

Definitions

Antique Automobile. A motor vehicle that meets all of the following conditions:

- (1) It is registered with the Division of Motor Vehicles and has an historic vehicle special license plate under G.S. 20-79.4.
- (2) It is maintained primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades, and other public interest functions.
- (3) It is used only occasionally for other purposes.
- (4) It is owned by an individual.
- (5) It is used by the owner for a purpose other than the production of income and is not used in connection with a business.

Reconstructed Vehicle. A motor vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder that has been materially altered from original construction due to removal, addition or substitution of new or used essential parts; and includes glider kits and custom assembled vehicles.

Specially Constructed Vehicles. Motor vehicles required to be registered under this Chapter and that fit within one of the following categories:

Replica vehicle. A vehicle, excluding motorcycles, that when assembled replicates an earlier year, make, and model vehicle.

Street rod vehicle. A vehicle, excluding motorcycles, manufactured prior to 1949 that has been materially altered or has a body constructed from nonoriginal materials.

Custom-built vehicle. A vehicle, including motorcycles, reconstructed or assembled by a nonmanufacturer from new or used parts that has an exterior that does not replicate or resemble any other manufactured vehicle. This category also includes any motorcycle that was originally sold unassembled and manufactured from a kit or that has been materially altered or that has a body constructed from nonoriginal materials.

Titling & Registration

From North Carolina Department of Transportation – Division of Motor Vehicles:

Vehicles Being Bonded

Whenever an applicant is unable to furnish the required proof of ownership, an indemnity bond or cash bond may be filed with the Division in order for a North Carolina title to be issued.

Requirements for Obtaining Title Through Bonding:

There are two types of bonds that will allow you to obtain your title:

- **Indemnity Bond** - which is a security bond written by an insurance company licensed to write indemnity bonds.
- **Cash Bond** - which is a monetary bond that must be for at least \$100.00.

The requirements for obtaining your title through a bond are:

1. A title application completed in full and signed in the presence of a notary. The name on Form MVR-1 must be identical to the name listed on the Indemnity Bond.
2. An Affidavit of Facts (Form-92H) must be completed in full detail. Any omissions or incomplete answer could result in a delay or denial in the issuance of a title by bond. This form must be signed in the presence of a notary.
3. The vehicle must be inspected by a DMV License and Theft Bureau Agent. The inspector will provide a report of inspection (LT-270). If the vehicle is not in operable condition at the time of inspection then an Inoperable Title will be issued and no registration will be issued until the vehicle has been deemed operable by a DMV License & Theft Inspector.
4. An Indemnity Bond written by an insurance company licensed to write Surety Bonds in North Carolina. The bond must be for one and one-half times the value of the vehicle as shown in the Value Schedule provide by the Division and must be for a minimum of \$100.00. The bond must remain on file with the Division for a period of three years.
5. The value of motor vehicles is determined from the current Value Schedule. For mobile homes and vehicles not listed in the Value Schedule, two appraisals from North Carolina dealers will be required. The appraisals must be on the dealer's letterhead. The bond must be for one and one-half time the highest appraisal.
6. Title Fee \$40.00
7. Highway us tax in the amount of 3% of the value of the vehicle as determined by the Value Schedule.
8. Owner has to have the vehicle inspected by a licensed safety or emission's station in North Carolina prior to a license plate being issued.

When are Bonds NOT Acceptable?

Bonds are not acceptable for the following:

- On abandoned vehicles.
- Mechanics and Storage liens.

- When there is an outstanding lien for which a lien cancellation cannot be furnished.
- When litigation is pending.
- When the vehicle is not domiciled in North Carolina.
- When the applicant is a non-resident and the vehicle is not registered in North Carolina.

From North Carolina General Statutes:

CHAPTER 20. MOTOR VEHICLES
ARTICLE 3. MOTOR VEHICLE ACT OF 1937
PART 3. REGISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF TITLES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-53 (2016)

§ 20-53. Application for specially constructed, **reconstructed**, or foreign **vehicle**

(a) In the event the vehicle to be registered is a specially constructed, reconstructed, or foreign vehicle, such fact shall be stated in the application, and with reference to every foreign vehicle which has been registered outside of this State, the owner shall surrender to the Division all registration cards, certificates of title or notarized copies of original titles on vehicles 35 model years old and older, or other evidence of such foreign registration as may be in his possession or under his control, except as provided in subsection (b) hereof. After initial review, the Division shall return to the owner any original titles presented on vehicles 35 model years old and older appropriately marked indicating that the title has been previously submitted.

