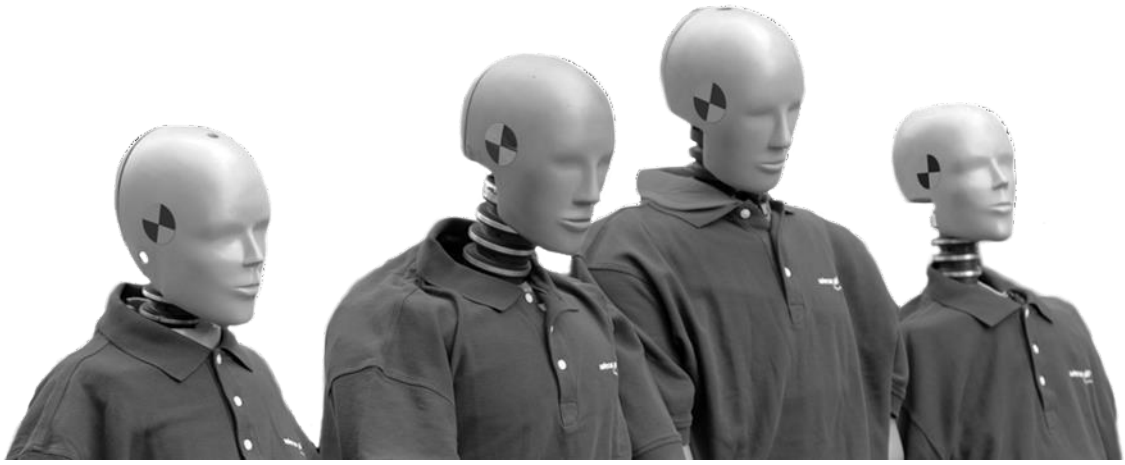
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Safer cars. Safer Drivers. Safer roads.

Requirements for Manufacturers of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment



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Requirements for Manufacturers of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Items

Disclaimer – This document is a simplified description of the requirements for manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment and does not supersede any requirements contained in the statutes and regulations administered by The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Please refer to the statutes and regulations cited herein for a more detailed description of such requirements.

Chapter 1. Background

Federal Statutes and Regulations

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is the U.S. government agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, as amended, 49 U.S.C. Chapter 301 (the Vehicle Safety Act), and certain other laws relating to motor vehicle safety. Under that authority, NHTSA issues and enforces Federal motor vehicle safety standards (FMVSS) that apply to motor vehicles and to certain items of motor vehicle equipment. Implementing regulations are found in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 500-599.[1] Most CFR citations in this document are to specific sections of the regulations. For example, FMVSS No. 101 *Controls and Displays* can be found at 49 CFR 571.101.

How and Why Were the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards Developed?

The Vehicle Safety Act was enacted to reduce traffic crashes and deaths and injuries resulting from traffic crashes. Under that authority, NHTSA issues and enforces FMVSS that apply to motor vehicles and certain items of motor vehicle equipment. The Vehicle Safety Act requires that each FMVSS be practicable, meet the need for motor vehicle safety, and be stated in objective terms.[2] On February 3, 1967, NHTSA published a final rule establishing the first FMVSS. [3]

Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Equipment Certification

The Vehicle Safety Act requires that motor vehicles and regulated items of motor vehicle equipment manufactured for sale in the United States be certified to comply with all applicable FMVSS.[4] Type approval is not required for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment sold in the United States. NHTSA does not issue type approval certifications and does not certify any motor vehicles or motor vehicle equipment as complying with applicable FMVSS. Instead, in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 30115, a "self-certification" process is in place, which requires the manufacturer to certify the vehicle or equipment item as complying with the applicable FMVSS. The Vehicle Safety Act requires the exercise of "reasonable care" in issuing a certification of compliance with safety standards.[5]

[1] The CFR may be browsed or searched at the link http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=48fa9e537b7babef583a42e23e4555c5&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/4%209tab_02.tpl

[2] See 49 U.S.C. 30111

[3] See 32 FR 2408

[4] See 49 U.S.C. 30115

[5] Ibid.

Penalties for Violations of the Vehicle Safety Act and Implementing Regulations

Manufacturers may be subject to substantial civil penalties for failure to meet the requirements of the statutes and regulations that NHTSA administers.[6] Currently, those penalties can be as high as $21,000 for each violation with a maximum civil penalty of $105,000,000 for a related series of violations.[7] For example, the failure of a manufacturer to furnish notification of a noncompliance or defect to owners or to NHTSA may subject the fabricating manufacturer to substantial civil penalties.

Chapter 2. What does NHTSA Regulate?

Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles are defined by statute as vehicles that are driven or drawn by mechanical power and manufactured primarily for use on public streets, roads, or highways.[8] In regulating the manufacture of motor vehicles, NHTSA has established the type classifications identified and defined in Table 1.[9]

Table 1 – Motor Vehicle Type Classifications

Classification	Definition
Passenger car	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a low-speed vehicle, multipurpose passenger vehicle, motorcycle, or trailer, designed for carrying 10 persons or less.
Multipurpose passenger vehicle	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a low-speed vehicle or trailer, designed to carry 10 persons or less which is constructed either on a truck chassis or with special features for occasional off-road operation.
Truck	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a trailer, designed primarily for the transportation of property or special purpose equipment.
Bus	A motor vehicle with motive power, except a trailer, designed for carrying more than 10 persons.
Motorcycle	A motor vehicle with motive power having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.
Trailer	A motor vehicle with or without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by another motor vehicle.
Low-speed vehicle	A motor vehicle, that is 4-wheeled, whose speed attainable in 1 mile (1.6 km) is more than 20 miles per hour (32 kilometers per hour) and not more than 25 miles per hour (40 kilometers per hour) on a paved level surface, and whose GVWR is less than 3,000 pounds (1,361 kilograms).
Pole Trailer	A motor vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another motor vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable generally of sustaining themselves

All motor vehicles must be classified in the manner set forth in Table 1. For example, school buses are classified as buses, motor driven cycles are classified as motorcycles, and motor homes are classified as multipurpose passenger vehicles. Vehicles such as race cars, dirt bikes, or all-terrain vehicles that are not primarily manufactured for on-road use do not qualify as motor vehicles and are therefore not regulated by NHTSA. Instead, such vehicles may be regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).[10]

[6] See 49 U.S.C. 30165
[7] See 49 CFR Part 578
[8] See 49 U.S.C. 30102
[9] See 49 CFR § 571.3 Definitions
[10] See www.cpsc.gov

Motor Vehicle Equipment

The Vehicle Safety Act defines motor vehicle equipment as:

- Any system, part, or component of a motor vehicle as originally manufactured;
- Any similar part or component manufactured or sold for replacement or improvement of a system, part, or component, or as an accessory or addition to a motor vehicle; or
- Any device or an article of apparel (except medicine or eyeglasses prescribed by a licensed practitioner) that is not a system, part, or component of a motor vehicle and is manufactured, sold, delivered, offered, or intended to be used only to safeguard motor vehicles and highway users against risk of accident, injury, or death.[11]

The Vehicle Safety Act requires that regulated items of motor vehicle equipment manufactured for sale in the United States be certified to comply with all applicable FMVSS.[12] Motor vehicle equipment items that are not subject to the FMVSS do not require certification; however, such items may be found (by either NHTSA or the manufacturer) to have a safety-related defect, and if so, the manufacturer will have an obligation to furnish owners of the equipment with notification of, and a remedy for, the defect, usually at no charge to the consumer. Motor vehicle equipment items that are subject to the FMVSS are identified in Table 2.

Table 2 – Motor Vehicle Equipment Items Subject to the FMVSS

Motor Vehicle Equipment Description	See FMVSS Number(s)
Tires	109/110/117/119/120/129/139
Rims	110/120
Brake Hoses	106
Brake Fluid	116
Seat Belt Assemblies	209
Lamps, Reflective Devices, and Associated Equipment	108
Glazing (Automotive Glass and Plastics)	205
Motorcycle Helmets	218
Child Restraint Systems (Child Safety Seats)	213
Platform Lift Systems for The Mobility Impaired	404
Rear Impact Guards for Trailers	223
Triangular Reflective Warning Devices	125
Compressed Natural Gas Containers	304

[11] See 49 U.S.C. 30102(a)(7)

[12] See 49 U.S.C. 30115

Chapter 3. Procedural Requirements for Fabricating Manufacturers

Introduction

Before offering a motor vehicle or motor vehicle equipment item for sale in the United States, the fabricating manufacturer must: 1) designate a permanent resident of the United States as its agent for service of process if the fabricating manufacturer is not located in the United States (49 CFR Part 551, Subpart D *Service of Process on Foreign Manufacturers and Importers*) and 2) submit to NHTSA identifying information on itself and on the products it manufactures to the FMVSS, not later than 30 days after the manufacturing process begins (49 CFR Part 566 *Manufacturer Identification*).[13] Forms Part 565 & Part 566, as well as Equipment and Tire forms must be submitted to the NHTSA Manufacturer Portal. Information about the Portal can be found in Appendix 7.

Part 551 - Designate a Permanent Resident of the United States as its Agent for Service of Process

All foreign manufacturers, assemblers, and importers of motor vehicles or motor vehicle equipment must comply with this regulation before offering a motor vehicle or item of motor vehicle equipment for importation into the United States. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that NHTSA is able to serve the manufacturer's agent with administrative or judicial notice or process. A detailed explanation of this regulation may be found in 49 CFR Part 551, Subpart D.

To expedite NHTSA's processing of submissions received under Part 551, Subpart D, foreign manufacturers may submit designation information online at: http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/MfrPortal/. After a manufacturer submits designation information online, NHTSA's database will email a confirmation of the form.

The manufacturer can email a copy of the print-out with ink signatures (no electronic signatures) to the following address within 2 months: **NHTSAAgentDesignations@dot.gov**

If you are unable to email your completed print-out, please mail (preferably via express mail services) the hardcopy with ink signatures to the following address within 2 months:
US Department of Transportation
NHTSA Correspondence Unit
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Room W41-306
Washington, DC 20590

Please note that there is a significant delay in processing submissions sent to DOT headquarters.

Please do not send duplicate copies of the completed print-out to the email address and DOT headquarters as this will delay processing of your submission.

Part 566 - Manufacturer Identification

Manufacturers of motor vehicles and of motor vehicle equipment to which a FMVSS applies (except tires), must submit to NHTSA identifying information and a description of the items they produce not later than 30 days after manufacturing begins.[14] Not later than 30 days after any relevant business information changes, manufacturers must notify NHTSA to ensure that their records remain current, accurate, and complete.[15]

An individual business such as a corporation or limited liability company may want to operate multiple businesses without creating a new legal entity for each business. In the United States, these names are generally registered with the Office of the Secretary of State for the State in which the company is domiciled. Business laws may

[13] NHTSA maintains on its web site a list of manufacturers that have made Part 566 submissions. See http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/mid/

[14] See 49 CFR Part 566

[15] NHTSA obtains tire manufacturer identification information when the agency assigns a plant code to the tire manufacturer. See 49 CFR 574.5

be different from State to State and even more diverse from country to country; however, it is important for manufacturers to furnish NHTSA with all versions of its company's legal business name, including trade names, assumed names, fictitious business names, and brand or label names that are associated with the business. Unregistered manufacturers' names on vehicle certification labels, importation documents, or vehicle ownership documents may cause confusion or delays when processing vehicles at the ports or during titling and registration of the vehicles for on-road use. Several examples of business names are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – Examples of Assumed / Fictitious Business Names

Acme Company, Inc.	Trading As or T/A	Smith Productions
Jones Manufacturing	Doing business as or DBA or d/b/a	Acme Company, Inc.
Smith and Sons	A Division of	Acme Company, Inc.
Jones Manufacturing	A Subsidiary of	Acme Company, Inc.
Brown Quality Motors, Ltd.	Operating as or o/a	BQM Associates
China ABC Group Co. Ltd.	Doing business as or DBA or d/b/a	Qinghai Wu Industries

See Appendix 6 for instructions on how to search NHTSA's Manufacturers' Information database and Appendix 7 for instructions on how to submit 566 submittals to NHTSA Manufacturer Portal at: http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/MfrPortal/.

Part 566 information submitted by manufacturers is searchable on the Manufacturer's Information Database web site is: http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/mid/.

Chapter 4. Vehicle Identification Numbers

Vehicle Identification Number or VIN

Under regulations administered by NHTSA, a vehicle identification number or VIN is "a series of Arabic numbers and Roman letters that is assigned to a motor vehicle for identification purposes."[16] Among other things, NHTSA's regulations at 49 CFR Part 565 require a motor vehicle manufacturer to assign to each motor vehicle manufactured for sale in the United States a 17-character VIN that uniquely identifies the vehicle. The VIN must be correctly formatted and include a check digit in Position 9 that is mathematically correct under a formula that is included in the regulation. VINS are required to have 17 characters that do not include the letters I, O, or Q. Beginning with the 1980 model year, the VINs of any two vehicles manufactured within a 60-year period must not be identical. All spaces provided for in the VIN must be occupied by a character specified in Part 565 and the type face used for each VIN must be in capitals and use san serif characters. This means that the characters will not have fine lines or "serifs" finishing off the main strokes of the letters. The VIN of each vehicle must appear clearly and indelibly upon either a part of the vehicle, other than the glazing, that is not designed to be removed except for repair or upon a separate plate or label that is permanently affixed to such a part.[17]

VIN Location on Vehicles

The VIN for passenger cars, multipurpose passenger vehicles, low-speed vehicles, and trucks of 10,000 lbs. or less gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) must be located inside the passenger compartment and readable, without moving any part of the vehicle, through the vehicle glazing (windshield) from outside the vehicle adjacent

[16] See 49 CFR 565.12(r)

[17] See 49 CFR 565.13(e)

to the left windshield pillar.[18] This is commonly called the "public VIN." NHTSA regulations require that a motorcycle's VIN need only appear on the label certifying compliance with all applicable FMVSS that the manufacturer must affix to a permanent member of the motorcycle as close as practicable to the intersection of the steering post with the handle bars in such a location that it can be easily readable without moving any part of the vehicle except for the steering mechanism.[19] The VIN for a trailer must appear on the label certifying the vehicle's compliance with all applicable FMVSS that the manufacturer must affix to a location on the forward half of the trailer's left side, such that it is easily readable from outside the trailer without moving any part of the vehicle.[20]

VIN Content

On April 30, 2008, NHTSA issued amended VIN regulations.[21] These amendments were necessary to make certain that the VIN system would remain viable for the next 30 years. All motor vehicles that are manufactured on or after April 30, 2009 are subject to the amended regulation.

Chart 1 identifies how a VIN is formatted, the general contents of a VIN, and specifications for the characters to be used in certain positions of the VIN.

Chart 1 – General VIN Format

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">1st Section</th><th colspan="5">2nd Section</th><th>3rd</th><th colspan="7">4th Section</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Identifies Manu-facturer and Type of Vehicle</td><td colspan="5">Identifies Vehicle Attributes (Now includes Vehicle Make)</td><td>Check Digit</td><td>MY</td><td>Plant</td><td colspan="7">Number sequentially assigned in Positions 12-17 if a High-Vol. Manu. or in Positions 15-17 if a Low-Vol. Manu.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>"9" if low-vol. manu.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td colspan="7">WMI if low-vol. manufacturer (<1,000 of a given type each year)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6"></td><td>@@</td><td colspan="3"></td><td>##</td><td>##</td><td>##</td><td>##</td><td>##</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6"></td><td colspan="4">if car, and MPV and truck ≤ 10,000 lbs.</td><td colspan="5">if car, and MPV and truck ≤ 10,000 lbs.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="11" rowspan="2">@@ means that VIN Characters are: A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,or Z
means that VIN Characters are: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, or 9</td><td>##</td><td>##</td><td>##</td><td>##</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">For vehicle not a car, and MPV and truck ≤ 10,000 lbs.</td></tr>
</table>

The VIN is comprised of four sections. Each section is described in detail below.

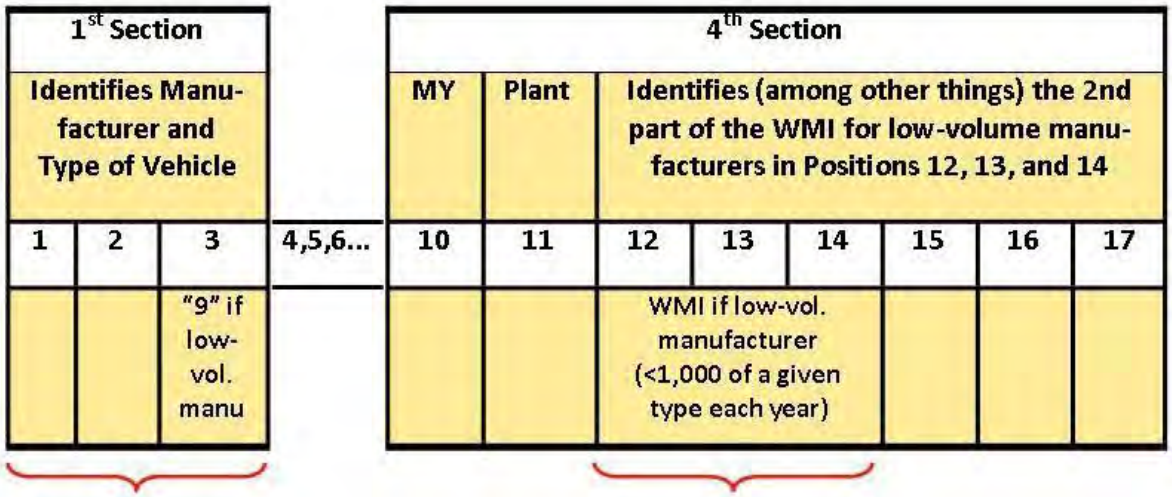
First Section of the VIN

The first section of a VIN consists of three characters. These first three characters of a VIN uniquely identify a motor vehicle manufacturer using the "World Manufacturer Identifier" or WMI code, if the manufacturer produces 1,000 or more vehicles of a given type each year (i.e., a "high-volume" manufacturer[22]). A "low-volume" manufacturer that produces fewer than 1,000 vehicles of a given type each year uses the numeral "9" as the third character and Positions 12, 13, and 14 of the VIN for the remainder of the WMI. The placement of the WMI

[18] See 49 CFR 565.13(f)
[19] See 49 CFR 567.4(e)
[20] See 49 CFR 567.4(d)
[21] See 73 Federal Register 23367, Published April 30, 2008
[22] See 49 CFR 565.12(e)

within a 17-character VIN is identified in Chart 2.

