



Agriculture Transportation Handbook

State and Federal
statutes, rules and
exemptions for
transporting
agricultural goods
on highways



Arizona Farm Bureau

This is a resource guide to use to understand the requirements to operate a vehicle in the State of Arizona that is used to transport agricultural equipment, goods and animals. This guide is designed to answer any questions and to further educate the farm or ranch operator in the state of statutory law requirements as well as assist in helping to prevent traffic stops by law enforcement agencies.

Further information can be found at the following websites:

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)
www.dot.state.az.us

Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS)
www.azleg.state.az.us

Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance
www.cvsa.org

Federal Motor Carrier Safety
Administration (FMCSA)
www.fmcsa.dot.gov

Questions may be directed to
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Agricultural Commodity Trailer—A trailer that is designed to transport bulk agricultural commodities in off-road harvesting sites and to a processing plant or storage location, as evidenced by skeletal construction that accommodates harvest containers, a maximum length of 28 feet, and an arrangement of air control lines and reservoirs that minimizes damage in field operations.

Agricultural Products—Crops, livestock, machinery or supplies used or produced in farming operations or products, crops or livestock in their unmanufactured or unprocessed states. (ARS 28-5857)

ARS—Arizona Revised Statutes

CDL—Commercial Driver's License

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49

Commercial Farming—Intensive cultivation or arable land by raising agricultural or horticultural products as a principle source of the owner's livelihood. (ARS28-3102)

Commercial Stock Raising—Breeding, raising and caring for domestic animals as a principal source of the owner's livelihood. (ARS 28-3102)

Definitions

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Farm Plate—A license plate for farm vehicles that pays only one-half the gross weight fees and is exempt from the highway use fees. (ARS 28-5433 & 28-5473)

Farm Vehicle—A vehicle or vehicle combination that is all of the following: used for commercial farming or commercial stock raising, controlled and operated by the farm vehicle owner, family member or employee, used to transport agricultural products, machinery or supplies and is not used as a contract motor carrier. (ARS 28-2514) (CFR 390.5)

Farm Vehicle Driver—A person who drives only a farm vehicle being used within 150 air miles of the farm. (CFR 390.5)

Farmer—Any person who operated a farm or is directly involved in the cultivation of land, crops, or livestock, which are owned by that person or under the direct control of that person. (CFR 390.5)

FMCSA—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Alliance. The agency through which all commercial vehicle requirements, forms and information for the federal government can be found.

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GVW—Gross Vehicle Weight.

Implement of Husbandry—a vehicle designed primarily for agricultural purposes and used exclusively in the conduct of agricultural operations, including an implement or vehicle whether self-propelled or otherwise that meets all of the following conditions:(a) Is used exclusively for carrying products of farming from one part of a farm to another part of the same farm or from one farm to another farm; (b) Is used solely for agricultural purposes including the preparation or harvesting of cotton, alfalfa, grains and other farm crops; (c) Is only incidentally operated or moved on a highway whether as a trailer or self-propelled unit. (ARS 28-101)

Intrastate—Any goods transported within the boundaries of the State of Arizona.

Interstate—Any goods transported across state or US boundaries.

US DOT—United States Department of Transportation

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Vehicle used in agricultural operations have certain exemptions regardless if the vehicle has regular plates or farm plates.

Limited Exemption to Commercial Driver's License

In 1995 the Legislature granted farm and ranch trucks a limited exemption to the requirement that drivers of commercial trucks and combinations of trucks and trailers over 26,000 pounds would have to have a commercial drivers license. The Legislature enacted ARS 28-3102, which parallels the federal law for agricultural trucks and combinations of trucks and trailers.

ARS 28-3102 says if the farm vehicle is used in commercial farming or livestock raising and the farm vehicle is:

1. Driven by you, your family or employee,
2. Transporting agricultural products or supplies,
3. Not used for other commercial purposes and
4. Operates within 150 miles of the farm or livestock operation the driver can have any type of driver's license.

Once the farm vehicle fails to meet any one of these requirements or travels outside the 150-mile radius, the driver is required to have the appropriate commercial license. (CFR 383.3)

CDL and Farm Plate Exemptions

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Up until 1997, the Motor Vehicle Division issued a windshield sticker for farm vehicles that had qualified for the reduced motor carrier tax rate and this sticker indicated to a law enforcement officer that the driver may not be required to have a commercial drivers license. In 1997 the Legislature created the farm license plate and made the sticker obsolete.

Relevant Statutes

ARS 28-3101. Driver license classes

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section and section 28-3102, the following driver license classes are valid:

1. Class A. A class A license is valid for operating either of the following:
 - (a) A motor vehicle that tows a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than ten thousand pounds if the combined gross vehicle weight rating is twenty-six thousand one or more pounds.
 - (b) A vehicle that requires a class B, C or license.
2. Class B. A class B license is valid for operating any of the following:
 - (a) A single motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds.
 - (b) A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds that tows a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand pounds or less.
 - (c) A vehicle that requires a class C or D license for operation.
3. Class C. A class C license is valid for operating any of the following:
 - (a) A single motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less.

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- (b) A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less that tows a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand pounds or less.
 - (c) A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less that tows a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than ten thousand pounds, if the combined gross vehicle weight rating is less than twenty-six thousand one pounds.
 - (d) A vehicle that is required to be placarded for hazardous materials.
 - (e) A bus or school bus.
 - (f) A vehicle that requires a class D license for operation.
4. Class D. A class D license is valid for operating any of the following:
- (a) A single motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less.
 - (b) A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less that tows a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand pounds or less.
 - (c) A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less that tows a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than ten thousand pounds if the combined gross vehicle weight rating is less than twenty-six thousand one pounds.
5. Class G. A class G license is valid for operating a single motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand pounds or less.
6. Class M. A class M license is valid for operating a motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle, motor driven cycle or moped. For the purpose of licensing a driver, the department may endorse a class M license classification on a valid class A, B, C or D license.
- B. A class A, B, C, D or G license is not valid for operating a vehicle that requires a class M license or a vehicle that requires a special endorsement unless the proper endorsement appears on the license.

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ARS 28-3102. Exceptions to driver license classes; definitions

A. Notwithstanding section 28-3101, a person who operates an authorized emergency vehicle, a farm vehicle or a recreational vehicle may operate the vehicle with a class A, B, C or D license.

B. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Commercial farming" means the intensive cultivation of arable land by raising agricultural or horticultural products as a principal source of the owner's livelihood.
2. "Commercial stock raising" means breeding, raising and caring for domestic animals as a principal source of the owner's livelihood.
3. "Farm vehicle" means a vehicle or combination of vehicles that is used for commercial farming or commercial stock raising and that meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Is controlled and operated by the farm vehicle owner or the owner's family member or employee.
 - (b) Is used to transport agricultural products, machinery or supplies to or from a commercial farming or a commercial stock raising operation.
 - (c) Is not used in the operations of a common or contract motor carrier.
 - (d) Is used within one hundred fifty miles of the farm vehicle owner's commercial farming or commercial stock raising operation.
4. "Recreational vehicle" means a motor vehicle or vehicle combination that is more than twenty-six thousand pounds gross vehicle weight rating and that is designed and exclusively used for private pleasure, including vehicles commonly called motor homes, pickup trucks with campers, travel trailers, boat trailers and horse trailers used exclusively to transport personal possessions or persons for noncommercial purposes.

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Health Card Requirements

Drivers of vehicles over 10,001 traveling interstate and 18,001 traveling within the state must have a health card regardless if the vehicle has a regular plate or a farm plate. A health card requires a medical examiner to complete a medical examination report.

This report (#40-1501) can be found on the Arizona Department of Transportation at:

www.dot.state.az.us/mvd/formsandpub

Controlled Substances and Alcohol Testing

The federal motor carrier regulations require every business to test drivers for controlled substances and alcohol use.

State Statutes and Rules:

There is no rule or statute that explicitly exempts agriculture. The state rule cites the federal statute for the law.

Federal Statutes:

382.103(d)(3): A state has at its discretion exempted from the requirements of part 383 (Drug and alcohol testing) these individuals may be operators of a farm vehicle which is: 1) controlled and operated by a farmer, 2) Transporting agricultural products or supplies, 3) Not used for other commercial purposes and 4) Operates within 150 miles of the farm or livestock operation.

Health Card/Drug and Alcohol

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Drivers of vehicles over 10,001 traveling interstate and 18,001 traveling within the state must have a log book and must track hours of service regardless if the vehicle has a regular plate or a farm plate.

The driver must submit the original log sheet to the employer within 13 days after completion. When a motor carrier uses a driver initially or intermittently, that carrier must obtain from him/her a signed statement giving the total time on duty during the immediately preceding 7 days and the time at which he/she was last relieved of duty. Records of duty status must be maintained, with all supporting documents, for a minimum of six months.

Logbooks can be ordered through most service agencies.

Hours of Service

State Statutes

ARS 23-286: No operator or helper can be on duty more than 10 consecutive hours without having 8 hours off duty. Also requires every motor carrier to keep a record of forms provided by the corporation commission showing the day and hour operator and helper went on duty. Entries must be signed by whom they apply to.

Hours of Service/ Log Book/ English Requirement

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Agricultural Exemption

ARS 23-286.01: The hours of operation do not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies for agricultural purposes if transportation is:

- 1) limited to 100 air mile radius of commodity source or distribution of farm supplies,
- 2) conducted during the planting and harvesting season in this state,
- 3) Is from the field to cooling facilities to the first point of processing or packing.

Drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm products from the field to cooling facilities or a driver transporting livestock from pasture to pasture, during one period of not more than 28 consecutive days or a combination of two periods totaling not more than 28 days in a calendar year, may drive for not more than 12 hours during any 16 hour workday.

English Requirement

Under Federal Motor Carrier Rules, (CFR 391.11), drivers must be able to read and speak the English language sufficiently to converse with the general public, understand highway traffic signs and signals and be able to respond to official inquiries and to make entries on reports and records.

However, if the vehicle is non-articulated (straight truck) this rule does not apply.

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Vehicles that are over 10,001 GVW traveling interstate and vehicles over 18,001 GVW traveling intrastate are required to have an annual maintenance inspection. Trucks with farm plates are not exempt from these requirements. Many of the requirements are the same for both federal and state standards. Violations must be corrected within 15 days of inspection regardless if inspection was performed in the shop or alongside the road. Records of repairs should be kept in the office and available for inspections. All records must be kept for three years.

Having operational turn lights, taillights, and headlights are standard but many forget about the fire extinguisher and flare requirements. Many farmers and ranchers also don't think they need a name on their door or a US Department of Transportation (USDOT) number. All commercial vehicles are required to have USDOT number and if vehicles have the farming or ranching operation name on the door, it must have the location of the operation as outlined in CFR 390.21. If the operation has several locations, it should list the main location for operation, such as "Farm Bureau" and "Higley, Arizona" if Farm Bureau had a commercial vehicle and a USDOT number.

Inspections

State, county and local officers who are trained to conduct motor carrier inspections can inspect a driver and vehicle at any time to make sure they are in compliance with the law. The inspection can include checking the vehicle for safety violations such as making sure the brakes are in proper working order tires have no safety defects, etc. A driver may also be checked to see if he or she has the proper license for the vehicle that is being driven, has a medical certificate and maintains a logbook if appropriate, etc.

Safety Inspections

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Federal Requirements

Emergency equipment that includes:

- Fire extinguisher that is securely mounted and accessible for use. The extinguisher must have a gauge showing it is fully charged and have a Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) rating of 5 B: C or more.
- At least three red-burning spare fuses,
- Warning devices for stopped vehicles,
- Two red cloths flags that are at least 12 inches square and have a standard to support the flags.
- At least three flares that can be seen from 500 feet at night and flares must be carried in a metal rack or box.
- Vehicle Identification for commercial trucks such as hay trucks or equipment transportation trucks. The vehicle must be marked on both sides of the vehicle with the city and state of it's place of operation and the USDOT number which can be obtained by calling the US Department of Transportation or by going to www.usdotnumberregistration.com
- Lights
- Tail lights and stop lights on vehicle or trailer visible from 500 feet and be red in color,
- Turn signals,
- Brakes
 - Brakes are not required on trailers that are 3,000 pounds or less GVW.
 - Brakes are required on all wheels of one axle if the trailer is less than 6,000 pounds GVW.
 - Brakes are required on all wheels of the two rear axles if the trailer has three axles.

Maintenance Inspection

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Federal Requirements (cont'd)

- Windshield that is not discolored or cracked in the view of the driver and operational windshield wipers
- Secured cargo
- Seat belts
- Horn

State Requirements

- Trucks that are eighty inches or more in width or weigh 3,000 pounds GVW or more are required to have also have two red side lamps on each side of the truck marking both the front and rear of the trailer side.
- Trucks weighing more than less thousand GVW and pole trailers are required to have a rear red side reflector on each side of the trailer.
- Amber clearance lights on the front of the vehicle and red clearance lamps on or near the rear of the vehicle.
- If a load is being hauled during daylight and it extends four feet or more beyond the end of the vehicle or trailer it needs to have a red flag attached to the end of the load. If the load is being moved at night a red light must be attached to the end of the load.
- Mirrors are required to reflect a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet behind the vehicle.
- Splashguards are required on all trucks and trailers unless the trailer is equipped with fenders wide enough to cover the full tread of the tires being protected and extends to no more than 14 inches from the ground.
- Every vehicle is required to have a fuel tank cap.

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After you have qualified your farm truck for the farm vehicle license plate and the benefits associated with that, you may take advantage of three other laws that further reduce the cost to operate your farm truck.

1. **Seasonal Agricultural:** If your farm truck is used seasonally, you can pay one-twelfth per month, for a minimum of three months, of the gross weight fees for the months the farm truck is in use. That is one-twelfth of the already reduced gross weight fee because you have qualified for the farm vehicle license plate. (ARS 28-5436)

--AND--

2. **Limited Mileage Motor Carrier Fee:** You can pay a flat motor carrier fee of \$80 if your farm truck is over 26,000 pounds and is driven less than 2000 miles per year or pay \$160 if it is driven less than 4000 miles per year. (ARS 28-5867)

--OR--

3. **Reduced Motor Carrier Fee:**
If you put more than 4000 miles on your 26,000-pound farm truck per year or your farm truck weighs less than 26,000, you can apply for a reduced motor carrier fee. A farmer who has qualified their farm truck for the farm vehicle license plate should have no trouble qualifying for the reduced motor carrier fee. The reduced motor carrier fee is 70% of the motor carrier fee paid by commercial trucks. (ARS 28-5857)

Options with Farm Plates

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ARS 28-2514. Farm vehicle license plates; reciprocity; definitions

- A. The department shall issue a farm vehicle license plate to a person who owns a farm vehicle.
- B. The fee for an original farm vehicle license plate is twenty-five dollars. Eight dollars of the fee for an original farm vehicle license plate is a special plate administration fee. The fee for renewal of a farm vehicle license plate is eight dollars and is a special plate administration fee. The department shall deposit, pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, the special plate administration fees in the state highway fund established by section 28-6991.
- C. Possession of a farm vehicle license plate issued pursuant to this section does not exempt a driver of a farm vehicle from the requirements prescribed in chapter 8 of this title.
- D. If another state extends registration reciprocity to farm vehicles with farm vehicle license plates issued pursuant to this section, this state shall extend registration reciprocity to farm vehicles with farm vehicle license plates issued by that state.
- E. For the purposes of this section:
 - 1. "Commercial farming" and "commercial stock raising" have the same meanings prescribed in section 28-3102.
 - 2. "Farm vehicle" means a vehicle or vehicle combination that is all of the following:
 - (a) Used for commercial farming or commercial stock raising.
 - (b) Controlled and operated by the farm vehicle owner or the owner's family member or employee.
 - (c) Used to transport agricultural products, machinery or supplies to or from a commercial farming or a commercial stock raising operation.
 - (d) Not used in the operations of a common or contract motor carrier.
 - (e) Not exempt from registration pursuant to section 28-2153.

Farm Plate Statutes

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ARS 28-5433. Gross weight fees; additional registration fees; farm vehicle reduction; consolidation

A. In addition to the registration fee required by section 28-2003, a person shall pay to the department at the time of application for registration of a vehicle that is subject to this article pursuant to section 28-5432 a commercial registration fee of four dollars and a gross weight fee calculated beginning on the first day of the month following the date of transfer for the declared gross weight of the trailer, semi trailer, motor vehicle or vehicle combination according to the following table:

Gross Weight	Weight fee
up to 8,000	\$ 7.50
8,001 to 10,000	36.00
10,001 to 12,000	63.00
12,001 to 14,000	103.00
14,001 to 16,000	121.00
16,001 to 18,000	144.00
18,001 to 20,000	162.00
20,001 to 22,000	198.00
22,001 to 24,000	216.00
24,001 to 26,000	234.00
26,001 to 28,000	288.00
28,001 to 30,000	324.00
30,001 to 32,000	378.00
32,001 to 36,000	414.00
36,001 to 40,000	468.00
40,001 to 45,000	522.00
45,001 to 50,000	576.00
50,001 to 55,000	630.00
55,001 to 60,000	684.00
60,001 to 65,000	738.00
65,001 to 70,000	792.00
70,001 to 75,000	864.00
75,001 to 80,000	918.00

B. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, the owner of a farm vehicle that is issued a farm vehicle license plate pursuant to section 28-2514 shall pay a gross weight fee that is one-half of the gross weight fee calculated pursuant to subsection A of this section.

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- C. If an unregistered vehicle was operated on the highways of this state during the preceding registration year, the director may collect the gross weight fee for the preceding year.
- D. The director shall consolidate the gross weight fee prescribed by this section with the motor carrier fee imposed by section 28-5854 for the purpose of reducing administrative activities of motor carriers and of the department. The director shall prepare forms necessary to perform the consolidation.

ARS 28-5473. Highway use fee; reduction; basis; proportion; exemption

- A. The highway use fee provided by this article is based on the gross weight as declared for the gross weight fee pursuant to section 28-5433.
- B. The department shall reduce the highway use fee liability for a registration year for a fleet of vehicles proportionally registered pursuant to chapter 7, article 7 or 8 of this title by the amount of vehicle license taxes paid pursuant to section 28-5801 for the same registration year and for the same motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers in the fleet.
- C. The department shall reduce the highway use fee prescribed in this article on a motor vehicle not previously registered or otherwise qualified for operation in this state by one-twelfth for each full month of the registration year that has expired.
- D. An owner of a farm vehicle that is issued a farm vehicle license plate pursuant to section 28-2514 is exempt from the highway use fee prescribed by this article.

ARS 28-5436. Reduced gross weight fees; seasonal agricultural work

- A. On application, a resident owner of a motor vehicle, trailer or semi trailer that is operated solely in seasonal agricultural work and that is subject to the fees prescribed by section 28-5433 may pay a reduced fee for a period of at least ninety days but less than a full year.

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- B. The application shall specify a number of thirty-day periods. The director shall compute the reduced fee on a basis of one-twelfth of the annual fee prescribed by section 28-5433 for the motor vehicle, trailer or semi trailer multiplied by the number of thirty-day periods specified in the application. The operation of the motor vehicle, trailer or semi trailer is valid for the period for which the reduced fees are paid.
- C. The resident owner shall pay all other fees and taxes applicable to the motor vehicle, trailer or semi trailer in full without regard to the reduction authorized by this section.

ARS 28-5857. Motor vehicle; reduced motor carrier fee; agricultural products; civil traffic violation; definition

- A. The director shall compute a reduced motor carrier fee that is seven-tenths of the full rate for a motor vehicle that is used only for transporting agricultural products if the motor carrier has done both of the following:
 - 1. Applied to the department for reduced fee status.
 - 2. Given the information required by the director to determine the eligibility of the vehicle to be classified under this section.
- B. A motor carrier who pays a reduced motor carrier fee under this section may not apply for a reduced motor carrier fee provided for under section 28-5855 or 28-5867.
- C. A motor carrier who pays a reduced motor carrier fee pursuant to this section for a motor vehicle shall not use that motor vehicle for transporting anything other than agricultural products. A violation of this subsection is a civil traffic violation.
- D. For the purposes of this section, "agricultural products" means either:
 - 1. Crops, livestock, machinery or supplies used or produced in farming operations.
 - 2. Products, crops or livestock in their unmanufactured or unprocessed states.

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Do Farm Plates exempt me from emissions testing?

No. Farm plates are just like normal truck plates. Vehicles with farm plates must be emissions tested.

Am I exempt from CDL requirements?

You are exempt from the CDL driver's license if you travel within 150 miles of your farm. However, if your vehicle is over 10,001 GVW and you are traveling interstate or your vehicle is over 18,001 and you are traveling intrastate, you are required to have a health card, a logbook and an annual safety inspection.

If I stay with 150 miles of home with my farm plate do I need a CDL?

No. If you, your family or employee operates the vehicle transporting agricultural products or supplies and you are not using the vehicle for commercial purposes, you can have any type of driver's license.

Do I get a discount on registration fees for having a farm plate?

Yes. You pay one-half of the gross weight fee and you are exempt from the highway fees listed in ARS 28-5472.

What do I pay to have a farm plate?

The initial cost of the farm vehicle license plate is \$25. It costs eight dollars per year to renew the plate. You will also be required to pay a vehicle license tax based on the value of the vehicle, a vehicle registration of \$8, and a motor carrier fee that is based on weight for vehicles that weigh 12,001 to 80,000 pounds.

Can I travel off my farm with a farm plate?

Yes. You can actually travel anywhere. The farm plate is a license plate for your vehicle. If you are hauling raw agricultural products you must be within 150 miles of your farm or ranch.

What qualifies for a farm plate?

A farm truck must be used for commercial farming or livestock raising, transporting agricultural products or supplies and be driven by you, your family or employee.

Farm Plate FAQ

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Can I use my farm plate to haul agricultural products I don't own?

No. The farm plate is strictly to be used to transport your own agricultural products or supplies. This exemption does not cover farmers who transport someone else's commodities or operations that purchase agricultural products to sell to their own clients. If someone pays you to haul their products then you must have a CDL and adhere to health card, safety inspection and logbook requirements. If you take payment for hay, ornamentals or even livestock prior to delivery, you must have a CDL. Prior payment for agricultural goods classifies the driver as a contract carrier and therefore is not exempt from CDL requirements.

Do I need a farm plate to get the 150-mile exemption?

No. Without a farm plate, you are still except from CDL requirements if you travel within 150 miles of your farm. However, if your vehicle is over 10,001 GVW and you are traveling interstate or your vehicle is over 18,001 and you are traveling intrastate, you are required to have a health card, a logbook and an annual safety inspection.

If I am traveling in my pickup truck and pulling a trailer with agricultural products, supplies or equipment do I need to adhere to farm plate laws?

If your vehicle and trailer are over 18,001 GVW you will need to carry your health card, annual inspection and logbook with you.

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The following tables should assist in determining the exemptions each vehicle and driver are allowed based upon the weight of the vehicle and if the trip destination will cross state lines.

Vehicle	Discounted Registration Fees	CDL Limited Exemption	Health Card	Truck Maintenance & Annual Safety Inspection	Log Book or Time Records
Farm Plate/ Regular Plate traveling intrastate 0-18,000 combined GVW	Farm- Yes Regular-No	Yes, up to 150 miles	No	No	No
Farm Plate/ Regular Plate traveling interstate 0-10,000 combined GVW	Farm- Yes Regular-No	Yes, up to 150 miles	No	No	No
Farm Plate/ Regular Plate traveling intrastate 18,001 and above combined GVW	Farm- Yes Regular-No	Yes, up to 150 miles	Yes	Yes	Yes
Farm Plate/ Regular Plate traveling interstate 10,001 or above combined GVW	Farm- Yes Regular-No	Yes, up to 150 miles	Yes	Yes	Yes

Farm Truck Limited Exemptions Requirements