(b) Where, in the course of interstate operation of a vehicle registered in another state, it is desirable to retain registration of said vehicle in such other state, such applicant need not surrender, but shall submit for inspection said evidence of such foreign registration, and the Division in its discretion, and upon a proper showing, shall register said vehicle in this State but shall not issue a certificate of title for such vehicle.

(c), (d) Repealed by Session Laws 1965, c. 734, s. 2.

(e) No title shall be issued to an initial applicant for (i) out-of-state vehicles that are 1980 model year or older or (ii) a specially constructed vehicle prior to the completion of a vehicle verification conducted by the License and Theft Bureau of the Division of Motor Vehicles. These verifications shall be conducted as soon as practical. For an out-of-state vehicle that is 1980 model year or older, this inspection shall consist of verifying the public vehicle identification number to ensure that it matches the vehicle and ownership documents. No covert vehicle identification numbers are to be examined on an out-of-state vehicle 1980 model year or older unless the inspector develops probable cause to believe that the ownership documents or public vehicle identification number presented does not match the vehicle being examined. However, upon such application and the submission of any required documentation, the Division shall be authorized to register the vehicle pending the completion of the verification of the vehicle. The registration shall be valid for one year but shall not be renewed unless and until the vehicle examination has been completed.

If an inspection and verification is not conducted by the License and Theft Bureau of the Division of Motor Vehicles within 15 days after receiving a request for such and the inspector has no probable cause to believe that the ownership documents or public vehicle identification number presented does not match the vehicle being examined, the vehicle shall be deemed to have satisfied all inspection and verification requirements and title shall issue to the owner within 15 days thereafter. If an inspection and verification is timely performed and the vehicle passes the inspection and verification, title shall issue to the owner within 15 days of the date of the inspection.

(f) If a vehicle owner desires a vehicle title classification change, he or she may, upon proper application, be eligible for a reclassification.

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N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-53.1 (2016)

§ 20-53.1. **Specially** constructed **vehicle** certificate of title and registration

(a) **Specially** constructed **vehicles** shall be titled in the following manner:

(1) **Replica vehicles** shall be titled as the year, make, and model of the vehicle intended to be replicated. A label of "Replica" shall be applied to the title and registration card. All **replica vehicle** titles shall be labeled "**Specially** Constructed **Vehicle**."

(2) The model year of a **street rod** vehicle shall continue to be recognized as the manufacturer's assigned model year. The manufacturer's name shall continue to be used as the make with a label of "**Street Rod**" applied to the title and registration card. All **street rod** vehicle titles shall be labeled "**Specially** Constructed **Vehicle**."

(3) **Custom**-built **vehicles** shall be titled and registered showing the make as "**Custom**-built," and the year the **vehicle** was built shall be the **vehicle** model year. All **custom**-built **vehicle** titles shall be labeled "**Specially** Constructed **Vehicle**."

(b) Inoperable vehicles may be titled, but no registration may be issued until such time as the License and Theft Bureau inspects the **vehicle** to ensure it is substantially **assembled**. Once a **vehicle** has been verified as substantially **assembled** pursuant to an inspection by the License and Theft Bureau, the Commissioner shall title the vehicle by classifying it in the proper category and collecting all highway use taxes applicable to the value of the car at the time the vehicle is retitled to a proper classification, as described in this section.

(c) Motor vehicle certificates of title and registration cards issued pursuant to this section shall be labeled in accordance with this section. As used in this section, "labeled" means that the title and registration card shall contain a designation that discloses if the vehicle is classified as any of the following:

(1) **Specially** constructed **vehicle**.

(2) Inoperable vehicle.

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N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-53.3 (2016)

§ 20-53.3. Appeal of **specialty** constructed **vehicle** classification determination to Vehicle Classification Review Committee

(a) Any person aggrieved by the Division's determination of the appropriate vehicle classification for a **specialty** constructed **vehicle** may request review of that determination by the Vehicle Classification Review Committee. This review shall be initiated by completing a Vehicle Classification Review Request and returning the request to the Division. The Vehicle Classification Review Request shall be made on a form provided by the Division. The decision of the Review Committee may be appealed to the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

(b) The Vehicle Classification Review Committee shall consist of five members as follows:

(1) Two members shall be personnel of the License and Theft Bureau of the Division of Motor Vehicles appointed by the Commissioner.

