

Definitions

Altered Vehicle. A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less that is modified so that the distance from the ground to the lowermost point on any part of the frame or body is different from the manufacturer's specifications, unless that difference is caused by: the use of tires that are no more than 2 sizes larger than the manufacturer's recommended sizes; the installation of a heavy duty suspension, including shock absorbers and overload springs; or normal wear of the suspension system that does not affect control of the vehicle.

Antique Auto. An automobile or truck manufactured in or after model year 1916 that is:

- A. More than 25 years old;
- B. Equipped with an engine manufactured either at the same time as the vehicle or to the specifications of the original engine;
- C. Substantially maintained in original or restored condition primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades or other functions of public interest;
- D. Not used as its owner's primary mode of transportation of passengers or goods;
- E. Not a reconstructed vehicle; and
- F. Not an altered vehicle.

Classic Vehicle. A motor vehicle that is at least 16 years old but less than 26 years old that the Secretary of State determines is of significance to vehicle collectors because of its make, model and condition and is valued at more than \$ 5,000.

Custom Vehicle. A motor vehicle manufactured after model year 1948 that: is at least 25 years old or was manufactured to resemble a motor vehicle that is at least 25 years old; and has been altered or modified from the manufacturer's original design or has a body constructed from nonoriginal material.

Horseless Carriage. An automobile manufactured before model year 1916 that is:

- A. Equipped with an engine manufactured either at the same time as the vehicle or to the specifications of the original engine of the vehicle;
- B. Maintained primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades and other functions of public interest; and
- C. Not used as its owner's primary mode of transportation of passengers or goods.

Modified Show Vehicle. A factory-produced 2-wheel-drive motor vehicle manufactured after 1949 that is equipped with modified components and that qualifies as a modified show vehicle under rules adopted by the Chief of the State Police.

Reconstructed Vehicle. A vehicle that has been reconstructed to change the original steering, braking system, suspension system or body design, including, but not limited to, a dune buggy, a street rod, a passenger car converted to a pickup truck or a manufactured vehicle body mounted on another manufactured chassis. Repair to a vehicle that replaces parts with similar parts is not reconstruction.

Stock Race Car. A factory-produced motor vehicle that is equipped with roll bars or bracing welded or attached to the frame in a permanent manner, special safety belts and firewalls and that has part of the body removed.

Street Rod. A replica of or a modified antique auto manufactured prior to 1949 that complies with standards adopted by the Chief of the State Police.

Titling, Registration & Fees

From Maine Bureau of Motor Vehicles:

Types of Titles Issued

Antique Auto:

Is defined in 29-A MRSA, Section 101, subsection 3, as "Any automobile or truck manufactured in or after model year 1916, which is over 25 years old, which is equipped with an engine manufactured either at the same time as the vehicle or to the specifications of the original engine of the vehicle, which is maintained primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades or other functions of public interest and not used as its owner's primary mode of transportation of passengers or goods".

Classic Vehicles:

Is defined in 29-A MRSA, Section 101, subsection 15, as "A motor vehicle that is at least 16 years old but less than 26 years old that the Secretary of State determines is of significance to vehicle collectors because of its make, model and condition and is valued at more than \$5,000".

Horseless Carriage:

Is defined in 29-A MRSA, Section 101, subsection 28, as "Any motor vehicle made before model year 1916, which is equipped with an engine manufactured either at the same time as the vehicle or to the specifications of the original engine of the vehicle, which is maintained primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades and other functions of public interest, and not used as it's owner's primary mode of transportation of passengers or goods".

Salvage Titles:

The Secretary of State may issue a certificate of salvage upon surrender of a certificate of title and evidence that a vehicle was declared a total loss by an owner or an insurance company.

Rebuilt Titles:

Means to replace any component part of a vehicle that is declared salvaged. A rebuilt salvage title is issued when two or more vehicles with different frames are joined or a salvage vehicle has five or more component parts replaced.

Warranty Titles:

Antique auto, horseless carriage, classic vehicle. The Secretary of State may, on documented and notarized evidence of ownership and payment of a \$40 fee, issue a warranty title to a Maine resident owner of an antique auto, horseless carriage or classic vehicle. A warranty title denotes that there are no known liens or encumbrances against the vehicle.

You may contact the BMV Registration Section with questions or comments at: (207) 624-9000 ext. 52149 or by Email: registrations@maine.gov

From Maine Revised Statutes:

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

29-A M.R.S. § 101 (2016)

§ 101. Definitions

As used in this Title, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

2. ALTERED VEHICLE. "Altered vehicle" means a motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less that is modified so that the distance from the ground to the lowermost point on any part of the frame or body is different from the manufacturer's specifications, unless that difference is caused by:

- A. The use of tires that are no more than 2 sizes larger than the manufacturer's recommended sizes;
- B. The installation of a heavy duty suspension, including shock absorbers and overload springs; or
- C. Normal wear of the suspension system that does not affect control of the vehicle.

3. ANTIQUE AUTO. "Antique auto" means an automobile or truck manufactured in or after model year 1916 that is:

- A. More than 25 years old;
- B. Equipped with an engine manufactured either at the same time as the vehicle or to the specifications of the original engine;
- C. Substantially maintained in original or restored condition primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades or other functions of public interest;
- D. Not used as its owner's primary mode of transportation of passengers or goods;
- E. Not a reconstructed vehicle; and
- F. Not an altered vehicle.

15. CLASSIC VEHICLE. "Classic vehicle" means a motor vehicle that is at least 16 years old but less than 26 years old that the Secretary of State determines is of significance to vehicle collectors because of its make, model and condition and is valued at more than \$ 5,000.

19-A. CUSTOM VEHICLE. "Custom vehicle" means a motor vehicle manufactured after model year 1948 that:

- A. Is at least 25 years old or was manufactured to resemble a motor vehicle that is at least 25 years old; and
- B. Has been altered or modified from the manufacturer's original design or has a body constructed from nonoriginal material.