Chart2 - Placement of the World Manufacturer Identifier in the VIN



Obtaining a World Manufacturer Identifier

A manufacturer that intends to assemble motor vehicles in the United States must obtain a WMI from the SAE International (Previously known as the Society of Automotive Engineers). NHTSA has a contract with that organization to assign WMIs to manufacturers that assemble motor vehicles in the United States. Manufacturers must contact the SAE directly (and not NHTSA) to request the assignment of a WMI. They may do so by telephoning 724-772-8511 or by writing to: SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Avenue, Warrendale, PA 15096, Attention: WMI Coordinator.

Second Section of the VIN

The second section of the VIN, known as the "Vehicle Descriptor Section," consists of Positions 4 through 8. This second is used to identify "vehicle attributes" for each vehicle type as identified by 49 CFR 565.15, Table I, entitled "*Type of Vehicle and Information Decipherable*." There are two special rules for passenger cars, and for multi-purpose passenger vehicles (MPVs) and trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 10,000 lbs. or less. First, manufacturers of such vehicles must report all restraint devices and their locations in the vehicles. Second, Position 7 of the VIN of such a vehicle must be alphabetic. Therefore, for passenger cars, and MPVs and trucks with a GVWR of 10,000 lbs. or less, if Position 7 of the VIN is alphabetic, the model year identified in Position 10 of the VIN refers to a year in the range of 2010-2039. Position 7 of VINs assigned to other vehicle types (e.g., motorcycles, buses, trailers) may be either alphabetic or numeric.

Part 565 requires that manufacturers identify in the second section of the VIN, the vehicle attributes for each vehicle type as summarized in Chart 3.

Chart3 - Vehicle Attributes for Each Vehicle Type that must be Identified in VIN Positions 4 through 8

Required Information for:	Passenger	Multipurpose	Truck*	Bus	Trailer	Motorcycle	Incomplete	Low Speed
Make	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Line or Model	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Series	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
Body Type	Yes	Yes		Yes				Yes
Engine Type	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
GVWR@		Yes	Yes					Yes
All Restraint Devices & Location*	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes
Chassis			Yes					
Cab Type			Yes				Yes	
Brake System			Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
Trailer Connection Type					Yes			
Trailer Body Type					Yes			
Length					Yes			
Axle Configuration					Yes			
Type of Motorcycle						Yes		
Net Brake Horsepower@@						Yes		

Footnotes to Chart 3:
@The GVWR designations in "Table II – Gross Vehicle Weight Rating Classes" must be used. The use of these designations within the VIN itself is not required.
@@Engine net brake horsepower when encoded in the VIN cannot differ by more than 10% from the actual net brake horsepower. In the case of a motorcycle with an actual net brake horsepower of 2 or less, the net brake horsepower must be not more than 2, and must be greater than 2 in the case of a motorcycle with an actual brake hp greater than 2. (The purpose of this exception is to preserve the distinction in the VIN between motorcycles and motor driven cycles.)
*Trucks and Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles of GVWR<10,000 lbs. are required to have all restraint devices and locations available -- Trucks and MPVs of GVWR>10,000 lbs. are not required to have this information.

The terms used in Chart 3 are defined in 49 CFR 565.12. These definitions, and examples of the vehicle characteristics they cover, are identified in Chart 4.

Chart4 – Definitions and Examples of Vehicle Attributes

Term	Definition	Examples
Type	means a class of vehicle distinguished by common traits including design and purpose	Passenger cars, Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPVs), Trucks, Buses, Trailers, Incomplete Vehicles, Low Speed Vehicles (LSVs), and Motorcycles are separate types
Make	means a name that a manufacturer applies to a group of vehicles or engines	Chevrolet, Buick, Pontiac, Cadillac
Model	means the name that a manufacturer applies to a family of vehicles of the same type, make, line, series, and body type	Monte Carlo, Malibu, Lucerne, CTS
Line	means a name that a manufacturer applies to a family of vehicles within a make that have a degree of commonality in construction, such as body, chassis, or cab type	Super Sport, LT Classic, GXP, CX, CXL
Series	means a name that a manufacturer applies to a subdivision of a "line" denoting price, size or weight identification, and that is used by the manufacturer for marketing purposes	3500, 4500, 5500, 6500 Series
Body Type	means the general configuration or shape of a vehicle distinguished by such characteristics as the number of doors or windows, cargo carrying features and the roofline	4-door Sedan, 2-door, 2-door Fastback, 3-door Hatchback, 2-door Convertible, 5-door Liftback, 4-door Station Wagon
Engine Type	means a power source with defined characteristics. The specific manufacturer and make shall be represented if the engine powers a passenger car, and a MPV or truck with a GVWR ≤ 10,000 lbs.	Fuel utilized, number of cylinders, displacement, and net brake horsepower.

Trucks and other vehicle types have as many as nine reportable vehicle attributes and only five VIN positions in which to report these. This causes NHTSA to be frequently asked: "How do I fit all this information into the second section of the VIN?"

Part 565 gives manufacturers the flexibility to determine how they wish to structure or "encode" the contents of this section. One way a manufacturer may encode the information is to employ a "lookup table." For example, the manufacturer's five VIN characters "ABCDE" may be decoded using a lookup table to identify more than five vehicle attributes. It is important to remember that the manufacturer's coding must be decipherable to NHTSA so that the agency may carry out its safety mission. The following examples for a passenger car may help clarify this.

Passenger Car Manufacturer's Sample VIN for the Second Section of the VIN(Positions4-8)

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Example				R	P	1	A	3									

Note: Please remember VINs cannot contain the characters I, O or Q and that Position 7 must be alphabetic for passenger cars, and MPVs and trucks with a GVWR of 10,000 lbs. or less manufactured on or after April 30, 2009.

Sample Passenger Car Manufacturer's Lookup Table for the Second Section of the VIN (Positions4-8)

Passenger Car Vehicle Attributes That Must Be Identified							
VIN 4-8 Code	Make	Line or Model	Series	Body Type	Engine Type	GVWR Class @	Restraint System @@
RP1A3	USA Car Co.	Super	LV	3 Dr. Coupe	2.4L 4 cyl. 180hp gas	A	A
RP1B3	USA Car Co.	Super	DV	4 Dr. Sedan	2.4L 4 cyl. 180hp Gas	B	B

Manufacturer's Notes to Lookup Table:
@GVWR Class is from 49 CFR 565.15 "Table II - Gross Vehicle Weight Rating Classes"
A= Not greater than 1360 kg. (3,000 lbs.)
B=Greater than 1360 kg. to 1814 kg. (3,001–4,000 lbs.)
@@Restraint System
A= Front: Seat Belt, Air Bag, Side Air Bag, and Side Curtain Air Bag (Driver and Passenger) and Rear: Seat Belt and Side Curtain Air Bag.

Motorcycle VINs

Part 565 requires only five vehicle attributes of a motorcycle to be reported in the second section of a VIN. Because there are five positions available in the second section, a manufacturer may use each position for one of the five attributes. A motorcycle example will show how the second section of the VIN may be encoded.

Motorcycle Manufacturer's Sample VIN for the Second Section of the VIN(Positions 4-8)

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Example				U	2	A	D	G									

Sample Motorcycle Manufacturer's Lookup Table for the Second Section of the VIN (Positions 4-8)

VIN Position	Vehicle Attribute	Coding
4	Make	U=USA Motorcycle Co.
5	Line or Model	2=Winner
6	Type of Motorcycle	A= Scooter B=Sport Bike C=Cruiser
7	Engine Type	D=V-2, 200cc, gas E= V-4, 400cc, gas F=V-8, 1000cc, gas
8	Net Brake HP	G=V-2 - 15hp H=V-4 - 36hp J=V-8 - 75hp

Trailer VINs

The vehicle attributes "length" and "axle configuration" are applicable only to trailers. Although the term "length" is not defined in Part 565, the agency has interpreted it to mean the length of a trailer as measured from one extremity to the other. For a trailer, this would include the equipment that is part of the vehicle and by which it is towed (i.e., the tongue or equivalent connector to the towing vehicle). Axle configuration means the number of axles, e.g., 1-axle, 2-axle, 3-axle, etc. A trailer example will show how VIN Positions 4 through 8 of the second section may be encoded.

Trailer Manufacturer's Sample VIN for the Second Section of the VIN (Positions 4-8)

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Example				U	1	M	6	1									

Sample Trailer Manufacturer's Lookup Table for the Second Section of the VIN (Positions4-8)

VIN Position	Vehicle Attribute	Coding
4	Trailer Make	U=USA Trailer Co.
5	Trailer to Towing Vehicle Connection Type	1=Ball Type Pull 2=Pintle Hitch 3=Gooseneck 4=Straight Semi 5=Fifth Wheel 6=Kingpin 7=Bumper Pull 8=Others
6	Trailer Body Type	A=Flatbed B=Tank C=Utility D=Livestock E=Enclosed
7	Trailer Length	6=6 feet long 9=9 feet long A=26 feet long
8	Trailer Axle configuration	1=Single Axle 2=2 Axles 3=3 Axles

Sample Tank Trailer Manufacturer's Lookup Table for the Second Section of the VIN (Positions4-8)

VIN Position	Vehicle Attribute	Coding
4	Type of Trailer	A=NON-CODE B=NON-CODE ETM C=Reserved D=DRY BULK E=DOT 406 F=DOT 407 G=DOT 412 V=CONTAINER CHASSIS
5	Type of Material	A=Aluminum B=Stainless Steel C=Carbon Steel D=Fiberglass/Composite
6	Gallonage	0=Container Chassis 1=1000 > Gallons 2=1000 ≤ Gallons < 2000 3=2000 ≤ Gallons < 3000 4=3000 ≤ Gallons < 4000 5=4000 ≤ Gallons < 5000 … 9=9000 ≤ Gallons < 10000 B=10000 ≥ Gallons
7	Trailer Length	6=6 feet long 9=9 feet long A=26 feet long
8	Trailer Axle configuration	1=Single Axle 2=2 Axles 3=3 Axles

Second Section VIN Character Restrictions

The amended VIN regulations no longer restrict Positions 4, 5, 6, or 8 to either alphabetic or numeric characters. This gives manufacturers more permutations for their vehicle attribute coding. However, as stated above, for passenger cars, and MPVs and trucks with a GVWR of 10,000 lbs. or less manufactured on or after April 30, 2009, Position 7 of the VIN must be alphabetic, which designates that the model year in Position 10 of the VIN refers to a year in the range of 2010-2039.

Third Section of the VIN

The third section of the VIN consists of one character, called the "check digit", which occupies Position 9 in the VIN. The check digit's purpose is to provide a means for verifying the accuracy of any VIN transcription. NHTSA regulations establish a mathematical formula for calculating the check digit.

After all other characters in VIN have been determined by the manufacturer, the check digit is calculated by carrying out the mathematical computation specified in the regulation.[23] First, each character in the VIN is assigned a "numerical value" as shown in Table III of the regulation, entitled "*Assigned Values*".

49CFR 565.15(c)(1) Table III– Values Assigned to Characters of VIN

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	7	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Each position of the VIN (except Position 9, the check digit) is assigned a "weight value" as shown in Table IV of the regulation, entitled "*VIN Position and Weight Factor*".

49CFR 565.15(c)(2)Table IV– Weight Factors Assigned to VIN Positions 1-8 and10-17

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Weight	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	10	N/A	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2

Next, each character's numeric value is multiplied by the position's weight value. After you compute several, the check digit mathematical calculations are not very difficult. Below is an example.

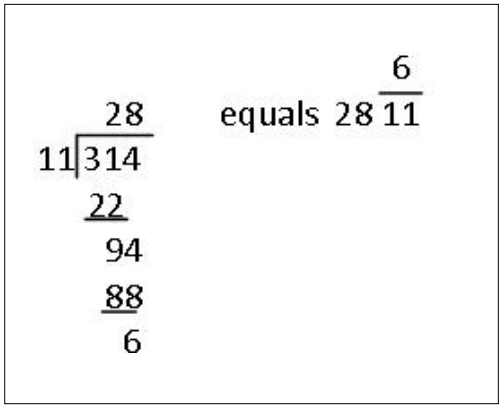
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sample VIN	1	J	9	R	P	1	A	3		A	1	6	4	4	3	4	5
Assigned Value	1	1	9	9	7	1	1	3		1	1	6	4	4	3	4	5
VIN Position Weight	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	10	N/A	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
Multiply Value by Weight	= 8	+ 7	+ 54	+ 45	+ 28	+ 3	+ 2	+ 30		+ 9	+ 8	+ 42	+ 24	+ 20	+ 12	+ 12	+ 10 = 314

X X etc

[23] See 49 CFR 565.15, paragraphs (c) (1) through (4)

The results are now added together and the total “314” is then divided by 11.

8 + 7 + 54 + 45 + 28 + 3 + 2 + 30 + 9 + 8 + 42 + 24 + 20 + 12 + 12 + 10 = 314



The total 314 is then divided by 11 = 28 6/11 or 28.545454

The check digit is based on either the Fractional Remainder or the Decimal Equivalent Remainder as reflected in Table V of the regulation, entitled “*Ninth Position Check Digit Values*”.

49 CFR 565.15(c)(4) Table V – 9th Position Check Digit Values

6/11 or .545

Fractional Remainder	0	1/11	2/11	3/11	4/11	5/11	6/11	7/11	8/11	9/11	10/11
Decimal Equivalent Remainder	0	.091	.182	.273	.364	.455	.545	.636	.727	.818	.909
Check Digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X

Check Digit "6"

All decimal equivalent remainders in Table V are rounded to the nearest thousandth (i.e., the 3rd digit to the right of the decimal point). If the 4th digit to the right of the decimal point is 5 or greater, round up; if 4 or less, round down.

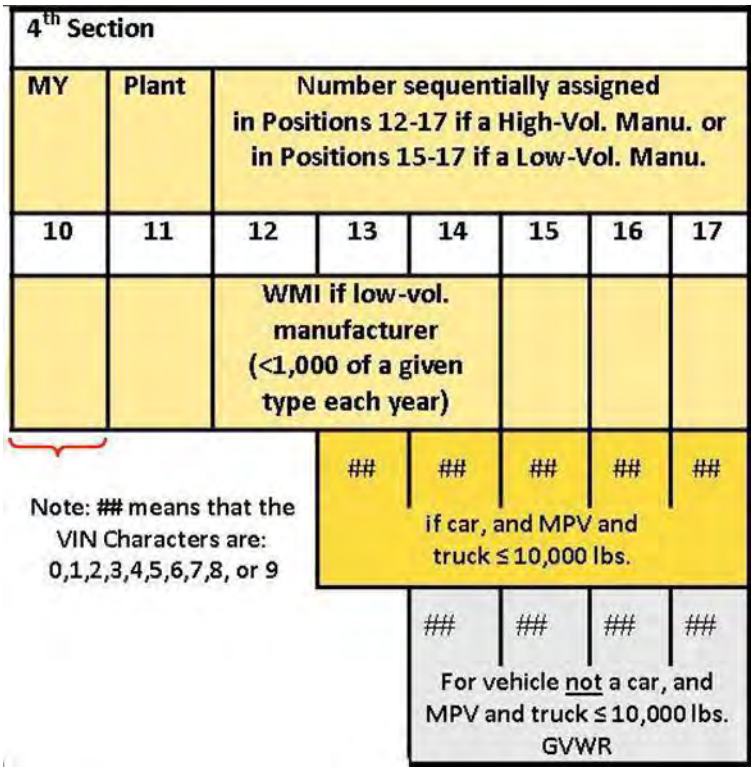
In our total, 28.5454, the 4th digit to the right of the decimal point is 4, so round to 28.545. Table V shows that our decimal equivalent remainder “.545” equates to the check digit “6”.

A check digit, which can be zero through nine (0–9) or the letter “X”, appears in Position 9 of the VIN. Our computed check digit “6” will appear in Position 9 of our completed VIN: 1J9RP1A36A1644345. While the mathematical computations can be completed by hand, the agency recommends that new manufacturers develop a simple spreadsheet program to assist with calculating check digits and thereby reduce VIN errors. See Appendix 2 for a sample spreadsheet format to calculate VIN check digits.

Fourth Section

The fourth section of the VIN consists of Positions 10 through 17. Position 10 is reserved to encode the model year of the vehicle.

Fourth Section of the VIN - Model Year Placement



Besides the three letters that are not allowed in the VIN itself (I, O, and Q), the letters U and Z and the number 0 are not used for the year code. The model year is the year that a manufacturer uses to designate a discrete vehicle model, irrespective of the calendar year in which the vehicle was actually produced, provided that the production period does not exceed 24 months.[24] The year codes that must be used in the manufacturer's VIN are found in Table VII of the regulation, entitled "*Year Codes for VIN*".

49 CFR 565.15(d)(1) - Table VII – Required Year Codes for VIN

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Code	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	S	T	V	W

Position 11 of a VIN is used to encode the vehicle's plant of manufacture. This term is defined by the regulation as "the plant where the manufacturer affixes the VIN."[25] Manufacturers may assign their own plant codes, but should report to NHTSA, in their VIN deciphering information, the city, state, and country in which the plant of manufacture is located, as well as the name of the Plant (e.g., Lansing, Michigan, USA - GMNA). Plant Name is only a required field where applicable. If the manufacturer has no plant name, then it may be left off the submission. An example will show how VIN Positions 10 and 11 of the fourth section may be encoded.