(2) One member shall be a member of the public with expertise in **antique** or **specialty** constructed **vehicles** appointed by the Commissioner from a list of nominees provided by the **Antique Automobile** Club of America.

(3) One member shall be a member of the public with expertise in **antique** or **specialty** constructed **vehicles** appointed by the Commissioner from a list of nominees provided by the Specialty Equipment Market Association.

(4) One member shall be a member of the public with expertise in **antique** or **specialty** constructed **vehicles** appointed by the Commissioner from a list of nominees provided by the National Corvette Restorers Society.

(c) Members of the Vehicle Classification Review Committee shall serve staggered two-year terms. Initial appointments shall be made on or before October 1, 2009. The initial appointment of one of the members from the License and Theft Bureau and the member nominated by the **Antique Automobile** Club of America shall be for one year. The initial appointments of the remaining members shall be for two years. At the expiration of these initial terms, appointments shall be for two years. A member of the Committee may be removed at any time by unanimous vote of the remaining four members. Vacancies shall be filled in the manner set out in subsection (b) of this section.

CHAPTER 20. MOTOR VEHICLES
ARTICLE 3. MOTOR VEHICLE ACT OF 1937
PART 3A. SALVAGE TITLES

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-71.3 (2016)

§ 20-71.3. Salvage and other vehicles -- titles and registration cards to be branded

(a) Motor vehicle certificates of title and registration cards issued pursuant to [G.S. 20-57](#) shall be branded in accordance with this section.

As used in this section, "branded" means that the title and registration card shall contain a designation that discloses if the vehicle is classified as any of the following:

- (1) Salvage Motor **Vehicle**.
- (2) Salvage **Rebuilt Vehicle**.
- (3) **Reconstructed Vehicle**.
- (4) Flood Vehicle.
- (5) Non-U.S.A. Vehicle.
- (6) Any other classification authorized by law.

(a1) Any motor vehicle that is declared a total loss by an insurance company licensed and approved to conduct business in North Carolina, in addition to the designations noted in subsection (a) of this section, shall:

- (1) Have the title and registration card marked "TOTAL LOSS CLAIM".
- (2) Have a tamperproof permanent marker inserted into the doorjamb of that vehicle by the Division, at the time of the final inspection of the **reconstructed vehicle**, that states "TOTAL LOSS CLAIM **VEHICLE**". **Should that vehicle** be later **reconstructed**, repaired, or rebuilt, a permanent tamperproof marker shall be inserted in the doorjamb of the **reconstructed**, repaired, or **rebuilt vehicle**.

(b) Any motor vehicle up to and including six model years old damaged by collision or other occurrence, that is to be retitled in this State, shall be subject to preliminary and final inspections by the Enforcement Section of the Division. For purposes of this section, the term "six model years" shall be calculated by counting the model year of the vehicle's manufacture as the first model year and the current calendar year as the final model year.

These inspections serve as antitheft measures and do not certify the safety or road-worthiness of a vehicle.

(c) The Division shall not retitle a vehicle described in subsection (b) of this section that has not undergone the preliminary and final inspections required by that subsection.

(d) Any motor vehicle up to and including six model years old that has been inspected pursuant to subsection (b) of this section may be retitled with an unbranded title based upon a title application by the rebuilder with a supporting affidavit disclosing all of the following:

- (1) The parts used or replaced.
- (2) The major components replaced.
- (3) The hours of labor and the hourly labor rate.
- (4) The total cost of repair.
- (5) The existence, if applicable, of the doorjamb "TOTAL LOSS CLAIM VEHICLE" marker.

The unbranded title shall be issued only if the cost of repairs, including parts and labor, does not exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of its fair market retail value.

(e) Any motor vehicle more than six model years old damaged by collision or other occurrence that is to be retitled by the State may be retitled, without inspection, with an unbranded title based upon a title application by the rebuilder with a supporting affidavit disclosing all of the following:

- (1) The parts used or replaced.
- (2) The major components replaced.
- (3) The hours of labor and the hourly labor rate.
- (4) The total cost of repair.
- (5) The existence, if applicable, of the doorjamb "TOTAL LOSS CLAIM VEHICLE" marker.
- (6) The cost to replace the air bag restraint system.

