

## VEHICLE REGISTRATION

### *USC Article 49 § 14504a*

*(10) VEHICLE REGISTRATION.—The term “vehicle registration” means the registration of **any commercial motor vehicle** under the International Registration Plan (as defined in section 31701) or any other registration law or regulation of a jurisdiction.*

### *[2021] USC Article 34 § 12611*

#### ***Motor vehicle theft prevention program***

##### ***(a) In general***

*Not later than 180 days after September 13, 1994, the Attorney General shall develop, in cooperation with the States, a national voluntary motor vehicle theft prevention program*

##### *(c) Voluntary consent form*

*The voluntary consent form used to enroll in the program shall—  
(1) clearly state that participation in the program is voluntary;*

### **\*\*\*\*\*Federal Codes trump State Codes.\*\*\*\*\***

The U.S. Constitution declares that federal law is “**the supreme law of the land.**” As a result, when a federal law conflicts with a state or local law, the federal law will supersede the other law or laws.

## **REGISTRATION IS NOT REQUIRED**

Consumer goods are products used by consumers.

Examples of consumer goods include food, appliances, clothing, and **automobiles**. A house would be a consumer good because it is purchased primarily to reside in.

<https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/032515/what-difference-between-capital-good-and-consumer-good.asp>

Consumer goods. Goods which are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family or household purposes. U.C.C. § 9-102(23). Such goods are not intended for resale or further use in the production of other products. Contrasted with capital goods. See also Consumer product.

Consumer product. Any tangible personal property which is distributed in commerce and which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes (including any such property intended to be attached to or installed in any real property without regard to whether it is so attached or installed). 15 U.S.C. § 2301. See also Consumer goods.

Capital goods. Durable goods used by business to produce other goods and services; examples of capital goods are machines and equipment.

# A CAR is a CONSUMER GOODS

**UCC 9-102(A) (23):** "Consumer goods" means goods that are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

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You don't register your TV's, Refrigerators, Furniture, etc. do you?

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## LICENSE IS NOT REQUIRED

Definition of "driver's license" from **49 USC 31301**:

(6)"driver's license" means a license issued by a State to an individual authorizing the individual to operate a motor vehicle on highways.

Definition of "driver" from **49 CFR 390.5T**:

"Driver means any person who operates any commercial motor vehicle."

The "motor vehicle" is covered in **18 USC 31**:

"The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo."

Definition of "used for commercial purposes" from 18 USC 31:

"(10)Used for commercial purposes.

The term "used for commercial purposes" means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit."

Definitions of "license" as per Black's Law 4th edition is:

"**Permission** to do something which without the license would not be allowable." City of Shreveport v. Brister, 194 La. 615, 194 So. 566, 567. Great Atlantic Pacific Tea Co. v. City of Lexington, 256 Ky. 595, 76 S.W.2d 894, 896

Therefore a "license" is "something that permits you to break the law."