

CHAPTER 7
SPECIAL VEHICLES
REVISED JANUARY 2024
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>AGRICULTURAL WATER WELL BORING RIG</u>	7-3
Registration Requirements	7-3
<u>AUXILIARY DOLLY</u>	7-3
Registration Exemption	17-3
Portable Dollies	7-3
<u>FORKLIFT TRUCKS</u>	7-3
Forklift Truck Definition	7-3
Baled-Hay Squeeze Loader	7-3
Registration Requirements	7-3
Registration Exemption	7-4
Forklift Truck as an Implement of Husbandry or Farm Vehicle	7-4
<u>GOLF CARTS AND PERSONAL MOBILITY DEVICES</u>	7-4
<u>JEEP TRAILER</u>	7-4
Jeep Trailer Definition	7-4
Registration Requirements	7-5
<u>LOGGING VEHICLE</u>	7-5
Registration Exemption	7-5
Identification Requirements	7-5
<u>MOBILE CRANES</u>	7-5
Mobile Crane Definition	7-5
Types of Mobile Cranes	7-5
Registration Requirements	7-6
<u>MOTORIZED BICYCLES</u>	7-6
Registration Exemption	7-6
Identification Requirements	7-6
<u>MOTORIZED SCOOTERS</u>	7-6
Registration Exemption	7-6
<u>OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES</u>	7-7
Identification Requirements	7-7
Identification Exemptions	7-7
Registration Exemptions	7-7
Enforcement	7-8
<u>OIL WELL PRODUCTION SERVICE UNIT</u>	7-8
Registration Requirements	7-8

Registration Exemption	7-8
<u>SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT</u>	7-8
Special Construction Equipment Definition	7-8
Registration Exemption	7-10
Identification Plate	7-10
<u>SPECIAL MOBILE EQUIPMENT</u>	7-10
Special Mobile Equipment Definition	7-10
Registration Exemption	7-10
Identification Plate	7-11
<u>SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED VEHICLES</u>	7-11
Registration Requirements	7-11
<u>TOW DOLLY</u>	7-11
Registration Exemption	7-11
Towed by a Class C Driver	7-11
<u>TRAILER COACHES</u>	7-11
Definitions	7-11
Identification	7-12
Registration Requirements	7-14
Registration Exemptions	7-15
General Provisions	7-15
<u>UTILITY TRAILERS</u>	7-16
Registration Requirements	7-16
<u>VEHICLES NOT INTENDED FOR HIGHWAY USE</u>	7-16
<u>WHEEL AND ROAD TRACTORS</u>	7-16
Registration Requirements	7-17
Wheel and Road Tractor Attachments	7-17

ANNEX

<u>A</u> – SAMPLE STICKERS	7-19
----------------------------------	------

CHAPTER 7
SPECIAL VEHICLES

1. AGRICULTURAL WATER WELL BORING RIG.

a. Registration Requirements. An agricultural water-well boring rig, as defined in Section 105 of the California Vehicle Code (CVC), is subject to registration as a passenger vehicle when operated upon the highway.

(1) They are not commercial vehicles and are exempt from weight fees.

(2) They may tow another vehicle.

2. AUXILIARY DOLLY.

a. Registration Exemption. An auxiliary dolly, as defined in Section 225 CVC, is not described in Section 4000(a)(1) CVC; therefore, they are exempt from registration. An auxiliary dolly may be assigned a permanent trailer identification plate pursuant to Section 5014.1 CVC.

b. Portable Dollies. Dollies which are portable and collapsible (e.g., tow truck dollies) are exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4014 CVC.

3. FORKLIFT TRUCKS.

a. Forklift Truck Definition. There is no CVC section which defines a forklift truck; however, a forklift truck is a vehicle designed primarily for loading and unloading, and for stacking materials (refer to Sections 4013 and 9409 CVC).

b. Baled-Hay Squeeze Loader. A baled-hay squeeze loader is a forklift truck capable of lifting and moving large stacks of hay bales in a single movement. These vehicles are frequently built on a chassis similar to a truck tractor and are capable of freeway speeds.

c. Registration Requirements. Forklift trucks are required to be registered when operated upon a highway for a distance greater than one-quarter mile. They are subject to registration as follows:

(1) Laden. Commercial vehicle registration and weight fees are required when the vehicle is maintained or used as a commercial vehicle as defined in Section 260 CVC.