28. HORSELESS CARRIAGE. "Horseless carriage" means an automobile manufactured before model year 1916 that is:

- A. Equipped with an engine manufactured either at the same time as the vehicle or to the specifications of the original engine of the vehicle;
- B. Maintained primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades and other functions of public interest; and
- C. Not used as its owner's primary mode of transportation of passengers or goods.

35-A. MODIFIED SHOW VEHICLE. "Modified show vehicle" means a factory-produced 2-wheel-drive motor vehicle manufactured after 1949 that is equipped with modified components and that qualifies as a modified show vehicle under rules adopted by the Chief of the State Police.

60. RECONSTRUCTED VEHICLE. "Reconstructed vehicle" means a vehicle that has been reconstructed to change the original steering, braking system, suspension system or body design, including, but not limited to, a dune buggy, a street rod, a passenger car converted to a pickup truck or a manufactured vehicle body mounted on another manufactured chassis. Repair to a vehicle that replaces parts with similar parts is not reconstruction.

72. STOCK RACE CAR. "Stock race car" means a factory-produced motor vehicle that is equipped with roll bars or bracing welded or attached to the frame in a permanent manner, special safety belts and firewalls and that has part of the body removed.

76. STREET ROD. "Street rod" means a replica of or a modified antique auto manufactured prior to 1949 that complies with standards adopted by the Chief of the State Police.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 7. TITLE TO VEHICLES
SUBCHAPTER 2. CERTIFICATE OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATE OF SALVAGE

29-A M.R.S. § 651 (2016)

§ 651. Certificate of title required

1. APPLICATION OF SUBCHAPTER. Except as provided in section 652, this subchapter applies to a vehicle at first registration or when a change of registration is required by reason of a sale for consideration.

2. RENEWAL. The Secretary of State may not require an application for a certificate of title upon renewal of registration.

3. WARRANTY TITLE; ANTIQUE AUTO; **HORSELESS CARRIAGE; CLASSIC VEHICLE.** The Secretary of State may, on documented and notarized evidence of ownership and payment of a \$ 40 fee, issue a warranty title to a Maine resident owner of an antique auto, **horseless carriage** or **classic vehicle**. A warranty title denotes that there are no known liens or encumbrances against the vehicle.

4. CERTIFICATE OF SALVAGE. The Secretary of State may issue a certificate of salvage upon surrender of a certificate of title and evidence that a vehicle was declared a total loss by an owner or an insurance company.

5. CERTIFICATE OF LIEN. The Secretary of State shall assign a lien to the first named lienholder, when a certificate of title or a certificate of salvage names a lienholder.

6. MANUFACTURED HOUSING. Beginning October 1, 2007, the Secretary of State shall issue certificates of title for new single-unit manufactured housing beginning with model year 2007. Beginning October 1, 2007 and ending September 30, 2009, the Secretary of State shall issue a certificate of title for used manufactured housing that was previously issued a State of Maine certificate of title. Beginning October 1, 2009, the Secretary of State may issue a certificate of title for used manufactured housing that was previously issued a State of Maine certificate of title or a model year 2007 or later model that was never issued a certificate of title. A certificate of title issued pursuant to this subsection remains in effect unless cancelled pursuant to section 669.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
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SUBCHAPTER 2. CERTIFICATE OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATE OF SALVAGE

29-A M.R.S. § 652 (2016)

§ 652. Exempted vehicles

A certificate of title or a certificate of salvage is not required for:

1. United States' vehicle. A vehicle owned by the Federal Government, unless it is registered in this State or, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, a vehicle owned by the Federal Government that is loaned to the State, a municipality or a veterans' organization;
2. Manufacturer's or dealer's vehicle. A vehicle owned by a manufacturer or dealer and held for sale, even though incidentally moved on the highway or used for purposes of testing or demonstration, or a vehicle used by a manufacturer solely for testing;
- 2-A. Public; nonprofit organization. Any public or nonprofit organization as described in section 951, subsection 4;
3. Nonresident's vehicle. A vehicle owned by a nonresident and not required to be registered in this State, unless it is registered in this State;
4. Vehicles used in interstate or intrastate transportation. A vehicle regularly engaged in interstate or intrastate transportation of persons or property, for which a current certificate of title has been issued in another state;
- 4-A. Semitrailers. Semitrailers that qualify to be registered under section 512 with an unladen weight in excess of 3,000 pounds and that are used for interstate or intrastate transportation and for which a current certificate of title has been issued in another state;
5. Self-propelled wheelchair. A self-propelled wheelchair;
6. Trailers under 3,000 pounds. A trailer with an unladen weight of 3,000 pounds or less;
7. Motorcycle or moped of less than 300 cubic centimeters. A motorcycle or a moped with an engine displacement of less than 300 cubic centimeters;
8. Resident's vehicle registered in another state. A vehicle owned by a resident but registered in another state;
9. Manufactured housing. Manufactured housing that is:
 - A. Sold before October 1, 2007;
 - B. Model year 2006 or older;
 - C. Multisectional;
 - D. Defined in section 101, subsection 32-B, paragraph B; or
 - E. Permanently affixed to real property that is owned by the owner of the manufactured housing within 30 days of the date of sale.
10. Certain driver education vehicles. A vehicle loaned by a dealer to a municipality or a private secondary school for use in driver education in a secondary school;

11. Special mobile equipment. Special mobile equipment;
12. Special equipment. Special equipment;
13. Certain automobiles, commercial vehicles and vehicles. Automobiles and all over-the-road commercial vehicles with a model year prior to 1995, except when the Secretary of State determines it is in the best interest of the State and the applicant to issue a title to a vehicle with a model year prior to 1995;
14. Salvage vehicle. A salvage vehicle with a certificate of salvage or other comparable document from another state;
15. Other vehicles. A vehicle required to be registered under section 109, subsection 3 for which a current certificate of title has been issued in another state;
16. Low-speed vehicle. A low-speed vehicle loaned by a dealer to a municipality;
17. Off-road vehicle. An off-road vehicle; and
18. Vehicle model year 1995 to 1999. A vehicle that is model year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 or 1999 if:
 - A. A recycler, salvage vehicle dealer or scrap processor obtains the seller's name and the address of the seller's residence from a government-issued photograph identification document or credential and maintains the seller's name and address and vehicle identification number of the scrapped vehicle for a period of at least one year; and
 - B. A recycler, salvage vehicle dealer or scrap processor reports the destruction of the vehicle to the Secretary of State within 30 days in a manner prescribed by the Secretary of State.

This subsection applies only to vehicles that are scrapped. For purposes of this subsection, a government-issued photograph identification document or credential includes, but is not limited to, a current and valid United States passport, military identification, driver's license or nondriver identification card.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 5. VEHICLE REGISTRATION
SUBCHAPTER 1. REGISTRATION
ARTICLE 3. REGISTRATION PLATES

29-A M.R.S. § 457 (2016)

§ 457. **Antique vehicle** registration **plates**

1. Hobbyist registration plates authorized. The Secretary of State may issue hobbyist registration plates for antique autos, custom vehicles, horseless carriages, street rods or antique motorcycles. These plates must bear the inscription "Maine" and the inscription "Antique Auto," "Custom Vehicle," "Horseless Carriage" or "Street Rod" or, for antique motorcycles, the inscription "Antique."

2. Existing number plates.

[1995, c. 645, Pt. A, §3 (RP) .]

3. Contemporary plates. An owner of an antique auto, horseless carriage, street rod or antique motorcycle may use registration plates that were issued in the same year the antique vehicle was manufactured, as long as the motor vehicle:

A. Is over 25 years old;

B. Is registered as an antique vehicle; and

C. Carries a valid antique motor vehicle registration certificate and plates.

4. Display of contemporary plates. Contemporary registration plates must have matching plate numbers, be affixed to both the front and rear and conspicuously bear the year of manufacture.

5. Street rod standards. The Chief of the State Police shall establish standards to qualify vehicles as street rods. These standards include:

A. The age of the vehicle;

B. The equipment and its condition; and

C. Permissible modifications.

D. [2005, c. 34, §2 (RP).]

6. Application. An application for registration of a vehicle under this section must be accompanied by an affidavit that includes a statement indicating the year and make of the motor vehicle and that the vehicle is garaged or maintained in the State.

7. Registration fee. The fee for registration of a horseless carriage or antique motorcycle is \$15. The fee for registration of a street rod or antique auto is \$30.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 5. VEHICLE REGISTRATION
SUBCHAPTER 1. REGISTRATION
ARTICLE 3. REGISTRATION PLATES

29-A M.R.S. § 458-B (2016)

§ 458-B. **Custom vehicles**

A **custom vehicle** may be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section.

1. REGISTRATION FEE. The fee for the **custom vehicle** registration **plate** is the regular motor vehicle registration fee required by section 501 and the excise tax required by [Title 36, section 1482](#).

2. REGISTRATION PLATES. The Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate and a set of **custom vehicle** registration **plates** in a 3-number and 3-letter combination sequence to be used in lieu of regular registration plates.

3. APPLICATION. An application for registration of a vehicle under this section must be accompanied by an affidavit that includes a statement indicating the year and make that the body of the **custom vehicle** resembles and that the **vehicle** is garaged or maintained in the State.

4. REGISTRATION. The registration must indicate the year and make that the body of the **custom vehicle** resembles and must indicate the **vehicle has been modified**.

5. VANITY **PLATES**. The Secretary of State may issue vanity plates in accordance with section 453 and may not duplicate vanity plates issued in another class of plate.

6. WEIGHT LIMIT. A **custom vehicle** registration **plate** may be issued for a motor vehicle that does not exceed 10,000 pounds.

7. INSPECTION. A **custom vehicle** is subject to the inspection requirements of section 1751 , except that the Chief of the State Police may provide certain exemptions for custom vehicles pursuant to section 1769.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
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SUBCHAPTER 1. REGISTRATION
ARTICLE 3. REGISTRATION PLATES

29-A M.R.S. § 461 (2016)

§ 461. Reservation of same number

1. PLATE ISSUE YEAR. In a year in which new registration plates are issued, the Secretary of State shall reserve until July 1st the same registration number for the succeeding registration year for a person who notifies in writing the Secretary of State prior to May 1st of that person's desire to retain that registration number. The fee for retention of the same registration number is \$ 15.

The Secretary of State may issue a facsimile plate that is valid for a 90-day period during production of a reserved plate. A facsimile plate must be attached to the rear plate bracket.

If a person does not have a vehicle to register on May 1st, a registration number may be held for a maximum of 2 registration years by depositing with the Secretary of State \$ 15 for each year; except that the registered owner of an **antique vehicle** may reserve the **antique** registration assigned to that person for 4 years by depositing the sum of \$ 15 for each registration year. These fees are not refundable and may not be applied against the registration fee.

All numbers other than those reserved must be released and issued in rotation after July 1st.

A person wishing to select a number out of rotation may do so by paying the registration fee and a reserved number fee of \$ 15.

A holder of vanity registration plates must pay the sum of \$ 15 to reserve those letters or combination of letters and numbers, which is credited toward the renewal fee.

2. NONPLATE ISSUE YEAR. In other than a plate issue year, when a person fails to reregister and the registration remains expired for 6 consecutive months, the reservation of the same number ceases and the number becomes available for reissuance.

For a maximum of 2 registration years, a person may reserve the registration number assigned to that person by depositing with the Secretary of State the sum of \$ 15 for each year; except that the registered owner of an **antique motor vehicle** may reserve the **antique** registration assigned to that person for 4 years by depositing with the Secretary of State the sum of \$ 15 for each year. A person wishing to select a number out of rotation may do so by paying the registration fee and a reserved number fee of \$ 15.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 7. TITLE TO VEHICLES
SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

29-A M.R.S. § 602 (2016)

§ 602. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

1. Certificate of Origin. "Certificate of origin" means the original written instrument or document required to be executed and delivered by the manufacturer or an importer to the manufacturer's or importer's agent or dealer or a person purchasing directly from the manufacturer or importer certifying the origin of the vehicle. For a motor home, "certificate of origin" means both the manufacturer's and the chassis manufacturer's certificates of origin.

1-A. Clip. A clip is the portion of a vehicle removed by cutting the front or rear of the frame or unibody the width of the vehicle.

2. Component Part. "Component part" means one of the following parts of a vehicle:

A. Engine or motor;

B. Transmission;

C. Chassis, front or rear clip, frame or equivalent part;

D. Door;

E. Hood;

F. Tailgate, roof, deck lid or hatchback;

G. Quarter panel or fender;

H. Front fork or crankcase of a motorcycle;

I. Cargo bed, transfer case or sleeper of a truck; or

J. Airbag.

3. Dealer. "Dealer" means a person engaged in the business of buying, selling, exchanging or offering to negotiate, negotiating or advertising the sale of, a vehicle and who has:

A. An established place of business for those purposes in this State; and

B. A current dealer license issued by the Secretary of State.

4. Dismantled Vehicle. "Dismantled vehicle" means a vehicle with a component part removed.

5. Identification Number. "Identification number" means the vehicle identification number and any other identifying numbers or letters on a vehicle designated by a manufacturer, the Secretary of State or equivalent authority in another state.

6. Insurance Salvage Pool. "Insurance salvage pool" means a person engaged in the business of storing salvage vehicles on behalf of an insurer and disposing of the salvage vehicles through a system of bidding or sales, regardless of whether the insurer or the insurance salvage pool is considered the seller.
7. Lienholder. "Lienholder" means a person holding a security interest in a vehicle.
8. Owner. "Owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, that has control or title to a vehicle. "Owner" includes, but is not limited to, a person entitled to use and possess a vehicle subject to a security interest in another person, but excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.
9. Perfected Security Interest. "Perfected security interest" means security interest that is valid against 3rd parties generally, subject only to specific statutory exceptions.
- 9-A. Permanently Affixed. "Permanently affixed" means, with respect to manufactured housing, placed on a foundation or slab or other form of permanent attachment to the site and connected to conventional and necessary utility systems.
10. Rebuild. "Rebuild" means to replace one or more of the following component parts of a vehicle:
 - A. Engine or motor;
 - B. Transmission;
 - C. Chassis, front or rear clip, frame or equivalent part;
 - D. Door;
 - E. Hood;
 - F. Tailgate, roof, deck lid or hatchback;
 - G. Quarter panel or fender;
 - H. Front fork or crankcase of a motorcycle; or
 - I. Cargo bed, transfer case or sleeper of a truck.
11. Recycler. "Recycler" means a person engaged in the business of purchasing or acquiring salvage vehicles for the purpose of:
 - A. Reselling the vehicle or its component parts;
 - B. Rebuilding or repairing the vehicle for the purpose of resale;
 - C. Selling the vehicle's basic materials;
 - D. Permitting the display or storage of the vehicle or its parts; or
 - E. Acting as a scrap processor.
12. Repair. "Repair" means to remedy structural or other damage without replacing component parts of a vehicle.
13. Salvage Vehicle. "Salvage vehicle" means a vehicle that, by reason of its condition or circumstance, is declared a total loss by an insurer or owner or is transferred to a recycler or salvage dealer, or a vehicle for which a certificate of salvage has been issued.
14. Scrap. "Scrap," the verb, means to compress, shred or destroy.

15. Scrap Processor. "Scrap processor" means a person that is engaged in the business of scrapping salvage vehicles for the basic material in them but that is not engaged in the business of selling parts or rebuilding or repairing salvage vehicles.
16. Security Agreement. "Security agreement" means a written agreement that reserves or creates a security interest.
17. Security Interest. "Security interest" means an interest in a vehicle reserved or created by agreement and that secures payment or performance of an obligation, including, but not limited to, the interest of a lessor under a lease intended as security.
18. State. "State" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or a province of the Dominion of Canada.
19. Total Loss. "Total loss" means a vehicle that is transferred to an insurer due to damage, destruction or theft, or a vehicle determined by an owner to have no marketable value other than the value of the basic material and parts used in the construction of the vehicle.
20. Vehicle. "Vehicle" means a vehicle, as defined in section 101, or the body or chassis of any vehicle that is to be dismantled, scrapped or rebuilt.

Equipment Exemptions

From Code of Maine Rules:

AGENCY 16. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
SUB-AGENCY 222. BUREAU OF STATE POLICE
CHAPTER 001. MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION RULES

CMR 16-222-001 (2010)

16 222 001 Motor Vehicle Inspection Rules

§ 170.50 CUSTOM VEHICLES AND STREET RODS

1. GENERAL

A. All parts of all vehicles must comply with all laws and rules pertaining to motor vehicle inspections, other than the exemptions noted in this section.

B. Inspection Technicians must examine **custom vehicles and street rods** for quality of workmanship, integrity of the vehicle components, and the vehicle geometry. If the Inspection Technician believes, based upon training and experience, that the strength or safety of any component of a **street rod or custom vehicle** is insufficient, they must not issue an inspection sticker.

2. REGULATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS FOR **CUSTOM VEHICLES**

A. Glazing:

(1) The windshield must be of approved safety glass.

(2) The windshield must be of sufficient height and width to afford ample protection to the operator and passengers of the **custom vehicle**.

(3) The glazing must allow the operator a clear and undistorted view directly ahead and to the right and left of the axis of the vehicle. The vertical height of the windshield must be at least 7 inches.

(4) If the body of the **custom vehicle** was originally constructed without rear windows, then rear windows are not required.

(5) A **custom vehicle** may be **modified** to remove the rear window. If the rear window is removed, there must be a sufficient number of mirrors to afford a clear view to the sides and rear of the vehicle. The vehicle shall not be inspected if the rear window is removed and not replaced with material to block the rear window opening.

B. Exhaust System

(1) A **custom vehicle** shall be equipped with an exhaust system that is free of leaks including the exhaust manifolds (including headers), the piping leading from the flange of the exhaust manifold(s), the muffler(s) and the tail piping.

(2) Exhaust systems shall discharge exhaust fumes at a location to the rear of the vehicle body or direct the exhaust fumes outward from the side of the vehicle body at a location rearward of any operable side windows.

(3) No part of the exhaust system shall pass through any part of the vehicle that is used as a passenger-carrying compartment.

C. Body and Structure

(1) 1969 and subsequent vehicles must comply with all standards of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(2) Bumpers - **Custom vehicles** are exempt from bumper requirements. If a **custom vehicle** is equipped with a bumper it must be securely attached and so constructed that it does not pose a safety hazard to occupants, pedestrians, cyclists or other **vehicles**.

(3) Fenders - **Custom vehicles** must be equipped with fenders or fender and extensions to provide coverage of the exposed tire tread.

(4) Floor Pan - A floor pan must be in sound condition and completely free of cracks, holes, open seams, or other openings that would allow exhaust fumes to enter the passenger or operator compartments.

(5) Gas Tank - Gas tanks must be of the type originally manufactured as a motor vehicle gas tank.

(6) Rear Engine Driven Vehicles - Rear engine driven vehicles must have metal or fiberglass shrouds covering exposed exhaust pipes and drive belts.

(7) Door handles: A **custom vehicle** may have the door handles removed and the sheet metal and door opening mechanism of the **vehicle modified** to create a smooth appearance. There must be a mechanical method of opening any door from the inside of the **vehicle**.

(8) Windshield Wipers: **Custom vehicles** are exempt from sections 170(8)(A)(1)-(7) of this Chapter regarding windshield wipers. However, a **custom vehicle** must have adequate windshield wiper(s) to effectively clear the windshield, and the wipers must be working properly.

D. Tires and Suspensions

(1) **Custom vehicles** are exempt from the portions of this Chapter regarding tires, except that no tire may contact any portion of the body, the steering components, or the frame during normal vehicle operations. All tires must be DOT approved and must fit entirely within the body or fenders of the vehicle so that no portion of the tire tread is exposed.

(2) **Custom vehicles** are exempt from the portions of this Chapter regarding minimum frame height requirements, but a **custom vehicle** must meet the following standard regarding vehicle height:

i. The scrub line of the vehicle shall not be lower than three (3) inches from a level surface.

ii. No portion of a vehicle component may extend below the scrub line. This includes any portion of the suspension system; exhaust system, frame, hoses or other part except body trim or molding.

iii. For purposes of measurement, the scrub line must be measured with the vehicle on a flat level surface, with full weight resting on the tires. The scrub line may be measured using any two tires.

3. REGULATIONS AND EXEMPTIONS FOR **STREET RODS**

A. A **street rod** engine must be front-mounted, unless the vehicle was originally manufactured with a rear engine.

B. Glazing:

(1) The windshield must be of approved safety glass.

(2) The windshield must be of sufficient height and width to afford ample protection to the operator and passengers of the **custom or modified vehicle**.

(3) The glazing must allow a clear and undistorted view directly ahead and to the right and left of the axis of the vehicle.

(4) If the body of the **street rod** was originally constructed without rear windows, then rear windows are not required.

(5) A **street rod** may be modified to remove the rear window. If the rear window is removed, there must be a sufficient number of mirrors to afford a clear view to the sides and rear of the vehicle. The vehicle shall not be inspected if the rear window is removed and not replaced with material to block the rear window opening.

C. Exhaust System

(1) A **street rod** shall be equipped with an exhaust system that is intact and that does not have any leaks. The exhaust system includes the exhaust manifolds (including headers), the piping leading from the flange of the exhaust manifold(s), the muffler(s) and the tail piping.

(2) Exhaust systems shall discharge exhaust fumes at a location to the rear of the vehicle body or direct the exhaust fumes outward from the side of the vehicle body at a location rearward of any operable side windows.

(3) No part of the exhaust system shall pass through any part of the vehicle that is used as a passenger-carrying compartment.

D. Body

(1) Bumpers: **Street rods** are exempt from the requirement to have bumpers.

(2) Fenders: **Street rods** are exempt from the requirement to have fenders.

(3) Floor Pan; **Street rods** must have a floor pan that is solid and completely free of cracks, holes, open seams, or other openings that would allow exhaust fumes to enter the passenger compartment.

(4) Gas Tank; Gas tanks must be of the type originally manufactured as a motor vehicle gas tank.

(5) Rear Engine Driven Vehicles; Rear engine driven vehicles must have metal or fiberglass shrouds covering exposed exhaust pipes and drive belts.

(6) Frame heights; **Street rods** are exempt from the minimum frame height requirements

(7) Door handles: A **Street Rod** may have the door handles removed and the surface material and door opening mechanism of the **vehicle modified** to create a smooth appearance. There must be a mechanical method of opening any door from the inside of the vehicle.

(8) Windshield Wipers: **Street Rods** are exempt from sections 170(8)(A)(1)-(7) of this Chapter regarding windshield wipers. However, a **Street Rod** must have adequate windshield wiper(s) to effectively clear the windshield, and the wipers must be working properly.

From Maine Revised Statutes:

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 15. INSPECTION AND REPAIR
SUBCHAPTER 1. INSPECTION

29-A M.R.S. § 1756 (2016)

§ 1756. Inspection standards

1. INSPECTION STANDARDS. Equipment subject to inspection must:

- A. Be in good working order;
- B. Be safely attached or secured to the chassis or body of the vehicle;
- C. Be mechanically safe;
- D. Not pose a hazard to the occupant of the vehicle or to the general public; and
- E. Meet the standards set forth in rules adopted by the Chief of the State Police.

2. INSPECTION STANDARD FOR CATALYTIC CONVERTER. Notwithstanding the inspection standards of subsection 1, a catalytic converter subject to the inspection required by section 1751, subsection 2, paragraph N must meet the rules promulgated by the Chief of the State Police and must be safely attached or secured to the chassis or body of the vehicle.

3. WINDOWS. In addition to the standards set forth in subsection 1, windows must meet the standards of sections 1915 and 1916.

4. FENDERS. Except as provided by section 1953, subsection 2, paragraph E, a motor vehicle other than a **street rod** must be equipped with fenders or fenders and extensions. When a wheel and tire are installed that permit the tire tread to extend beyond the natural fender configuration, the fenders must be modified or extended to cover the exposed tire tread.

5. REPEALED. Laws 2007, c. 348, § 6.

6. INSPECTION STANDARD FOR FUEL TANK CAP. Notwithstanding the inspection standards of subsection 1, a fuel tank cap subject to the inspection required by section 1751, subsection 2-A, paragraph B must meet the standards in rules adopted by the Chief of the State Police. The Chief of the State Police shall adopt rules to establish procedures and standards for a fuel tank cap pressure test.

7. INSPECTION STANDARD FOR ON-BOARD DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEM. Notwithstanding the inspection standards of subsection 1, an on-board diagnostic system subject to the inspection required by section 1751, subsection 2-A, paragraph C must meet the standards in rules adopted by the Chief of the State Police. The Chief of the State Police shall adopt rules that meet the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 85 for on-board diagnostic test procedures, standards and equipment.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 19. OPERATION
SUBCHAPTER 1. RULES OF THE ROAD

29-A M.R.S. § 2054 (2016)

§ 2054. Emergency and auxiliary lights; sirens; privileges

D. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Ambulance" means any vehicle designed, constructed and routinely used or intended to be used for the transportation of ill or injured persons and licensed by Maine Emergency Medical Services pursuant to Title 32, chapter 2-B.

B. "Authorized emergency vehicle" means any one of the following vehicles:

- (1) An ambulance;
- (2) A Baxter State Park Authority vehicle operated by a Baxter State Park ranger;
- (3) A Bureau of Marine Patrol vehicle operated by a coastal warden;
- (4) A Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry vehicle operated by a forest ranger;
- (5) A Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry vehicle used for forest fire control;
- (6) A Department of Corrections vehicle used for responding to the escape of or performing the high-security transfer of a prisoner, juvenile client or juvenile detainee;
- (7) A Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife vehicle operated by a warden;
- (8) A Department of Public Safety vehicle operated by a police officer appointed pursuant to Title 25, section 2908, a state fire investigator or a Maine Drug Enforcement Agency officer;
- (9) An emergency medical service vehicle;
- (10) A fire department vehicle;
- (11) A hazardous material response vehicle, including a vehicle designed to respond to a weapon of mass destruction;
- (12) A railroad police vehicle;
- (13) A sheriff's department vehicle;
- (14) A State Police or municipal police department vehicle;
- (15) A vehicle operated by a chief of police, a sheriff or a deputy sheriff when authorized by the sheriff;
- (16) A vehicle operated by a municipal fire inspector, a municipal fire chief, an assistant or deputy chief or a town forest fire warden;
- (17) A vehicle operated by a qualified deputy sheriff or other qualified individual to perform court security-related functions and services as authorized by the State Court Administrator pursuant to Title 4, section 17, subsection 15;

- (18) A Federal Government vehicle operated by a federal law enforcement officer;
- (19) A vehicle operated by a municipal rescue chief, deputy chief or assistant chief;
- (20) An Office of the Attorney General vehicle operated by a detective appointed pursuant to Title 5, section 202;
- (21) A Department of the Secretary of State vehicle operated by a motor vehicle investigator; and
- (22) A University of Maine System vehicle operated by a University of Maine System police officer.

C. "Auxiliary light" means a light, other than standard equipment lighting such as headlights, taillights, directional signals, brake lights, clearance lights, parking lights and license plate lights, that is displayed on a vehicle and used to increase the operator's visibility of the road or the visibility of the vehicle to other operators and pedestrians.

D. "Emergency light" means an auxiliary light displayed and used on an authorized emergency vehicle to distinguish it and make it recognizable as an authorized emergency vehicle.

E. "Emergency medical service vehicle" means a vehicle equipped and used to transport emergency medical personnel or equipment to ill or injured persons and authorized by Maine Emergency Medical Services.

E-1. "Fire department vehicle" means a vehicle owned by, registered to and maintained by a governmental agency or political subdivision that is equipped and used primarily for response to a fire or emergency situation.

F. "Fire vehicle" means any vehicle listed under paragraph B, subparagraph (5) or (16).

G. "Hazardous material response vehicle" means a vehicle equipped for and used in response to reports of emergencies resulting from actual or potential releases, spills or leaks of, or other exposure to, hazardous substances that is authorized by a mutual aid agreement pursuant to Title 37-B, section 795, subsection 3 and approved by the local emergency planning committee or committees whose jurisdiction includes the area in which the vehicle operates.

H. "Highway maintenance vehicle" means a vehicle used to maintain the highways, including, but not limited to, a plow, grader, sand truck, sweeper and tar truck.

I. "Police vehicle" means any vehicle listed under paragraph B, subparagraph (2), (3), (4), (7), (8), (12), (13), (14) or (18).

I-1. "Public service vehicle" means a vehicle used to assist members of the public or law enforcement officers with disabled vehicles or to remove debris from a roadway, or a vehicle used to construct, maintain, inspect or repair utility infrastructure, including, but not limited to, electricity, water, sewer, cable, telephone, gas and natural gas infrastructure. "Public service vehicle" includes a wrecker.

J. "Rescue vehicle" means any vehicle listed under paragraph B, subparagraph (19).

2. Authorized lights. Authorized lights are governed as follows.

A. Only an ambulance; an emergency medical service vehicle; a fire department vehicle; a police vehicle; a Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry vehicle used for forest fire control; a Department of Corrections vehicle as described in subsection 1, paragraph B, subparagraph (6); and a highway maintenance vehicle may be equipped with a device that provides for alternate flashing of the vehicle's headlights.

B. Only a police vehicle may be equipped with a device that provides for alternate flashing of the vehicle's brake or rear directional lights and back-up lights or strobe lights behind the rear brake lenses.

C. The use of amber lights on vehicles is governed by the following.

(1) A vehicle engaged in highway maintenance or in emergency rescue operations by emergency management and public safety agencies and a public service vehicle may be equipped with auxiliary lights that emit an amber light.

(1-A) A Department of Labor motor vehicle operated by a workplace safety inspector may be equipped with auxiliary lights that emit an amber light.

(2) A wrecker must be equipped with a flashing light mounted on top of the vehicle in such a manner as to emit an amber light over a 360-degree angle. The light must be in use on a public way or a place where public traffic may reasonably be anticipated when servicing, freeing, loading, unloading or towing a vehicle.

(3) A vehicle engaged in snow removal or sanding operations on a public way must be equipped with and display an auxiliary light that provides visible light coverage over a 360-degree range. The light must emit an amber beam of light and be equipped with a blinking or strobe light function and have sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal daylight. When the left wing of a plow is in operation and extends over the center of the road, an auxiliary light must show the extreme end of the left wing. That light may be attached to the vehicle so that the beam of light points at the left wing. The light illuminating the left wing may be controlled by a separate switch or by the regular lighting system and must be in operation at all times when the vehicle is used for plowing snow on public ways.

(4) A vehicle equipped and used for plowing snow on other than public ways may be equipped with an auxiliary rotary flashing light that must be mounted on top of the vehicle in such a manner as to emit an amber beam of light over a 360-degree angle, or an amber strobe, or combination of strobes, that emits at a minimum a beam of 50 candle power and provides visible light coverage over a 360-degree range. The light may be in use on a public way only when the vehicle is entering the public way in the course of plowing private driveways and other off-highway locations.

(5) A rural mail vehicle may be equipped with auxiliary lights.

(a) The lights used to the front must be white or amber, or any shade between white and amber.

(b) The lights used to the rear must be amber or red, or any shade between amber and red.

(c) The lights, whether used to the front or rear, must be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as possible.

(d) The lights, whether used to the front or rear, must flash simultaneously.

(e) The lights must be visible from a distance of at least 500 feet in normal daylight.

(6) A vehicle used or provided by a contract security company to assist in traffic control and direction at construction or maintenance sites on a public way may be equipped with amber auxiliary lights.

(7) A Department of Public Safety vehicle operated by a motor carrier inspector or motor vehicle inspector may be equipped with auxiliary lights that emit an amber light.

(8) A vehicle used by an animal control officer appointed pursuant to Title 7, section 3947 may be equipped with auxiliary lights that emit a flashing amber light.

(9) A refuse, garbage or trash business vehicle used by an individual to transport refuse, garbage and trash may be equipped with auxiliary lights that emit a flashing amber light.

(10) A vehicle used by an individual to transport and deliver newspapers may be equipped with auxiliary lights that emit a flashing amber light.

D. Except as provided in this paragraph, a vehicle may not be equipped with or display a blue light.

(1) Emergency lights used on the following vehicles must emit a blue light or a combination of blue and white light: a police vehicle; a Department of Corrections vehicle as described in subsection 1, paragraph B, subparagraph (6); a vehicle operated by a chief of police, a sheriff or a deputy sheriff; and a vehicle operated by a qualified deputy sheriff or other qualified individual performing court security-related functions and services.

(2) Emergency lights used on an ambulance, an emergency medical service vehicle, a fire department vehicle or a hazardous material response vehicle may include one blue light mounted facing toward the rear of the vehicle so that the light is primarily visible to approaching traffic from the rear only.

(3) The taillight of a vehicle, or replica of a vehicle, manufactured prior to 1952 and registered under section 457, may contain a blue or purple insert of not more than one inch in diameter.

(4) Blue interior auxiliary lighting or dash lighting may be used on any vehicle if no portion of the beam of light is visible at a height of 42 inches above a surface parallel with the level surface on which the vehicle stands at a distance of 20 feet from any part of the vehicle.

E. [2003, c. 340, §7 (RP).]

F. Only vehicles listed in this paragraph, rural mail vehicles as provided in paragraph C, subparagraph (5) and school buses may be equipped with, display or use a red auxiliary or emergency light.

(1) Emergency lights used on an ambulance, an emergency medical service vehicle, a fire department vehicle, a fire vehicle, a rescue vehicle or a hazardous material response vehicle must emit a red light or a combination of red and white light.

(2) The municipal officers or a municipal official designated by the municipal officers, with the approval of the fire chief, may authorize an active member of a municipal or volunteer fire department to use one red or combination red and white flashing auxiliary light mounted in the windshield or on the dashboard at the front of the vehicle or 2 flashing red or combination red and white auxiliary lights mounted on the front of the vehicle above the front bumper and below the hood and one red auxiliary light mounted in the rear window area. The light or lights may be displayed but may be used only while the member is en route to or at the scene of a fire or other emergency. A light mounted on the dashboard or in the windshield must be shielded so that the emitted light does not interfere with the operator's vision. The use of lights may be revoked at any time by the fire chief.

(3) Members of an emergency medical service licensed by Maine Emergency Medical Services may display and use on a vehicle red or combination red and white flashing auxiliary lights and red auxiliary lights of the same proportion, in the same location and under the same conditions as those permitted municipal and volunteer firefighters, when authorized by the chief official of the emergency medical service. The use of lights may be revoked at any time by the chief official of the emergency medical service.

G. A vehicle may be equipped with a spotlight. Only spotlights on authorized emergency vehicles, highway maintenance vehicles and public service vehicles may be used on a public way, except any vehicle may use a spotlight in cases of necessity when other lights required by law fail to operate.

H. A vehicle in a funeral procession may be equipped with a flashing light. The light must emit a yellow beam of light. The light may not be more than 5 inches in diameter and must be placed on the dashboard. The light must be shielded so that the emitted light does not interfere with the operator's vision. The flashing light may be used only when the vehicle is used in a funeral procession. In addition, a vehicle operated by a licensed funeral home and used as a lead vehicle in a funeral procession may use a device that provides for a white flashing strobe light in the front grille.

3. Sirens. A bell or siren may not be installed or used on any vehicle, except an authorized emergency vehicle.

4. Right-of-way. An authorized emergency vehicle operated in response to, but not returning from, a call or fire alarm or operated in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law has the right-of-way when emitting a visual signal using an emergency light and an audible signal using a bell or siren. On the approach of any such vehicle, the operator of every other vehicle shall immediately draw that vehicle as near as practicable to the right-hand curb, parallel to the curb and clear of any intersection and bring it to a standstill until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed. A violation of this subsection is a Class E crime that, notwithstanding Title 17-A, section 1301, is punishable by a minimum fine of \$250 for the first offense and for a 2nd offense occurring within 3 years of the first offense a mandatory 30-day suspension of a driver's license.

4-A. Registered owner's liability for vehicle failing to yield right-of-way. A person who is a registered owner of a vehicle at the time that vehicle is involved in a violation of subsection 4 commits a traffic infraction unless a defense applies pursuant to paragraph D. For purposes of this subsection, "registered owner" includes a person issued a dealer or transporter registration plate.

A. The operator of an authorized emergency vehicle who observes a violation of subsection 4 may report the violation to a law enforcement officer. If a report is made, the operator shall report the time and the location of the violation and the registration plate number and a description of the vehicle involved. The officer shall initiate an investigation of the reported violation and, if possible, contact the registered owner of the motor vehicle involved and request that the registered owner supply information identifying the operator of the registered owner's motor vehicle.

B. The investigating officer may cause the registered owner of the vehicle to be served with a summons for a violation of this subsection.

C. Except as provided in paragraph D, it is not a defense to a violation of this subsection that a registered owner was not operating the vehicle at the time of the violation.

D. The following are defenses to a violation of this subsection.

(1) If a person other than the registered owner is operating the vehicle at the time of the violation of subsection 4 and is convicted of that violation, the registered owner may not be found in violation of this subsection.

(2) If the registered owner is a lessor of vehicles and at the time of the violation the vehicle was in the possession of a lessee and the lessor provides the investigation officer with a copy of the lease agreement containing the information required by section 254, the lessee, not the lessor, may be charged under this subsection.

(3) If the vehicle is operated using a dealer or transporter registration plate and at the time of the violation the vehicle was operated by any person other than the dealer or transporter and if the dealer or transporter provides the investigating officer with the name and address of the person who had control over the vehicle at the time of the violation, that person, not the dealer or transporter, may be charged under this subsection.

(4) If a report that the vehicle was stolen is given to a law enforcement officer or agency before the violation occurs or within a reasonable time after the violation occurs and an investigation determines the vehicle was stolen, the registered owner may not be charged under this subsection.

5. Exercise of privileges. The operator of an authorized emergency vehicle when responding to, but not upon returning from, an emergency call or fire alarm or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law may exercise the privileges set forth in this subsection. The operator of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

- A. Park or stand, notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter;
- B. Proceed past a red signal, stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as necessary for safe operation;
- C. Exceed the maximum speed limits as long as life or property is not endangered, except that capital security officers and employees of the Department of Corrections may not exercise this privilege;
- D. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions; and
- E. Proceed with caution past a stopped school bus that has red lights flashing only:
 - (1) After coming to a complete stop; and
 - (2) When signaled by the school bus operator to proceed.

Nothing in this subsection prohibits the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle from activating emergency lights for the limited purpose of warning motorists when entering or exiting structures designed to house the emergency vehicles.

6. Emergency lights and audible signals. The operator of an authorized emergency vehicle who is exercising the privileges granted under subsection 5 shall use an emergency light authorized by subsection 2. The operator of an authorized emergency vehicle who is exercising the privileges granted under subsection 5, paragraphs B, C, D and E shall sound a bell or siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other operators of the emergency vehicle's approach.

7. Duty to drive with due regard for safety. Subsections 4, 5 and 6 do not relieve the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor do those subsections protect the operator from the consequences of the operator's reckless disregard for the safety of others.

8. Standards for lights on highway maintenance vehicles. The Commissioner of Transportation, with the consent of the Chief of the State Police, shall adopt standards and specifications for headlights, clearance lights, identification lights and other lights on highway maintenance vehicles. These standards must include prescribed usage for the various lights when a highway maintenance vehicle is in operation. The standards and specifications adopted pursuant to this section must correspond to and so far as practical conform with those approved by the national association of state highway officials. The standards and specifications adopted pursuant to this section are in addition to and do not supersede the lighting requirements established in subsections 1 to 7 and sections 1904 to 1909.

Highway maintenance vehicles owned by a municipality or performing maintenance under contract to a municipality must meet the lighting requirements established in subsections 1 to 7 and sections 1904 to 1909. A municipality may adopt the standards and specifications developed in accordance with this subsection.

9. Stationary vehicles. The operator of a vehicle passing a stationary authorized emergency vehicle using an emergency light or a stationary public service vehicle using its authorized lights, with due regard to the safety and traffic conditions, shall:

A. Pass in a lane not adjacent to that of the authorized emergency vehicle or public service vehicle, if possible; or

B. If passing in a nonadjacent lane is impossible or unsafe, pass the emergency vehicle or public service vehicle at a careful and prudent speed reasonable for passing the authorized emergency vehicle or public service vehicle safely.

A violation of this subsection is a traffic infraction for which a minimum fine of \$250 must be adjudged.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 19. OPERATION
SUBCHAPTER 1. RULES OF THE ROAD

29-A M.R.S. § 2090 (2016)

§ 2090. **Antique vehicles**

A **vehicle** registered as an **antique vehicle** pursuant to section 457 may pull a trailer or semitrailer as long as the vehicle is used for noncommercial recreational purposes or for exhibitions, club activities, parades or other functions of public interest.

TITLE 29-A. MOTOR VEHICLES
CHAPTER 7. TITLE TO VEHICLES
SUBCHAPTER 4. ANTITHEFT PROVISIONS AND PENALTIES

29-A M.R.S. § 752-A (2016)

§ 752-A. Exempted odometer information

A vehicle's odometer reading is not required to be disclosed on transfers of the following vehicles:

1. NOT SELF-PROPELLED. A vehicle that is not self-propelled; or
2. TEN **YEARS OLD**. A **vehicle** that is 10 **years old** or older.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Title, the Secretary of State may require odometer information for any vehicle, as set forth in section 752, upon showing by records or other sufficient evidence that vehicle mileage discrepancies exist.

Emissions Exemptions

Vehicles registered in the Cumberland County are subject to annual emissions testing that is performed at the same time as the state's safety inspection. The emissions inspection includes an equipment check, a gas cap pressure test for 1974 and newer vehicles and an Onboard Diagnostics (OBD) inspection for 1996 and newer vehicles.

Diesel Vehicles:

Only diesel vehicles with a GVWR of more than 18,000 lbs are tested for emissions.

Exemptions:

1. Vehicles registered as "antique autos"