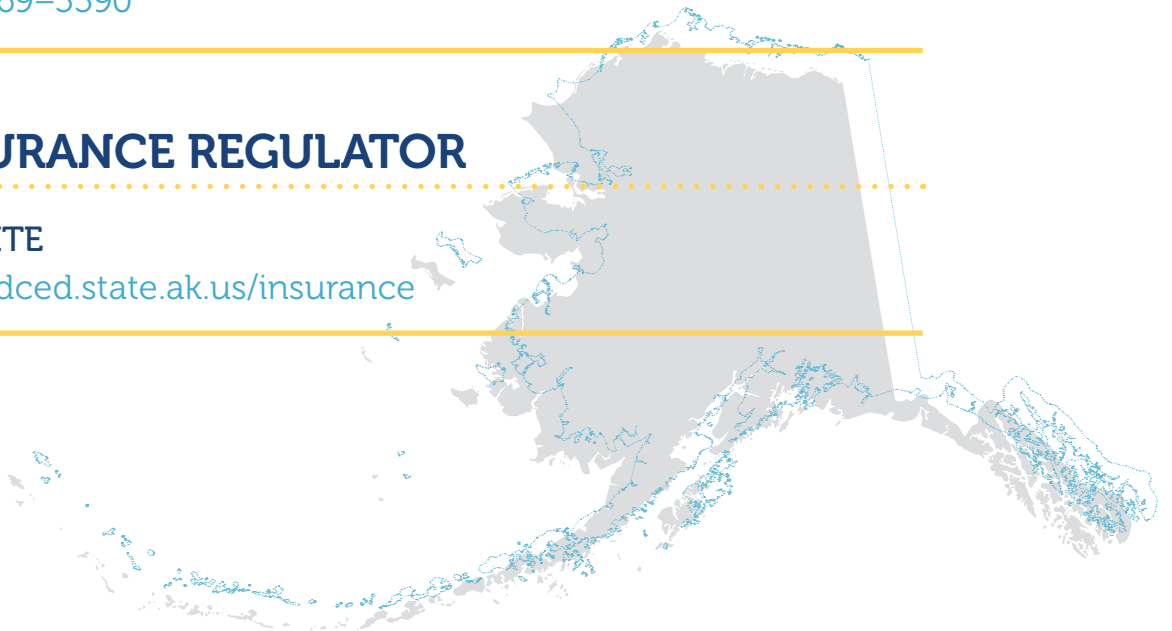
PHONE NUMBER

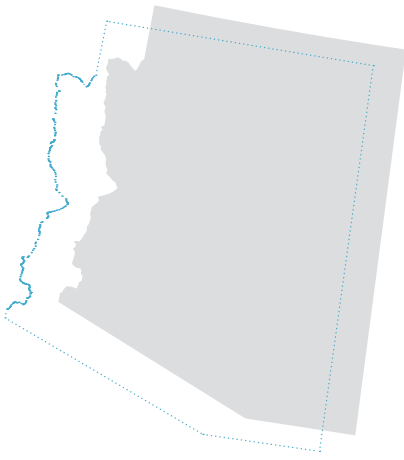
907-269-5590

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.dced.state.ak.us/insurance





ARIZONA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$15,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.azdot.gov/mvd

PHONE NUMBER

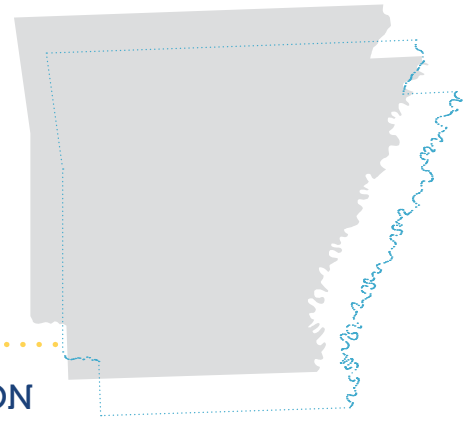
1-800-251-5866

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.id.state.az.us

ARKANSAS



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.dfa.arkansas.gov/Pages/default.aspx

PHONE NUMBER
501-682-4692

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.insurance.arkansas.gov

CALIFORNIA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$15,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$5,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Required limits for drivers in the California Automobile Assigned Risk Plan are \$10,000/\$20,000/\$3,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/home/dmv.htm