(2) Unladen. Passenger vehicle registration is required. Weight fees are not required pursuant to Section 9409 CVC.

d. Registration Exemption. Forklift trucks operated along a highway for a distance of one-quarter mile or less, laden or unladen, are exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4013 CVC.

e. Forklift Truck as an Implement of Husbandry or Farm Vehicle. A forklift truck may qualify as an implement of husbandry pursuant to Section 36005(k) CVC or a farm vehicle pursuant to Section 36101(g) CVC. (Refer to Chapter 9, Implements of Husbandry, of this manual, for registration requirements for these vehicles.)

4. GOLF CARTS AND PERSONAL MOBILITY DEVICES.

a. These types of vehicles are not typically registered by the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) for use upon a highway. However, a violation of Section 4000(a)(1) CVC exists when these vehicles are operated upon a highway outside of the described exemptions.

(1) Golf Cart. A golf cart, as defined in Section 345 CVC, is exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4019 CVC when operated in accordance with Section 21115 CVC upon highways designated by local authorities for the use of golf carts.

(2) Self-Propelled Wheelchairs. There is no CVC section which defines a self-propelled wheelchair; however, when operated by a person who is unable to move about as a pedestrian, a self-propelled wheelchair is not defined as a motor vehicle pursuant to Section 415 CVC and, therefore, is exempt from registration.

(3) Motorized Quadricycle and Motorized Tricycles. A motorized quadricycle or tricycle, as defined in Section 407 CVC, operated by a person who is physically disabled or otherwise unable to move about as a pedestrian, is not defined as a motor vehicle per Section 415 CVC and, therefore, exempt from registration.

5. JEEP TRAILER.

a. Jeep Trailer Definition. There is no CVC section which defines a jeep trailer; however, a jeep trailer is a multi-axle, short-wheelbase trailer used to distribute weight between a truck tractor and the load-carrying semitrailer. This vehicle is predominately used in the transportation of oversize loads. It is commonly referred

to as a load divider by industry. It differs from an auxiliary dolly, as defined in Section 225 CVC, because, when coupled to a semitrailer and truck tractor, it carries a portion of the semitrailer's weight while transferring the remainder of the weight to the truck tractor's fifth wheel (refer to California Department of Transportation, Transportation Permits Manual). Whereas the function of an auxiliary dolly is to carry the weight of the semitrailer and to convert the semitrailer into a full trailer by adding a front axle and a drawbar.

b. Registration Requirements. Jeep trailers are required to be registered pursuant to Section 5014.1 CVC (refer to the DMV, Vehicle Industry Registration Procedures Manual).

6. LOGGING VEHICLE.

a. Registration Exemption. A logging vehicle, as defined in Section 385.3 CVC, is exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4018 CVC.

b. Identification Requirements. Logging vehicles are required to display an identification plate when operated upon a highway pursuant to Section 5011 CVC. Additionally, the identification card issued with the plate shall be carried with the vehicle pursuant to Section 5017(a) CVC.

7. MOBILE CRANES.

a. Mobile Crane Definition. The DMV, Vehicle Industry Registration Procedures Manual, defines a mobile crane as any vehicle equipped with a device that unfolds to various heights, such as hoists, lifts, ladders, booms, derricks, and shovels. The exception is a vehicle designed or used to transport property and/or vehicles, such as tow trucks.

b. Types of Mobile Cranes. There are two types of mobile cranes.

(1) Manufactured Unit Not Commercial. A manufactured mobile crane is manufactured as a crane and removal of the crane would not leave a cargo-carrying vehicle. A manufactured mobile crane is not a commercial vehicle and is registered as a passenger vehicle.