The unbranded title shall be issued only if the cost of repairs, including parts and labor and excluding the cost to replace the air bag restraint system, does not exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of its fair market retail value.

(f) The Division shall maintain the affidavits required by this section and make them available for review and copying by persons researching the salvage and repair history of the vehicle.

(g) Any motor vehicle that has been branded in another state shall be branded with the nearest applicable brand specified in this section, except that no junk vehicle or vehicle that has been branded junk in another state shall be titled or registered.

(h) A branded title for a salvage motor vehicle damaged by collision or other occurrence shall be issued as follows:

(1) For motor vehicles up to and including six model years old, a branded title shall be issued if the cost of repairs, including parts and labor, exceeds seventy-five percent (75%) of its fair market value at the time of the collision or other occurrence.

(2) For motor vehicles more than six model years old, a branded title shall be issued if the cost of repairs, including parts and labor and excluding the cost to replace the air bag restraint system, exceeds seventy-five percent (75%) of its fair market value at the time of the collision or other occurrence.

(i) Once the Division has issued a branded title for a motor vehicle all subsequent titles for that motor vehicle shall continue to reflect the branding.

(j) The Division shall prepare necessary forms and doorjamb marker specifications and may adopt rules required to carry out the provisions of this Part.

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PART 5. ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL PLATES

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-79.4 (2016)

§ 20-79.4. Special registration plates

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(63) **Historic Vehicle** Owner. -- Issuable for a motor vehicle that is at least 35 years old measured from the date of manufacture. The **plate** for an **historic vehicle** shall bear the word "**Antique**" unless the **vehicle** is a model year 1943 or older. The plate for a vehicle that is a model year 1943 or older shall bear the word "Antique" or the words "**Horseless Carriage**", at the option of the **vehicle** owner.

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(138) **Street Rod** Owner. -- Issuable to the registered owner of a modernized private passenger motor vehicle manufactured prior to the year 1949 or designed to resemble a vehicle manufactured prior to the year 1949. The plate shall bear the phrase "**Street Rod**". The Division may not issue the plate authorized by this subdivision unless it receives at least 300 applications for the plate.

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CHAPTER 105. TAXATION
SUBCHAPTER 02 . LISTING, APPRAISAL, AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES
ON PROPERTY
ARTICLE 22A. MOTOR VEHICLES

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-330.9 (2016)

§ 105-330.9. **Antique automobiles**

(a) Definition. -- For the purpose of this section, the term "**antique automobile**" means a motor vehicle that meets all of the following conditions:

(1) It is registered with the Division of Motor **Vehicles and has an historic vehicle** special license plate under [G.S. 20-79.4](#).

(2) It is maintained primarily for use in exhibitions, club activities, parades, and other public interest functions.

(3) It is used only occasionally for other purposes.

(4) It is owned by an individual.

(5) It is used by the owner for a purpose other than the production of income and is not used in connection with a business.

(b) Classification. -- **Antique automobiles** are designated a special class of property under [Article V, Sec. 2\(2\) of the North Carolina Constitution](#) and must be assessed for taxation in accordance with this section. An **antique automobile** must be assessed at the lower of its true value or five hundred dollars (\$ 500.00).

Equipment Exemptions

From North Carolina General Statutes:

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PART 9. THE SIZE, WEIGHT, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-125.1 (2016)

§ 20-125.1. Directional signals

(a) It shall be unlawful for the owner of any motor vehicle of a changed model or series designation indicating that it was manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1953, to register such vehicle or cause it to be registered in this State, or to obtain, or cause to be obtained in this State registration plates therefor, unless such vehicle is equipped with a mechanical or electrical signal device by which the operator of the vehicle may indicate to the operator of another vehicle, approaching from either the front or rear and within a distance of 200 feet, his intention to turn from a direct line. Such signal device must be of a type approved by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any dealer to sell or deliver in this State any motor vehicle of a changed model or series designation indicating that it was manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1953, if he knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the purchaser of such vehicle intends to register it or cause it to be registered in this State or to resell it to any other person for registration in and use upon the highways of this State, unless such motor vehicle is equipped with a mechanical or electrical signal device by which the operator of the vehicle may indicate to the operator of another vehicle, approaching from either of the front or rear or within a distance of 200 feet, his intention to turn from a direct line. Such signal device must be of a type approved by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles: Provided that in the case of any motor vehicle manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1953, the signal device with which such motor vehicle is equipped shall be presumed prima facie to have been approved by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Irrespective of the date of manufacture of any motor vehicle a certificate from the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to the effect that a particular type of signal device has been approved by his Division shall be admissible in evidence in all the courts of this State.