[24] See 49 CFR 565.12(m)

[25] See 49 CFR 565.12(n)

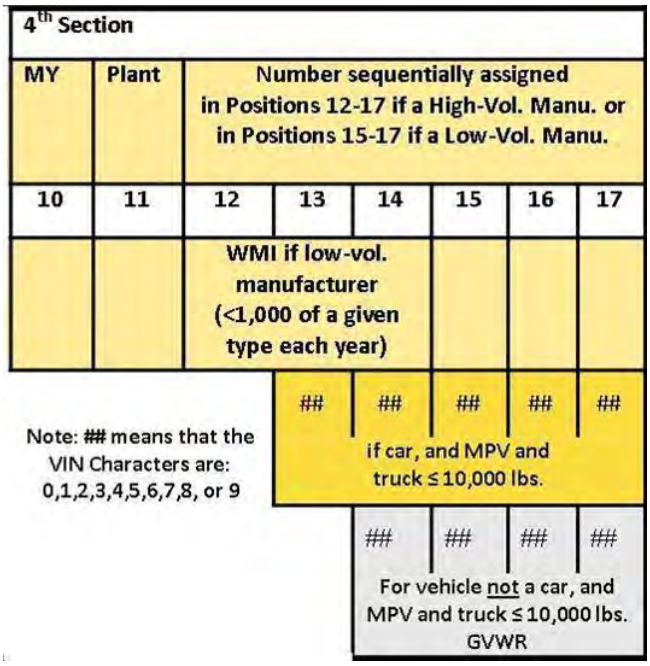
Manufacturer's Sample VIN for the Fourth Section of the VIN(Positions 10-11)

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Example										A	B						

Manufacturer's Lookup Table for the Fourth Section of the VIN (Positions 10 and11)

VIN Position	Vehicle Attribute	Coding
10	Model Year	H=2017 J=2018 K=2019 (From Table VII of 49 CFR 565.15(d)(1))
11	Plant of Manufacture	B=Baltimore, MD USA – Main Plant F=Flint, MI USA – Flint Plant L=Lansing, MI USA - GMNA M=Lordstown, OH USA K=Bowling Green, KY USA R=Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila, Mexico

Positions 12 through 17 of the VIN represent the number sequentially assigned by the manufacturer in the production process if the manufacturer is a high-volume manufacturer. If the manufacturer is a low-volume manufacturer, Positions 12, 13, and 14 combined with Positions 1, 2, and 3 of the VIN uniquely identify the manufacturer. Please note that Positions 13 through 17 must be numeric, if the VINs are for passenger cars, and MPVs and trucks with a GVWR of 10,000 lbs. or less. For any other type of vehicle, Positions 14 through 17 must be numeric.



Manufacturer's Requirement to Furnish NHTSA with VINDeciphering Information

It is very important that each manufacturer report to NHTSA its complete VIN deciphering information so that the agency may simplify vehicle identification information retrieval and increase the accuracy and efficiency of the vehicle recall campaigns. The VIN has become the key identifier in data systems that track compliance with Federal and state safety programs and that manage and analyze information on vehicle manufacturing processes, registrations, insurance programs, crash investigations, and safety research. Organizations that use VINs in data systems include NHTSA, manufacturers, state motor vehicle departments, law enforcement agencies, insurance companies, and motor vehicle safety researchers.

Under 49 CFR 565.26, a motor vehicle manufacturer must submit to NHTSA, either directly or through an agent, information the agency will need to decipher the manufacturer's VIN characters not later than 60 days before the manufacturer offers for sale the first vehicle identified by that VIN or if information concerning vehicle characteristics sufficient to specify the VIN code is unavailable to the manufacturer by that date, then within one week after that information first becomes available. The purpose of the 60-day requirement is to permit users of the VIN, such as State motor vehicle agencies, to obtain the necessary deciphering information before vehicle purchasers begin registering their vehicles. The VIN deciphering information must be submitted through the NHTSA Manufacturer Portal or by email at manufacturerinfo@dot.gov. See Appendix 3 for sample VIN deciphering letters.

Chapter 5. Certification to all Applicable FMVSS

Introduction

Vehicles manufactured for sale in the United States be certified to comply with all applicable FMVSS. NHTSA's regulations on motor vehicle certification are found at 49 CFR Part 567, while the regulations on the certification As noted above, the Vehicle Safety Act requires that regulated items of motor vehicle equipment and motor of motor vehicle equipment subject to the FMVSS are found within the standards that pertain to each such item of equipment, as published in 49 CFR Part 571, Subpart B.

Motor Vehicle Equipment Certification and NHTSA Assigned Codes

Motor vehicle equipment that is subject to an FMVSS must, as originally manufactured, conform to the standard and be so certified. In most instances, certification of compliance with the applicable FMVSS for regulated items of motor vehicle equipment is evidenced by the symbol "DOT" either inscribed on the equipment in a prescribed location, or placed on the outside of the container in which the equipment is shipped.[26]

Along with a marking that indicates certification of compliance with an applicable FMVSS, the fabricating manufacturer of certain regulated equipment items such as brake hoses, glazing (automotive glass and plastics), and tires must label its products with code marks or identification numbers assigned to the manufacturer by NHTSA.[27] NHTSA assigns an identification number to a manufacturer of tires or glazing (automotive glass and plastics) and accepts the designation of a brake hose manufacturer after the manufacturer submits an application to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration through the Manufacturer Portal. See Appendix 7 for a description on how to use the NHTSA Manufacturer Portal[28]. To avoid a delay in the issuance of NHTSA assigned code marks or identification numbers, it is wise to comply with the requirements to designate a U.S. resident as agent for service of process if the fabricating manufacturer is not located in the United States.

This is accomplished by submitting the appropriate form to the NHTSA Office of Chief Counsel. See Chapter 3, Paragraph B and Appendix 1 of this document for the Part 551 requirements and form.

Requirements for certification markings on equipment items are found in the individual standards that apply to

[26] See 49 U.S.C. §§ 30112 and 30115

[27] See 49 CFR 571.106, paragraph S5.2.2(b), relating to brake hoses; 49 CFR 571.205, paragraph S6.2, relating to glazing; and 49 CFR 574.5, relating to tires

[28] See http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/MfrPortal/

those items, as published in 49 CFR Part 571. For example, FMVSS No. 205 requires a glazing manufacturer to certify its glazing by adding to the marks required by section 7 of ANSI/SAE Z26.1–1996,[29] in letters and numerals of the same size, the symbol "DOT" and a manufacturer's code mark that NHTSA assigned to the glazing manufacturer.

Motor Vehicle Certification

A motor vehicle must be manufactured to comply with all applicable FMVSS and bear a label certifying such compliance that is permanently affixed (riveted or affixed in such a manner that it cannot be removed without destroying or defacing it) by the vehicle's manufacturer (i.e., the actual assembler of the vehicle).[30] Certification labeling requirements are necessary to establish that the vehicle was manufactured to comply with all applicable FMVSS. Because the label also identifies the type classification of the vehicle, it also helps to identify which of the FMVSS, Bumper Standards (49 CFR Part 581), and Federal Theft Prevention Standards (49 CFR Part 541) apply to the vehicle.

Motor Vehicle Certification Labels

Placement of the Certification Label[31]

For vehicles other than trailers and motorcycles, the manufacturer's certification label must be affixed to either the hinge pillar, door-latch post, or the door edge that meets the door-latch post, next to the driver's seating position, or if none of these locations is practicable, to the left side of the instrument panel. If that location is also not practicable, the label must be affixed to the inward-facing surface of the door next to the driver's seating position.[32] The location of the label must be such that it is easily readable without moving any part of the vehicle except an outer door.

The manufacturer's certification label for trailers must be affixed to a location on the forward half of the left side, such that it is easily readable from outside the vehicle without moving any part of the vehicle. The certification label for motorcycles must be affixed to a permanent member of the vehicle as close as is practicable to the intersection of the steering post with the handle bars, in a location such that it is easily readable without moving any part of the vehicle except for the steering system. This label is the only location on a motorcycle that must show the VIN.

Motor Vehicle Certification Label Content

The motor vehicle certification label, among other things, identifies the vehicle's manufacturer (i.e., the actual assembler of the vehicle), states the vehicle's date of manufacture (month and year), Gross Vehicle Weight Rating or GVWR, Gross Axle Weight Rating or GAWR of each axle, vehicle type classification (e.g., MPV, truck), and VIN. For multipurpose passenger vehicles and trucks with a GVWR of 6,000 pounds or less, the label must contain the statement: *"This vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety and theft prevention standards in effect on the date of manufacture shown above."* For passenger cars, the label must contain the statement *"This vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety, bumper, and theft prevention standards in effect on the date of manufacture shown above."* For all other vehicles, the label must contain the statement: *"This vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards in effect on the date of manufacture shown above."*

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[29] See 49 CFR 571.205 S3.2, entitled "Incorporation by Reference" wherein it states: (a) "American National Standard for Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways-Safety Standard" ANSI/SAE Z26.1–1996, Approved by American National Standards Institute August 11, 1997 (ANSI/SAE Z26.1– 1996) is incorporated by reference in Section 5.1 and is hereby made part of this Standard

[30] See 49 U.S.C. §§ 30112 and 30115, and 49 CFR part 567

[31] See 49 CFR 567.4(c), (d), and (e)

[32] If none of the preceding locations is practicable, notification of that fact, together with drawings or photographs showing a suggested alternate location in the same general area, shall be submitted for approval to the Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20590

Certification Requirements for Vehicles Manufactured in Two or More Stages

A "completed" vehicle is one that requires no further manufacturing operations to perform its intended function. An "incomplete" vehicle is an assemblage consisting, at a minimum, of chassis (including the frame) structure, power train, steering system, suspension system, and braking system, in the state that those systems are to be part of the completed vehicle, but requires further manufacturing operations to become a completed vehicle. An incomplete trailer is also an incomplete vehicle.[33] Manufacturers of incomplete vehicles must furnish at or before the time of delivery an incomplete vehicle document or "IVD" that contains, among other things, a list of each FMVSS applicable to the incomplete vehicle's type classification and a statement whether the vehicle will or will not conform to each applicable FMVSS, or that FMVSS conformance cannot be determined.[34]

Additionally, incomplete vehicle manufacturers must generally affix to their vehicles a label that identifies the incomplete manufacturer, the vehicle's date of manufacture (month and year), its GVWR, GAWR, and VIN.

A final-stage manufacturer is a person who performs such manufacturing operations on an incomplete vehicle that it becomes a completed vehicle. An intermediate manufacturer is a person, other than the incomplete vehicle manufacturer or the final-stage manufacturer, who performs manufacturing operations on a vehicle manufactured in two or more stages.[35] Both the final-stage and intermediate manufacturers assume legal responsibility for all certification-related duties and liabilities under the Vehicle Safety Act with respect to components and systems they install or supply for installation on the incomplete vehicle, unless changed by a subsequent manufacturer. Both have responsibility to further manufacture or complete the vehicle in accordance with the IVD furnished by the incomplete vehicle manufacturer.

The intermediate manufacturer must affix a label that identifies that manufacturer, states the vehicle's GVWR, GAWR, and VIN, and identifies the month and year in which the intermediate manufacturer performed its last manufacturing operation on the incomplete vehicle.

The final-stage manufacturer must affix a label that identifies that manufacturer, states the vehicle's GVWR, GAWR, vehicle type classification, and VIN, and identifies the vehicle's date of manufacture (month and year). The date selected must be the date of manufacture of the incomplete vehicle, the date of final completion, or a date between those two dates. The label must also contain one of the following three alternative certification statements:[36]

1. "This vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, [and Bumper and Theft Prevention Standards, if applicable] *in effect in (month, year)."*

2. "This vehicle has been completed in accordance with the prior manufacturers' IVD, where applicable. This vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, [and Bumper and Theft Prevention Standards, if applicable] *in effect in (month, year)."*

3. "This vehicle has been completed in accordance with the prior manufacturers' IVD, where applicable, except for [insert FMVSS]. *This vehicle conforms to all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards*, [and Bumper and Theft Prevention Standards if applicable] *in effect in (month, year)."*

[33] See 49 CFR 567.3
[34] See 49 CFR 568.4(a) and (b)
[35] See 49 CFR 567.3
[36] See 49 CFR 567.5(d)

Certification label content requirements for each manufacturer are summarized in Table 4.

Table4-Certification Label Content Requirements by Manufacturer Type

Manufacturer Type	Company's Name	Date of Manufact-ure	GVWR	GAWR	Vehicle Type	VIN	Certification Statement Source
Completed Vehicle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, 1 of 3 567.4(g)
Incomplete Vehicle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No, IVD 567.5(b)(2)
Intermediate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No 567.5(c)(2)
Final-stage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, 1 of 3 567.5(d)(2)

Sample manufacturers' certification labels covering a motorcycle, trailer, low-speed vehicle, multipurpose passenger vehicle, truck, and passenger car are provided in Appendix 3.

Certification Label Suppliers

NHTSA does not endorse any certification label suppliers or their products; however, companies known to the agency that supply such products to motor vehicle manufacturers are identified in Appendix 5.

Chapter 6. The Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards

FMVSS Issuance

NHTSA is authorized by the Vehicle Safety Act to issue safety standards that set minimum performance requirements for new motor vehicles and for certain items of motor vehicle equipment. Such standards must be practicable, meet the need for motor vehicle safety, and be stated in objective terms. The FMVSS specify the minimum performance requirements and, in general terms, the objective tests required to demonstrate product compliance.

FMVSS Organization under 49 CFR Part 571

The FMVSS are generally organized under Vehicle Crash Avoidance (Series 100), Crashworthiness (Series 200)[37], Post-Crash Protection (Series 300), Miscellaneous (Series 400), Low-Speed Vehicles (Series 500), or Equipment standards. All FMVSS are found in 49 CFR Part 571, Subpart B, and are numbered to correspond to the FMVSS number. For example, FMVSS No. 101 *Controls and Displays* is found in 49 CFR 571.101.

Because manufacturers are responsible for "self-certifying" that their products meet all applicable FMVSS before those products can be offered for sale, it is important for a manufacturer to be knowledgeable about the performance requirements of each FMVSS applicable to its products. NHTSA encourages manufacturers to conduct tests as specified in certain of the FMVSS. Manufacturers should also be familiar with the laboratory test procedures that NHTSA uses to evaluate the compliance of their products with each FMVSS. These may be found on the NHTSA web site.[38]

[37] Crashworthiness means the protection a passenger motor vehicle gives its passengers against personal injury or death from a motor vehicle crash

[38] See http://www.nhtsa.gov/Vehicle+Safety/Test+Procedures

FMVSS Applicability

A paragraph within each FMVSS identifies the types of vehicles or equipment items to which the standard applies. For example, Paragraph S3 of 49 CFR 571.101 states that FMVSS No. 101 *Controls and Displays* applies to passenger cars, multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks, and buses. Certain FMVSS requirements apply only to vehicles above or below a specified GVWR. For example, FMVSS No. 201 *Occupant Protection in Interior Impact* applies to passenger cars, multipurpose passenger vehicles, trucks, and buses with a GVWR of 10,000 pounds (4,536 kilograms) or less.[39] Other FMVSS requirements may not apply to certain specialty vehicles. For example, FMVSS No. 225 *Child Restraint Anchorage Systems* does not apply to walk-in van-type vehicles, vehicles manufactured to be sold exclusively to the U.S. Postal Service, shuttle buses, and funeral coaches.[40]

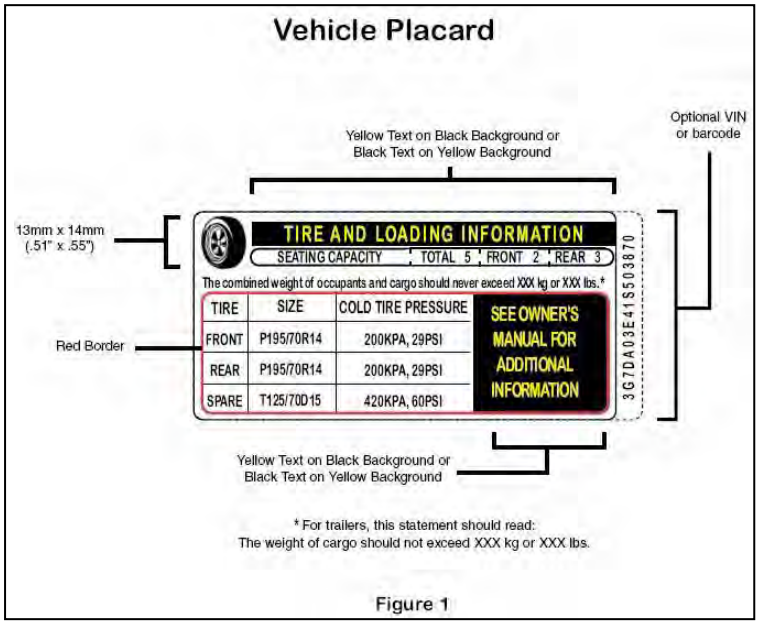
Reference Table Identifying FMVSS Applicability by Vehicle Type and Equipment Items

To assist manufacturers, NHTSA has created a ready reference table to show FMVSS applicability by motor vehicle type classification and motor vehicle equipment item. See Appendix 8. As FMVSS are adopted or amended, they are assigned effective dates. It is therefore wise to check the most up-to-date version of 49 CFR Part 571, Subpart B for regulatory amendments.

Chapter 7. Tire Information Labeling Requirements

FMVSS No. 110 specifies, among other things, requirements for tire selection to prevent tire overloading. The standard applies to vehicles with a GVWR of 10,000 pounds (4,536 kilograms) or less, except for motorcycles, low-speed vehicles, and incomplete vehicles.[41] Manufacturers are required to permanently affix a tire placard in a specified location on the vehicle. The placard provides consumers with tire and loading information, including the vehicle's seating capacity and weight. An example of the required placard is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Tire Placard



[39] See 49 CFR 571.201 paragraph S2

[40] See 49 CFR 571.225 paragraph S2

Chapter 8. Duty to Notify NHTSA of a Noncompliance with an FMVSS or a Safety-Related Defect

Notwithstanding its certification of a product, a manufacturer may subsequently determine that a noncompliance with an FMVSS or a safety-related defect exists in a motor vehicle or a motor vehicle equipment item it has produced. Manufacturers have a duty to notify NHTSA if they learn the vehicle or equipment contains a defect and in good faith they decide that the defect is related to motor vehicle safety, or in good faith they decide that the vehicle or equipment does not comply with an applicable FMVSS.[42] The manufacturer must notify NHTSA within five working days after determining the existence of a noncompliance or a safety-related defect.[43] Alternately, NHTSA may determine the existence of a noncompliance or a safety-related defect in a particular motor vehicle or motor vehicle equipment item and order the responsible manufacturer to recall the product.[44]

Chapter 9. Duty to Notify Owners and Dealers and Provide a Remedy for a Noncompliance or a Safety-Related Defect

Regardless of whether the noncompliance with an FMVSS or a safety-related defect is determined to exist by the manufacturer or by NHTSA, the manufacturer must provide owners and dealers of the affected products with notification of the noncompliance or defect and must remedy the noncompliance or defect, usually without charge.[45] The notification and remedy process is commonly referred to as a "safety recall campaign" or more simply as a "recall." NHTSA monitors the remedy program to ensure its successful completion. The agency is not authorized to expend its funds on recalls; the expense of notifying owners and providing a remedy must be borne by the fabricating manufacturer and/or importer of the products found to contain the noncompliance or defect.[46] Manufacturers are encouraged to contact NHTSA at 202-366-5210 or review the agency's web site for more comprehensive information. See http://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/.