(a) A concrete pumper truck is a manufactured mobile crane utilized to pump concrete over a long distance which is not accessible to vehicles and is registered as a passenger vehicle.

(2) Constructed Crane May Be Commercial. A mobile crane constructed on a truck chassis is classified as a commercial vehicle and requires commercial registration if:

(a) The vehicle has a load-carrying capacity, such as a flatbed truck with a crane mounted upon it; or

(b) Used primarily for towing other vehicles or transporting property (e.g., when the vehicle is used as a tow truck).

c. Registration Requirements. Mobile cranes operated upon the highways are required to be registered. A mobile crane will require either passenger vehicle registration or commercial vehicle registration, depending on its classification.

(1) Mobile cranes registered as commercial vehicles are required to pay weight fees pursuant to Section 9400 or 9400.1 CVC. Mobile cranes registered as commercial vehicles will be issued commercial license plates.

(2) Mobile cranes properly registered as passenger vehicles do not require weight fees pursuant to Section 9400 or 9400.1 CVC. Mobile cranes registered as passenger vehicles will be issued passenger license plates and may tow other vehicles and/or carry a load, as long as the load carried on the crane consists of components or other devices necessary for crane operation.

NOTE: Mobile cranes based in a foreign jurisdiction that register mobile cranes as noncommercial vehicles are not subject to California (CA) commercial vehicle registration or weight fees.

8. MOTORIZED BICYCLES.

a. Registration Exemption. A motorized bicycle (moped) as defined in Section 406 CVC is exempt from registration fees pursuant to Section 4020 CVC.

b. Identification Requirements. Motorized bicycles are required to display a special license plate, issued by the DMV, and the rider must possess the identification card issued with the license plate pursuant to Section 5035 CVC.

9. MOTORIZED SCOOTERS.

a. Registration Exemption. A motorized scooter, as defined in Section 407.5 CVC, is exempt from registration pursuant to Section 21224 CVC.

10. OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES.

a. Off-highway motor vehicles described in Section 38012 CVC are not typically registered by the DMV for use upon a highway. However, a violation of Section 4000(a)(1) CVC exists when these vehicles are operated upon a highway at a location or in a manner not authorized by the CVC.

b. Identification Requirements. Off-highway motor vehicles, including, but not limited to, snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor-driven cycles, dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, and recreational vehicles (which are not registered because they are intended to be used exclusively off-highway) located on lands as described by Section 38001 CVC must display an identification plate or device issued by the DMV pursuant to Section 38010 CVC.

(1) Motorcycles transported upon a highway to and from a closed course, as defined in Section 38014 CVC, are not required to be identified, but may display a special transportation identification device pursuant to Section 38088 CVC.

c. Identification Exemptions. Motor vehicles listed in Section 38010(b) CVC are exempt from off-highway vehicle identification requirements regardless of where they are operated. Additionally, a manufacturer, dealer, or distributor may operate an off-highway vehicle without identification when in compliance with Section 38021 CVC.

d. Registration Exemptions. Registration, pursuant to Section 4000(a)(1) CVC, is not required for off-highway vehicles parked, operated, or moved upon the highway under the following conditions:

(1) When an off-highway vehicle has a current, valid identification or registration permit issued by another state, and the other state recognizes identification plates or devices issued by the DMV pursuant to Section 38010(a) CVC as valid for use in that state, no identification plate or device issued by the DMV is required.

(2) The motor vehicle is identified with a valid identification plate or device issued by the DMV and the operation on the highway is in conformance with Section 38025, 38026.5, or 38027 CVC, as appropriate.

(3) A motor vehicle identified with a valid identification plate or device may be towed upon a highway.

(4) The motor vehicle is owned by a dealer and parked as specified in Section 38030 CVC.

(5) When the vehicle is carried as a load with no part of the vehicle in contact with the highway.