PHONE NUMBER

1-800-777-0133

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.insurance.ca.gov



COLORADO

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.colorado.gov/revenue/dmv

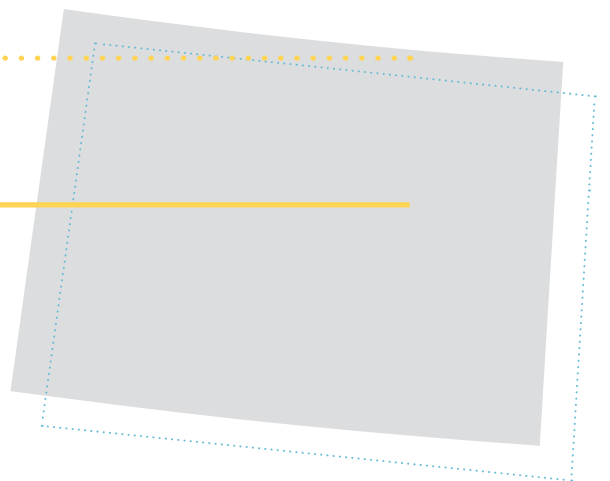
PHONE NUMBER

303-205-5600

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.dora.state.co.us/insurance





CONNECTICUT

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

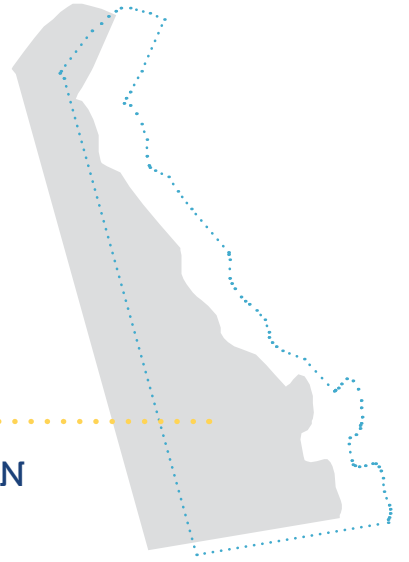
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.ct.gov/dmv/site/default.asp

PHONE NUMBER
1-800-842-8222

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.ct.gov/cid/site/default.asp

DELAWARE



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$15,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Personal Injury Protection: \$15,000/\$30,000

Tort Add-On System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages. But the injured party may also receive PIP benefits up to the limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.dmv.de.gov

PHONE NUMBER
302-739-4421

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.delawareinsurance.gov

FLORIDA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

Not required

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

Not required

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Personal Injury Protection: \$10,000

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.flhsmv.gov

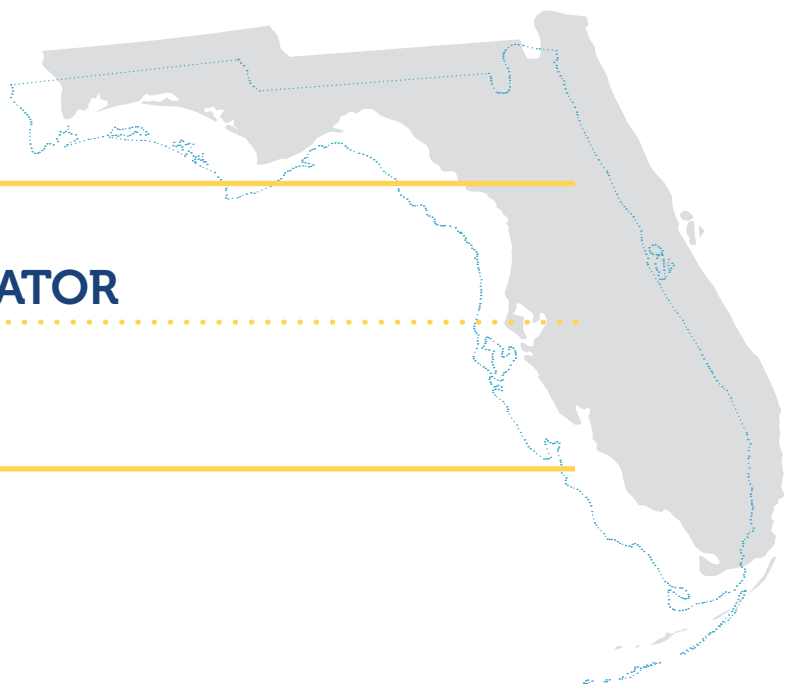
PHONE NUMBER

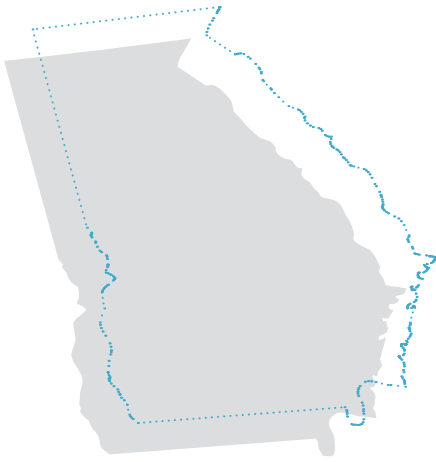
850-617-2000

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.myfloridacfo.com





GEORGIA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.ga.gov/00/channel_title/0,2094,4802_4963,00.html

PHONE NUMBER

1-800-436-7442

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.inscomm.state.ga.us

HAWAII



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Personal Injury Protection or Managed Care: \$10,000

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.co.honolulu.hi.us/csd/

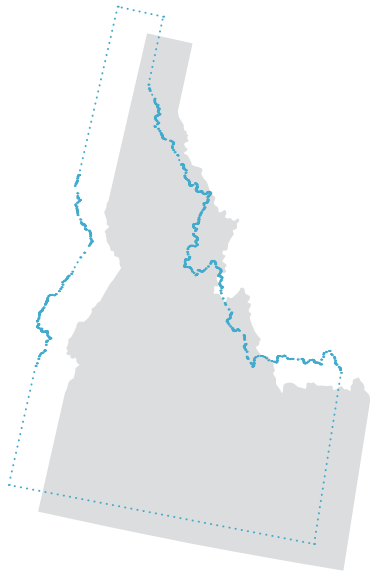
PHONE NUMBER

808-532-7700

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.hawaii.gov/dcca/areas/ins



IDAHO

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.itd.idaho.gov/dmv/index.htm

PHONE NUMBER
208-334-8773

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.doi.idaho.gov

ILLINOIS

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$20,000/\$40,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.sos.state.il.us/services/services_motorists.html