Chapter 10. Record Keeping for Manufacturers

Tires

A new tire manufacturer is required by NHTSA regulations to permanently mold into each tire intended for use on a motor vehicle a "tire identification number" or "TIN."[47] Tire distributors and dealers that are owned or controlled by tire manufacturers are required to send to the tire manufacturers, records of any new tires they sell, including the TINs of the tires and the name and address of the tire purchasers. Independent tire distributors or dealers are required to furnish tire registration forms that identify the TIN and the tire distributor or dealer's name and address to the purchasers of new tires, who may then mail the forms to the tire manufacturer. See Appendix 9 for a sample tire registration form. Instead of furnishing the tire purchaser with a registration form, independent tire distributors or dealers may electronically transmit tire purchaser and tire registration information to the tire manufacturer by secure means, as identified or authorized by the manufacturer.

Tire manufacturers must maintain information from the registration forms for a period of not less than 5 years from the date on which the information is recorded. Motor vehicle manufacturers are required to maintain records of the TINs for the tires installed on their vehicles and the name and address of the first purchasers of their vehicles for 5 years from the date that the vehicles are sold. These requirements are intended to ensure that purchasers receive proper notification in the event that a tire is recalled to remedy a noncompliance or

[42] See 49 U.S.C. 30118(c)
[43] See 49 CFR 573.6
[44] See 49 U.S.C. 30118(b)
[45] See 49 CFR Part 577
[46] See 49 U.S.C. §§ 30118 - 30120
[47] See 49 CFR Part 574.5

safety-relateddefect.[48]

Child Restraints

In like manner, the manufacturer of a child restraint system (i.e., a child safety seat), other than one installed on a vehicle as newly manufactured, must furnish a registration form to be completed by the owners of those seats and retain information from the form for a period of not less than 6 years to ensure that the owners receive proper notification of a recallcampaign.[49]

Motor Vehicles and Equipment

NHTSA regulations also require manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment to retain claims, complaints, reports, and other records concerning alleged and proven defects and malfunctions that may be related to motor vehicle safety for a period of five calendar years from the date on which they were generated or acquired by the manufacturer.[50] Under this regulation, "malfunctions that may be related to motor vehicle safety" are defined as including any failure or malfunction beyond normal deterioration in use, or any failure of performance, or any flaw or unintended deviation from design specifications, that could in any reasonably foreseeable manner be a causative factor in, or aggravate, a crash or an injury to a person. This regulation also describes the records that manufacturers must maintain, including all documentary materials, films, tapes, and other information-storing media that contain information concerning malfunctions that may be related to motor vehicle safety. The section describes such records as including, but not being limited to, reports and other documents, including material generated or communicated by computer, telefax or other electronic means, that are related to work performed under warranties; and any lists, compilations, analyses, or discussions of such malfunctions contained in internal or external correspondence of the manufacturer, including communications transmitted electronically.

Chapter 11. Early Warning Reporting

Manufacturers must submit quarterly reports to NHTSA under the agency's Early Warning Reporting (EWR) regulations that implement the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation (TREAD) Act of 2000. These regulations require manufacturers to submit information that could assist the agency in determining whether a safety-related defect exists in a vehicle or equipment item used in the United States.[51] The regulations divide manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment into two groups with different responsibilities for reporting information that could indicate the existence of potential safety-related defects.

The first group comprises motor vehicle manufacturers that meet certain production thresholds, tire manufacturers that produce more than a certain number of tires by tire line, and all manufacturers of child restraint systems. Manufacturers of light vehicles, motorcycles, trailers, and medium-heavy vehicles (except buses and emergency vehicles) that produced, imported, offered for sale, or sold 5,000 or more vehicles of a category annually in the United States are required to furnish NHTSA with comprehensive reports every calendar quarter. Emergency vehicle manufacturers must report if they produced, imported, offered for sale, or sold 500 or more vehicles annually, and bus manufacturers must report if they produced, imported or offered for sale, or sold 100 or more buses annually in the United States. Manufacturers of passenger car, light truck, and motorcycle tires are also required to provide comprehensive quarterly reports if they produced, imported, offered for sale, or sold 15,000 or more tires in a tire line. This group of manufacturers must generally report to NHTSA production-related information, incidents related to a death or injury, consumer complaints, warranty claims (warranty adjustments for tires), property damage claims, and field reports.

The second group comprises all other manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (i.e., vehicle manufacturers that produce, import, or sell annually in the United States fewer than 5,000 light vehicles,

[48] See 49 CFR Part 574
[49] See 49 CFR Part 588
[50] See 49 CFR Part 576
[51] See 49 CFR Part 579, Subpart C

motorcycles, trailers, and medium-heavy vehicles (excluding emergency vehicles and buses); manufacturers that produce, import, or sell annually in the United States fewer than 500 emergency vehicles; manufacturers that produce, import, or sell annually in the United States fewer than 100 buses; manufacturers of original motor vehicle equipment; and manufacturers of replacement motor vehicle equipment other than child restraint systems and tires). These manufacturers must submit a report if they receive a claim or notice related to an incident involving a death, but are not required to report any other information under the EWR rule. Manufacturers are encouraged to contact NHTSA at 202-366-4238 or review the agency's web site for more comprehensive EWR information. See http://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/ewr/ewr.cfm.

Under other NHTSA regulations, all vehicle and equipment manufacturers in both groups must provide copies of all documents sent or made available to more than one dealer, distributor, owner, purchaser, lessor or lessee, in the United States concerning customer satisfaction campaigns, consumer advisories, recalls, or other activities involving the repair or replacement of vehicles or equipment.[52] A manufacturer must also report safety recalls and other safety campaigns it conducts in a foreign country that cover a motor vehicle, an item of motor vehicle equipment, or a tire that is identical or substantially similar to such a product offered for sale or sold in the United States.[53]

Chapter 12. Other Statutory/Regulatory Requirements

Manufacturers should be aware that NHTSA administers additional statutes and regulations related to motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. These include:

Theft Prevention

This statute and implementing regulations require motor vehicle manufacturers to affix or inscribe anti-theft identification markings to major parts and replacement parts for certain lines of passenger cars, light trucks and MPVs designated as high theft lines. See 49 U.S.C. Chapter 331 and 49 CFR Parts 541-543.

Bumper Standards

This statute and implementing regulations establish standards to reduce physical damage to the front and rear of passenger motor vehicles from low speed collisions. See 49 U.S.C. Chapter 325 and 49 CFR Part 581.

Fuel Economy

This statute and implementing regulations require manufacturers to comply with the applicable average fuel economy standards. See 49 U.S.C. Chapter 329 and 49 CFR Parts 525, 526, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, and 538.

Domestic Content Labeling

This statute and implementing regulations establish requirements for the disclosure of information relating to the countries of origin of the equipment on new passenger motor vehicles. See 49 U.S.C. Chapter 323 and 49 CFR Part 583.

Consumer Information

This statute and implementing regulations establish requirements for the disclosure of information in the owner's manual of a motor vehicle relating to tires and the Uniform Tire Quality Grading program and the reporting of possible safety defects to NHTSA. Owner's manuals of special vehicles such as slide-in campers and trucks that are capable of accommodating slide-in campers must also contain certain consumer information.[54] For certain

[52] See 49 CFR 579.5 and 579

[53] See 49 CFR Part 579, Subpart B

[54] See 49 CFR 575.103

vehicles, manufacturers are required to affix a Rollover Warning label[55] and to label the vehicle with New Car Assessment Program Safety Rating information.[56] See 49 U.S.C. Chapter 323 and 49 CFR Part 575.

Chapter 13. NHTSA Contacts

Table 5 provides NHTSA contact numbers and Internet resources to help answer questions about the information presented in the previous sections.

Table 5 – NHTSA Contacts

Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance		
Topic	*NHTSA Office/Internet*	*Telephone No./ Link*
General questions about importing vehicles and equipment items	Import and Certification Division	(202) 366-5291
General Importation Information	http://www.nhtsa.gov/cars/rules/import	
Questions about how a manufacturer informs NHTSA about its company and the products it manufactures	Import and Certification Division	(202) 366-5291
Questions about how to provide NHTSA with the manufacturer's vehicle identification number deciphering information	NHTSA Manufacturer Help Desk	1- (888) 399-3277
Questions about NHTSA ID numbers that are assigned to equipment manufacturers of brake hoses, glazing (glass), and tires	Equipment Division	(202) 366-5317
Information to Assist New Manufacturers	https://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/	
Questions about how to submit Manufacturer Information (49 CFR 566), VIN deciphering info (49 CFR 565), and Equipment forms to NHTSA	https://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/	
Questions about FMVSS as they relate to equipment items (i.e., tires, rims, brake hoses, brake fluid, seat belt assemblies, lighting equipment, glazing (automotive glass and plastics), motorcycle helmets, child restraint systems (child safety seats), platform lift systems for the mobility impaired, rear impact guards for trailers, triangular reflective warning devices, and compressed natural gas containers)	Equipment Division	(202) 366-5317
Federal motor vehicle safety standards (FMVSS)	http://www.nhtsa.gov/cars/rul	
NHTSA's Manufacturer Databases	http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/mid/	
Government Vehicle Safety Information	http://www.safercar.gov/	

[55] See 49 CFR 575.105

[56] See 49 CFR 575.301

Office of Defects Investigation		
Topic	***NHTSA Office/Internet***	***Telephone No./Link***
Questions about Early Warning Reporting (EWR)	Early Warning Division	(202) 366-4238
Early Warning Reporting	http://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/ewr/ewr.cfm	
Questions about Defects and Recalls	Office of Defects Investigation	(202) 366-5210
Defects Investigations	http://www-odi.nhtsa.dot.gov/	

Office of Chief Counsel		
Topic	***NHTSAOffice/Internet***	***Telephone No./Link***
Requests for interpretation of the statutes and regulations administered by NHTSA	Office of Chief Counsel	Requests should be made in writing.
NHTSA Chief Counsel interpretive letters	http://isearch.nhtsa.gov/	
NHTSA Statutory Authorities	http://www.nhtsa.gov/Laws-Regs	
NHTSA Regulations	http://www.nhtsa.gov/cars/rules/	
Questions about how to designate a U.S. resident as an agent for service of process	Office of Chief Counsel	(202) 366-1834
Suggested Designation of Agent for Service of Process 49 CFR Part 551, Subpart D	http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/MfrPortal/	

Chapter 14. Additional Resources

Other than those noted before, manufacturers may find helpful the resources identified in Table 6.

Table6 – Additional Resources

Resource	Contact
Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.gov
Motorcycle Industry Council	www.mic.org
National Association of Trailer Manufacturers	www.natm.com
Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association	www.ttmanet.org
Recreational Vehicle Industry Association	www.rvia.org
Tire and Rim Association, Inc.	www.us-tra.org
National Truck Equipment Association	www.ntea.com

Chapter 15. Helpful Hints

Manufacturer's Statements of Origin or Certificates of Origin

NHTSA is not responsible for titling or registering motor vehicles or for regulating the operation of motor vehicles on public roads in the United States. That is instead the responsibility of the individual States. Some States may require a manufacturer's certificate of origin (MCO) or manufacturer's statement of origin (MSO) to register a new motor vehicle. These are not federally required documents. NHTSA, therefore, is not in a position to offer guidance to prospective vehicle manufacturers or vehicle purchasers on obtaining a needed MCO or MSO. For assistance, please contact your State's Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV).

Search the United States Code

To search the United States Code, follow this link: http://uscode.house.gov/

Search the Code of Federal Regulations

To search the Code of Federal Regulations, follow this link: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=7d86ffa476c2d4b7414acbd1b7e9b0d1&mc=true&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title49/49tab_02.tpl

Search the Federal Register

To search the Federal Register, follow this link: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/home.action

Search NHTSA Interpretations

To search NHTSA Interpretation letters, follow this link: http://isearch.nhtsa.gov

FMVSS Compliance Test Procedures

For FMVSS Compliance Test Procedures, follow this link: http://www.nhtsa.gov/Vehicle-Safety/Test-Procedures

Motorcycle and motorcycle frame engineering reports

Engineering reports for motorcycles and motorcycle frames are available on a fee basis through the SAE. See that organization's web site at www.sae.org

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Part 551 - Designate a permanent resident of the United States as its agent for service of process.

OMB No. 2127-0040
Expiration Date: 07/31/2009

Paperwork Reduction Act Burden Statement

A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number for this information collection is 2127-0040. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to be approximately 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, completing and reviewing the collection of information. All responses to this collection of information are mandatory. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C. 20590.

SUGGESTED DESIGNATION OF AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS
UNDER 49 U.S.C. § 30164 and 49 C.F.R. Part 551, Subpart D

PART A: DESIGNATION BY FOREIGN MANUFACTURER

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. § 30164 and 49 C.F.R. Part 551, Subpart D, the Foreign Manufacturer listed below hereby designates the following Agent on whom service of all administrative and judicial processes and notices may be made. This designation is for service of process only and for no other purpose. It shall remain in effect until it is withdrawn or another Agent is designated in accordance with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. § 30164 and 49 C.F.R. Part 551, Subpart D.

The Manufacturer identified below hereby certifies:

1. This designation is in valid form and binding on the Manufacturer under the laws, corporate bylaws or other requirements governing the making of designations at the place and time where it is made.

2. The full legal name, principal place of business and mailing address of the Manufacturer are:
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. The Manufacturer's products will be sold under the following trade or brand names, marks, logos or other designations of origin (**List all names, marks, logos or designations**):_____
   _____
   _____

4. The full legal name, principal place of business, mailing address and telephone number of the Agent are:_____
   _____
   _____
   _____

By: _____ / / _____
Signature of Manufacturer's Authorized Representative — Month / Day / Year

_____ _____
Printed Name — Title

[Note: Part B of the form continues on the next page]

PART B: ACCEPTANCE BY AGENT

The undersigned hereby accepts appointment as Agent solely for the purpose of service of process on the Manufacturer under 49 U.S.C. § 30164 and 49 C.F.R. Part 551, Subpart D. I understand that this appointment shall remain in effect until withdrawn or replaced by the Manufacturer in accordance with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. § 30164 and 49 C.F.R. Part 551, Subpart D. I understand also that I may not assign performance of my functions under this Designation to another person.

By: _____ / / _____

Signature of Agent — Month / Day / Year **(Date of acceptance must be *on or after* date of designation)**

_____ _____

Printed Name — Title

Mail original documents with ink signatures only to: U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA Correspondence Unit, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Room W41-306, Washington, D.C. 20590

Please note that:

- Manufacturers must submit to NHTSA **original**, fully executed designation forms with **ink signatures**. NHTSA will not accept copies of designation forms, facsimiles, emails, emailed PDF files, or forms that do not contain original ink signatures.
- The date of acceptance by an agent must be **on or after** the date of designation by a foreign manufacturer.
- Designation forms must be submitted to U.S. Department of Transportation, NHTSA Correspondence Unit, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Room W41-306, Washington, D.C. 20590. No other NHTSA office is authorized to accept designation documents. To avoid delays, the agency suggests using express mail services.

Questions?

For further assistance or with questions about the requirements of Part 551, Subpart D, please email Ms. Jin Kim at Jin.Kim@dot.gov.

A fillable PART 551 form is available here:
http://vpic.nhtsa.dot.gov/SUGGESTED%20DESIGNATION%20OF%20AGENT%20FOR%20SERVICE%20OF%20PROCESS.PDF

Appendix 2 - Sample spreadsheet format to calculate a VIN check digit

POSITION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
CURRENT VIN	1	z	9	p	e	5	5	0	6	9	s	3	5	5	0	0	1	Your VIN
CONVERT TO NUMBER	1	9	9	7	5	5	5	0		9	2	3	5	5	0	0	1	
MULTIPLIER	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	10		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	
RESULT	8	63	54	35	20	15	10	0		81	16	21	30	25	0	0	2	380
DIVIDE																		11
TRUNCATED																		34
REMAINDER																		6

Appendix 3 – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number - Trailers

Sample VIN Deciphering Submission – USA Trailer Company

Date: July 4, 20XX

Administrator
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE W43-488
Washington, DC 20590
Attention: VIN Coordinator

RE: Vehicle Identification Number Deciphering Information

In accordance with 49 CFR Part 565, *Vehicle Identification Number Requirements*, USA Trailer Company, Inc. is submitting information necessary to decipher the characters contained in its Vehicle Identification Numbers. Please see the attachment.

USA Trailer Company, Inc. is a low-volume trailer manufacturer assigned WMI: 1ZZ/400. If you have any questions, please contact me at (555) 555-0000.

Sincerely,

John Doe
USA Trailer Company, Inc.
345 Main St.
Anywhere, USA

Attachment

Appendix 3 (Continued) – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number - Trailers

Sample VIN Deciphering Submission – USA Trailer Company

VIN Deciphering		
1st Section		
Position 1	WMI	1-Assigned by SAE
Position 2	WMI	Z-Assigned by SAE
Position 3	WMI	Z-Assigned by SAE
2nd Section		
Position 4	Trailer Make	U=USA Trailer Co.
Position 5	Trailer to Towing Vehicle Connection Type	1= Ball Type Pull 2= Pintle Hitch 3=Gooseneck 4= Straight Semi 5= Fifth Wheel 6=Kingpin 7=Bumper Pull 8=Others
Position 6	Trailer Body Type	A=Flatbed B=Tank C=Utility D=Livestock E=Enclosed
Position 7	Length	6=6 feetlong 9=9 feetlong A=26 feet long
Position 8	Axle configuration	1=Single Axle 2=2 Axles 3=3 Axles
3rd Section		
Position 9	Check Digit	Calculated See 49 CFR 565.15(c)
4th Section		
Position 10	Model Year	H=2017 J=2018 K=2019
Position 11	Plant of Manufacture	A=Baltimore, MD, USA – Main Plant B=Flint, MI, USA – Flint Plant L=Landing, MI, USA, GMNA M=Lordstown, OH, USA
Position 12	WMI	4-Assigned by SAE
Position 13	WMI	0-Assigned by SAE
Position 14	WMI	0-Assigned by SAE
Position 15	Sequentially Assigned	
Position 16		
Position 17		

Appendix 3 (Continued) – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number - Motorcycles

Sample VIN deciphering submission – USA Motorcycle Company

Date: July 4, 20XX

Administrator
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE W43-488
Washington, DC 20590
Attention: VIN Coordinator

RE: Vehicle Identification Number Deciphering Information

In accordance with 49 CFR Part 565, *Vehicle Identification Number Requirements*, USA Motorcycle Company, Inc. is submitting information necessary to decipher the characters contained in its Vehicle Identification Numbers. Please see the attachment.