(6) Section 38022 CVC permits a motorcycle displaying a special transportation identification device to be transported (towed) upon a highway to and from a closed course.

e. Enforcement. Enforcement to require registration, pursuant to Section 4000(a)(1) CVC, or identification, pursuant to Section 38020 CVC, of off-highway vehicles shall be limited to those instances where such vehicles are operated, towed, or transported upon a highway. This does not preclude enforcement when violators are observed from a highway or when incidental to the performance of regularly assigned duties; however, violators should not be pursued into areas not intended for vehicular use.

11. OIL WELL PRODUCTION SERVICE UNIT.

a. Registration Requirements. A self-propelled oil well production service unit, as defined in Section 450 CVC, is subject to registration as a passenger vehicle when operated upon the highway.

b. Registration Exemption. Oil well production service units that are not self-propelled meet the definition of special mobile equipment in Section 575 CVC and are exempt from registration pursuant to 4010 CVC. (Refer to paragraph 13. for information regarding identification requirements.)

12. SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

a. Special Construction Equipment Definition. Special construction equipment is defined in Section 565 CVC.

(1) The definition of Section 565 CVC is divided into two sections:

(a) Any vehicle used off-highway primarily for construction purposes because of size or unladen weight requires an extralegal permit pursuant to Section 35780 CVC. These vehicles may be designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property.

(b) Any vehicle designed and used primarily for construction work on highways, or for construction work and/or maintenance on railroad rights-of-way. These vehicles cannot be designed or used primarily for the

transportation of persons or property upon a highway and may operate only incidentally upon a highway.

(2) “Primarily” Defined. For purposes of this definition, the term primarily has been construed to mean the vehicle must be used at least 51 percent of the time for construction work on highways, or for construction work and/or maintenance on railroad rights-of-way, in order for the vehicle to be defined as special construction equipment.

(3) “Incidentally Operated” Defined. The term incidentally operated refers to an operation that is secondary to the primary purpose for which the vehicle was designed. If the primary purpose of a vehicle is not related to highway operation, then any operation on a highway would be an incidental operation.

(4) Size. Oversize vehicles, requiring an extralegal permit, which are used for construction purposes, are defined as special construction equipment regardless of the type of construction job.

(5) Use Determines. Legal-size equipment may or may not be special construction equipment depending on its use. Examples are:

(a) A backhoe primarily used to dig trenches for highway construction is special construction equipment. The same backhoe primarily used to dig sewer lines is not special construction equipment.

(b) An air compressor primarily used for construction work on highways, or for construction or maintenance work on railroad rights-of-way, is special construction equipment. The same air compressor primarily used for other purposes is special mobile equipment.

(c) A legal-size water tank truck primarily used for watering highway construction job sites or railroad construction job sites is special construction equipment. A water truck primarily used by a landscape contractor to water plants on the highway is not special construction equipment. The same vehicle primarily used for any other purpose, except a farm vehicle as defined in Section 36101(c) CVC, is subject to commercial registration fees and weight fees.

(d) A street sweeper primarily used for highway construction is defined as special construction equipment. A street sweeper primarily used for any other purpose is required to be registered as a passenger vehicle.

NOTE: Any vehicle defined as special construction equipment may operate laden upon a highway and may tow a vehicle.

- b. Registration Exemption. Special construction equipment and special mobile equipment are exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4010 CVC.
- c. Identification Plate. Vehicles defined as special construction equipment are required to display an identification plate when operated on a highway pursuant to Section 5011 CVC. Additionally, the identification card issued with the plate shall be carried with the vehicle pursuant to Section 5017(a) CVC.

13. SPECIAL MOBILE EQUIPMENT.

a. Special Mobile Equipment Definition. Special mobile equipment is defined in Section 575 CVC as any vehicle which is not self-propelled, not designed or used primarily for transportation of persons or property, and is incidentally operated over the highways.

(1) Designed Primarily. The term “not designed primarily for the transportation of persons or property on a highway” does not prohibit the transportation of any property by a vehicle which otherwise meets the definition of special mobile equipment.

