

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

_____ OF _____

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
NEWBURYPORT, MA

2023 DEC 29 A 11: 59

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE TO BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE
OR ASSEMBLE SECOND HAND MOTOR VEHICLES
OR PARTS THEREOF

I, the undersigned, duly authorized by the concern herein mentioned, hereby apply for a second class license, to Buy, Sell, Exchange or Assemble second hand motor vehicles or parts thereof, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 140 of the General Laws.

1. What is the name of the concern? LCA Motors

Business address of concern. No. 4 Lt. Leary Drive St.,
Newburyport City — Town.

2. Is the above concern an individual, co-partnership, an association or a corporation? yes

3. If an individual, state full name and residential address.

Charles Cioracco

4 Lt. Leary Drive Newburyport MA 01958

4. If a co-partnership, state full names and residential addresses of the persons composing it.

5. If an association or a corporation, state full names and residential addresses of the principal officers.

President _____

Secretary _____

Treasurer _____

6. Are you engaged principally in the business of buying, selling or exchanging motor vehicles? yes

If so, is your principal business the sale of new motor vehicles? NO

Is your principal business the buying and selling of second hand motor vehicles? yes

Is your principal business that of a motor vehicle junk dealer? NO

APPLICANT WILL NOT FILL THE FOLLOWING BLANKS

Application after investigation _____
(Approved or Disapproved)

License No. _____ granted _____ Fee \$ _____

Signed _____

CHAPTER 140 OF THE GENERAL LAWS, TER. ED., WITH AMENDMENTS THERETO (EXTRACT)

SECTION 57. No person, except one whose principal business is the manufacture and sale of new motor vehicles but who incidentally acquires and sells second hand vehicles, or a person whose principal business is financing the purchase of or insuring motor vehicles but who incidentally acquires and sells second hand vehicles, shall engage in the business of buying, selling, exchanging or assembling second hand motor vehicles or parts thereof without securing a license as provided in section fifty-nine. This section shall apply to any person engaged in the business of conducting auctions for the sale of motor vehicles.

SECTION 58. Licenses granted under the following section shall be classified as follows:

Class 1. Any person who is a recognized agent of a motor vehicle manufacturer or a seller of motor vehicles made by such manufacturer whose authority to sell the same is created by a written contract with such manufacturer or with some person authorized in writing by such manufacturer to enter into such contract, and whose principal business is the sale of new motor vehicles, the purchase and sale of second hand motor vehicles being incidental or secondary thereto, may be granted an agent's or a seller's license; provided, that with respect to second hand motor vehicles purchased for the purpose of sale or exchange and not taken in trade for new motor vehicles, such dealer shall be subject to all provisions of this chapter and of rules and regulations made in accordance therewith applicable to holders of licenses of class 2.

Class 2. Any person whose principal business is the buying or selling of second hand motor vehicles may be granted a used car dealer's license.

Class 3. Any person whose principal business is the buying of second hand motor vehicles for the purpose of remodeling, taking apart or rebuilding the same, or the buying or selling of parts of second hand motor vehicles or tires, or the assembling of second hand motor vehicle parts, may be granted a motor vehicle junk license.