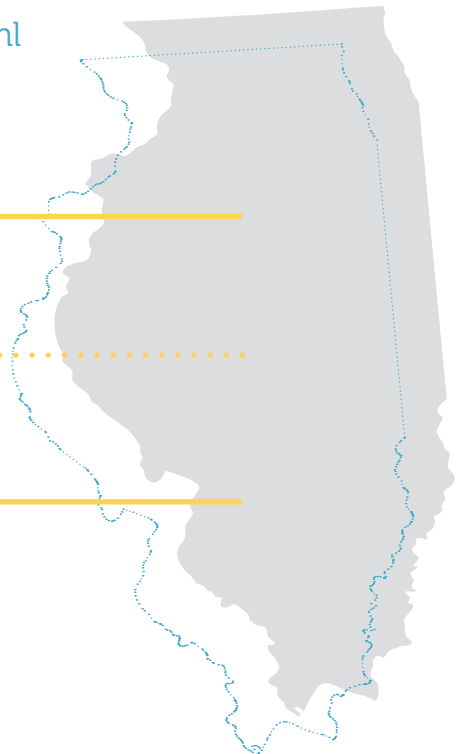
PHONE NUMBER

1-800-252-8980

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.ins.state.il.us/default.htm



INDIANA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.state.in.us/bmv

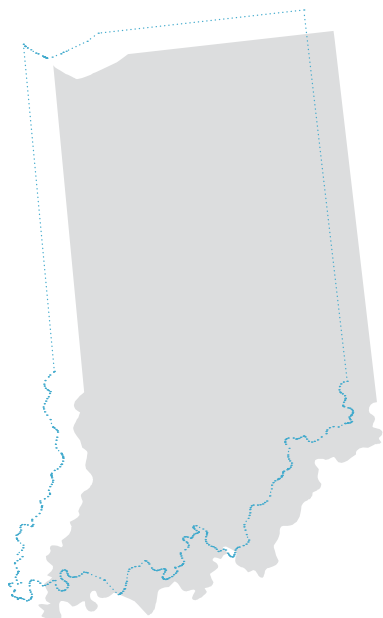
PHONE NUMBER

317-233-6000

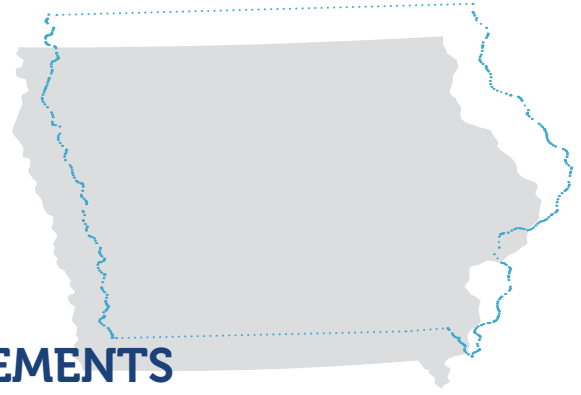
INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.state.in.us/idoi



IOWA



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.iowadot.gov/mvd/index.htm

PHONE NUMBER

1-800-532-1121

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.iid.state.ia.us



KANSAS

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Personal Injury Protection: \$4,500 (Medical) / \$900 (Work Loss)

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.ksrevenue.org/vehicle.htm

PHONE NUMBER

785-296-3963

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.ksinsurance.org

KENTUCKY

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Personal Injury Protection: \$10,000 (If the insured chooses to apply the No Fault system)

Choice No-Fault System: Drivers may reject the No-Fault system and retain the right to sue (Tort System) for auto-related injuries.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.kytc.state.ky.us

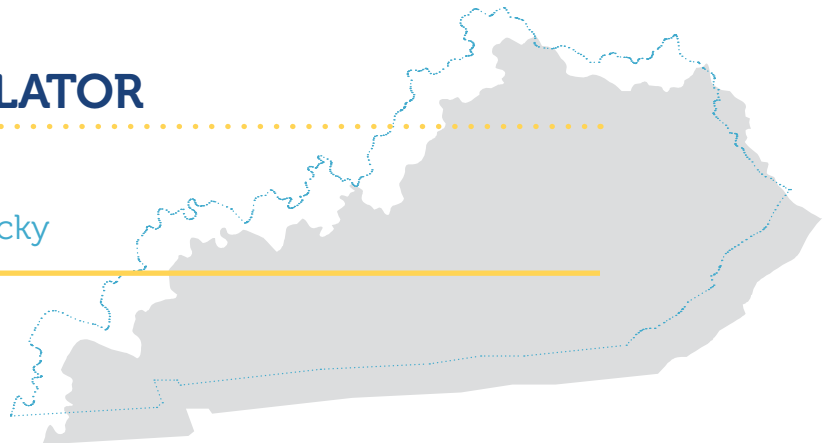
PHONE NUMBER

502-564-3630

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.doi.ppr.ky.gov/kentucky



LOUISIANA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$15,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.omv.dps.state.la.us

PHONE NUMBER

225-925-6146

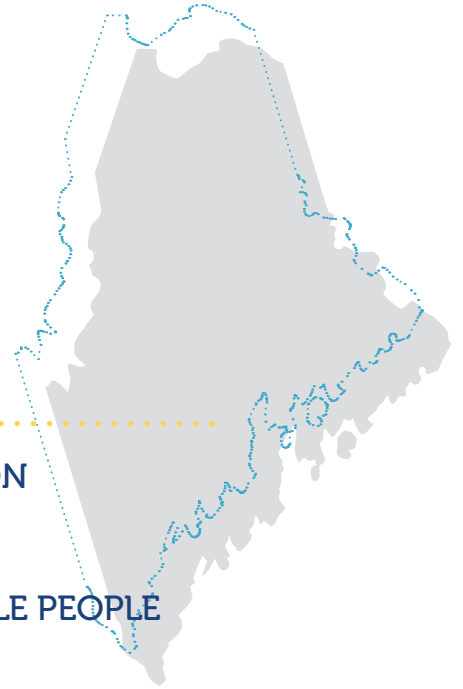
INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.ldi.state.la.us