(2) Incidentally Operated. (Refer to paragraph 12.a.(3) for the definition.) Examples of vehicles that are special mobile equipment incidentally operated over the highway are:

- (a) Roofer’s tar pot.
- (b) Carnival ride constructed on a trailer or semitrailer chassis.
- (c) Portable welding machine or apparatus (e.g., acetylene bottles, welding cables, clamps, tools, and welding rods).
- (d) Portable cement mixer. This would not include small trailers and mixers typically used to transport ready-mixed concrete, as these vehicles are used primarily to transport property.
- (e) Portable electric generators or a power plant mounted inside van trailers or semitrailers.

b. Registration Exemption. Special mobile equipment is exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4010 CVC.

c. Identification Plate. Vehicles defined as special mobile equipment are required to display an identification plate when operated on a highway pursuant to

Section 5011 CVC. Additionally, the identification card issued with the plate shall be carried with the vehicle pursuant to Section 5017(a) CVC.

14. SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED VEHICLES.

a. Registration Requirements. Specially constructed vehicles, as defined in Section 580 CVC, are required to be registered as new vehicles. The registration record and certificate will not contain an entry for the model year.

(1) Constructed from Parts or Kits. This includes homemade trailers and vehicles, such as dune buggies, constructed from new and/or used parts.

NOTE: Commercial vehicles assembled from kits are not specially constructed vehicles (refer to Chapter 5, California Commercial Vehicles, of this manual).

15. TOW DOLLY.

a. Registration Exemption. A tow dolly, as defined in Section 617 CVC, is not described in Section 4000(a)(1) CVC; therefore, they are exempt from registration. A tow dolly does not include a portable or collapsible dolly used as specified in Section 4014 CVC.

b. Towed by a Class C Driver. (Refer to Highway Patrol Manual (HPM) 82.6, Commercial Enforcement Manual, Chapter 7, Driver Requirements, for driver licensing requirements.)

16. TRAILER COACHES.

a. Definitions.

(1) Trailer Coach. A trailer coach is a vehicle as defined in Section 635 CVC.

(a) Two conditions are required for a structure to meet the definition of a trailer coach.

1 The structure must meet the definition of a vehicle as defined in Section 670 CVC.

2 The structure must be designed for human habitation, or human occupancy for industrial, professional, or commercial purposes.

(2) Commercial Modular (Coach). A commercial coach is defined in Section 18001.8 of the California Health and Safety Code (HSC). Generally, it is a transportable structure designed and equipped for human occupancy for industrial, professional, or commercial purposes, which is of a size requiring an extralegal permit when moved upon a highway. When equipped to meet the definition of a vehicle, a commercial coach is a trailer coach.

(3) Factory-Built Housing (Modular Home). Section 321 CVC defines factory-built housing as a structure defined in Section 19971 HSC. Generally, it is a residential building, manufactured at an offsite facility, transported and assembled at a building site. The definition includes a trailer coach in excess of 8 feet in width or more than 40 feet in length.

(4) Mobile Home. Section 396 CVC defines mobile home as a structure defined in Section 18008 HSC. Generally, it is a transportable structure constructed prior to June 15, 1976, built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a single-family dwelling. The definition includes a trailer coach exceeding 102 inches in width or more than 40 feet in length but does not include a commercial coach.

(5) Manufactured Home. Section 387 CVC defines a manufactured home as a structure defined in Section 18007 HSC. A manufactured home includes a commercial coach as defined in Section 18001.8 HSC, a mobile home as defined in Section 18008 HSC, or factory-built housing as defined in Section 19971 HSC. Generally, a manufactured home is a mobile home constructed on or after June 15, 1976, and now includes a commercial coach. The definition also includes a trailer coach exceeding 102 inches in width or more than 40 feet in length.

(6) Park Trailer. A park trailer, as mentioned in Section 635 CVC, is defined in Section 18009.3 HSC. Generally, it is a trailer designed for human habitation for recreational or seasonal use only, which may only be moved upon a highway under an extralegal permit pursuant to 35780 CVC.