SECTION 59. The police commissioner in Boston and the licensing authorities in other cities and towns may grant licenses under this section which will expire on January first following the date of issue unless sooner revoked. The fees for the licenses shall be fixed by the licensing board or officer, but in no case shall exceed \$100. dollars. Application for license shall be made in such form as shall be approved by the registrar of motor vehicles, in sections fifty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive, called the registrar, and if the applicant has not held a license in the year prior to such application, such application shall be made in duplicate, which duplicate shall be filed with the registrar. No such license shall be granted unless the licensing board or officer is satisfied from an investigation of the facts stated in the application and any other information which they may require of the applicant, that he is a proper person to engage in the business specified in section fifty-eight in the classifications for which he has applied, that said business is or will be his principal business, and that he has available a place of business suitable for the purpose. The license shall specify all the premises to be occupied by the licensee for the purpose of carrying on the licensed business. Permits for a change of situation of the licensed premises or for addition thereto may be granted at any time by the licensing board or officer in writing, a copy of which shall be attached to the license. Cities and towns by ordinance or by-law may regulate the situation of the premises of licensees within class 3 as defined in section fifty-eight, and all licenses and permits issued hereunder to persons within said class 3 shall be subject to the provisions of ordinances and by-laws which are hereby authorized to be made. No license or permit shall be issued hereunder to a person within said class 3 until after a hearing, of which seven days' notice shall have been given to the owners of property abutting on the premises where such license or permit is proposed to be exercised. All licenses granted under this section shall be revoked by the licensing board or officer if it appears, after hearing, that the licensee is not complying with sections fifty-seven to sixty-nine, inclusive, or the rules and regulations made thereunder; and no new license shall be granted to such person thereafter, nor to any person for use on the same premises, without the approval of the registrar. The hearing may be dispensed with if the registrar notifies the licensing board or officer that a licensee is not so complying. Any person aggrieved by any action of the licensing board or officer refusing to grant, or revoking a license for any cause may, within ten days after such action, appeal therefrom to any justice of the superior court in the county in which the premises sought to be occupied under the license or permit applied for are located. The justice shall, after such notice to the parties as he deems reasonable, give a summary hearing on such appeal, and shall have jurisdiction in equity to review all questions of fact or law and may affirm or reverse the decision of the board or officer and may make any appropriate decree. The decision of the justice shall be final.

SELECTMEN

MAY 18 2004

RECEIVED

Memorandum

To: Municipal Licensing Authorities of Motor Vehicle Dealers
From: William E. McVey, Deputy General Counsel
Date: May 2004
Re: Issues Relating to Class 2 Dealers under G.L. 140, Section 58

1. Purpose

The primary purpose of this Memorandum is to provide information to Cities and Towns about the amendments relative to Class 2 dealers that were made to G.L. c. 140, §58 by Chapter 422 of the Acts of 2002 (a copy of which is enclosed). The Legislature amended Section 58 to require Class 2 dealers to post and maintain a bond (or, if permitted, equivalent proof of financial responsibility, e.g., certificate of deposit or letter of credit) with the municipal licensing authority in the amount of \$25,000. The amendments also authorize the licensing of two additional types of businesses engaged in used vehicle sales. The amendment became effective almost a year ago, on March 24, 2003, but some municipalities may be unaware of it and some other issues remain to be clarified.

2. Bond Requirement

The bond requirement is only applicable to Class 2 dealers. It is not applicable to a Class 1 dealer who buys and sells used vehicles and it is not applicable to a Class 3 dealer who sells used vehicles. The bond is for the benefit of a person who purchases a vehicle from the Class 2 licensee and suffers a financial loss. The list of intended beneficiaries is contained within the Act. The bonding requirement modifies the municipal licensing process for Class 2 dealers (and affects the dealer's ability to retain the license). It also affects the RMV, since the agency is prohibited from knowingly issuing or renewing Dealer Plates if it becomes aware that a Class 2 dealer lacks the legally required bond. The RMV will revoke the General Registration and Dealer Plates when it becomes aware the dealer does not have a bond or when it is informed by a municipality that it has revoked a Class 2 license. The RMV has become aware that some municipalities are not enforcing the bond requirement and have been licensing Class 2 dealers without a bond. A municipality that fails to enforce the bond requirement faces potential liability from claimants under the bond.

3. Dealers Subject to Bond Requirement

All Class 2 dealer-licensees (no exceptions) renewing or obtaining a new license in 2004 (and in future years) are subject to the bonding requirement of \$25,000. This is true even if the dealer is not selling vehicles covered by the warranty requirements of G.L. c.90, §7N ¼. G.L. c.140, §58 (c)(1) states:

The person shall obtain a bond, or equivalent proof of financial responsibility as described in paragraph (5), and continue in effect a surety bond or other equivalent proof of financial responsibility satisfactory to the municipal licensing authority in the amount of \$25,000 executed by a surety company authorized by the insurance department to transact business in the commonwealth.

