HOUSE BILL NO. 5853

June 11, 2020, Introduced by Reps. Kahle, Yancey, Lasinski, Brenda Carter, Tyrone Carter, Hope, Whitsett, Hood, Sneller, Sabo, Warren, Sowerby, Cambensy, Clemente, Cherry, Manoogian, Kuppa, Hoadley, Brann, Gay-Dagnogo, Guerra, O'Malley, Wozniak, Brixie, Peterson, Bolden, Meerman, Ellison, Wittenberg, Hammoud, Kennedy and Chirkun and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A bill to amend 1949 PA 300, entitled "Michigan vehicle code,"

by amending sections 208b, 215, 217, 217c, 226a, 233, 233a, 234, 239, 244, 248, 248f, 251, 252a, 255, 256, 301, 306, 310, 311, 312, 312a, 315, 317, 324, 325, 326, 328, 503, 624b, 675, 677a, 682c, 698, 707c, 722, 724, 728d, 904, 904a, 904e, 905, and 907 (MCL 257.208b, 257.215, 257.217, 257.217c, 257.226a, 257.233, 257.233a, 257.234, 257.239, 257.244, 257.248, 257.248f, 257.251, 257.252a, 257.255, 257.256, 257.301, 257.306, 257.310, 257.311, 257.312, 257.312a, 257.315, 257.317, 257.324, 257.325, 257.326, 257.328,





257.503, 257.624b, 257.675, 257.677a, 257.682c, 257.698, 257.707c, 257.722, 257.724, 257.728d, 257.904, 257.904a, 257.904e, 257.905, and 257.907), section 208b as amended by 2019 PA 88, sections 217 and 233 as amended by 2014 PA 290, section 217c as amended by 2018 PA 108, section 226a as amended by 2006 PA 516, section 233a as amended by 2000 PA 82, section 234 as amended by 2002 PA 552, section 244 as amended by 2013 PA 231, section 248 as amended by 2018 PA 420, section 248f as amended by 2006 PA 298, section 251 as amended by 2012 PA 498, section 252a as amended by 2018 PA 347, section 255 as amended by 2018 PA 64, section 256 as amended by 1987 PA 34, section 301 as amended by 2011 PA 159, sections 306 and 324 as amended by 2015 PA 11, section 310 as amended by 2018 PA 177, section 311 as amended by 1983 PA 63, section 312 as amended by 2000 PA 456, section 312a as amended by 2016 PA 318, section 315 as amended by 2008 PA 7, section 317 as amended by 2018 PA 566, section 328 as amended by 2015 PA 135, section 503 as added by 2013 PA 218, section 624b as amended by 2003 PA 61, section 675 as amended by 2018 PA 179, section 682c as added by 2012 PA 262, section 698 as amended by 2018 PA 342, section 722 as amended by 2018 PA 274, section 724 as amended by 2018 PA 651, section 904 as amended by 2018 PA 212, section 904a as amended by 1985 PA 53, section 904e as amended by 1999 PA 73, section 905 as added by 1980 PA 518, and section 907 as amended by 2015 PA 126; and to repeal acts and parts of acts.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 208b. (1) The secretary of state may provide a commercial look-up service of records maintained under this act. For each individual record looked up, the secretary of state shall charge a fee specified annually by the legislature, or if the legislature



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- does not specify a fee, a market-based price established by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall process a commercial look-up request only if the request is in a form or format prescribed by the secretary of state. Until October 1, 2023, fees collected under this subsection must be credited to the transportation administration collection fund created in section 810b.
 - (2) A driver education provider shall subscribe to the commercial look-up service maintained by the secretary of state.
 - (3) A driver education provider shall maintain on its premises the most current copy of all nonpersonal information related to his or her driving record and the driving record of each instructor employed by the driver education provider for review by any prospective customer or the parent or guardian of a prospective customer.
 - (4) A prospective customer or the parent or guardian of a prospective customer may review a copy of all nonpersonal information related to the driving record of the driver education provider or an instructor employed by the driver education provider.
 - (5) A driver education provider shall include in its contract with each client, as prescribed by the secretary of state, a notice that nonpersonal information related to the driving record of each individual instructor is available for review by the general public. A driver education provider who fails to include the information required by this subsection is subject to a fine responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$500.00.\$100.00.
 - (6) Each limo carrier of passengers shall subscribe to the



commercial look-up service maintained by the secretary of state.

