

motor vehicle traveling on the roads of this State, day or night, shall display a reflective slow moving vehicle emblem on the rear of the vehicle as specified in this section. The use of the slow moving vehicle emblem shall be in addition to any other lighting device or equipment required by this subchapter.

1. Characteristics. The slow-moving vehicle emblem’s material, location, and mounting must be in accordance with American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) standards, must display the manufacturer’s name and address on the emblem, and contain a statement that the emblem meets the standards of ASAE S276.5, as amended and supplemented. The slow-moving vehicle emblem must be visible from a distance of at least 600 feet, day or night, and must be clean, undamaged, and not faded.

2. Location. The slow-moving vehicle emblem must be visible from the rear of the vehicle with the triangle pointed upward, in the center of the vehicle or as near left-center as practical, two to six feet above the ground and securely attached, if not permanently mounted.

3. Towed vehicles. The slow-moving vehicle emblem shall be mounted on any farm tractor, traction equipment, farm machinery, or farm implement drawn by a motor vehicle unless the towing vehicle displays the emblem in such a manner as to be clearly visible.

(b) The provisions of (a) above shall not apply to vehicles traveling at speeds in excess of 25 miles per hour. For such vehicles, the slow-moving vehicle emblem shall be removed.

13:21-12.11 Self-propelled sprayers

(a) A self-propelled sprayer is defined as any vehicle that is self-propelled and designed to apply fertilizer, pesticide, or any other appropriate substance on farmland.

(b) Self-propelled sprayers shall be registered with the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission to operate upon a public highway, unless exempt by N.J.S.A. 39:3-26.1.

(c) An applicant for a self-propelled sprayer registration must present:

1. A notarized bill of sale containing the year, make, vehicle identification number, seller’s and buyer’s name and address, date of sale, and purchase price;

2. A pencil tracing or printed-out photograph of the vehicle identification number;

3. An executed BA-49, New Jersey Vehicle Registration Application; and

4. The appropriate registration fee.

(d) Self-propelled sprayers will not be issued a New Jersey certificate of title.

(a)

MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION

Licensing Service

Identification Cards for Nondrivers

Adopted Amendment: N.J.A.C. 13:21-16.1

Adopted New Rule: N.J.A.C. 13:21-16.5

Proposed: August 7, 2017, at 49 N.J.R. 2495(a).

Adopted: December 7, 2017, by Raymond P. Martinez, Chairman and Chief Administrator, Motor Vehicle Commission.

Filed: December 20, 2017, as R.2018 d.059, **without change**.

Authority: N.J.S.A. 39:2-3, 39:2A-28, and 39:3-29.9; and P.L. 2016, c. 99.

Effective Date: January 16, 2018.

Expiration Date: December 4, 2020.

Summary of Public Comment and Agency Response:

No comments were received.

Federal Standards Statement

No comparable Federal law or regulation exists; therefore, a Federal standards analysis is not required for the adopted amendment and new rule.

Full text of the adoption follows:

SUBCHAPTER 16. IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR NONDRIVERS

13:21-16.1 Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this subchapter, shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

...
“Emergency shelter for the homeless” means a building or structure in which a public entity or private, nonprofit organization provides shelter, or food and shelter, to individuals and families having neither a home nor the means to obtain a home or other temporary lodging.
...

13:21-16.5 Homeless person, fees waived

Notwithstanding the fees established under N.J.S.A. 39:3-29.7, a nondriver identification card is available for no fee to a homeless person, as defined by N.J.S.A. 39:3-29.7, who submits proof of temporary residence satisfactory to the chief administrator through a social worker or coordinator of an emergency shelter for the homeless where the homeless person has been temporarily residing. The proof of temporary residence shall be in the form of a letter from a social worker or emergency shelter coordinator, on the social worker’s or emergency shelter’s official letterhead, signed by an authorized social worker or emergency shelter coordinator, and dated no more than 10 days prior to the homeless person’s application to the Commission for a no-fee nondriver identification card. The letter must clearly state that the applicant is “without a domicile and is unable to secure permanent and stable housing,” and must include the temporary residence of the applicant.

(b)

MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION

Enforcement Service

Equipment for Emergency Vehicles and Other Specified Vehicles; Flashing Amber Lights for Farm Vehicles on any Public Roads

Adopted Amendments: N.J.A.C. 13:24-1.1, 4.1, and 4.2

Proposed: August 7, 2017, at 49 N.J.R. 2497(a).

Adopted: December 7, 2017, by Raymond P. Martinez, Chairman and Chief Administrator, Motor Vehicle Commission.

Filed: December 20, 2017, as R.2018 d.058, **without change**.

Authority: N.J.S.A. 39:2-3, 39:2A-28, 39:3-43, 39:3-50, and 39:3-69.

Effective Date: January 16, 2018.

Expiration Date: June 24, 2018.

Summary of Public Comment and Agency Response:

No comments were received.

Federal Standards Statement

The adopted amendments do not exceed any Federal requirements or standards. Federal law (49 U.S.C. § 30111(a)) provides that the United States Secretary of Transportation shall prescribe motor vehicle safety standards. In accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 30111(a) and its predecessor (15 U.S.C. § 1392), the Secretary of Transportation has established safety standards for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment at 49 CFR 571.101. The adopted amendments are consistent with Federal regulations, including the requirements set forth at 49 CFR 571.108 (Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 108), which pertains to lamps, reflective devices, and associated equipment and 49 CFR 562 (Lighting and Marking on agricultural equipment), which pertain to the requirements for lighting and marking on farm vehicles. While the Commission is not requiring the lighting and marking on agricultural equipment (as the Federal regulations already address this), the