## CHAPTER 2
### GENERAL INFORMATION—LICENSEES

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CHAPTER 2

GENERAL INFORMATION—LICENSEES

2.000 Introduction
This chapter provides general information for most vehicle industry and occupational licensees.

Additional information and related forms may be found in the California Vehicle Code, California Code of Regulations, or by searching the Occupational License section on the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) website at www.dmv.ca.gov.

2.005 Administrative Service Fees (ASF) (CVC §4456)
All California dealer or lessor-retailer retail vehicle sales are subject to the administrative service fee (ASF) law.

NOTE: ASF cannot be passed on to the buyer by the dealer or lessor-retailer.

ASF are assessed for:

• Failure to submit:
  — The dealer notice portion of the report of sale document to DMV headquarters within five calendar days after, but not including, the date of sale (CVC §5901).
  — The application and fees due to DMV within 20 days of the date of sale for a new vehicle or within 30 days for a used vehicle.

• Failure to clear an application for registration of a:
  — New vehicle within 40 days of the date of sale or within 20 days of the date DMV first returned the application, whichever is later.
  — Used vehicle within 50 days of the date of sale or within 30 days of the date DMV first returned the application, whichever is later. Used vehicle includes nonresident vehicles.

NOTE: If DMV holds an application for processing more for than five working days, one day is added to the 40 or 50 days for each day it is held over the five days.
2.005 Administrative Service Fees (ASF), continued

California Certificate of Title Unavailable

To avoid ASF on an application that cannot be cleared because DMV is processing a prior transaction or the California Certificate of Title is otherwise unavailable, submit the incomplete application and fees due within 20 days (new vehicles) or 30 days (used vehicles) of the sale date.

ASF Exceptions

A dealer or lessor-retailer is not subject to any ASF, other than the 5-day notice requirements for:

- Vehicles sold to public agencies (the application may be given to the buyer).
- New vehicles to be altered before registration (the application may be given to the buyer).
- Vehicles sold for use exclusively on private property.
- Vehicles sold for registration out of state.
- Customer demands California Certificate of Title.

ASF Billings and Payments (CVC §4456.1)

Vehicle dealers and lessor-retailers are billed on a monthly basis for outstanding ASF.

- Do not remit any ASF until an invoice is received from DMV headquarters.
- To ensure proper credit, always submit the invoice with your ASF payments to the ASF/ISF Unit in DMV headquarters at the address shown on the billing.

2.010 Autobroker (CVC §166)

An autobroker or auto buying service is a dealer as defined in CVC §285, who engages in the business of brokering as defined below:

- Brokering is an arrangement under which a dealer, for a fee or other consideration, regardless of the form or time of payment, provides or offers to provide the service of arranging, negotiating, assisting, or effectuating the purchase of a new or used motor vehicle, not owned by the dealer, for another (CVC §232.5).
- A dealer may not engage in brokering a retail sales transaction without having an autobroker’s endorsement to their dealer’s license.
  — This endorsement subjects the dealer to all of the licensing, advertising, and other statutory and regulatory requirements and prohibitions applicable to a dealer.
- An autobroker will be required by DMV to maintain a log for each retail sale brokered by that dealer and deposit the purchase and deposit money into a trust account.
2.015 Business Partner Automation Program

The Business Partner Automation (BPA) program allows DMV to establish contracts with qualified industry partners who have a business need to process vehicle registration and titling transactions from their remote locations.

Dealers enrolled in the BPA program must process new and used retail and lease transactions using electronic programs that are provided by first-line service providers. Transactions involving motorcycles, recreational vehicles, and off-highway vehicles, subject to identification are exempt from the electronic processing requirement.

Business partners are authorized to process and issue validated registration cards, full year registration stickers, automobile and commercial license plates, and may charge an additional fee for their services.

The BPA program allows business partners to process certain types of transactions. BPA partners are currently authorized to process:

- New vehicle reports of sale for auto and commercial vehicles.
- Full year registration renewals for automobiles, commercial vehicles, and motorcycles.
- Registered owner transfers.
- Salvage certificate applications.
- Junk applications.
- Nonrepairable certificate applications.
- Vehicle license fee (VLF) refunds (restricted to salvage pools only).
- Legal owner transfers.
- Nonresident vehicles.
- Miscellaneous originals.
- Duplicate titles.
- Vessels.
- Transactions when administrative service fees (ASF) are due.
- Personalized and special license plate assignments and/or interchanges.
- Transactions with a special or personalized license plate.
- Issue sequential Arts Council License Plates.
- Issue exempt license plates.
- Unwinds/rollbacks.
- Disabled Veteran/Disabled Person License Plate assignments/interchanges.
- Issue single plate truck tractor inventory.
- Expedite posting fees transactions on “nonoriginal” applications.
- Additions to and deletions from a PFR feet.
- Substitute vehicle license plate(s) and sticker(s).
2.015 Business Partner Automation Program, continued

Electronic Filing and Documentation Preparation Fees

The following rules apply when collecting fees from buyers:

- Dealers participating in the BPA program may charge customers an $80 documentation fee per transaction.

- Nonparticipating dealers may charge a $65 documentation fee per transaction.

- A dealer may charge the purchaser or lessor an electronic filing fee, which does not exceed the actual amount the dealer is charged by a first-line service provider. California regulations prohibit consumers from being charged more than $29.

- A dealer may not charge an electronic filing fee to the purchaser or lessor if the dealer uses a registration service to complete electronic filing process.

- A dealer may not collect, or must immediately refund, an electronic filing fee to the purchaser or lessor if the dealer is unable to complete the transaction electronically for any reason.

The BPA program is comprised of the following types of business partners:

First-line Business Partner—A partner who receives information from DMV and uses it to complete registration and titling activities for that partner’s own business purposes.

First-line Service Provider—A partner who receives information from DMV and transmits it to another authorized business partner.

Second-line Business Partner—A partner that receives information from a first-line service provider. Second-line business partners are responsible for collecting the registration fees due to DMV and remitting them to their respective first-line service providers.

The following types of companies can become second-line business partners:

- Registration services
- New/used vehicle dealers
- Vehicle rental companies
- Vehicle leasing companies
- Dismantlers
- Salvage pools

Refer inquiries regarding participation in this program to the BPA Administrator, at (916) 657-6258.

2.020 Consignments (CVC §266)

A consignment is an arrangement under which a dealer agrees to accept possession of a vehicle of a type required to be registered under the California Vehicle Code from an owner of record for the purpose of selling the vehicle and to pay the owner of record or the owner’s designee from the proceeds of the sale.
2.020 Consignments, continued

Consignment does not include wholesale vehicle sales at a licensed auto auction.

“Owner” does not include any person licensed as a dealer, manufacturer, manufacturer branch, distributor, or distributor branch.

Consignment Agreements Required (CVC §11729)

Dealers must execute a consignment agreement containing all of the terms, phrases, conditions, and disclosures as shown in CVC §11730 and signed by both the consignor and the consignee.

Failure to comply with the terms of the agreement or to pay the agreed amount to the consignor (or designee) within 20 days after the date of sale is cause for suspension or revocation of the dealer’s license (CVC §11705 (a)(10)).

Report of Sale Required

The selling dealer must complete a Report of Sale–Used Vehicle (REG 51) and the transfer documents as usual when the vehicle is sold.

2.025 Dealer (CVC §285)

In general, a vehicle dealer is a person who, on a full-time or part-time basis:

- For commission, money, or other thing of value, buys or offers for sale, a vehicle subject to registration, or a motorcycle, snowmobile, or all-terrain vehicle subject to identification (ID), or a trailer subject to registration or ID.

- Is engaged wholly or in part, in the business of selling, buying, or taking in trade vehicles for the purpose of resale, selling, offering for sale, consigned to be sold, or otherwise dealing in vehicles, whether or not such vehicles are owned by the person.

See CVC §286 for exceptions.

A dealer cannot advertise for sale, sell, or purchase for resale any new vehicle of a make for which the dealer does not hold a franchise (CVC §11713.1(f)).

Vehicle dealers exclusively involved in the sale of vehicles between licensed dealers are wholesale dealers.

Persons regularly employed by licensed dealers, and persons who sell cars which were purchased and used as personal vehicles are not considered dealers (CVC §286).
2.025 Dealer, continued

A vehicle dealer who is authorized to do business as, and has an established place of business in another state, is not subject to licensing requirements in California if:

• A place of business is not established in this state.

• The business transacted in California is limited to the importation of vehicles for sale, to, or the exportation of vehicles purchased from, persons licensed in California (CVC §11700.1).

Used vehicle dealers and wholesale only dealers must complete a dealer education program, pass a written exam administered by DMV prior to completion of the dealer application, and complete a continuing education program of at least four hours every two years (CVC §11704.5).

2.030 Dismantler (CVC §220)

A dismantler is any person:

• Engaged in the business of buying, selling, or dealing in vehicles of a type required to be registered under the CVC, including nonrepairable vehicles, for the purpose of dismantling the vehicles.

• Who buys or sells the integral parts and component materials thereof, in whole or in part or deals in used motor vehicle parts.

This does not apply to the occasional and incidental dismantling of vehicles by dealers who have secured dealers license plates from the DMV for the current year and whose principal business is buying and selling new and used vehicles, or by owners who desire to dismantle not more than three personal vehicles within any 12-month period (CVC §§220 and 11500, et seq).

2.035 Distributor (CVC §296)

A distributor is any person, other than a manufacturer, who:

• Sells or distributes new vehicles, off-highway vehicles, motorcycles, and trailers subject to registration or identification under the California Vehicle Code to dealers in this state.

• Maintains representatives for the purpose of contacting dealers/prospective dealers in this state.

A distributor must obtain a Letter of Appointment from a California-licensed manufacturer for the product(s) being distributed.
2.040 Lemon Law Buybacks and Warranty Returns (CVC §§4453 and 11713.12, CCC §§1793.22-25)

*California Civil Code* (CCC) §1793.22 requires vehicle manufacturers to replace a new vehicle, or make restitution to the consumer if, after making a reasonable number of attempts to repair it, the vehicle does not conform to applicable warranties. This is commonly known as the “Lemon Law.”

DMV is required to identify these vehicles on the titling documents. This includes vehicles for which similarly marked nonresident titling documents are submitted.

DMV identifies these vehicles as:

- **Lemon Law Buyback**—A vehicle reacquired by the manufacturer on or after January 1, 1996.

- **Warranty Return**—A vehicle reacquired by the manufacturer on or prior to December 31, 1995. The registration certificate for some warranty return vehicles may reflect an abbreviated brand of “WARNTY RET.”

The certificate of title and registration card are branded. The brand serves as notification to subsequent buyers that the vehicle was previously returned to the manufacturer because it did not conform to applicable warranties.

**Note:** Customers with questions regarding the process may obtain a copy of the Department of Consumer Affairs brochure, *Lemon-aid For Consumers*.

**Lemon Law Buyback Vehicles Procedures**

Vehicles reacquired by the manufacturer because of a specific warranty defect, on or after January 1, 1996, including vehicles registered in another state must be marked with the brand “LEMON LAW BUYBACK.”

**Manufacturer Notification Requirements**

The manufacturer of any vehicle reacquired on or after January 1, 1996, because of a specific warranty defect must:

- Obtain a title and registration to the vehicle in the manufacturer’s name marked with the notation “LEMON LAW BUYBACK.”

- Furnish and affix a decal to the vehicle which states that the title has been inscribed with the term “Lemon Law Buyback.”
  - The decal is affixed to the vehicle’s left-door frame; primary front entrance (right-door frame) on vehicles not having a left door, such as recreational vehicles; or in a prominent area on the left side of vehicles without doors, such as motorcycles.

- Notify the transferee/buyer of the vehicle of the warranty defect(s) in writing.
2.040 Lemon Law Buybacks and Warranty Returns, continued

Issuance of Title in Manufacturer’s Name

The basic requirements for the transaction type apply when a lemon law buyback vehicle is registered in the manufacturer’s name, except:

- A document/statement indicating the vehicle is a lemon law buyback must be included with the application.
  - The dealer’s or manufacturer’s letterhead or a Statement of Facts (REG 256) form may be used for this purpose.
- A smog certification is not required.
- The vehicle license fee (VLF) is not reclassified.
- A prior history fee is due to mark the record of the reacquired vehicle.
- Use tax is not due.
- Fees are due upon retail sale of the vehicle.

Disclosure Statement Requirement

- After the manufacturer replaces the warranty return vehicle or reimburses the consumer, the vehicle can be resold as a used vehicle.
  - Generally, the vehicles are sold through a dealer. However, the manufacturer will always be reflected in the chain of ownership for the vehicle.
- Any dealer selling a vehicle that is known to have been replaced or accepted for restitution under the consumer warranty laws of California, any other state, or federal law must include a disclosure statement signed by the new owner with the titling documents required to register the vehicle.
  - This includes vehicles with similarly branded out-of-state documents for which the dealer has knowledge of the vehicle’s return.
  - The disclosure statement may be on a Statement of Facts (REG 256) form, dealer’s letterhead, or manufacturer’s invoice.
  - The disclosure statement must identify the vehicle, be personally signed by the buyer (signatures by power of attorney are not acceptable), and include the following statement:
    “This motor vehicle has been returned to the dealer or manufacturer due to a defect in the vehicle pursuant to consumer warranty laws.”
2.040 Lemon Law Buybacks and Warranty Returns, continued

- **All** the following must be disclosed to a transferee:
  - The year, make, model, and vehicle identification number (VIN) of the vehicle.
  - Whether the title to the vehicle is marked “Lemon Law Buyback.”
  - The nature of each nonconformity reported by the original vehicle buyer or lessee.
  - Repairs, if any, made to the vehicle in an attempt to correct each nonconformity.
- The notification **must** be on white (8.5 x 11 inch) letter-size paper in black print no smaller than 10-point.
  - The notification is not submitted as part of the registration application.

**Warranty Returns**

Vehicles reacquired prior to January 1, 1996, are referred to and branded as a “WARRANTY RETURN” on the California title (some may show “WARNTY RET”).

- The registration application for a warranty return vehicle sold by a dealer must include the following disclosure statement:
  - “This motor vehicle has been returned to the dealer or manufacturer due to a defect in the vehicle, pursuant to consumer warranty laws.”
- The disclosure may be on a Statement of Facts (REG 256) form, dealer’s letterhead, or manufacturer’s invoice.
  - It must identify the vehicle and be personally signed by the buyer.
  - Signatures by power of attorney are not acceptable.
  - This includes vehicles with similarly branded out-of-state documents for which the dealer has knowledge of the vehicle’s return.

2.045 Lessor-Retailer (CVC §373)

A lessor-retailer is a lessor or renter who sells previously leased or rented vehicles to the public.

This does not include sales to:
- The lessee of the vehicle.
- The person who, for a period of at least one year, has been designated by the lessee as the driver of the vehicle covered by a written lease agreement.
- A buyer for agricultural, business, or commercial purposes.
- A government, government agency, or instrumentality.

A lessor-retailer must secure either a vehicle dealer or lessor-retailer license to conduct this activity (CVC §11600).
2.050 License Required

It is unlawful for a person to act as a dealer, distributor, manufacturer, remanufacturer, transporter, or any of its branches without first obtaining a license or temporary permit issued by DMV. Each business or its branch must make application to DMV for a special license plate and submit proof of status as a bona fide dealer, distributor, manufacturer, remanufacturer, transporter, or any of its branches, as may be reasonably required by DMV (CVC §11700).

It is unlawful for:

- A lessor-retailer to make a retail sale of a vehicle subject to registration, without first having either a vehicle dealer license, a lessor-retailer license, or a temporary permit issued by DMV.

- A lessor-retailer with a suspended, revoked, invalidated, or expired license to make a retail sale of a vehicle subject to registration (CVC §11600).

- A person who, for compensation, acts as a registration service without first obtaining a registration service license or temporary permit issued by DMV (CVC §11400).

**IMPORTANT:** Information on obtaining the required license for each of the licensees listed can be found by searching Occupational License on the DMV website at www.dmv.ca.gov.

2.055 Manufacturer (CVC §672)

A manufacturer is a person who produces from raw materials or new basic component parts vehicles subject to registration, off-highway motorcycles, or new commercial vehicles permanently altered for the purpose of retail sale, by converting the vehicles into housecars. Permanently altered does not include the permanent attachment of a camper to a vehicle.

A manufacturer branch is an office maintained by a manufacturer for the sale of new vehicles to dealers, or for directing or supervising, in whole or in part, the manufacturer’s representatives (CVC §389).

**Note:** Unless a manufacturer either grants franchises to franchisees in California, or issues vehicle warranties directly to franchisees or consumers in this state, the manufacturer must have an established place of business or a representative in California.
2.060 Registration Services (CVC §505.2)

A registration service is a person engaged in the business of soliciting or receiving any application for registration, renewal of registration, or transfer of registration or ownership of a vehicle subject to registration under the CVC, or transmitting or presenting any of those documents to DMV, when compensation is solicited or received for the service. Registration service includes, but is not limited to, a person who for compensation processes registration documents, conducts lien sales, or processes vehicle dismantling documents.

No person shall act as a registration service, without a valid license or temporary permit issued by DMV (CVC §11400).

Registration service does not include a:

- Person performing registration service on a vehicle acquired by that person for his or her own personal use or for use in the regular course of that person’s business.
- Person who solicits applications for or sells for compensation, nonresident permits for the operation of vehicles within this state. An employee of one or more dealers or dismantlers, or a combination thereof, who performs registration services for vehicles acquired by, consigned to, or sold by the employing dealers or dismantlers.
- Motor club, as defined in California Insurance Code §12142.
- Common carrier acting in the regular course of its business in transmitting applications.

**IMPORTANT:** Transactions submitted by a registration service to DMV, except those submitted with the Transmittal of Registration Applications (FO 247) form and lien sale applications, must include the registration service’s occupational license (OL) number on the face of the top document of each transaction (CCR §450.32).

2.065 Remanufacturer (CVC §507.8)

A remanufacturer is a person who, for commission, money, or other value produces a vehicle consisting of any used, reconditioned integral parts, including but not limited to the frame, engine, transmission, axles, brakes, or suspension, which is subject to registration. A remanufacturer is not a person who incidentally repairs, restores, or modifies an existing vehicle by replacing or adding parts or accessories.

**Remanufactured Vehicle Dealer (CVC §11700)—**Remanufacturers licensed as dealers must:

- Report sales of remanufactured vehicles on the Certificate of Remanufactured Vehicle (REG 8) form, which are issued by the Occupational Licensing Unit at DMV headquarters.
- Request REG 8 forms in writing.
2.065 Remanufacturer, continued

- Verbally notify the buyer that the vehicle was remanufactured (CVC §11713.7).
- Place the statement “This vehicle has been remanufactured and contains used or reconditioned parts” on:
  - The purchase order or conditional sales contract signed by the buyer.
  - Any advertisement pertaining to the remanufactured vehicle.
  - A remanufactured vehicle displayed for retail purposes or at the location where the vehicle is displayed.

2.070 Renter (CVC §508)

A renter is in the business of renting, leasing, or bailing vehicles at a fixed rate or price for a term not exceeding four months. A renter is not a dealer (CVC §286(j)).

2.075 Report of Sale Books Issued to Licensees (CVC §11714)

Reports of sale and dismantler acquisition forms must be ordered by mailing a completed supply order form to the Occupational Licensing section at the address shown on the form.

Supply order forms are available on the DMV website at www.dmv.ca.gov.

2.080 Sales by Dealer/Dismantler

Some dealers are also licensed as dismantlers. The two businesses must be completely separate from each other.

A Report of Sale–Used Vehicle (REG 51) form must be completed for any vehicle sold from the dealer’s inventory.

2.085 Salesperson (CVC §§ 675, 11800)

A vehicle salesperson is any person selling vehicles or contracts regarding vehicles or supervising the sale of vehicles or contracts for a dealer.

2.090 Special Dealer, Manufacturer, Remanufacturer, and Distributor License Plates

Special license plates bearing the firm’s license number are issued to licensed firms other than lessor-retailers (CVC §11714).

Use of Special License Plates (CVC §11715)—Special license plates may be used by licensed dealers, manufacturers, remanufacturers, and distributors to operate any vehicle owned or lawfully possessed by the licensee. A vehicle displaying a special
2.090 Special Dealer, Manufacturer, Remanufacturer, and Distributor, License Plates, continued

license plate may also be used to tow or transport other vehicles. A dealer may use special license plates for delivery to the buyer, when the sale is consummated at the place of delivery.

A licensed transporter may use a vehicle with special license plates for the purpose of towing or transporting (by any lawful method) other vehicles, for delivery to the owner or for sale. Each vehicle in contact with the highway must display special license plates issued to the transporter.

Special license plates cannot be used on:
- A vehicle with a permit issued by DMV, being moved over the highways from a vessel, railroad depot, or warehouse to a warehouse or salesroom.
- Work or service vehicles owned by an occupational licensee, as identified above.
- Vehicles owned or leased by dealers, except those rented or leased to a vehicle salesperson, in the course of employment, for purposes of display or demonstration.
- An unregistered vehicle used to transport more than one load of other vehicles for the purpose of sale.
- A vehicle with current California registration that is owned and operated by a licensed dealer, if the former owner submitted a Notice of Transfer and Release of Liability (REG 138) form to DMV, and the customer copy of the report of sale is displayed on the vehicle.

Additional Special License Plates (CVC §11715)
To request one or more additional sets of special license plates, submit a complete Application for Occupational License Special Plates, Stickers, and Registration Cards, and Duplicate License (OL 22) form with the required fees to the Occupational Licensing (OL) Unit.

Replacement Special License Plates, Stickers, Registration Cards, or Firm License (CVC §11715)
To request replacement special license plates, stickers, duplicate registration cards, or a duplicate firm license:

- Complete an Application for Occupational License Special Plates, Stickers, Registration Cards, and Duplicate License (OL 22) form.
- Submit the OL 22 form with the required fees to OL.

If requesting replacement license plates to OL, submit the registration card and unused sticker, if available.

IMPORTANT: Report lost or stolen license plates to the local police department or sheriff’s office.
2.090 Special Dealer, Manufacturer, Remanufacturer, and Distributor, License Plates, *continued*

**Surrender of Special License Plates**—If any special license plates are no longer needed:

- Submit a completed Report or Replace Lost, Stolen, or Surrendered Occupational License Special Plates (OL 247) form to OL.
- Surrender the license plates, registration cards, and unused stickers to OL.
  **Do not** use the OL 247 to apply for replacement items.

2.095 Transporter (CVC §645)

A transporter is any person engaged in the business of moving any owned or lawfully possessed vehicle by lawful methods over the highways for the purpose of delivery of such vehicles to dealers, sales agents of a manufacturer, purchasers, or to a new location as requested by the owner.

A transporter does not include a person engaged in the business of operating a tow car.

No person may act as a transporter without a valid license or temporary permit issued by DMV (CVC §11701).

To transport an over-width or over-length vehicle, the transporter must obtain a permit from Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD).

2.100 Van Converter

A van converter is a firm that converts new vehicles into another body type, such as a housecar or ambulance.

A van converter that buys new, unregistered vans from a franchised new vehicle dealer and converts them into another body type must have a dealer license.

A firm that merely makes the conversion for a dealer and does not buy or sell the vehicle is not required to be licensed as a dealer.

The vehicle may be moved only by permit or with the license plates of the contracting dealer.

2.105 Vehicles Not Requiring an Occupational License

Sales of the following do not require an occupational license:

- Special construction equipment incidentally operated on public streets (CVC §565)
- Special mobile equipment (CVC §575)
- Forklifts primarily designed for loading and not operated on the highways
- Golf carts (CVC §345)
- Motorized quadricycles and tricycles (CVC §407)
- Motorized scooters (CVC §407.5)
2.105 Vehicles not Requiring an Occupational License, continued

- Motorized bicycles and mopeds if the dealer sells no other products requiring licensure (CVC §406)
- Portable dollies or tow dollies (CVC §§617 & 4014)
- Aircraft refueling vehicles
- Manufactured homes (CVC §387)
- Campers with one axle
- Dune buggies and sand rails

2.110 Vehicle Verifier (CVC §§675.5, 675.6, and 11300)

A vehicle verifier is any person who verifies vehicle identification information and documentation against a physical inspection of vehicle.

A vehicle verifier must obtain a special permit before performing verifier duties.

For information on obtaining a vehicle verifier license, see the DMV website at www.dmv.ca.gov.

2.115 Vessel Agent (CVC §§9858 and 9858.1)

A vessel agent is appointed, but not licensed, by DMV and assigned a unique vessel agent number which is entered on the registration document.

Vessel agents may accept registration and/or transfer applications for undocumented vessels and issue permanent vessel numbers and temporary certificates of number.

Vessel agent appointment information may be found on the DMV website at www.dmv.ca.gov.

2.120 Wholesale Dealer (CVC §285)

A wholesale dealer is a vehicle dealer who is exclusively involved in the sales of vehicles between licensed dealers.

Wholesale dealers must maintain a business office, but are not required to post their wall license, have a display area, or have a business sign.