MAINE



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$100,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$50,000/\$100,000

Medical Payments: \$1,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.maine.gov/sos/bmv

PHONE NUMBER

207-287-9000

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.maine.gov/pfr/insurance

MARYLAND

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$20,000/\$40,000

Uninsured Motorist Property Damage: \$15,000

Personal Injury Protection: \$2,500

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.mva.maryland.gov

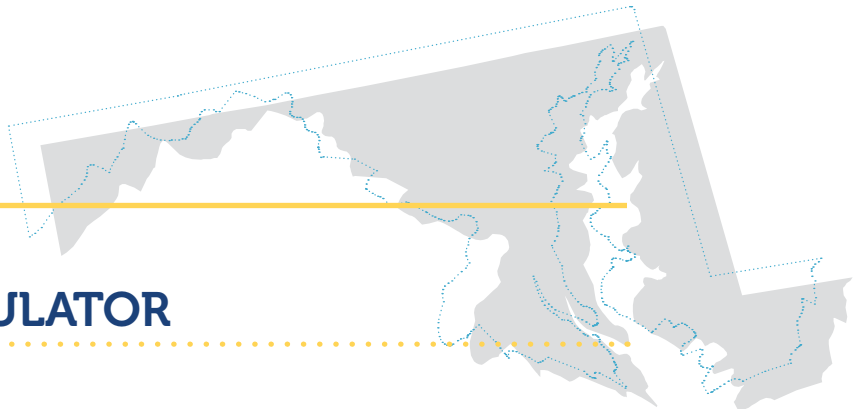
PHONE NUMBER

1-800-950-1682

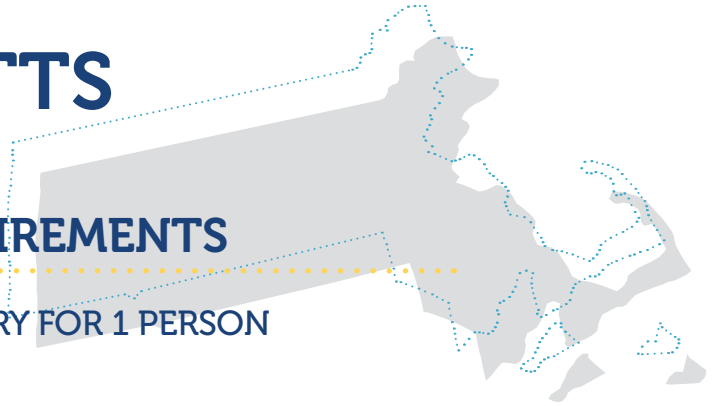
INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.mdinsurance.state.md.us



MASSACHUSETTS



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$5,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$20,000/\$40,000

Personal Injury Protection: \$8,000

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.massdot.state.ma.us/rmv

PHONE NUMBER

617-351-9213

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.mass.gov/?pageID=ocaagencylanding&L=4&L0=Home&L1=Government&L2=Our+Agencies+and+Divisions&L3=Division+of+Insurance&sid=Eoca



MICHIGAN

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Personal Property Protection: \$1,000,000

Personal Injury Protection: Must purchase Medical & Work Loss

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.michigan.gov/sos

PHONE NUMBER

517-322-1624

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.michigan.gov/dleg/0,1607,7-154-10555_13047---,00.html

MINNESOTA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$60,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Personal Injury Protection: \$40,000

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.dps.state.mn.us/dvs/index.html

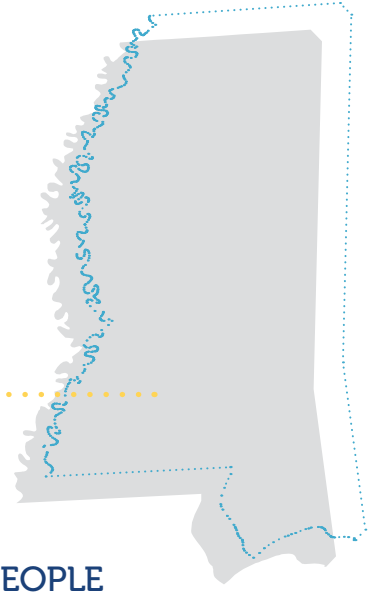
PHONE NUMBER
651-296-6911

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.state.mn.us/portal/mn/jsp/home.do?agency=Commerce



MISSISSIPPI



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dps.state.ms.us/dps/dps.nsf/webpages/dlinfo_DriverLocation?OpenDocument

PHONE NUMBER

601-987-1212

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.doi.state.ms.us



MISSOURI

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dor.mo.gov

PHONE NUMBER

573-751-4600

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.insurance.mo.gov/consumer/index.htm

MONTANA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.doj.mt.gov/driving/default.asp

PHONE NUMBER

406-444-3288

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.sao.mt.gov



NEBRASKA



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmv.state.ne.us

PHONE NUMBER

402-471-2281

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.doi.ne.gov

NEVADA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$15,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmvnv.com