USA Motorcycle Company, Inc. is a low-volume MPV manufacturer assigned WMI: 1ZZ/401. If you have any questions, please contact me at (555) 555-0000.

Sincerely,

John Doe
USA Motorcycle Company, Inc.
345 Main St.
Anywhere, USA

Attachment

Appendix 3 (Continued) – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number - Motorcycles

Sample VIN deciphering submission – USA Motorcycle Company

VIN Deciphering		
1st Section		
Position 1	WMI	1- Assigned by SAE
Position 2	WMI	Z- Assigned by SAE
Position 3	WMI	Z- Assigned by SAE
2nd Section		
Position 4	Make	R=USA MOTORCYCLE COMPANY
Position 5	Line or Model	A=Winner A B=Winner B C=Winner C
Position 6	Type of Motorcycle	1=Scooter 2=Sport Bike 3=Cruiser
Position 7	Engine Type	A=V-2, 200 cc, gas B=V-4, 400 cc, gas C=V-8, 1,000 cc, gas
Position 8	Net Brake HP	1= 5hp 2=36hp 3=75hp
3rd Section		
Position 9	Check Digit	Calculated See 49 CFR 565.15(c)
4th Section		
Position 10	Model Year	H=2017 J=2018 K=2019
Position 11	Plant of Manufacture	A=Baltimore, MD, USA – Main Plant B=Flint, MI, USA – Flint Plant
Position 12	WMI	4- Assigned by SAE
Position 13	WMI	0- Assigned by SAE
Position 14	WMI	1- Assigned by SAE
Position 15	Sequentially Assigned	
Position 16		
Position 17		

Appendix 3 (Continued) – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number – Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles

Sample VIN deciphering submission – USA MPV Company

Date: July 4, 20XX

Administrator
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE W43-488
Washington, DC 20590
Attention: VIN Coordinator

RE: Vehicle Identification Number Deciphering Information

In accordance with 49 CFR Part 565, *Vehicle Identification Number Requirements*, USA MPV Company, Inc. is submitting information necessary to decipher the characters contained in its Vehicle Identification Numbers. Please see the attachment.

USA MPV Company, Inc. is a low-volume MPV manufacturer assigned WMI: 1ZZ/400. If you have any questions, please contact me at (555) 555-0000.

Sincerely,

John Doe
USA MPV Company, Inc.
345 Main St.
Anywhere, USA

Attachment

Appendix 3 (Continued) – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number - Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles

Sample VIN deciphering submission – USA MPV Company

VIN Deciphering		
1st Section		
Position 1	WMI	1- Assigned by SAE
Position 2	WMI	Z- Assigned by SAE
Position 3	WMI	Z- Assigned by SAE
2nd Section		
Positions 4 -8	See Chart 1	
3rd Section		
Position 9	Check Digit	Calculated See 49 CFR 565.15(c)
4th Section		
Position 10	Model Year	H=2017 J=2018 K=2019
Position 11	Plant of Manufacture	A=Baltimore, MD, USA – Main Plant B=Flint, MI, USA – Flint
Position 12	WMI	4- Assigned by SAE
Position 13	WMI	0- Assigned by SAE
Position 14	WMI	0- Assigned by SAE
Position 15	Sequentially Assigned	
Position 16		
Position 17		

Chart 1			
Positions 4-8	RP1A3	RP1B3	RP1C3
Make	USA MPV Co	USA MPV Co	USA MPV Co
Line or Model	Craggy	Craggy	Craggy
Series	3200	3250	3275
Body Type	5-Dr. Liftback	5-Dr. Liftback	5-Dr. Liftback
Engine Type	3.8L 6-cyl. 280 hp gas	3.8L 6-cyl. 280 hp gas	3.8L 6-cyl. 280 hp gas
GVWR Class	C	C	C
C = Greater than 1814 kg. to 2268 kg. (4,001–5,000 lbs.)			
Restraint Front	1	1	1
1 = Seat Belt, Air Bag, Side Air Bag, and Side Curtain Air Bag (Driver and Passenger)			
Restraint Mid	2	2	2
Restraint Rear	2	2	2
2 = Seat Belt and Side Curtain Air Bag			

Appendix 3 (Continued) – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number – Passenger Cars

Sample VIN Deciphering Submission – USA Passenger Car Company

Date: July 4, 20XX

Administrator
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
1200 New Jersey Avenue SE W43-488
Washington, DC 20590
Attention: VIN Coordinator

RE: Vehicle Identification Number Deciphering Information

In accordance with 49 CFR Part 565, *Vehicle Identification Number Requirements*, USA Passenger Car Company, Inc. is submitting information necessary to decipher the characters contained in its Vehicle Identification Numbers. Please see the attachment.

USA Passenger Car Company, Inc. is a low-volume passenger car manufacturer assigned WMI: 1J9/640. If you have any questions, please contact me at (555) 555-0000.

Sincerely,

John Doe
USA Passenger Car Company, Inc.
345 Main St.
Anywhere, USA

Attachment

Appendix 3 (Continued) – Part 565 Vehicle Identification Number – Passenger Cars

Sample VIN Deciphering Submission – USA Passenger Car Company

VIN Deciphering		
1st Section		
Position 1	WMI	1- Assigned by SAE
Position 2	WMI	J- Assigned by SAE
Position 3	WMI	9- Assigned by SAE
2nd Section		
Positions 4 to 8	See Chart 1	
3rd Section		
Position 9	Check Digit	Calculated See 49 CFR 565.15(c)
4th Section		
Position 10	Model Year	H=2017 J=2018 K=2019
Position 11	Plant of Manufacture	A=Baltimore, MD, USA – Main Plant B=Flint, MI, USA – Flint Plant
Position 12	WMI	6- Assigned by SAE
Position 13	WMI	4- Assigned by SAE
Position 14	WMI	0- Assigned by SAE
Position 15	Sequentially Assigned	
Position 16		
Position 17		

Chart 1			
Positions 4-8	RP1A3	RP1B3	RP1C3
Make	USA Car Co	USA Car Co	USA Car Co
Line or Model	Super	Super	Super
Series	LV	MV	HV
Body Type	3 Dr Coupe	3 Dr Coupe	3 Dr Coupe
Engine Type	2.4L 4-cyl. 180 hp gas	2.4L 4-cyl. 180 hp gas	2.4L 4-cyl. 180 hp gas
GVWR Class	A	A	A
A = Not greater than 1360 kg. (3,000 lbs.)			
Restraint Front	1	1	1
1 = Seat Belt, Air Bag, Side Air Bag, and Side Curtain Air Bag (Driver and Passenger)			
Restraint Mid	N/A	N/A	N/A
Restraint Rear	2	2	2
2 = Seat Belt and Side Curtain Air Bag			

Appendix 4 – Part 567 Certification Labels

Sample manufacturer's certification label fora motorcycle/motor-driven cycle

MFD BY: USAMOTORCYCLE MANUFACTURERS, INC. DATE OF MFG: 03/09 GVWR: 271 KG (598 LB)

FRONT GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
110 KG (243 LB)	120/70R18 59V	18XMT3.00	290 KPA (42 PSI)
REAR GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
161 KG (355 LB)	160/60R17 69V	17XMT4.00	290 KPA (42 PSI)

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: MOTORCYCLE

Sample manufacturer's certification label fora trailer

MFD BY: USATRAILERMANUFACTURERS, CO. DATE OF MFG: 03/09 GVWR: 8,164 KG (18,000 LB)

FRONT GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
4,354 KG (9,600 LB)	11R17.5HC(H)	17.5X8.25HC	827 KPA (120PSI) SINGLE
REAR GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
4,354 KG (9,600 LB)	11R17.5HC(H)	17.5X8.25HC	827 KPA (120 PSI) SINGLE

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: TRAILER

Sample manufacturer's certification label fora low-speed vehicle

MANUFACTURED BY: USALOW SPEEDVEHICLES, INC. DATE OF MFD: 03/09 GVWR: 1260 KG (2778 LB)

FRONT GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
630 KG (1389 LB)	20.5 X 8.0 – 10 B	10 x 6JA	240 KPA (35 PSI) SINGLE
REAR GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
630 KG (1389 LB)	20.5 X 8.0 – 10 B	10 x 6JA	240 KPA (35 PSI) SINGLE

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: LOW-SPEED VEHICLE

Sample manufacturer's certification label fora multipurpose passenger vehicle

MFD BY: USAMPV MANUFACTURERS, INC. DATE OF MFG: 03/09

GVWR: 2,745 KG (6,052 LB)

FRONT GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
1,339 KG (2,952 LB)	225/65R16	16X6.5	250 KPA (36
REAR GAWR	WITH TIRES	PSI)	
1,407 KG (3,102 LB)	225/65R16	RIMS AT	COLD

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: MPV

Sample manufacturer's certification label for a truck (GVWR < 6,000 lbs.)

MFD BY: USA TRUCK MANUFACTURERS, INC. DATE OF MFG: 03/16 GVWR: 2541 KG (5602 LB)

FRONT GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
1293 KG (2850 LB)	215/70R15	15X6	250 KPA (36 PSI) SINGLE
REAR GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
1339 KG (2950 LB)	215/70R15	15X6	250 KPA (36 PSI) SINGLE

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: TRUCK

Sample manufacturer's certification label for a truck (GVWR ≥ 6,000 lbs.)

MFD BY: USA TRUCK MANUFACTURERS, INC. DATE OF MFG: 03/16 GVWR: 4083 KG (9000 LB)

FRONT GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
2359 KG (5200 LB)	LT265/70R17E	17X8.0	410 KPA (60 PSI) SINGLE
REAR GAWR	WITH TIRES	RIMS AT	COLD
2727 KG (6010 LB)	LT265/70R17E	17X8.0	485 KPA (70 PSI) DUAL

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: TRUCK

Sample manufacturer's information label for an incomplete vehicle

INCOMPLETE VEHICLE MFD BY: USA TRUCK MANUFACTURERS, INC. 03/16

GVWR: 2650 KG (5842 LB)

FRONT GAWR: 1350 KG (2976 LB)

REAR GAWR: 1300 KG (2866 LB)

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Sample alterer's certification label for an MPV

THIS VEHICLE WAS ALTERED BY: USA TRUCK MANUFACTURERS, INC. DATE ALTERED: 03/16

GVWR: 5003 KG (11030 LB)

FRONT GAWR	**WITH TIRES**	**RIMS AT**	**COLD**
2000 KG (4409 LB)	**LT215/85R16**	**16X5.5J**	**420 KPA (61 PSI) SINGLE**
REAR GAWR	**WITH TIRES**	**RIMS AT**	**COLD**
3502 KG (7721 LB)	**LT215/85R16**	**16X5.5J**	**420 KPA (61 PSI) SINGLE**

THIS VEHICLE WAS ALTERED BY USA TRUCK MANUFACTURERS INC IN 03/16 AND AS ALTERED IT CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS AFFECTED BY THE ALTERATION AND IN EFFECT IN 03/16.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: MPV

Final-stage manufacturer's label for a truck

MFD BY: USA TRUCK MANUFACTURERS, INC. 03/16

GVWR: 4083 KG (9000 LB)

FRONT GAWR	**WITH TIRES**	**RIMS AT**	**COLD**
2359 KG (5200 LB)	**LT265/70R17E**	**17X8.0**	**410 KPA (60 PSI) SINGLE**
REAR GAWR	**WITH TIRES**	**RIMS AT**	**COLD**
2727 KG (6010 LB)	**LT265/70R17E**	**17X8.0**	**485 KPA (70 PSI) DUAL**

[*one of three alternative certification statements:*]

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT IN 3/16.

[*OR*]

THIS VEHICLE HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRIOR MANUFACTURERS' IVD, WHERE APPLICABLE. THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS IN EFFECT IN 3/16.

[*OR*]

THIS VEHICLE HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRIOR MANUFACTURERS' IVD, WHERE APPLICABLE, EXCEPT FOR [*insert FMVSS(S)*]. THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDSIN EFFECT IN 3/16.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: TRUCK

Sample manufacturer's certification label fora passenger car[57]

MFD BY: PASSENGER CAR COMPANY, INC. DATE OF MFD: 03/16

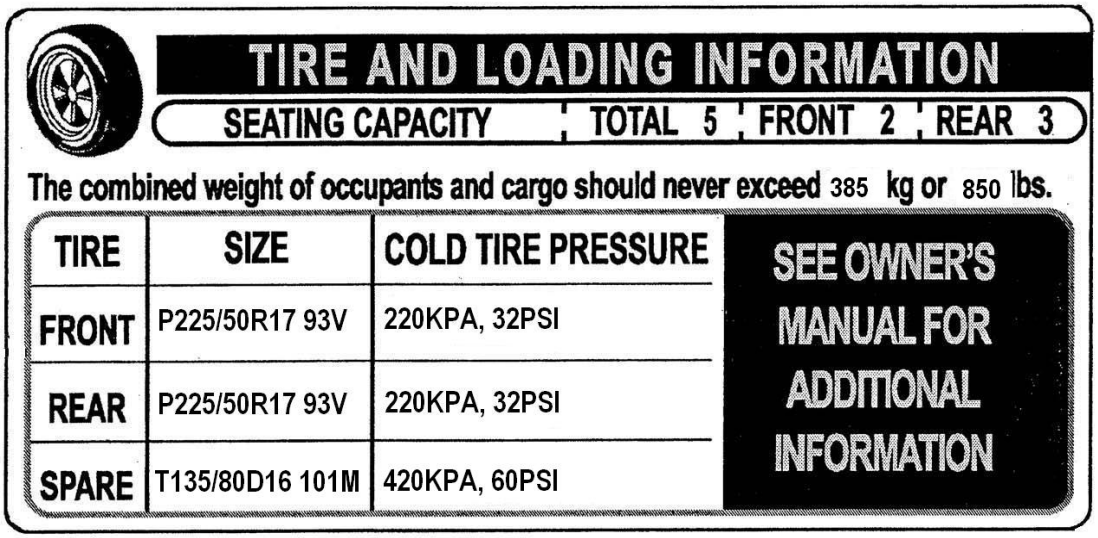
GVWR: 1918 KG (4228 LB)

FRONT GAWR 1026 KG (2262 LB)
REAR GAWR 921 KG (2030 LB)

THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY, BUMPER, AND THEFT STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.

VIN: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TYPE: PASSENGER

Associated passenger car tire placard



[57] Note that tire information is omitted and is moved to the Tire Placard. See 49 CFR 571.110 paragraph S4.3

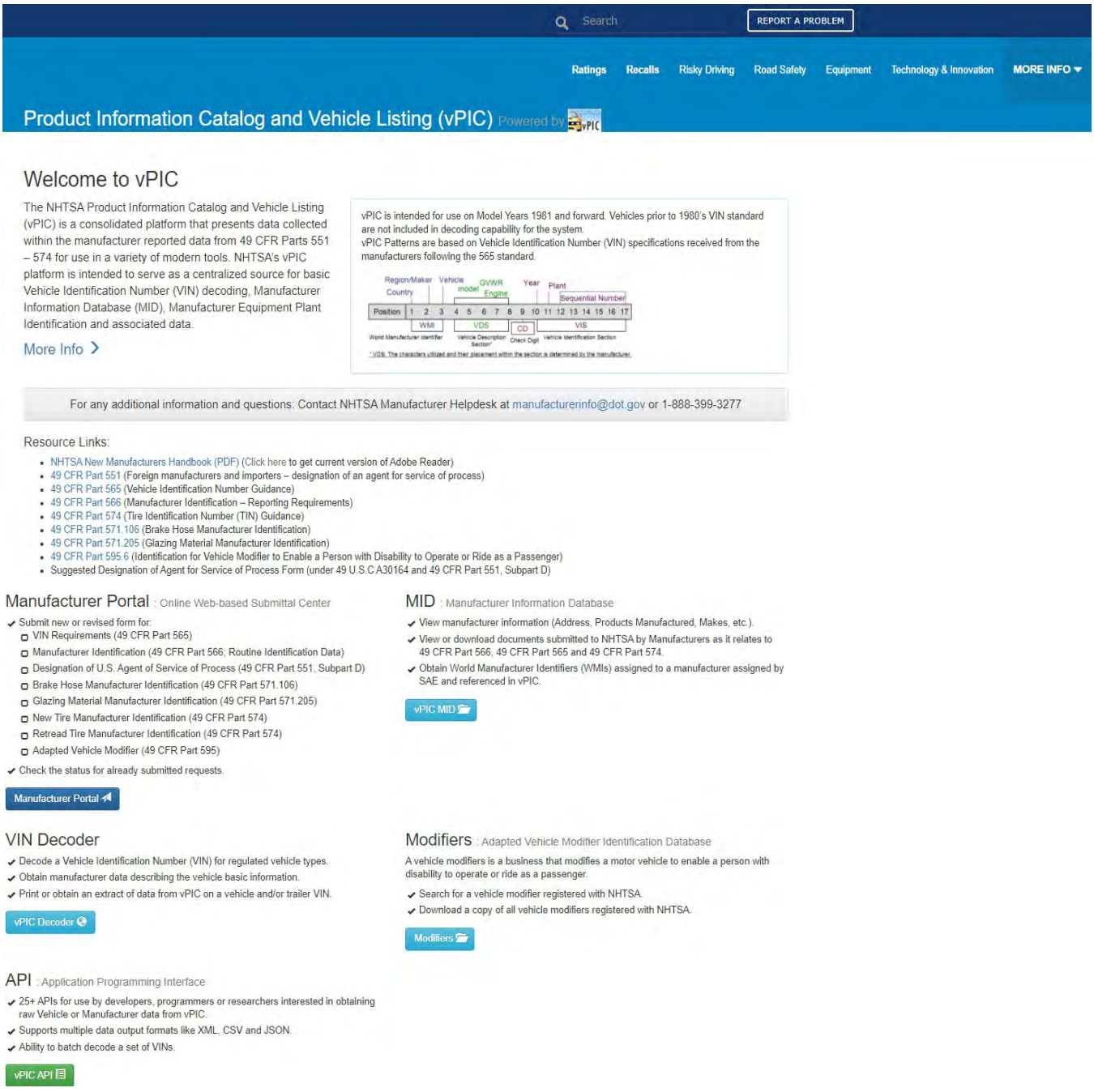
Appendix 5 – Certification Label Suppliers

NHTSA does not endorse any of the listed suppliers.