The law prohibits a city or town licensing authority from issuing or renewing a Class 2 license unless it is satisfied that a bond or the equivalent meeting the requirements of the law is in effect during the term under which the license shall be issued or renewed. Note also that if a dealer has more than one location in a City or Town and goes by a different name at the other location(s), the dealer needs a separate bond for each location

at which it uses a different name. If a dealer has locations in more than one City or Town, separate bonds must be obtained for each municipality.

4. Bond Issue Clarifications

Two issues needing clarification have recently been raised as to the bond/equivalent requirement.

(a) **Certificates of Deposit and Letters of Credit:** The first has to do with the place where certificates of deposit or irrevocable letters of credit may be deposited. Section 58 (c)(1) states, in part:

In lieu of the bond required by this section, the municipal licensing authority may allow the dealer to deposit collateral in the form of a certificate of deposit or irrevocable letter of credit, as authorized by the banking laws of the commonwealth.... The collateral may be deposited with or executed through any authorized state depository designated by the commissioner....

The statute does not define "authorized state depository" but the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks has issued an opinion to the Registrar, dated March 5, 2004, stating that "the definition covers any state or federally chartered bank or credit union with a banking office in the Commonwealth which has federal deposit insurance." The Commissioner has recommended that if a "Certificate of Deposit" is used, it should be titled:

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts, name of municipality, In Trust for (dealer) under Massachusetts General Laws chapter 140, section 58"

The Commissioner also recommends that an assignment should be executed, and that a municipality wishing to do so should contact the State Treasurer's Office to discuss the mechanics of that option. The Treasurer's Office is familiar with Certificates of Deposit and other alternative collateral since that office holds such collateral for certain licensees of the Commissioner of Banks.

(b) **Filing the Bond with Licensing Authorities:** The second issue relates to the manner in which the bond should be filed and filled out. The original of the bond needs to be filed with the City or Town when an initial Class 2 license is issued. On renewal, the licensing authority should insist on either a new original bond with power of attorney attached or an original continuation certificate showing that the existing bond is valid through the end of the next license period. Bonds may be written for more than one year so a municipality should be sure the bond covers the whole period during which the Class 2 license will be in effect. The amended statute does not specify the manner in which the bond should be filled out. However, a bond should clearly identify the parties and the purpose of the bond. For example:

Town of Willingboro, as obligee for the benefit of a person who purchases a vehicle from (name of dealer) and suffers a loss as defined by G.L. 140, Section 58.

5. Class 2 Licensee Definition Expanded

The definition of a Class 2 dealer was expanded to include two additional categories of used vehicle sellers that were not previously required to obtain a Class 2 license. A Class 2 licensee had always been defined as a person whose principal business is the buying or selling of second hand motor vehicles. The amended law allows a license to be issued even though it is not the applicant's principal business or he/she is not actually a seller. G.L. c. 140, §58 (c) now reads, in part:

(c) Class 2. A person whose principal business is the buying or selling of second hand motor vehicles, a person who purchases and displays second hand motor vehicles for resale in retail transactions, and any other person who displays second hand motor vehicles not owned by him pursuant to an agreement in which he receives compensation, whether solely for displaying the vehicles, upon the sale of each vehicle, or otherwise, may be granted a used car dealer's license

6. Comment on the Expanded Definition of Class 2 Licensee

(i) "... a person who purchases and displays second hand motor vehicles for resale in retail transactions."

This seller is a dealer of motor vehicles at retail even though it may not be his/her principal business and buys vehicles in order to sell them at retail to make a profit. A person who is selling or negotiating the casual sale of his/her own vehicle (one registered to him/her or to a spouse, another relative, a friend, etc.) is not required to obtain a Class 2 license, in the view of the RMV. Nor is a company that leases

vehicles for the use of its employees and then allows the employee to purchase the vehicle at the expiration of the lease. This provision may be applicable to a local garage or other business that purchases vehicles at auction (or from other sources) and repairs or reconditions them and offers them for sale. Any vehicles this licensee sells to a consumer will be subject to the state-mandated warranty protection of G.L. c.90, §7N¼, and the dealer must maintain or demonstrate access to repair facilities sufficient to enable him/her to satisfy the warranty repair obligations imposed by that section. The licensee must comply with the Consumer Protection Act, G.L. 93A and the Regulations of the Attorney General, and must post the required warranty notices on vehicles offered for sale. As a Class 2 licensee, this dealer is also required to maintain a Used Vehicle Record Book pursuant to G.L. 140, §62. The "authorized officers" identified in G.L. c.140, §66 (State Police, Attorney General, Chief of Police, Police Commissioner in Boston, the Selectmen of a Town, or police officers authorized by said officials) "may at any time enter upon any premises used by any person licensed under section fifty-nine for the purpose of carrying on his licensed business, ascertain how he conducts the same and examine all second hand motor vehicles or parts thereof kept or stored in or upon the premises, and all books, papers and inventories relating thereto."