(c) Trailers satisfying the following conditions are not required to be equipped with a directional signal device:

(1) The trailer and load does not obscure the directional signals of the towing vehicle from the view of a driver approaching from the rear and within a distance of 200 feet;

(2) The gross weight of the trailer and load does not exceed 4,000 pounds.

(d) Nothing in this section shall apply to motorcycles. For purposes of this section, the term "motorcycle" shall not include autocycles. Autocycles shall be subject to the requirements under this section for motor vehicles.

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PART 9. THE SIZE, WEIGHT, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-126 (2016)

§ 20-126. Mirrors

(a) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on the streets or highways of this State unless equipped with an inside rearview mirror of a type approved by the Commissioner, which provides the driver with a clear, undistorted, and reasonably unobstructed view of the highway to the rear of such vehicle; provided, a vehicle so constructed or loaded as to make such inside rearview mirror ineffective may be operated if equipped with a mirror of a type to be approved by the Commissioner located so as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway to the rear of such vehicle. A violation of this subsection shall not constitute negligence per se in civil actions. Farm tractors, self-propelled implements of husbandry and construction equipment and all self-propelled vehicles not subject to registration under this Chapter are exempt from the provisions of this section. Provided that pickup trucks equipped with an outside rearview mirror approved by the Commissioner shall be exempt from the inside rearview mirror provision of this section. Any inside mirror installed in any motor vehicle by its manufacturer shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of this subsection.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate upon the highways of this State any **vehicle** manufactured, **assembled** or first sold on or after January 1, 1966 and registered in this State unless such vehicle is equipped with at least one outside mirror mounted on the driver's side of the vehicle. Mirrors herein required shall be of a type approved by the Commissioner.

(c) No person shall operate a motorcycle upon the streets or highways of this State unless such motorcycle is equipped with a rearview mirror so mounted as to provide the operator with a clear, undistorted and unobstructed view of at least 200 feet to the rear of the motorcycle. No motorcycle shall be registered in this State after January 1, 1968, unless such motorcycle is equipped with a rearview mirror as described in this section. Violation of the provisions of this subsection shall not be considered negligence per se or contributory negligence per se in any civil action.

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PART 9. THE SIZE, WEIGHT, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-130.1 (2016)

§ 20-130.1. Use of red or blue lights on vehicles prohibited; exceptions

(a) It is unlawful for any person to install or activate or operate a red light in or on any vehicle in this State. As used in this subsection, unless the context requires otherwise, "red light" means an operable red light not sealed in the manufacturer's original package which: (i) is designed for use by an emergency vehicle or is similar in appearance to a red light designed for use by an emergency vehicle; and (ii) can be operated by use of the vehicle's battery, vehicle's electrical system, or a dry cell battery. As used in this subsection, the term "red light" shall also mean any red light installed on a vehicle after initial manufacture of the vehicle.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section do not apply to the following:

(1) A police vehicle.

(2) A highway patrol vehicle.

(3) A vehicle owned by the Wildlife Resources Commission and operated exclusively for law enforcement, firefighting, or other emergency response purposes.

(4) An ambulance.

(5) A vehicle used by an organ procurement organization or agency for the recovery and transportation of blood, human tissues, or organs for transplantation.

(6) A fire-fighting vehicle.

(7) A school bus.

(8) A vehicle operated by any member of a municipal or rural fire department in the performance of his duties, regardless of whether members of that fire department are paid or voluntary.

(9) A vehicle of a voluntary lifesaving organization (including the private vehicles of the members of such an organization) that has been officially approved by the local police authorities and which is manned or operated by members of that organization while answering an official call.

(10) A vehicle operated by medical doctors or anesthetists in emergencies.