Name	Telephone	Website/E-mail
Vin-Eze/PMCS 2525 Honolulu Ave Montrose, CA 91020	888-247-7627	www.vineze.com
Dec-O-Art, Inc. 3914 Lexington Park Dr Elkhart, IN 46514	800-225-6879	www.dec-o-art.com
Cadillac Sign & Decal 4646 Poplar Level Rd Louisville, KY 40213	800-793-1618	www.cadillacsign.com
Moll Printing Co. 101 2 Linn St Sikeston, MO 63801	573-472-1848	www.mollprinting.com
Proven Graphics, Inc. 2914 Highway 2 East Kalispell, MT 59901	800-477-7265	www.provengraphics.com
Ancor Information Management 1911 Woodslee Drive Troy, MI 48083-2236	248-740-8866	https://www.ancorinfo.com
ImageTek Labels 280 Clinton St. Springfield, VT 05156	866-403-5223	www.imageteklabels.com sales@imageteklabels.com
Grand Rapids Labels 2351 Oak Industrial Dr NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49505	616-459-8134	mrogowski@grlabel.com
CCL Industries 17700 Foltz Pkwy Strongsville, OH 44149	440-878-7000	designusa@cclind.com

Appendix 6 – How to Search NHTSA's Manufacturers' Information Database

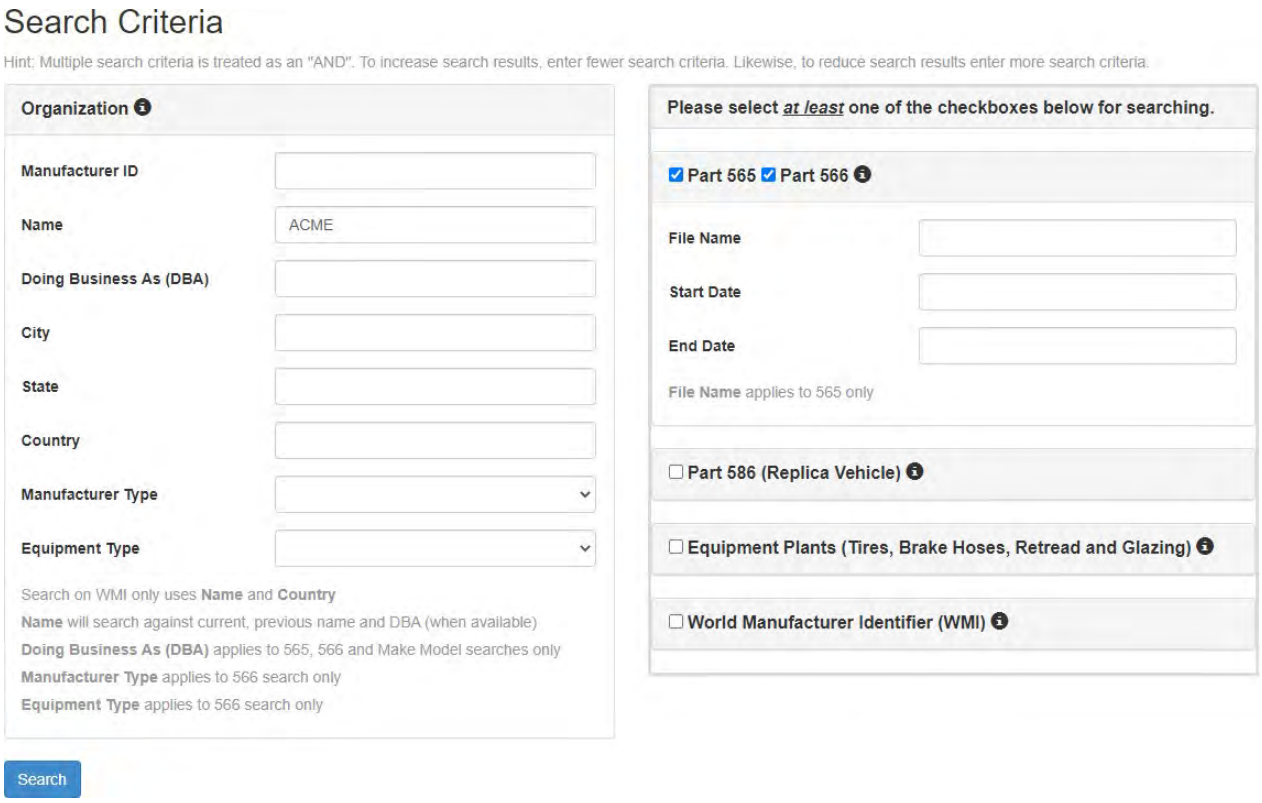
The Manufacturer's Information Database (MID) can be found through the NHTSA Product Information and Catalog Listing (vPIC). This page has a list of resource links pointing toward the Federal Regulations, as well as this Handbook and other forms shown below. When searching MID, first select the light blue vPIC MID button on the right side of the screen. Once the button has been selected, the Manufacturer's Information Database will open.



Appendix 6 (Continued) - How to Search NHTSA's Manufacturers' Information Database

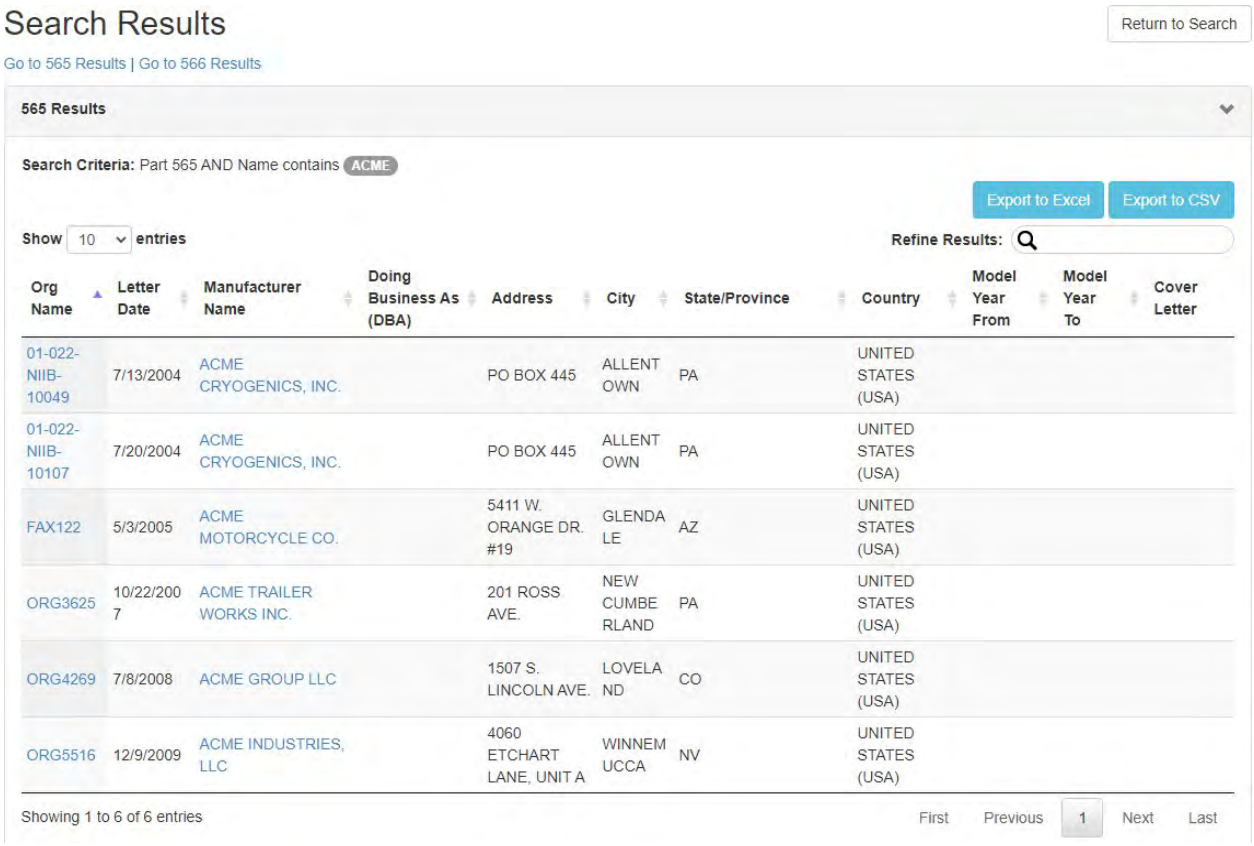
Sample Search Screen

Please note that manufacturers often have assumed or fictitious business names, or in some countries such as China, province names are often part of the business names. This page is the Manufacturer's Information Database where any NHTSA registered manufacturer can be searched by name, WMI, and Equipment as well as Part 565 and 566. To search different criteria, simply select the appropriate checkbox in the title of the section. For example, the small check mark in the box to the left of, "Part 565" will assure that 565 results will appear. ACME Group LLC is used as an example.



Appendix 6 (Continued) - How to Search NHTSA's Manufacturers' Information Database

When searching for a 565 submittal using MID it is most helpful to search by name. In this example, "ACME" was the only search term. This brought up all registered manufacturers that have submitted a 565 with "ACME" somewhere in the name. To narrow the results, select "Return to Search" and add in more information specific to the manufacturer. Once the correct search result is found, then by selecting the blue ORG link on the left hand side, the full submittal can be viewed. Each manufacturer name can be clicked as well in order to view details pertaining to the company. Each result; 565, 566, WMI and Equipment, can be searched for by name using the same process if the correct boxes are checked.



Search Results

Return to Search

Go to 565 Results | Go to 566 Results

565 Results

Search Criteria: Part 565 AND Name contains ACME

Export to Excel | Export to CSV

Show 10 entries | Refine Results:

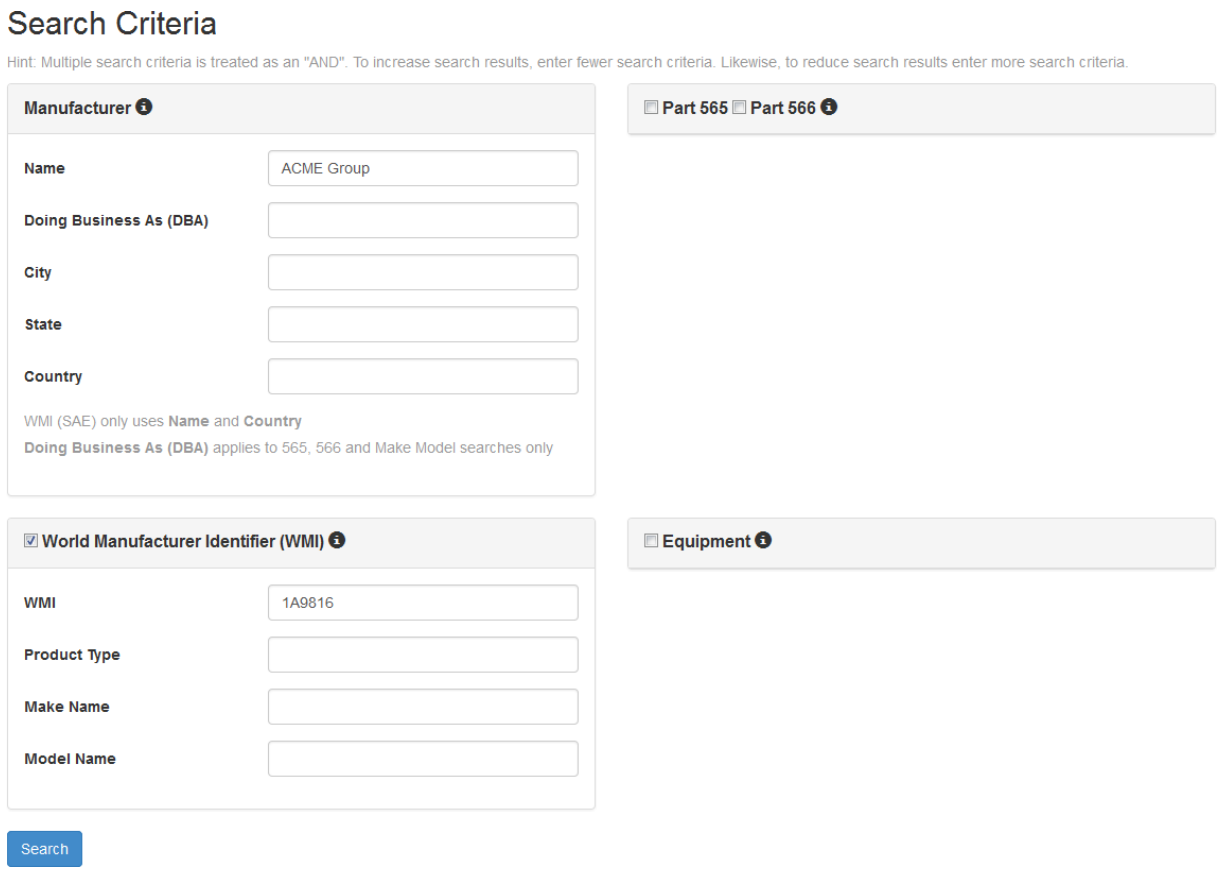
Org Name	Letter Date	Manufacturer Name	Doing Business As (DBA)	Address	City	State/Province	Country	Model Year From	Model Year To	Cover Letter
01-022-NIIB-10049	7/13/2004	ACME CRYOGENICS, INC.		PO BOX 445	ALLENTOWN	PA	UNITED STATES (USA)			
01-022-NIIB-10107	7/20/2004	ACME CRYOGENICS, INC.		PO BOX 445	ALLENTOWN	PA	UNITED STATES (USA)			
FAX122	5/3/2005	ACME MOTORCYCLE CO.		5411 W. ORANGE DR. #19	GLENDALE	AZ	UNITED STATES (USA)			
ORG3625	10/22/2007	ACME TRAILER WORKS INC.		201 ROSS AVE.	NEW CUMBERLAND	PA	UNITED STATES (USA)			
ORG4269	7/8/2008	ACME GROUP LLC		1507 S. LINCOLN AVE.	LOVELAND	CO	UNITED STATES (USA)			
ORG5516	12/9/2009	ACME INDUSTRIES, LLC		4060 ETCHART LANE, UNIT A	WINNEMUCCA	NV	UNITED STATES (USA)			

Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries

First | Previous | 1 | Next | Last

Appendix 6 (Continued) - How to Search NHTSA's Manufacturers' Information Database

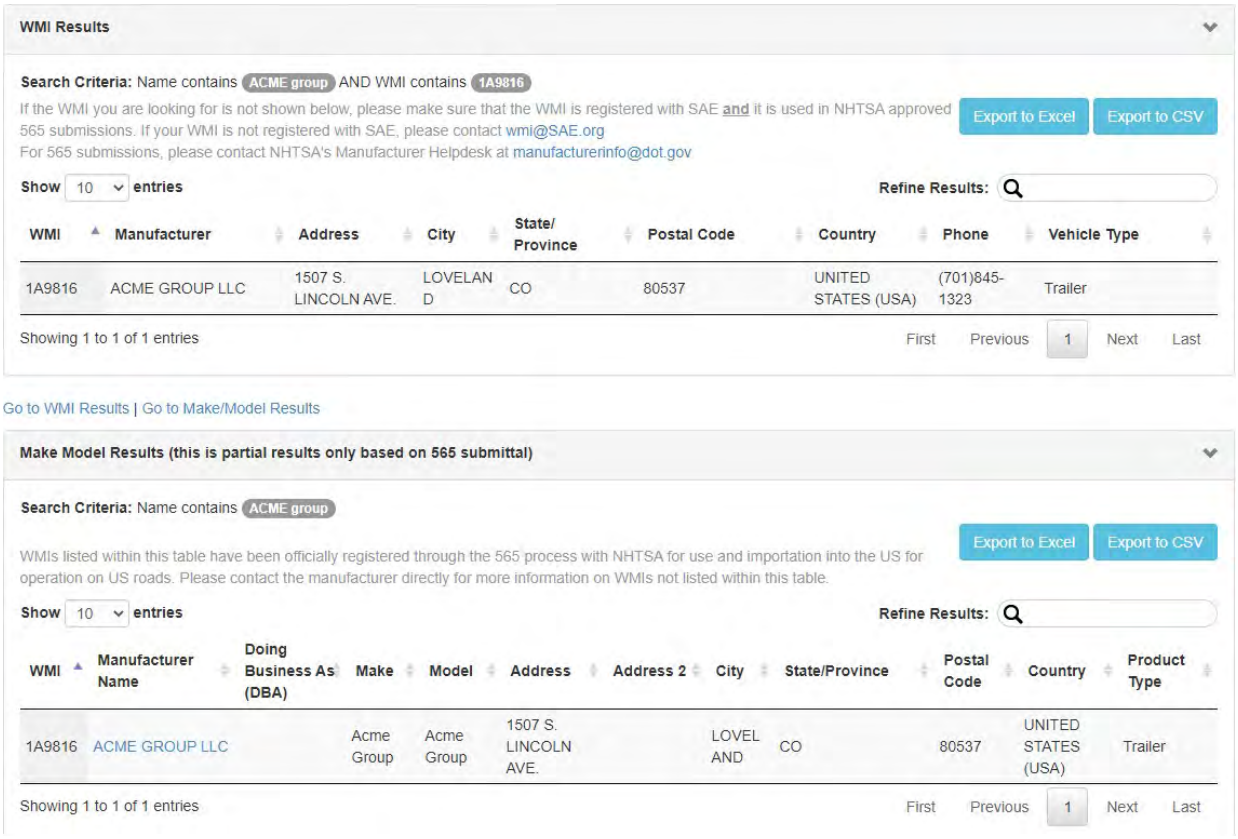
World Manufacturer Identifiers (WMI) can be searched directly through typing the code into the proper section as shown below. Entering the name above is not necessary, but will help if the WMI being searched is not complete.



Scroll down for more results, including any applicableWMI assignment, etc.