- (7) A person An individual who drives a limousine for hire for a limo carrier of passengers shall maintain a most current copy of all nonpersonal information related to the person's individual's driving record in the limousine available for review by any prospective passenger.
- (8) A prospective passenger may review a copy of all nonpersonal information related to the driving record of the driver of a limousine from a limo carrier of passengers or from the driver of the limousine.
- (9) The secretary of state shall not provide an entire computerized central file or other file of records maintained under this act to a nongovernmental person or entity, unless the person or entity pays the prescribed fee for each individual record contained within the computerized file.
- (10) A driver training school operator who fails to provide the information required to be maintained by this section is subject to a fine responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$500.00. \$100.00. Each failure to provide information constitutes a separate offense.
- (11) A limo carrier of passengers who fails to provide the information required to be maintained by this section is subject to a fine responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$500.00. \$100.00. Each failure to provide information constitutes a separate offense.
- (12) The driver of a limousine who fails to provide the information required by this section is subject to a fine responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$500.00. \$100.00. Each failure to



provide information constitutes a separate offense.

(13) As used in this section:

- (a) "Driver education provider" means that term as defined in section 5 of the driver education provider and instructor act, 2006 PA 384, MCL 256.625.
- (b) "Limousine carrier" and "limousine" mean those terms as defined in section 2 of the limousine, taxicab, and transportation network company act, 2016 PA 345, MCL 257.2102.

Sec. 215. It is a misdemeanor for any A person to—shall not drive or move or for—an owner shall not knowingly to—permit to be driven or moved upon any highway any vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder which under this act that is not registered or for which a certificate of title has not been applied for or for which the appropriate fee has not been paid when and as required hereunder, under this act, except as provided in subsection (b) of section 217.217(1)(b). A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 217. (1) An owner of a vehicle that is subject to registration under this act shall apply to the secretary of state, upon an appropriate form furnished by the secretary of state, for the registration of the vehicle and issuance of a certificate of title for the vehicle. A vehicle brought into this state from another state or jurisdiction that has a rebuilt, salvage, scrap, flood, or comparable certificate of title issued by that other state or jurisdiction shall must be issued a rebuilt, salvage, scrap, or flood certificate of title by the secretary of state. The application shall must be accompanied by the required fee. An application for a certificate of title shall must bear the



signature or verification and certification of the owner. The application shall must contain all of the following:

- (a) The owner's name, the owner's bona fide residence, and either of the following:
 - (i) If the owner is an individual, the owner's mailing address.
- (ii) If the owner is a firm, association, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation, the owner's business address.
- (b) A description of the vehicle including the make or name, style of body, and model year; the number of miles, not including the tenths of a mile, registered on the vehicle's odometer at the time of transfer; whether the vehicle is a flood vehicle or another state previously issued the vehicle a flood certificate of title; whether the vehicle is to be or has been used as a taxi or police vehicle, or by a political subdivision of this state, unless the vehicle is owned by a dealer and loaned or leased to a political subdivision of this state for use as a driver education vehicle; whether the vehicle has previously been issued a salvage or rebuilt certificate of title from this state or a comparable certificate of title from any other state or jurisdiction; vehicle identification number; and the vehicle's weight fully equipped, if a passenger vehicle registered in accordance with section 801(1)(a), and, if a trailer coach or pickup camper, in addition to the weight, the manufacturer's serial number, or in the absence of the serial number, a number assigned by the secretary of state. A number assigned by the secretary of state shall must be permanently placed on the trailer coach or pickup camper in the manner and place designated by the secretary of state.
- (c) A statement of the applicant's title and the names and addresses of the holders of security interests in the vehicle and



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in an accessory to the vehicle, in the order of their priority.

- (d) Further information that the secretary of state reasonably requires to enable the secretary of state to determine whether the vehicle is lawfully entitled to registration and the owner entitled to a certificate of title. If the secretary of state is not satisfied as to the ownership of a vehicle having a value over \$2,500.00 or that is less than 10 years old, before registering the vehicle and issuing a certificate of title, the secretary of state may require the applicant to file a properly executed surety bond 10 in a form prescribed by the secretary of state and executed by the 11 applicant and a company authorized to conduct a surety business in 12 this state. The bond shall must be in an amount equal to twice the value of the vehicle as determined by the secretary of state and 13 14 shall must be conditioned to indemnify or reimburse the secretary 15 of state, any prior owner, and any subsequent purchaser or lessee 16 of the vehicle and their successors in interest against any 17 expense, loss, or damage, including reasonable attorney's attorney fees, by reason of the issuance of a certificate of title for the 18 vehicle or on account of any defect in the right, title, or 19 20 interest of the applicant in the vehicle. An interested person has a right of action to recover on the bond for a breach of the 21 conditions of the bond, but the aggregate liability of the surety 22 to all persons shall must not exceed the amount of the bond. If the 23 24 secretary of state is not satisfied as to the ownership of a 25 vehicle that is valued at \$2,500.00 or less and that is 10 years old or older, the secretary of state shall require the applicant to 26 27 certify that the applicant is the owner of the vehicle and entitled to register and title the vehicle. 28
 - (e) Except as provided in subdivision (f), an application for



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a commercial vehicle shall must also have attached a scale weight receipt of the motor vehicle fully equipped as of the time the application is made. A scale weight receipt is not necessary if there is presented with the application a registration receipt of the previous year that shows on its face the empty weight of the motor vehicle as registered with the secretary of state that is accompanied by a statement of the applicant that there has not been structural change in the motor vehicle that has increased the empty weight and that the previous registered weight is the true weight.