(ii) "... any other person who displays second hand motor vehicles not owned by him pursuant to an agreement in which he receives compensation, whether solely for displaying the vehicles, upon the sale of each vehicle, or otherwise." This is a person who does not own the vehicles he displays on his property but he receives compensation for the display or the sale from the vehicle's owner. These are usually consignment sales and they should only involve privately owned vehicles. RMV regulations prohibit the holder of a dealer plate from offering vehicles for sale anywhere other than the licensed premises of the dealer (except for sales at recognized automobile auction facilities or at combined-dealer special sale events). Therefore, a dealer who has been issued Dealer Plates may not display other dealer's vehicles on his/her own lot or display his own vehicles on other dealers' lots. However, any licensed Class 2 dealer who has received Dealer Plates from the RMV may display vehicles for sale on the dealer's lot that are owned by a private party and held for consignment, but the vehicle must be entered in the dealer's Used Vehicle Record Book as a consignment vehicle. (The dealer cannot, however, attach its own Dealer Plate to allow a test drive of the consigned vehicle because the dealer does not own the vehicle. If a test drive is contemplated, the vehicle's owner may opt to leave his/her own valid registration plates on the vehicle if the owner's liability insurance will cover a test drive). The record keeping and inspection requirements as contained in 6.(i) (above) are applicable here also.

7. **Local Review Needed** Municipalities are urged to review the Class 2 licenses they have issued in 2004 to ensure that the bond requirement has been met for each license.

8. **A Note About Licensees Working From Home**

The RMV is aware that some municipalities have been issuing Class 2 licenses even though the applicant is doing business from his/her home. Class 2 licensees almost always apply to the RMV for Dealer Plates. The process is that the RMV asks the State Police to perform a site visit to determine if the dealer has a facility that is appropriate for the issuance of such plates. After the visit, the Trooper makes a report and recommendation to the RMV. If the licensed premises do not comply with the relevant provisions of G.L. c.90 and the Regulations of the Registrar at 540 CMR 18.00, the application for plates will be denied.

Definition of "Dealer." M.G.L. c. 90, 1, defines a "dealer" as: "any person who is engaged principally and substantially in the business of buying, selling or exchanging motor vehicles or trailers or motor vehicle bodies who maintains a facility dedicated to carrying out said business...." (Emphasis added). An applicant for General Registration Dealer Plates must be principally and substantially engaged in the business and have the required dedicated facility. Even a dealer who sells solely on a "wholesale basis" (although no such Class 2 license category exists) must have the required dedicated facility. The RMV will not issue Dealer Plates to an applicant if his/her business is located within the personal living

CNA SURETY

CNA Plaza, Chicago IL 60685-0001

Jennifer B. Schaller

Counsel

Telephone 312-822-7049

Facsimile 312-755-3737

Re: **Second Hand Motor Vehicle Dealer Bond Certificate of
Continuance for Western Surety Bonds**

Western Surety is an underwriting company of CNA Surety and we are contacting your office because several of our bond principals received correspondence indicating the need for a Certificate of Continuance for their Second Hand Motor Vehicle Dealer Bonds issued by Western Surety.

Western Surety's standard bond form expressly states: "This bond shall be continuous and may be cancelled by the Surety by giving (30) days' written notice of cancellation to the municipal licensing authority at (address) by First Class Mail." (emphasis added)." Since, Western Surety's bond form is continuous, it would be inappropriate for Western Surety to issue a Continuation Certificate.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Registry of Motor Vehicles has reviewed Western Surety's bond form and has clearly stated that municipalities do not need to require additional evidence that the bond is in effect. (See attached letter from Attorney William McVey dated November 19, 2004).