Appendix 6 (Continued) - How to Search NHTSA's Manufacturers' Information Database

The WMI search results page is much the same as the previous page, but lists specifically WMI. There is no submission to select, such as the blue ORG links above, but the information is readily available on the results page itself.



WMI Results

Search Criteria: Name contains ACME group AND WMI contains 1A9816

If the WMI you are looking for is not shown below, please make sure that the WMI is registered with SAE **and** it is used in NHTSA approved 565 submissions. If your WMI is not registered with SAE, please contact wmi@SAE.org
For 565 submissions, please contact NHTSA's Manufacturer Helpdesk at manufacturerinfo@dot.gov

Export to Excel | Export to CSV

Show 10 entries | Refine Results:

WMI	Manufacturer	Address	City	State/ Province	Postal Code	Country	Phone	Vehicle Type
1A9816	ACME GROUP LLC	1507 S. LINCOLN AVE.	LOVELAND	CO	80537	UNITED STATES (USA)	(701)845-1323	Trailer

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries — First Previous 1 Next Last

Go to WMI Results | Go to Make/Model Results

Make Model Results (this is partial results only based on 565 submittal)

Search Criteria: Name contains ACME group

WMIs listed within this table have been officially registered through the 565 process with NHTSA for use and importation into the US for operation on US roads. Please contact the manufacturer directly for more information on WMIs not listed within this table.

Export to Excel | Export to CSV

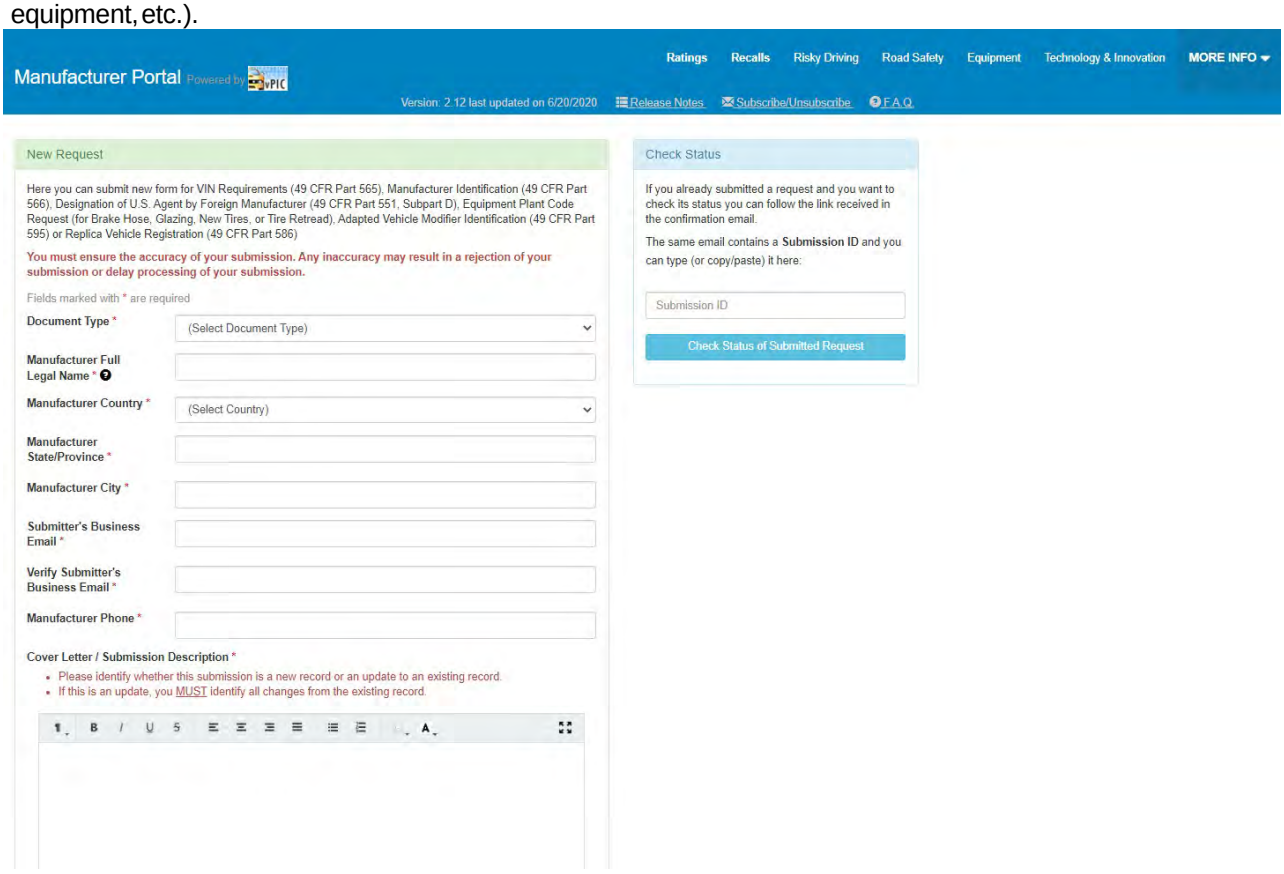
Show 10 entries | Refine Results:

WMI	Manufacturer Name	Doing Business As (DBA)	Make	Model	Address	Address 2	City	State/Province	Postal Code	Country	Product Type
1A9816	ACME GROUP LLC		Acme Group	Acme Group	1507 S. LINCOLN AVE.		LOVELAND	CO	80537	UNITED STATES (USA)	Trailer

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries — First Previous 1 Next Last

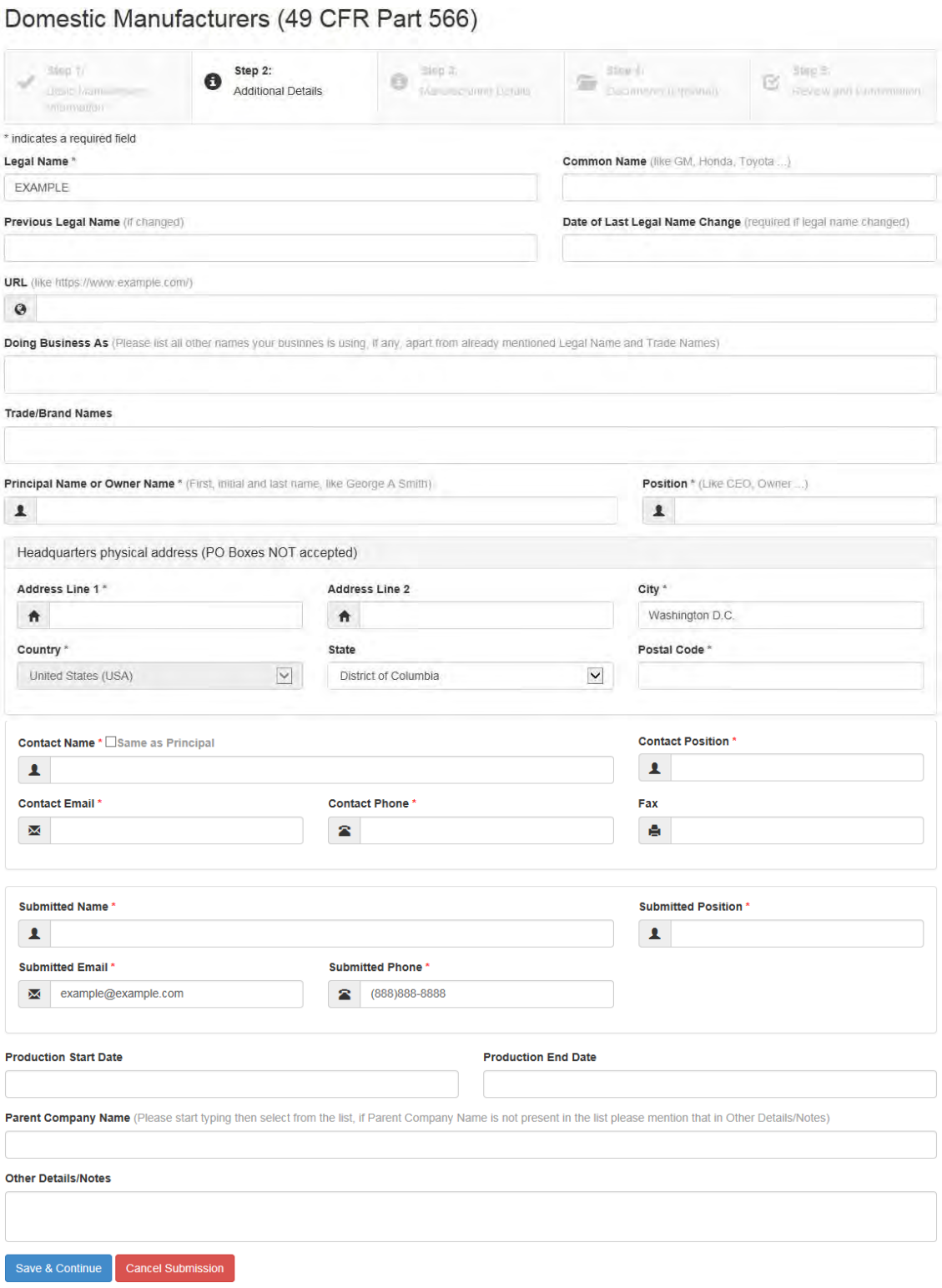
Appendix 7 - How to Enter Submittals Using NHTSA's Manufacturers Portal

NHTSA Manufacturer Portal is a system for entering information into NHTSA's database and registering as a NHTSA compliant manufacturer. To enter information into the Portal, first the document type must be selected. Document types can be seen in a drop down list and once selected will allow the remainder of the fillable form to be completed. Each section with a red asterisk (*) must be entered or the form will not allow the user to move forward. The first page of the submittal process is held constant, as shown above. Once that page has been filled out, information requirements change based on which form type is being submitted (i.e. 551, 565, 566, or various equipment, etc.).



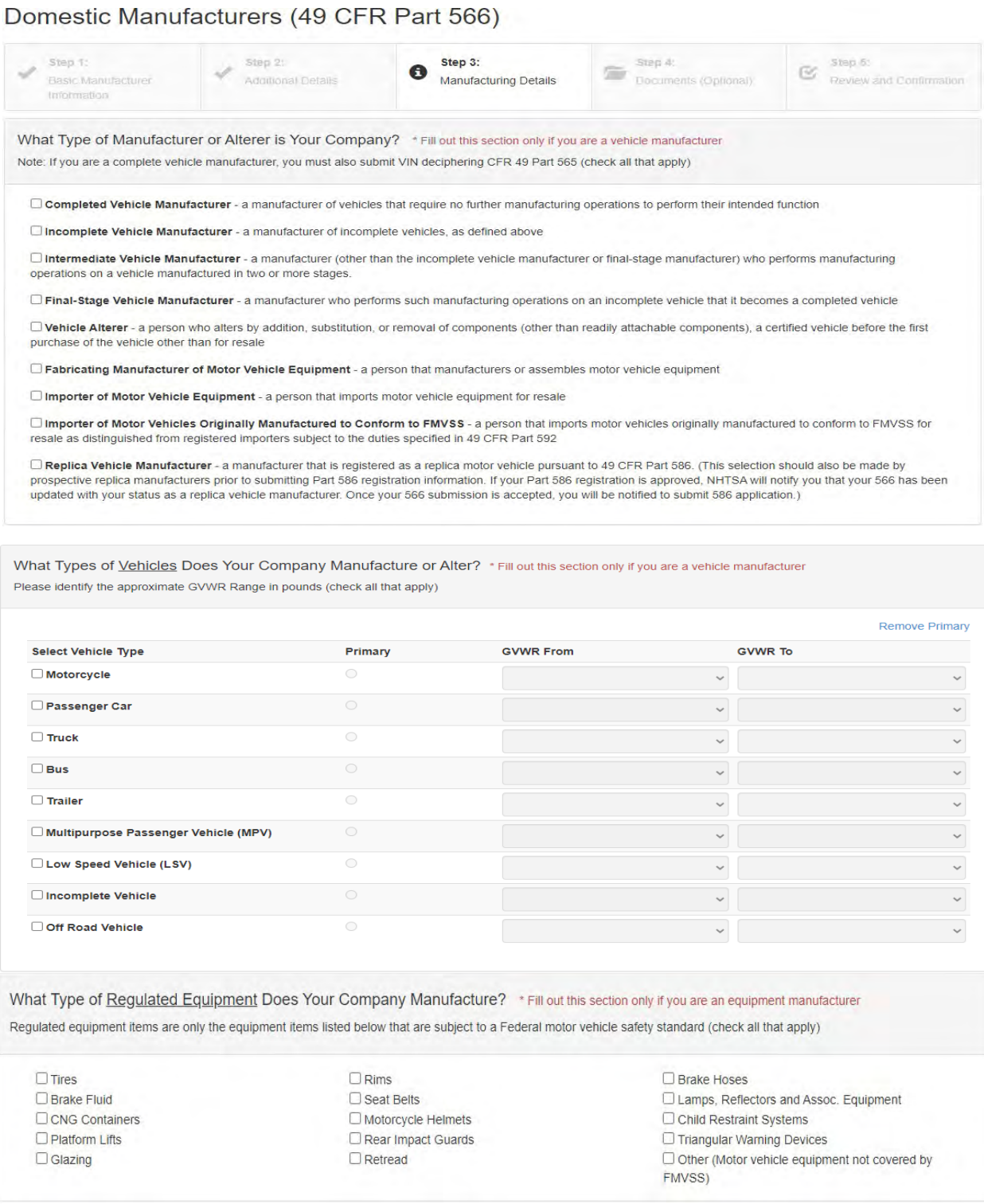
Appendix 7 (Continued) - How to Enter 566 Submittals Using NHTSA's Manufacturer Portal

A 566-form submittal covers the manufacturer and product information and proceeds as is shown below. On the top of the page is a guide following the progress of the submission as it is completed. A manufacturer will have to fill out the form below with as much information as possible before moving onto the next section titled, "Manufacturing Details".



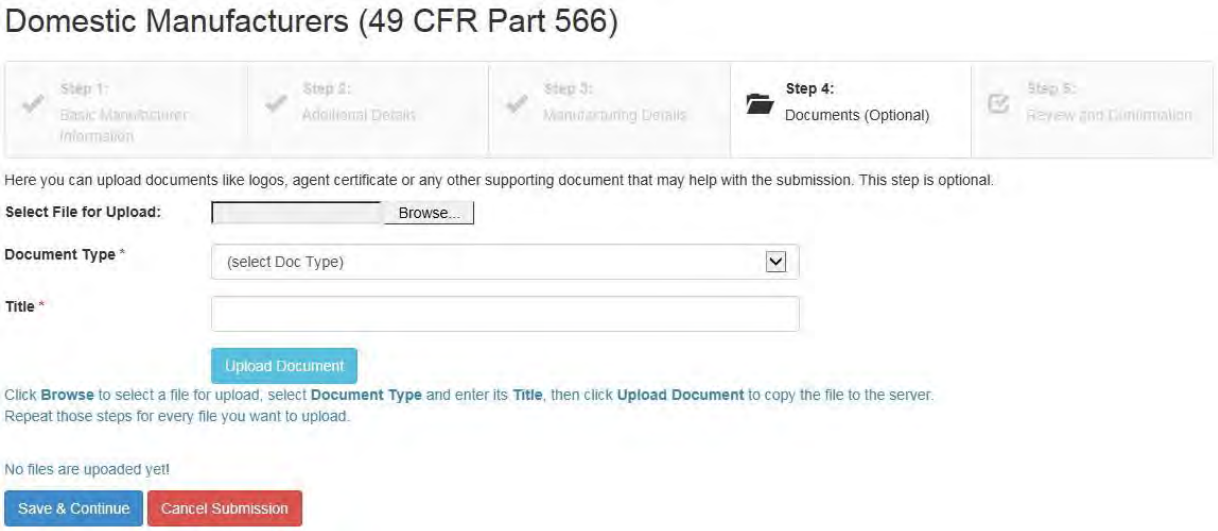
Appendix 7 (Continued) - How to Enter 566 Submittals Using NHTSA's Manufacturer Portal

At this stage, the manufacturer must select all applicable Manufacturer Type, Vehicle Type, and Equipment. GVWR of each Vehicle Type that is produced by the manufacturer must be listed, but do not mark any items on the form that are not manufactured.

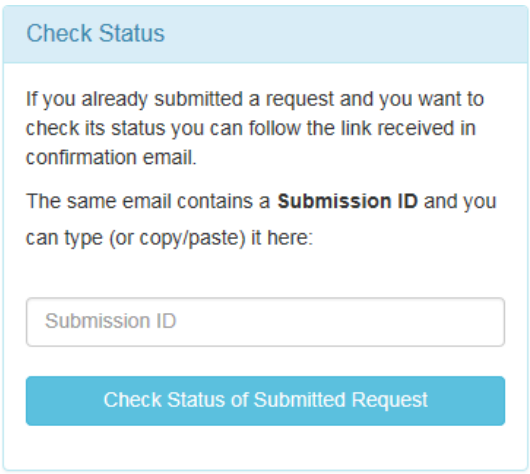


Appendix 7 (Continued) - How to Enter 566 Submittals Using NHTSA's Manufacturer Portal

Upload any necessary documents that will benefit a submission to NHTSA. After submitting any relevant documents, move onto the last step. Step 5 is simply to review and confirm that all information is correct and complete in order to pursue registration with NHTSA.