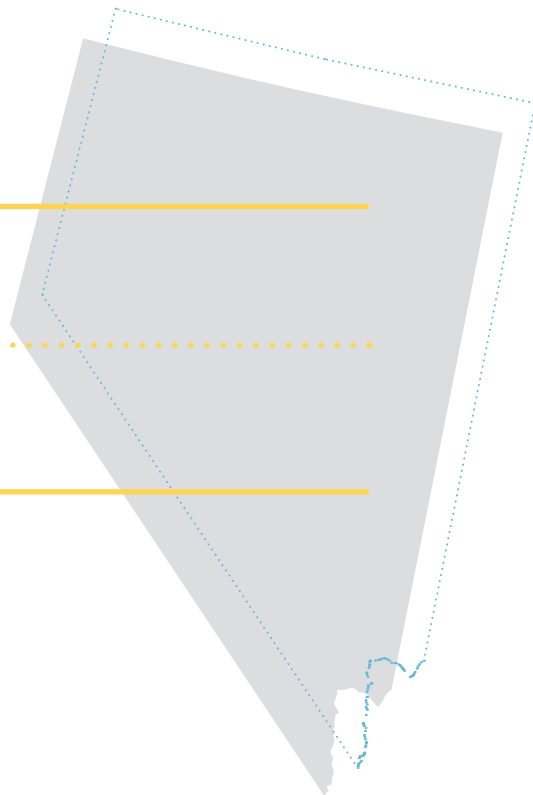
PHONE NUMBER

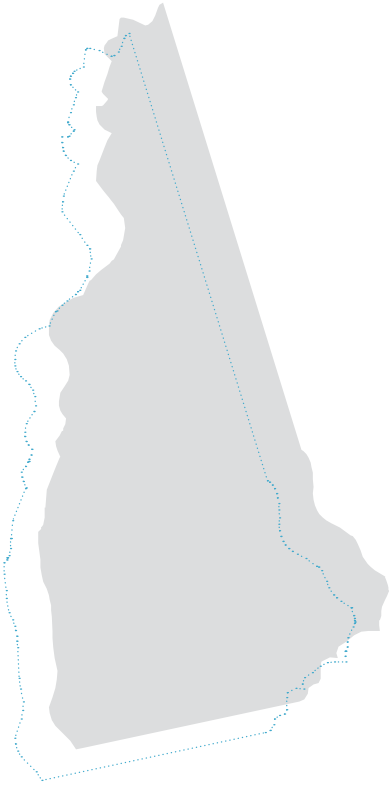
1-800-992-0900

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.doi.state.nv.us





NEW HAMPSHIRE

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Medical Payments: \$1,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

Note: New Hampshire does not have compulsory car insurance liability laws. Instead it has a financial responsibility law that requires all motorists to have insurance or to have enough money to pay for damages to others that may be caused by a motor vehicle. Most New Hampshire drivers choose to satisfy these requirements by purchasing auto insurance. The listed numbers are what is recommended.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.nh.gov/safety/divisions/dmv

PHONE NUMBER

603-271-2589

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.nh.gov/insurance

NEW JERSEY

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON: \$15,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE: \$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE: \$5,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

BASIC POLICY

Property Damage Liability: \$5,000 Limit

Personal Injury Protection: \$15,000 Limit

STANDARD POLICY

Bodily Injury Liability: \$15,000/\$30,000 Limit

Property Damage Liability: \$5,000 Limit

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$15,000/\$30,000 Limit

Uninsured Motorist Property Damage: \$5,000 Limit

Personal Injury Protection: \$15,000 Limit

Note: Both Basic and Standard Policies include \$250,000 PIP limit for permanent or significant injury.

Choice No-Fault System: Drivers may reject the No-Fault system and retain the right to sue (Tort System) for auto-related injuries.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.state.nj.us/mvc

PHONE NUMBER

609-292-6500

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.state.nj.us/dobi/index.shtml



NEW MEXICO

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.mvd.newmexico.gov

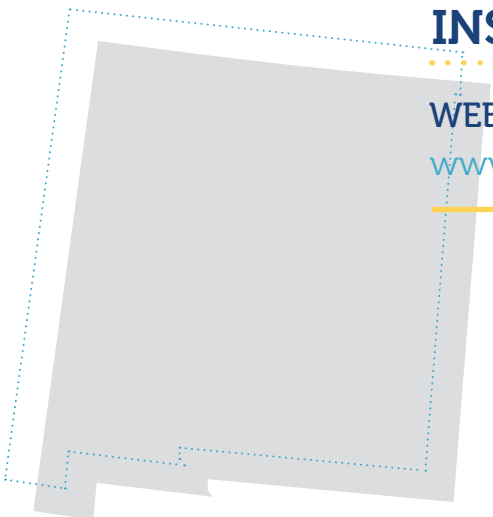
PHONE NUMBER

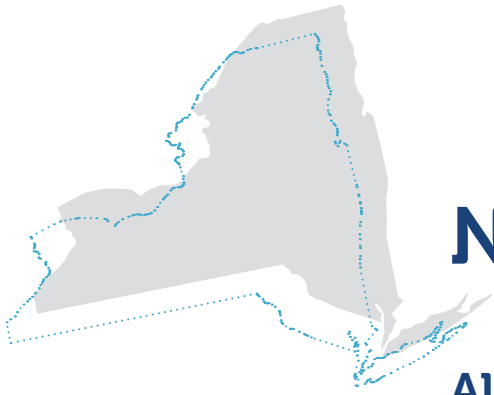
1-888-683-4636

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.nmprc.state.nm.us/id.htm





NEW YORK

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Personal Injury Protection: \$50,000

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.nydmv.state.ny.us

PHONE NUMBER

518-473-5595

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.ins.state.ny.us

NORTH CAROLINA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$60,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$30,000/\$60,000