If you have any questions, or we can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact me at (312) 822-7049.

Sincerely,

Jennifer B. Schaller

Jennifer B. Schaller

Massachusetts

Western Surety Company

SECOND HAND MOTOR VEHICLE DEALER BOND (Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. 140, § 58(c))

Bond No. 69923000

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS:

Effective Date: June 9, 2005

That we, Charles Ciovacco dba LCA Motors, as Principal, and WESTERN SURETY COMPANY, a corporation authorized to do surety business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as Surety, are held and firmly bound unto persons who purchase a vehicle from the Principal and who suffer loss on account of a breach of the condition of this bond described below, in the sum of not to exceed TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$25,000.00), for the payment of which well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and our legal representatives, firmly by these presents.

WHEREAS, the Principal is a second hand motor vehicle dealer and is required to furnish a bond or equivalent proof of financial responsibility pursuant to Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. 140, § 58(c)(1).

NOW, THEREFORE, the condition of this obligation is such that if the Principal shall pay the amount of actual damages, not to exceed the amount of this bond, to any person who purchases a vehicle from the Principal and who suffers loss on account of: (a) the Principal's default or nonpayment of valid bank drafts, including checks drawn by the Principal for the purchase of motor vehicles; (b) the Principal's failure to deliver, in conjunction with the sale of a motor vehicle, a valid motor vehicle title certificate free and clear of any prior owner's interests and all liens, except a lien created by or expressly assumed in writing by the buyer of the vehicle; (c) the fact that the motor vehicle purchased from the Principal was a stolen vehicle; (d) the Principal's failure to disclose the vehicle's actual mileage at the time of sale; (e) the Principal's unfair and deceptive acts or practices, misrepresentations, failure to disclose material facts or failure to honor a warranty claim or arbitration order in a retail transaction; or (f) the Principal's failure to pay off a lien on a vehicle traded in as part of a transaction to purchase a vehicle when the Principal had assumed the obligation to pay off the lien, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

PROVIDED, that recovery against this bond may be made only by a person who obtains a final judgment in a court of competent jurisdiction against the Principal for an act or omission on which this bond is conditioned, if the act or omission occurred during the term of this bond. No suit may be maintained to enforce any liability on this bond unless brought within one (1) year after the event giving rise to the cause of action. This bond shall cover only those acts and omissions described above. The Surety shall not be liable for total claims in excess of the bond amount, regardless of the number of claims made against this bond or the number of years this bond remains in force.

This bond shall be continuous and may be cancelled by the Surety by giving thirty (30) days' written notice of cancellation to the municipal licensing authority at City Hall, 60 Pleasant St., Newburyport, MA 01950

by First Class U.S. Mail.

Address

Dated this 9th day of June, 2005

Charles Ciovacco dba LCA Motors, Principal

By: _____
WESTERN SURETY COMPANY, Surety

By: Paul T. Bruflat
Paul T. Bruflat, Senior Vice President



Western Surety Company

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That WESTERN SURETY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of South Dakota, and authorized and licensed to do business in the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the United States of America, does hereby make, constitute and appoint

Paul T. Brufat of Sioux Falls State of South Dakota, its regularly elected Senior Vice President as Attorney-in-Fact, with full power and authority hereby conferred upon him to sign, execute, acknowledge and deliver for and on its behalf as Surety and as its act and deed, all of the following classes of documents to-wit:

Indemnity, Surety and Undertakings that may be desired by contract, or may be given in any action or proceeding in any court of law or equity, policies indemnifying employers against loss or damage caused by the misconduct of their employees; official, bail, and surety and fidelity bonds; indemnity in all cases where indemnity may be lawfully given; and with full power and authority to execute consents and waivers to modify or change or extend any bond or document executed for this Company, and to compromise and settle any and all claims or demands made or existing against said Company.