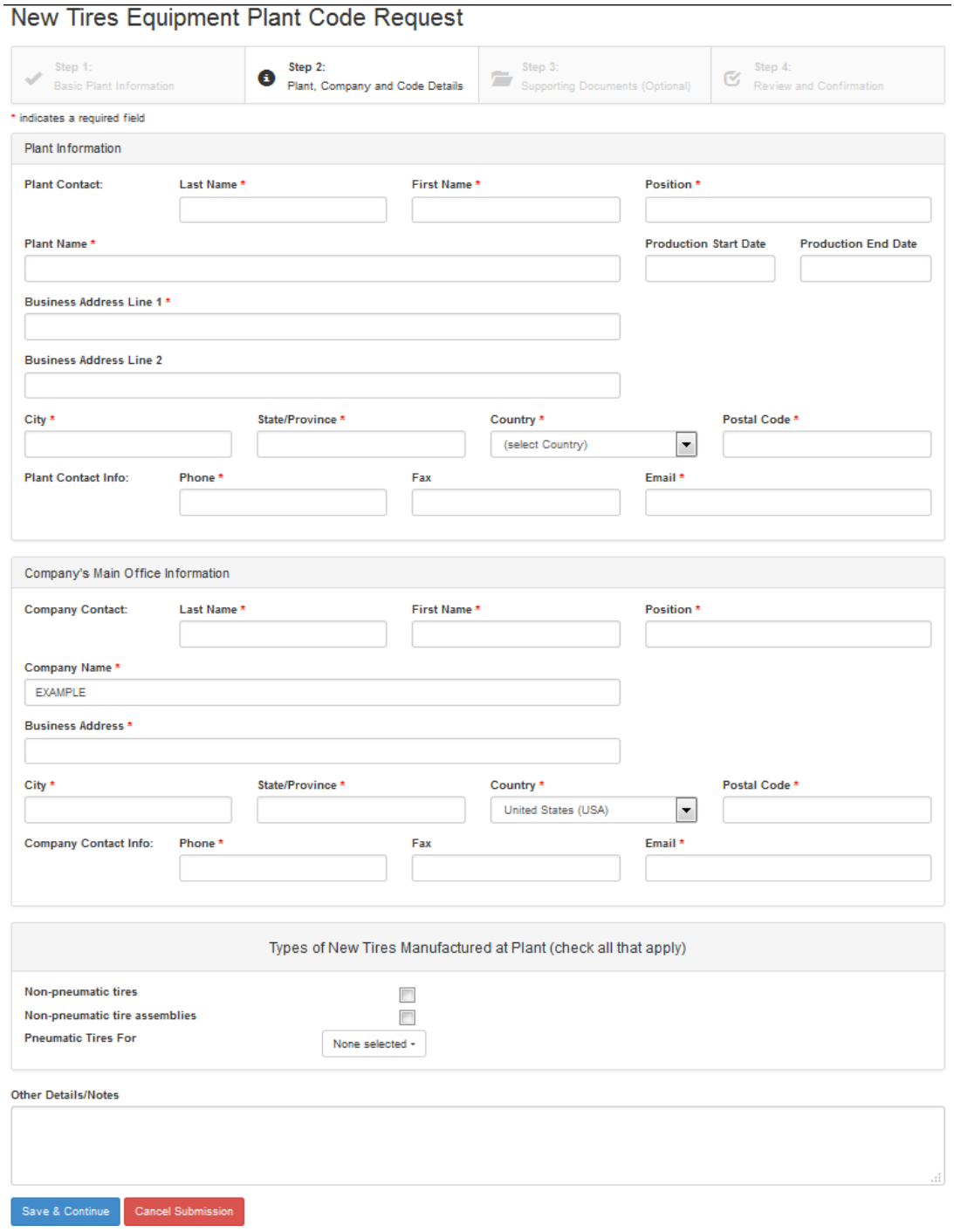


Once the process is complete, the submission can be reviewed and the progress can be checked at any time via a Submission ID. The Submission ID will be assigned to the submission after Step 5 is complete and will be visible at the completion page on Portal, as well as sent to the provided email. Simply type the ID into the Check Status box on the right side of the Manufacturer Portal home page. A confirmation email will be sent to provide notice of any acceptance or rejection of the submittal.



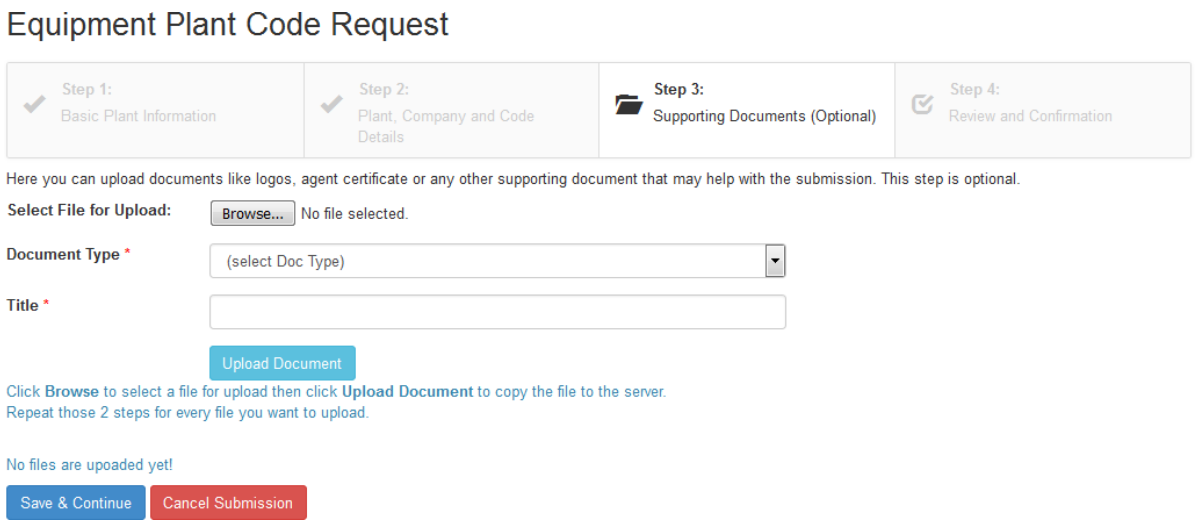
Appendix 7 (Continued) - How to Enter 566 Submittals Using NHTSA's Manufacturer Portal

Equipment Plant code requests can be submitted through the Manufacturer Portal and this Handbook has chosen to use a New Tire Plant code request as an example. Other equipment plant code requests are similar enough to New Tire Plant requests that one example should serve for all. If there are any questions about the different submissions, then please contact the NHTSA Manufacturer Helpdesk at manufacturerinfo@dot.gov or 1-888-399-3277. The second step in the filing process, shown below, requires a manufacturer to enter information with red asterisks (*) as a marking for required fields.



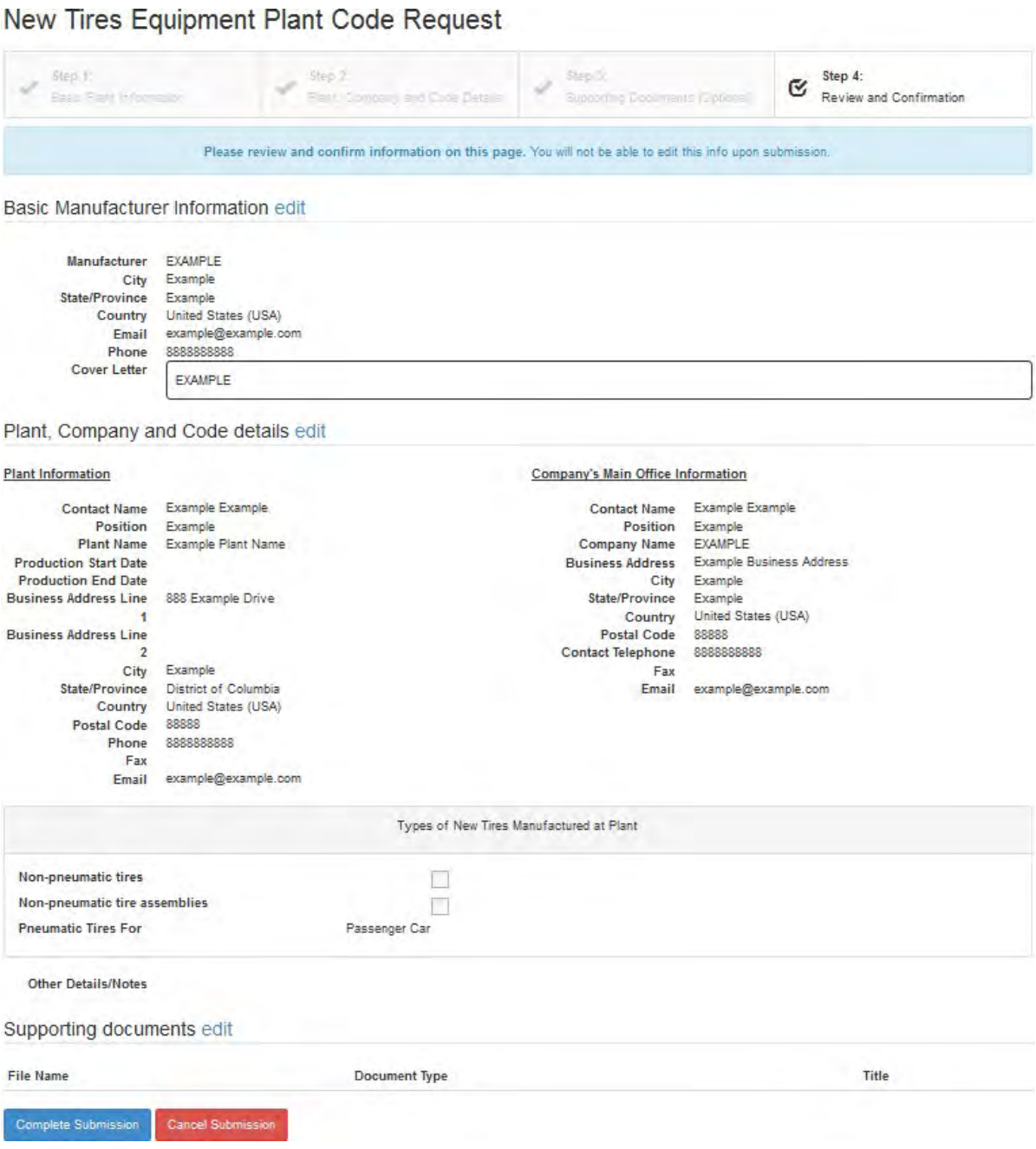
Appendix 7 (Continued) - How to Enter 566 Submittals Using NHTSA's Manufacturer Portal

Step 3 in the Equipment plant code request requires any additional documents to be submitted, such as Agent Certificates, Logos, and other relevant documents. If there are no additional relevant documents for a manufacturer to submit, then the section can be skipped.



Appendix 7 (Continued) - How to Enter 566 Submittals Using NHTSA's Manufacturer Portal

The fourth and final step in the equipment plant code request process is to review and confirm the information the manufacturer has entered into NHTSA Manufacturer Portal. If all the information is correct upon review, then click on the blue, "Complete Submission". Once the submission has been completed, a confirmation number will be available through the Manufacturer Portal itself, as well as sent to the email provided on the form. This number is the Submission ID, which can be used to check on the progress of the submission at any time by entering it into the "Check Status" box on the Manufacturer Portal homepage.



Appendix 8 - FMVSS Applicability to Vehicle Type and Equipment Items

FMVSS Applicability		Passenger Car	Bus		MPV		Truck		School Bus		Trailer		Motorcycle	LSV	Equipment
FMVSS No.	FMVSS Description		GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg			
101	Controls and Displays	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
102	Transmission shift lever sequence	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
103	Windshield defrosting and defogging systems	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
104	Windshield wiping and washing systems	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
105	Hydraulic and electric brake systems	●	1	●	1	●	1	●	1	●					
106	Brake hoses	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
108	Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
109	New pneumatic and certain specialty tires	2	2		2		2		2		2				●
110	Tire selection & rims for vehicles with GVWR<4536 kg	●	●		●		●		●		●				●
111	Rear visibility	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●		
113	Hood latch systems	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
114	Theft protection	●	3		●		●		3						
116	Motor vehicle brake fluids	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
117	Retreaded pneumatic tires (for use on passenger cars)														●
118	Power-operated window, partition and roof panel systems	●			●		●								
119	New pneumatic tires for vehicles with GVWR>4536 kg & MC		4a	4	4a	4	4a	4	4a	4	4a	4	●		●
120	Tire selection & rims for vehicles with GVWR>4536 kg & MC			●		●		●		●		●	●		●
121	Air brake systems 5		●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●			
122	Motorcycle brake systems												●		

REVISION DATE: 08/05/2021

Appendix8 (Continued) – FMVSS Applicability to Vehicle Type and Equipment Items

FMVSS Applicability		Passenger	Bus		MPV		Truck		School Bus		Trailer		Motorcycle	LSV	Equipment
FMVSS No.	FMVSS Description		GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg			
123	Motorcycle controls and displays												●		
124	Accelerator control systems	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
125	Warning devices														●
126	Electronic stability control systems	●	●		●		●		●						
129	New non-pneumatic tires for passenger cars	2													●
131	School bus pedestrian safety devices								6	6					
135	Light vehicle brake systems	●	7		7		7		7						
136	Electronic stability control systems for heavy vehicles 8			●				●							
138	Tire pressure monitoring systems	●	9		9		9		9						
139	New pneumatic radial tires for light vehicles	2	2		2		2		2						●
141	Minimum sound requirement for hybrid and electric vehicles	●	●		●		●							●	
201	Occupant protection in interior impact	●	10		●		●		10						
202a	Head restraints	●	●		●		●		11						
203	Impact protection for driver from steering control system	●	●		●		●		●						
204	Steering control rearward displacement	●	12		12		12		12						
205	Glazing materials	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
206	Door locks and door retention components	●	●		●	●	●	●	●						
207	Seating systems	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
208	Occupant crash protection	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
209	Seat belt assemblies														●

Appendix8 (Continued) – FMVSS Applicability to Vehicle Type and Equipment Items

FMVSS Applicability		Passenger Car	Bus		MPV		Truck		School Bus		Trailer		Motorcycle	LSV	Equipment
FMVSS No.	FMVSS Description		GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg	GVWR≤4,536kg	GVWR>4,536kg			
210	Seat belt assembly anchorages	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
212	Windshield mounting	●	●		●		●		●						
213	Child restraint systems	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					●
214	Side impact protection	13	13		13		13		13						
216	Roof crush resistance	●	14		14		14								
216a	Roof crush resistance (Upgraded Standard) 15	●	●		●		●		●						
217	Bus emergency exits and window retention and release		●	●					●	●					
218	Motorcycle helmets														●
219	Windshield zone intrusion	●	●		●		●		●						
220	School bus rollover protection								●	●					
221	School bus body joint strength								●	●					
222	School bus passenger seating and crash protection								●	●					
223	Rear impact guards														●
224	Rear impact protection											16			
225	Child restraint anchorage systems	●			17		17		●						
226	Ejection Mitigation	18	18		18		18		18						
301	Fuel system integrity	●	●		●		●		●	●					
302	Flammability of interior materials	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					
303	Fuel systems of compressed natural gas vehicles	●	●		●		●		●	●					
304	Compressed natural gas fuel system integrity														●

Appendix8 (Continued) – FMVSS Applicability to Vehicle Type and Equipment Items

FMVSS Applicability		Passenger Car	Bus		MPV		Truck		School Bus		Trailer		Motorcycle	LSV	Equipment
FMVSS No.	FMVSS Description		GVWR≤4,536 kg	GVWR>4,536 kg	GVWR≤4,536 kg	GVWR>4,536 kg	GVWR≤4,536 kg	GVWR>4,536 kg	GVWR≤4,536 kg	GVWR>4,536 kg	GVWR≤4,536 kg	GVWR>4,536 kg			
305	Electric-powered vehicles; electrolyte spillage and shock	●	●		●		●		●						
401	Interior trunk release	19													
403	Platform lift systems for motor vehicles 20														●
404	Platform lift installations in motor vehicles 20	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
500	Low-speed vehicles 21													●	22

Endnotes:

1	GVWR > 3,500 kg (7,716 pounds)
2	See FMVSS 110, S4.1
3	Applicable to a bus with an automatic transmission and a "park" position (brake transmission shift interlock) See FMVSS 114, S5.3
4	See FMVSS 120, S5.1.1
4a	New pneumatic light truck tires with a tread depth of 18/32 inch or greater, for use on motor vehicles with a GVWR of 4,536 kilograms (10,000 pounds) or less and bias ply light truck tires
5	Except certain vehicles -- See FMVSS 121 for list
6	Except multifunction school activity buses
7	GVWR < 3,500 kg (7,716 pounds)
8	Applicable to specific buses and truck tractors with a GVWR > 11,793 kg (26,000 pounds)
9	Except vehicles with dual rear wheels
10	Upper head impacts (S6) limited to buses with GVWR ≤ 3,860 kg (8,509 pounds)
11	Driver's seat only
12	Unloaded vehicle weight < 2,495 kg (4,000 pounds)
13	For crash test, Bus, MPV, Truck GVWR < 2,722 kg (6,000 pounds); adv dummies & pole test phase-in begins 9/1/2010
14	GVWR < 2,722 kg (6,000 pounds); See FMVSS No. 216 for phase-out schedule
15	See FMVSS 216a for phase-in schedule
16	Certain trailer types are exempt
17	GVWR < 3,855 kg (8,500 pounds)
18	Except walk-in vans, modified roof vehicles, convertibles, or certain law enforcement vehicles, correctional institution vehicles, taxis and limousines. Phase-in began 9/1/2013
19	Passenger cars with a trunk, not a back door
20	Platform lifts designed to carry passengers into and out of a vehicle
21	GVWR < 1,361 kg (3,000 pounds); Max. Speed 40km/h (25mph); Min. Speed 32.2km/h (20 mph)
22	See list in S5(b) of FMVSS 500

Appendix 9 – Sample Tire Registration Form – Independent Distributors and Dealers

IMPORTANT

In case of a recall, we can reach you only if we have your name and address. You **MUST** send in this card to be on our recall list.

Do it today.

SHADED AREAS MUST BE FILLED IN BY SELLER

	QTY	TIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS
CUSTOMER'S NAME (Please Print)		
CUSTOMER'S Address		
CITY STATE ZIP CODE		
NAME OF DEALER WHICH SOLD TIRE		
DEALER'S ADDRESS		
CITY STATE ZIP CODE		

Revisions

Revision Date	Description
02/13/2017	Updated *FMVSS Applicability to Vehicle Type and Equipment Items* table in Appendix8 for FMVSS No. 206.
07/12/2019	Added new label supplier's information to Appendix 5
01/21/2020	Updated *FMVSS Applicability to Vehicle Type and Equipment Items* table in Appendix8
06/17/2020	Added 3 new label suppliers' information to Appendix 5
08/21/2020	Updated screenshots on Appendix 7
02/01/2021	Updated *FMVSS Applicability to Vehicle Type and Equipment Items* table in Appendix8 for FMVSS No. 206.
03/03/2021	Updated screenshots on Appendix 6: Sample Search Screen, Search Results and WMI search results pages.
08/05/2021	Updated correspondence information for Part 551 - Designate a Permanent Resident of the United States as its Agent for Service of Process