(11) A motor vehicle used in law enforcement by the sheriff, or any salaried rural policeman in any county, regardless of whether or not the county owns the vehicle.

(11a) A vehicle operated by the State Fire Marshal or his representatives in the performance of their duties, whether or not the State owns the vehicle.

(12) A vehicle operated by any county fire marshal, assistant fire marshal, or emergency management coordinator in the performance of his duties, regardless of whether or not the county owns the vehicle.

(13) A light required by the Federal Highway Administration.

(14) A vehicle operated by a transplant coordinator who is an employee of an organ procurement organization or agency when the transplant coordinator is responding to a call to recover or transport human tissues or organs for transplantation.

(15) A vehicle operated by an emergency medical service as an emergency support vehicle.

(16) A State emergency management vehicle.

(17) An Incident Management Assistance Patrol vehicle operated by the Department of Transportation, when using rear-facing red lights while stopped for the purpose of providing assistance or incident management.

(18) A vehicle operated by the Division of Marine Fisheries of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Division of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources that is used for law enforcement, firefighting, or other emergency response purpose.

(19) A vehicle operated by the North Carolina Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services that is used for law enforcement, firefighting, or other emergency response purpose.

(20) A vehicle operated by official members or Teams of REACT International, Inc., that is used to provide additional manpower authorized by law enforcement, firefighting, or other emergency response entities.

(c) It is unlawful for any person to possess a blue light or to install, activate, or operate a blue light in or on any vehicle in this State, except for a publicly owned vehicle used for law enforcement purposes or any other vehicle when used by law enforcement officers in the performance of their official duties. As used in this subsection, unless the context requires otherwise, "blue light" means any blue light installed on a vehicle after initial manufacture of the vehicle; or an operable blue light which:

(1) Is not (i) being installed on, held in inventory for the purpose of being installed on, or held in inventory for the purpose of sale for installation on a vehicle on which it may be lawfully operated or (ii) installed on a vehicle which is used solely for the purpose of demonstrating the blue light for sale to law enforcement personnel;

(1a) Is designed for use by an emergency vehicle, or is similar in appearance to a blue light designed for use by an emergency vehicle; and

(2) Can be operated by use of the vehicle's battery, the vehicle's electrical system, or a dry cell battery.

(c1) The provisions of subsection (c) of this section do not apply to the possession and installation of an inoperable blue light on a vehicle that is inspected by and registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles as a specially constructed vehicle and that is used primarily for participation in shows, exhibitions, parades, or holiday/weekend activities, and not for general daily transportation. For purposes of this subsection, "inoperable blue light" means a blue-colored lamp housing or cover that does not contain a lamp or other mechanism having the ability to produce or emit illumination.

(d) Repealed by Session Laws 1999-249, s. 1.

(e) Violation of subsection (a) or (c) of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

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N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-132 (2016)

§ 20-132. Acetylene lights

Motor vehicles eligible for a **Historic Vehicle** Owner special registration plate under [G.S. 20-79.4](#) may be equipped with two acetylene headlamps of approximately equal candlepower when equipped with clear plane-glass fronts, bright six-inch spherical mirrors, and standard acetylene five-eighths foot burners not more and not less and which do not project a glaring or dazzling light into the eyes of approaching drivers.

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N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-135 (2016)

§ 20-135. Safety glass

(a) It shall be unlawful to operate knowingly, on any public highway or street in this State, any motor vehicle which is registered in the State of North Carolina and which shall have been manufactured or assembled on or after January 1, 1936, unless such motor vehicle be equipped with safety glass wherever glass is used in doors, windows, windshields, wings or partitions; or for a dealer to sell a motor **vehicle** manufactured or **assembled** on or after January 1, 1936, for operation upon the said highways or streets unless it be so equipped. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to any motor vehicle if such motor vehicle shall have been registered previously in another state by the owner while the owner was a bona fide resident of said other state.

(b) The term "safety glass" as used in this Article shall be construed as meaning glass so treated or combined with other materials as to reduce, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass or plate glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by glass when the glass is cracked or broken.

(c) The Division of Motor Vehicles shall approve and maintain a list of the approved types of glass, conforming to the specifications and requirements for safety glass as set forth in this Article, and in accordance with standards recognized by the United States Bureau of Standards, and shall not issue a license for or relicense any motor vehicle subject to the provisions of this Article unless such motor vehicle be equipped as herein provided with such approved type of glass.