Western Surety Company further certifies that the following is a true and exact copy of Section 7 of the by-laws of Western Surety Company duly adopted and now in force, to-wit:

Section 7. All bonds, policies, undertakings, Powers of Attorney, or other obligations of the corporation shall be executed in the corporate name of the Company by the President, Secretary, any Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, or any Vice President, or by such other officers as the Board of Directors may authorize. The President, any Vice President, Secretary, any Assistant Secretary, or the Treasurer may appoint Attorneys-in-Fact or agents who shall have authority to issue bonds, policies, or undertakings in the name of the Company. The corporate seal is not necessary for the validity of any bonds, policies, undertakings, Powers of Attorney or other obligations of the corporation. The signature of any such officer and the corporate seal may be printed by facsimile.

In Witness Whereof, the said WESTERN SURETY COMPANY has caused these presents to be executed by its Senior Vice President with the corporate seal affixed this 9th day of June, 2005

ATTEST
L. Nelson
Assistant Secretary

WESTERN SURETY COMPANY
By Paul T. Brufat
Paul T. Brufat, Senior Vice President

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA }
COUNTY OF MINNEHAHA } ss

On this 9th day of June, 2005, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Paul T. Brufat and L. Nelson who, being by me duly sworn, acknowledged that they signed the above Power of Attorney as Senior Vice President and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the said WESTERN SURETY COMPANY, and acknowledged said instrument to be the voluntary act and deed of said Corporation.

D. KRELL
NOTARY PUBLIC
SOUTH DAKOTA
My Commission Expires November 30, 2008

D. Krell
Notary Public



Katherine Hinder
Registrar

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Registry of Motor Vehicles
One Hopyay Place, Boston 02116

Mail
P.O. Box 199108
Boston, MA 02119-0108
www.cnr.gov/rov

November 19, 2004

Jennifer B. Schaller, Esq.
Law Department
CNA Surety, 13th Floor
CNA Plaza 13 South
Chicago, IL 60685

Re: Western Surety Company Bond for Massachusetts

Dear Attorney Schaller:

1. This is in response to your inquiry concerning the bond required by Class 2 motor vehicle dealers in Massachusetts. You have indicated that licensing authorities in some municipalities have insisted that dealers attempting to renew a "Class 2 Dealer's License" must provide proof that the dealer's existing bond is still valid and will remain so throughout the renewal term of one calendar year (January 1, to December 31).

2. Chapter 422 of the Acts of 2002 does state that:
A municipal licensing authority shall not issue or renew a Class 2 license unless it is satisfied that a bond or equivalent proof of financial responsibility meeting the requirements of this section is in effect during the term under which the license shall be issued or renewed....

3. I have reviewed a copy of a bond you have provided which is issued by Western Surety Company (apparently a related company to CNA). The Form Number of the Western Surety Second Hand Motor Vehicle Dealer Bond is F6333-7-2003 and you have provided oral assurance that this is the only bond form used in Massachusetts by Western Surety Company for Class 2 dealers.

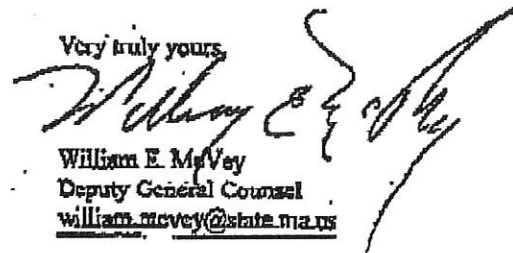
4. The last paragraph of the Western Surety Second Hand Motor Vehicle Dealer Bond states:

This bond shall be continuous and may be cancelled by the Surety by giving thirty (30) days written notice of cancellation to the municipal licensing authority at _____ by First Class U.S. Mail.

5. Based upon the wording contained in the Bond as stated in paragraph #4, the Registrar is satisfied that the above identified Western Surety Second Hand Motor Vehicle Dealer Bond (F6333-7-2003) provides continuous coverage under the law (unless the municipality is notified of cancellation). As such, a municipality in Massachusetts that is processing a renewal for a Class 2 Dealer License from a dealer who has a Western Surety Second Hand Motor Vehicle Dealer Bond (F6333-7-2003) on file with the municipality, should not require additional evidence that the bond is still valid.

6. I trust this is responsive to your inquiry.

Very truly yours,



William E. McVey
Deputy General Counsel
william.mcvey@state.ma.us