Uninsured Motorist Property Damage: \$25,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.ncdot.org/DMV

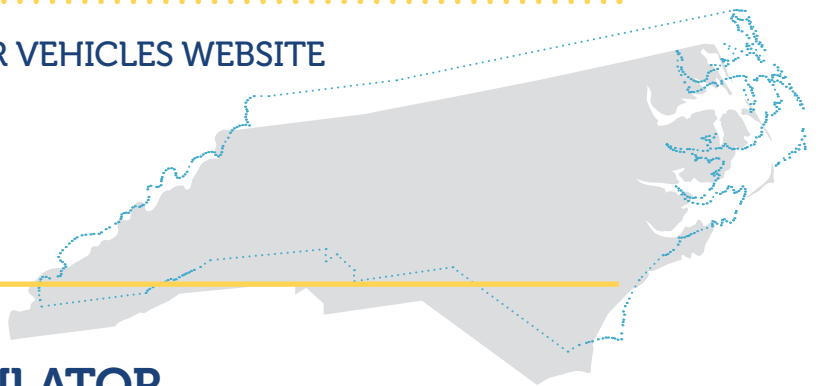
PHONE NUMBER

919-715-7000

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.ncdoi.com



NORTH DAKOTA



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Personal Injury Protection: \$30,000

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dot.nd.gov

PHONE NUMBER

701-328-2500

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.nd.gov/ndins

OHIO

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$12,500

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$7,500

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.bmv.ohio.gov

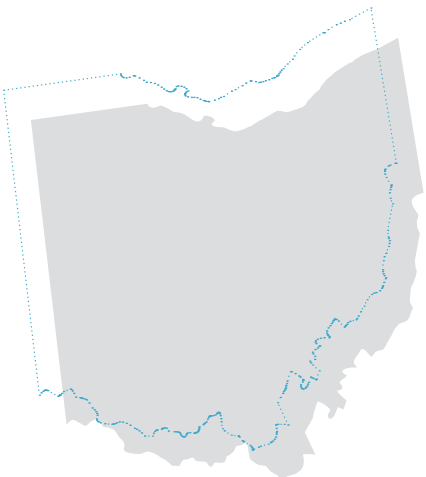
PHONE NUMBER

614-752-7500

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.ohioinsurance.gov



OKLAHOMA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dps.state.ok.us/dls

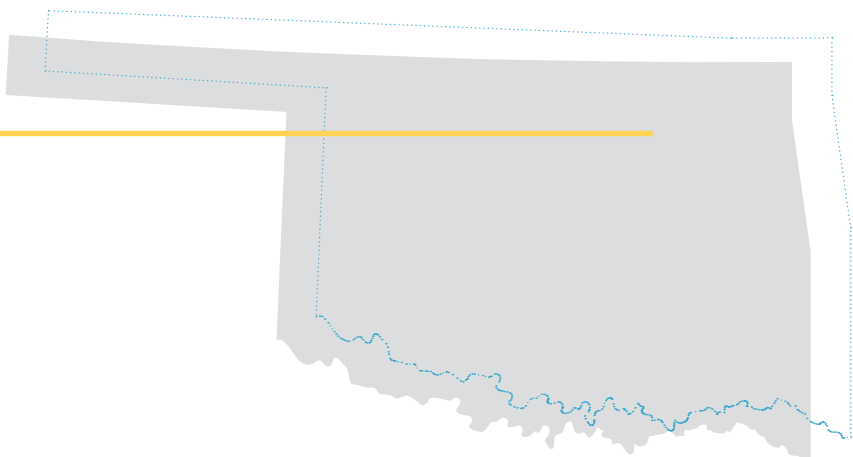
PHONE NUMBER

405-425-7709

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.ok.gov/oid



A light gray map of the state of Oregon is positioned on the left side of the page. The word "OREGON" is written in a large, bold, dark blue font, partially overlapping the map.

OREGON

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$20,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Personal Injury Protection: \$15,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.oregon.gov/ODOT/DMV

PHONE NUMBER

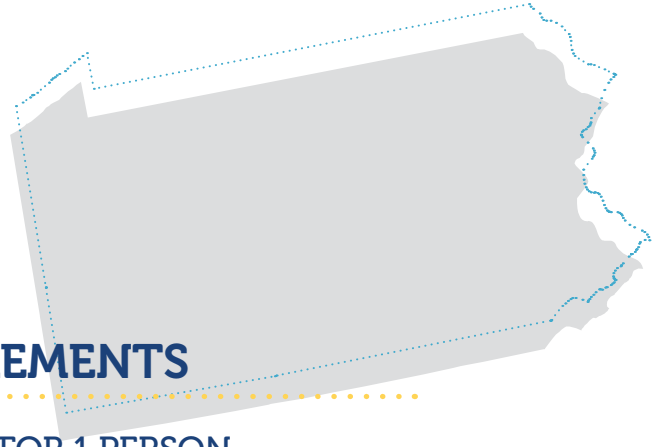
503-945-5000

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.cbs.state.or.us/external/ins

PENNSYLVANIA



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$15,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$30,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$5,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

First Party Benefits (PIP): \$5,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmv.state.pa.us

PHONE NUMBER

1-800-932-4600

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.insurance.pa.gov/portal/server.pt/community/insurance_department/4679