NOTE: For the purpose of enforcement of highway safety laws and regulations, all structures described in this paragraph are defined as a trailer coach if they meet the definition of a vehicle in Section 670 CVC. For example, a manufactured home with axles attached to the structure is a vehicle, while a factory-built house transported on dollies is not a vehicle.

b. Identification.

(1) Mobile Home and Manufactured Home Identification. Single and multiple unit mobile homes manufactured prior to September 7, 1973, shall have the

serial number on the front frame member or on the tongue. Single and multiple units manufactured for sale after that date must display a permanently affixed label issued by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) or the federal government. Samples of these labels are shown in Figures 7-1 and 7-2.

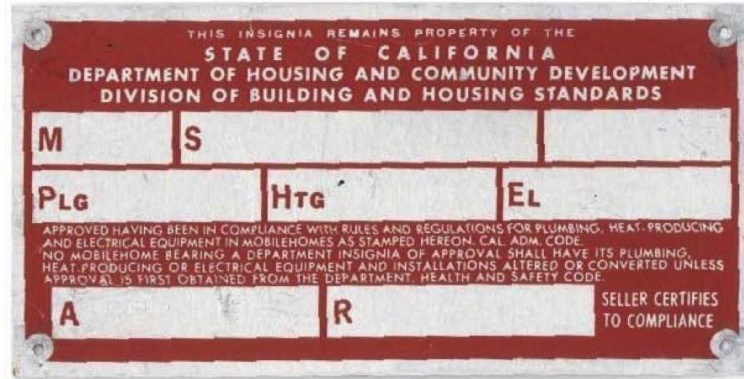


Figure 7-1, California Identification Label



Figure 7-2, Federal Identification Label

(2) Commercial Coach Identification. Single and multiple unit commercial coaches manufactured in CA for sale after September 7, 1973, may be identified by a permanently affixed label issued by the HCD. An example of such label is shown in Figure 7-3.

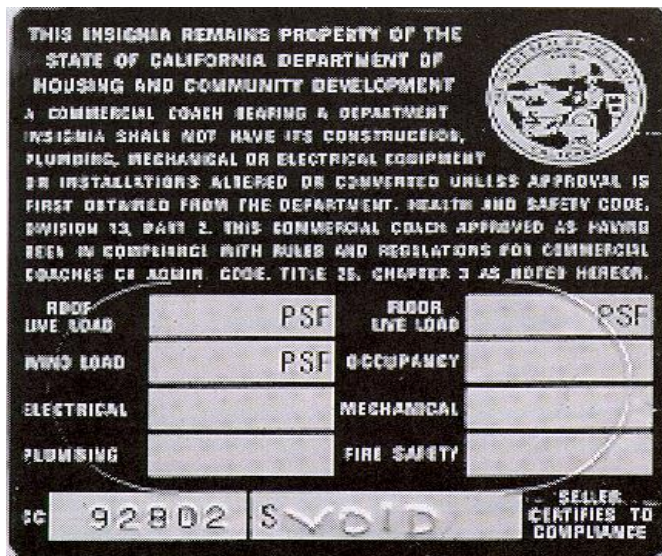


Figure 7-3, Commercial Coach Identification Label

c. Registration Requirements.

(1) All trailer coaches within this state are required to be registered at all times whether they are operated upon a highway or parked on private property, unless specifically exempted from registration by some provision of the CVC (refer to paragraph 16.d.[1]).

(a) Trailer Coaches. Non-oversize trailer coaches, which are unregistered or have expired registration, are in violation of Section 5352 CVC.

(b) Mobile Home, Manufactured Home, and Commercial Coach Registration. Mobile homes, manufactured homes, and commercial coaches within CA are required to be registered with the HCD by the owner, even if the structure is exempt from registration fees. These structures are registered in one of three classifications: annual, local property tax, or exempt. Mobile homes, manufactured homes, and commercial coaches shall have a sticker displayed on the exterior which corresponds with the respective registration classification for the structure (refer to Annex A). Recent legislation removed the requirement for the HCD to issue stickers annually; therefore, mobile homes, manufactured homes, and commercial coaches registered annually may not display a current sticker. If the registration status is in question, officers may contact Commercial Vehicle Section or the HCD, directly. If a structure is

not currently registered, officers may cite owners of these structures for violation of Section 18075.5 HSC.

d. Registration Exemptions.