(d) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 764, s. 26.

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N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-135.4 (2016)

§ 20-135.4. Certain automobile safety standards

(a) Definitions. -- For the purposes of this section, the term "private passenger automobile" shall mean a four-wheeled motor vehicle designed principally for carrying passengers, for use on public roads and highways, except a multipurpose passenger vehicle which is constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation.

(b), (c) Repealed by Session Laws 1975, c. 856.

(d) The manufacturer's specified height of any passenger motor vehicle shall not be elevated or lowered, either in front or back, more than six inches by modification, alteration, or change of the physical structure of said vehicle without prior written approval of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

On or after January 1, 1975, no self-propelled passenger **vehicle** that has been so altered, **modified** or changed shall be operated upon any highway or public vehicular area without the prior written approval of the Commissioner.

CHAPTER 20. MOTOR VEHICLES
ARTICLE 15. VEHICLE MILEAGE ACT

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 20-347 (2016)

§ 20-347. Disclosure requirements

(a) In connection with the transfer of a motor vehicle, the transferor shall disclose the mileage to the transferee in writing on the title or on the document used to reassign the title. This written disclosure must be signed by the transferor, including the printed name, and shall contain the following information:

- (1) The **odometer** reading at the time of the transfer (not to include tenths of miles);
- (2) The date of the transfer;
- (3) The transferor's name and current address;
- (3a) The transferee's printed name, signature and current address;
- (4) The identity of the vehicle, including its make, model, body type, and vehicle identification number, and the license plate number most recently used on the vehicle; and
- (5) Certification by the transferor that to the best of his knowledge the odometer reading
 - a. Reflects the actual mileage; or
 - b. Reflects the amount of mileage in excess of the designed mechanical odometer limit; or
 - c. Does not reflect the actual mileage and should not be relied on.
- (6), (7) Repealed by Session Laws [1989, c. 482, s. 2](#).

(a1) Before executing any transfer of ownership document, each lessor of a leased motor vehicle shall notify the lessee in writing that the lessee is required to provide written disclosure to the lessor regarding mileage. In connection with the transfer of ownership of the leased motor vehicle, the lessee shall furnish to the lessor a written statement signed by the lessee containing the following information:

- (1) The printed name of the person making the disclosure;
- (2) The current odometer reading (not to include tenths of miles);
- (3) The date of the statement;
- (4) The lessee's printed name and current address;
- (5) The lessor's printed name, signature, and current address;
- (6) The identity of the vehicle, including its make, model, year, body type, and vehicle identification number;
- (7) The date that the lessor notified the lessee of the disclosure requirements and the date the lessor received the completed disclosure statement; and
- (8) Certification by the lessee that to the best of his knowledge the odometer reading:
 - a. Reflects the actual mileage;
 - b. Reflects the amount of mileage in excess of the designed mechanical odometer limit; or
 - c. Does not reflect the actual mileage and should not be relied on.

If the lessor transfers the leased vehicle without obtaining possession of it, the lessor may indicate on the title the mileage disclosed by the lessee under this subsection, unless the lessor has reason to believe that the disclosure by the lessee does not reflect the actual mileage of the vehicle.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1973, c. 1088.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any transferor to violate any rules under this section or to knowingly give a false statement to a transferee in making any disclosure required by such rules.

(d) The provisions of this disclosure statement section shall not apply to the following transfers:

(1) A vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 16,000 pounds.

(2) A vehicle that is not self-propelled.

(2a) A vehicle sold directly by the manufacturer to any agency of the United States in conformity with contractual specifications.

(3) A **vehicle** that is 10 **years old** or older.

(4) A new vehicle prior to its first transfer for purposes other than resale.

(5) A vehicle that is transferred by a State agency that assists the United States Department of Defense with purchasing, transferring, or titling a vehicle to another State agency, a unit of local government, a volunteer fire department, or a volunteer rescue squad.

Emissions Exemptions

North Carolina requires OBD emissions inspections annually in 48 counties. The inspections are performed in conjunction with the state's safety inspections and must be performed prior to a vehicle's registration or registration renewal.

Diesel Vehicles:

Diesel vehicles are not tested for emissions.

Exemptions:

1. Pre-1996 MY vehicles