RHODE ISLAND

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmv.ri.gov

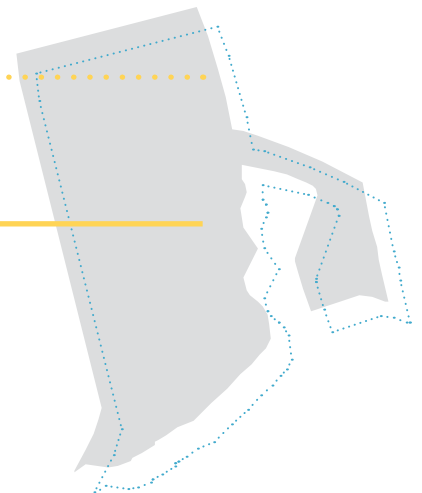
PHONE NUMBER

401-462-5747

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.dbr.state.ri.us



SOUTH CAROLINA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Uninsured Motorist Property Damage: \$25,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.scdmvonline.com/DMVNew/default.aspx

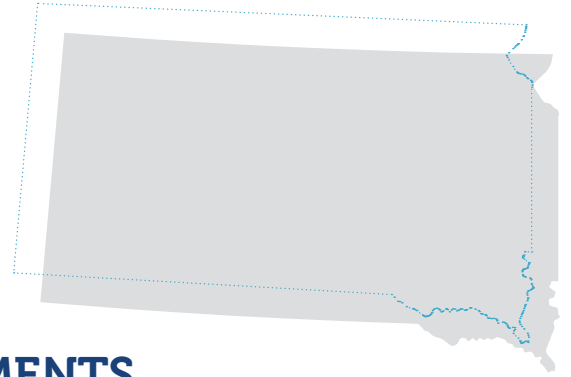
PHONE NUMBER
803-251-2940

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.doi.sc.gov



SOUTH DAKOTA



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dps.sd.gov

PHONE NUMBER

1-800-952-3696

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.state.sd.us/drr2/reg/insurance

TENNESSEE

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.state.tn.us/safety

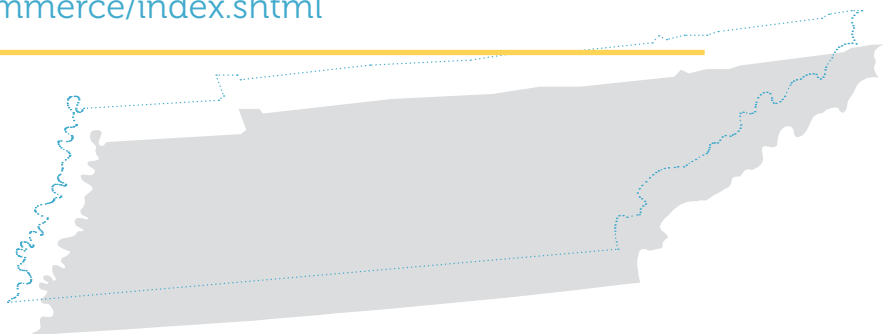
PHONE NUMBER

615-251-5216

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.state.tn.us/commerce/index.shtml



TEXAS

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$25,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.txdps.state.tx.us/DriverLicense/index.htm

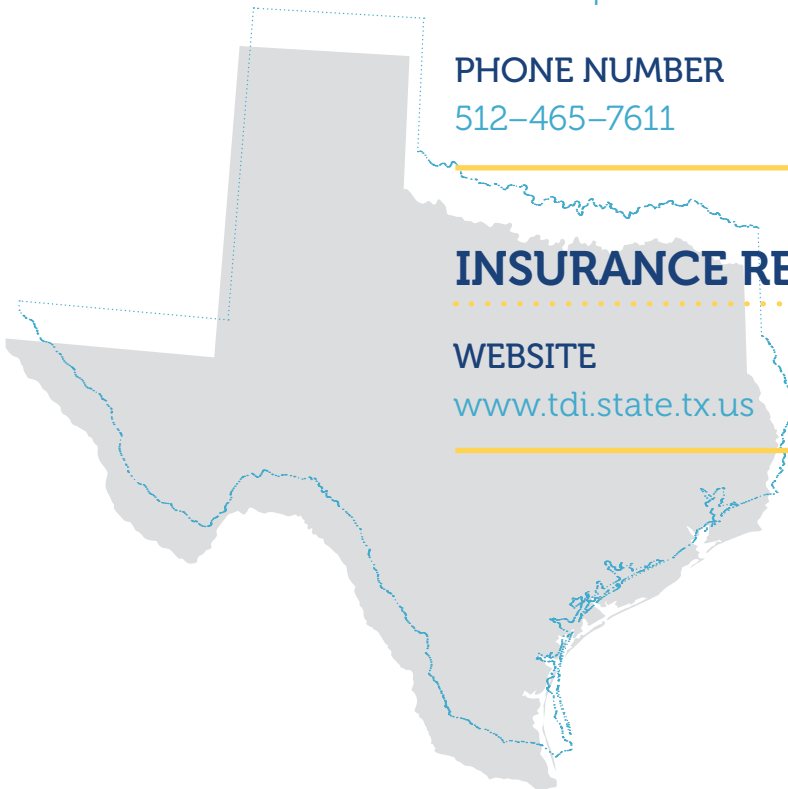
PHONE NUMBER

512-465-7611

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.tdi.state.tx.us



UTAH

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$65,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Personal Injury Protection: \$3,000

No-Fault System: Your insurance company will make payments for your injury claims regardless of fault, up to a specified limit.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmv.utah.gov

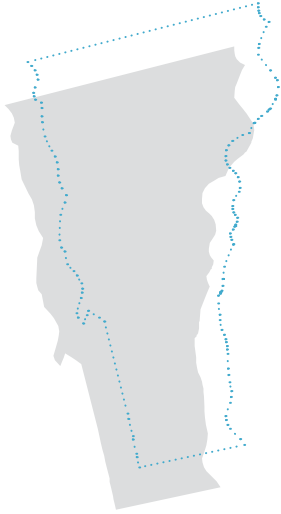
PHONE NUMBER

1-800-368-8824

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.insurance.utah.gov



VERMONT

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$50,000/\$100,000

Uninsured Motorist Property Damage: \$10,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmv.vermont.gov

PHONE NUMBER

802-828-2000

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.bishca.state.vt.us/insurance/insurance-division

VIRGINIA

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$20,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Property Damage: \$20,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dmv.state.va.us

PHONE NUMBER

804-497-7100

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.scc.virginia.gov/division/boi/index.htm



WASHINGTON

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dol.wa.gov

PHONE NUMBER

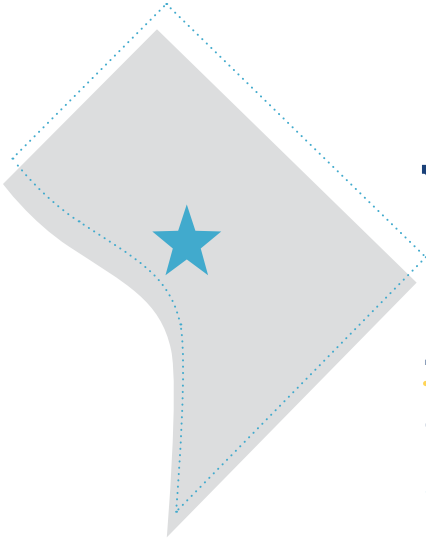
360-902-3900

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.insurance.wa.gov





WASHINGTON D.C.

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON
\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE
\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE
\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$50,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

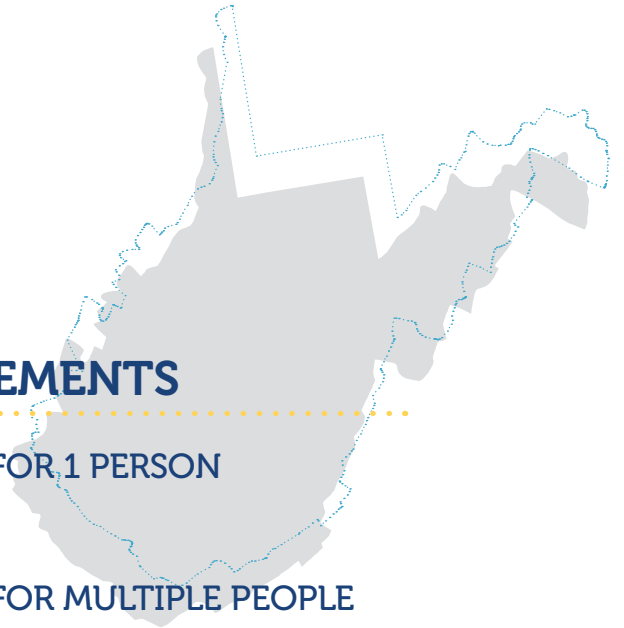
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE
www.dmv.dc.gov/main.shtm

PHONE NUMBER
202-737-4404

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE
www.disr.washingtondc.gov/disr/site/default.asp

WEST VIRGINIA



AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$20,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$40,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$10,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$25,000/\$40,000

Uninsured Motorist Property Damage: \$10,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.transportation.wv.gov/dmv/Pages/default.aspx

PHONE NUMBER

304-558-3900

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.wvinsurance.gov

WISCONSIN

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$100,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$15,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Uninsured/Underinsured Motorist Bodily Injury: \$100,000/\$300,000

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dot.state.wi.us/drivers/index.htm

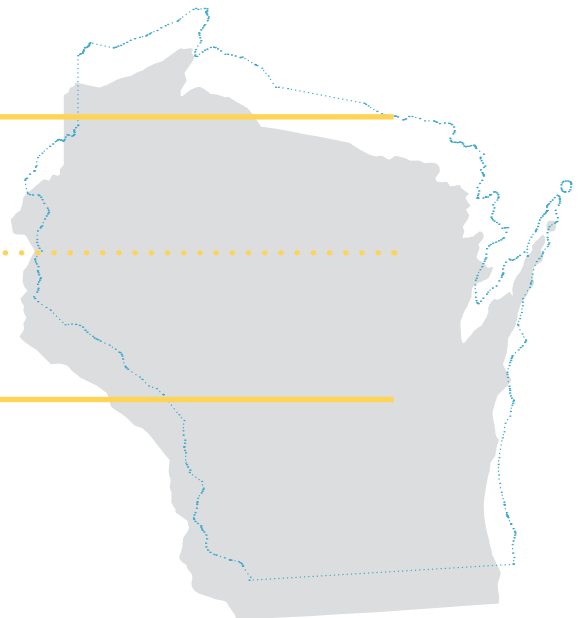
PHONE NUMBER

608-266-2353

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.oci.wi.gov



WYOMING

AUTO INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR 1 PERSON

\$25,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR BODILY INJURY FOR MULTIPLE PEOPLE

\$50,000

REQUIRED LIMIT FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE

\$20,000

OTHER REQUIREMENTS/NOTES

Tort System: The driver who is at fault will be responsible for all damages.

DMV CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES WEBSITE

www.dot.state.wy.us/wydot

PHONE NUMBER

307-777-4800

INSURANCE REGULATOR

WEBSITE

www.sao.state.wy.us





Presented by [CarInsurance.org](https://www.CarInsurance.org)