(1) Trailer Coach Registration Exemptions. The following trailer coaches are exempt from CA registration requirements.

(a) Any trailer coach as described in Section 5353 CVC.

(b) Any trailer coach operated or moved upon a highway in conformance with the provisions of Sections 11715 and 11716 CVC relating to dealers, manufacturers, and transporters, respectively.

1 A trailer coach owned by a CA resident other than a dealer or manufacturer is subject to registration even though moved by a transporter.

2 The owner, not the transporter, is responsible for the registration.

(c) A foreign trailer coach owned and occupied or operated by a nonresident in accordance with the provisions of Section 6700 CVC.

1 California registration is due immediately if the trailer coach does not have current registration issued to the owner in the foreign state of residence or it is sold to anyone other than a licensed dealer.

(d) A trailer coach while it is on a military reservation.

(e) A trailer coach owned by a nonresident member of the Armed Forces temporarily stationed in CA with military orders, which is not used in conjunction with a business. The requirements that must be met by military personnel to qualify for the exemption from annual registration can be found in Chapter 4, Passenger Vehicles, of this manual.

e. General Provisions.

(1) Modular Buildings and Portable Classrooms. These structures, when moved upon the highway, may or may not be moved on their own wheels. If they do not meet the human habitation or occupancy requirements of Section 635 CVC, registration is not required since such structures are not trailers or semitrailers.

(2) Trailer Coaches Unsuitable for Human Habitation. A trailer coach that has been permanently altered or otherwise rendered unsuitable for human habitation no longer meets the definition of a trailer coach.

(3) Factory-Built Housing Dollies. Dollies used to transport factory-built housing are not trailers, as defined by Section 630 CVC, unless equipped with a drawbar or similar device which makes it possible for them to be towed.

17. UTILITY TRAILERS.

a. Registration Requirements. A utility trailer, as defined in Section 667 CVC, owned by a CA resident or a nonresident must be registered pursuant to Section 4000(a)(1) or 5014.1 CVC when operated upon the highways of this state.

NOTE: The State of Oregon does not require a light trailer with a loaded weight of 1,800 pounds or less to be titled and registered. However, California requires all vehicles to have a license plate pursuant to Section 6700 CVC, including these trailers.

18. VEHICLES NOT INTENDED FOR HIGHWAY USE.

a. The following types of motor vehicles are not typically registered by the DMV for use upon a highway. However, a violation of Section 4000(a)(1) CVC exists when these vehicles are operated upon a highway, unless specifically exempted from registration by some provision of the CVC. They include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Riding lawn mowers.
- (2) Utility vehicles, such as a John Deere Gator or Kawasaki Mule.
- (3) Go carts.
- (4) Pocket bikes. (Refer to HPM 100.68, Traffic Enforcement Policy Manual, Chapter 4, Enforcement Guidelines – Other Modes of Transportation, for seizure procedures.)
- (5) Motorized skateboards.

NOTE: The definition of a motor vehicle in Section 415 CVC includes any vehicle which is self-propelled. Therefore, officers shall use sound, professional judgement when enforcing registration requirements on a motor vehicle designed and used as a child's toy.

19. WHEEL AND ROAD TRACTORS.

a. Registration Requirements. Unless classified as special construction equipment or as an implement of husbandry, wheel and road tractors are subject to registration as a passenger vehicle when operated upon a highway. However, commercial vehicle registration and weight fees are due when the vehicle is maintained or used as a commercial vehicle, as defined in Section 260 CVC.

b. Wheel and Road Tractor Attachments. The attachment of equipment, such as a skip loader or backhoe, does not cause weight fees to become due.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

ANNEX A
SAMPLE STICKERS



Annual Registration (actual size)



Exempt Fees (actual size)



Local Property Tax (actual size)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK