

SECTION 15

**MANUFACTURER'S STATEMENT OF
ORIGIN/MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN
AND
VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER REQUIREMENTS**

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The Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) recommends that the following MSO/MCO (Manufacturer's Statement of Origin/Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin) and VIN (Vehicle Identification Number) specifications be used by any vehicle manufacturers operating within the state.

MANUFACTURER'S STATEMENT OF ORIGIN/MANUFACTURER'S CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (MSO/MCO):

At this time, the DMV does not endorse any specific MSO/MCO printer and has no specific requirements for the content of the MSO/MCO form itself; however, the following information must be contained on the document:

1. Date
2. Invoice Number
3. Vehicle Identification Number
4. Vehicle Year
5. Vehicle Make
6. Vehicle Body Type
7. Vehicle Shipping Weight, Horse Power, or Number of Cylinders
8. Series/Model
9. Name and Address of Distributor/Dealer
10. Signature of Authorized Representative
11. City and State of Authorized Representative

12. On the face of the MSO/MCO, in the assignment area, the manufacturer's name and address and a signature area for manufacturer's signature.

The DMV recommends that the security standards established by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) be followed:

1. Paper

(a) Sensitized Security Paper--paper that is reactive to chemicals commonly used to alter documents.

(b) Non-Optical Brightener Paper--paper without added optical brighteners that will not fluoresce under ultraviolet light.

2. Engraved Border--a border produced from engraved artwork that shall appear on the front of the document.

3. (a) Prismatic--rainbow printing that is used as a deterrent to color copying, and/or

(b) Copy Void Pantograph--the word "void" appears when the document is copied.

4. Complex Colors--colors that are developed by using a mixture of two or more of the primary colors (red, yellow, or blue) and black if required.

5. Erasable Fluorescent Background Inks--fluoresces under ultraviolet light and reacts to any attempt to erase in such a manner as to be immediately detectable.

6. Background Security Design--a repetitious design consisting of a pattern that hinders counterfeiting efforts.

7. Microline--a line of small alpha characters in capitol letters that requires a magnifying glass to read.

8. Consecutively Numbered--documents that contain a number that is consecutively numbered for control purposes.

9. (a) Security Thread--with or without watermark, and/or

(b) Intaglio Print--with or without latent image.

DOCUMENT SIZE--“Certificates of Origin” size specifications shall be seven (7) inches by eight (8) inches.

PAPER STOCK--Sixty (60) pound offset or equivalent durability.

CONSTRUCTION--Unless otherwise specified by the user, the form should be constructed and fan-folded for use on high-speed pinfed computer printer and/or continuous typewriters.

LAYOUT--Text matter space for 1/10-inch horizontal and 1/6 inch deep characters per AAMVA H12 Policy for standard format.

FACILITY SECURITY--To insure the integrity of the manufacturer’s “Certificate of Origin” the user should require the vendor to maintain secure printing and storage facilities.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (VIN):

Title 49, Code of the Federal Regulations, Parts 565 and 571 (Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards Number 115) specify the format, content and location of manufacturer’s certification labels and the VIN system currently used to simplify vehicle information retrieval and increase the efficiency of vehicle defect recall campaigns. These regulations apply to trailers as well as other vehicles.

Since August 1978, the approved VIN system has consisted of seventeen (17) digits. However, some trailer manufacturers were still using systems consisting of fewer than seventeen digits that did not incorporate any manufacturer identification, resulting in several different trailers having identical numbers. As a result, the Division of Motor Vehicles passed Administrative Rule 64:30:02:04:01, “VIN Requirements for Trailers” that requires persons manufacturing trailers use a seventeen (17) digit VIN on each trailer produced. This Rule went into effect January 1, 1989, and applied to all trailers manufactured after January 1, 1989.

Part of the VIN consists of a unique identifier of the manufacturer. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to obtain an assigned World Manufacturer Identifier that is supplied by the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) at no charge. We have been asked that your initial contact concerning VIN requirements be made to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), VIN Coordinator, at 202-366-5297. [We have been informed that all

information pertaining to serial numbers (cars, trailers, motorcycles, etc., is contained in the trailer packet from NHTSA.] Information on assignments of the manufacturer identifiers can be made through the Society of Automotive Engineers at 724-776-4841, extension 8511.

Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations and other federal motor vehicle safety standards can be purchased from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402 (telephone: 202-512-1800). These are also available in many law or general libraries.

It is a Class 6 felony to remove or alter a VIN plate on a vehicle. In the event the VIN on a vehicle does not match the VIN on the title or paperwork, the vehicle should be removed from the dealership lot and the Division of Motor Vehicles or the Highway Patrol should be notified.

Windshield Replacement:

A VIN number must be visible from outside the vehicle when viewed through the windshield. If the windshield has been replaced with an incorrect model, the VIN will not be visible. In this situation, the windshield must be replaced with the correct model to conform with VIN requirements.