- (f) An application for registration of a vehicle on the basis of elected gross weight shall must include a declaration by the applicant specifying the elected gross weight for which application is being made.
- (g) If the application is for a certificate of title of a motor vehicle registered in accordance with section 801(1)(p), the application shall must include the manufacturer's suggested base list price for the model year of the vehicle. The base list price shall be is the manufacturer's suggested retail price as shown on the label required to be affixed to the vehicle under 15 USC 1232. If the manufacturer's suggested retail price is unavailable, the application shall must list the purchase price of the vehicle as defined in section 801.
- (2) An applicant for registration of a leased pickup truck or passenger vehicle that is subject to registration under this act, except a vehicle that is subject to a registration fee under section 801g, shall disclose in writing to the secretary of state the lessee's name, the lessee's bona fide residence, and either of the following:
 - (a) If the lessee is an individual, the lessee's Michigan



driver license number or Michigan personal identification number or, if the lessee does not have a Michigan driver license or Michigan personal identification number, the lessee's mailing address.

- (b) If the lessee is a firm, association, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation, the lessee's business address.
- (3) The secretary of state shall maintain the information described in subsection (2) on the secretary of state's computer records.
- (4) Except as provided in subsection (5), a dealer selling, leasing, or exchanging vehicles required to be titled, within 15 days after delivering a vehicle to the purchaser or lessee, and a person engaged in the sale of vessels required to be numbered by part 801 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80101 to 324.80199, within 15 days after delivering a boat trailer weighing less than 2,500 pounds to the purchaser or lessee, shall apply to the secretary of state for a new title, if required, and transfer or secure registration plates and secure a certificate of registration for the vehicle or boat trailer, in the name of the purchaser or lessee. The dealer's license may be suspended or revoked in accordance with section 249 for failure to apply for a title when required or for failure to transfer or secure registration plates and certificate of registration within the 15 days as required by this section. If the dealer or person fails to apply for a title when required, and to transfer or secure registration plates, and to secure a certificate of registration, and pay the required fees within 15 days of delivery of the vehicle or boat trailer, a title and registration for the vehicle or boat trailer may subsequently be acquired only



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upon the payment of a late transfer fee of \$15.00 for an individual 1 or a dealer other than a dealer subject to section 235b in addition to the fees specified in section 806. For a used or secondhand 3 vehicle dealer subject to section 235b, the late transfer fee is \$100.00 in addition to the fees specified in section 806. The purchaser or lessee of the vehicle or the purchaser of the boat trailer shall sign the application, including, if applicable, the 7 declaration specifying the maximum elected gross weight as required 8 by subsection (1)(f), and other necessary papers to enable the 9 10 dealer or person to secure the title, registration plates, and 11 transfers from the secretary of state. If the secretary of state mails or delivers a purchaser's certificate of title to a dealer, 12 the dealer shall mail or deliver the certificate of title to the 13 14 purchaser not more than 5 days after receiving the certificate of 15 title from the secretary of state. However, as provided under 16 section 238, the secretary of state is not required to issue a 17 title to the owner of a vehicle or lienholder if the title is subject to a security interest. 18

(5) A dealer selling or exchanging an off lease or buy back vehicle shall apply to the secretary of state for a new title for the vehicle within 15 days after it receives the certificate of title from the lessor or manufacturer under section 235 or section 235b and transfer or secure registration plates and secure a certificate of registration for the vehicle in the name of the purchaser. The dealer's license may be suspended or revoked in accordance with section 249 for failure to apply for a title when required or for failure to transfer or secure registration plates and certificate of registration within the 15-day period. If the dealer or person fails to apply for a title when required, and to



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transfer or secure registration plates, and to secure a certificate of registration, and pay the required fees within the 15-day time period, a title and registration for the vehicle may subsequently be acquired only upon the payment of a late transfer fee of \$15.00 for an individual or dealer other than a used or secondhand vehicle dealer subject to section 235b in addition to the fees specified in section 806. The late transfer fee for a used or secondhand vehicle dealer subject to section 235b is \$100.00 in addition to the fees specified in section 806. The purchaser of the vehicle shall sign 10 the application, including, if applicable, the declaration 11 specifying the maximum elected gross weight as required by 12 subsection (1)(f), and other necessary papers to enable the dealer or person to secure the title, registration plates, and transfers 13 14 from the secretary of state. If the secretary of state mails or 15 delivers a purchaser's certificate of title to a dealer, the dealer 16 shall mail or deliver the certificate of title to the purchaser not 17 more than 5 days after receiving the certificate of title from the 18 secretary of state. However, as provided under section 238, the secretary of state is not required to issue a title to the owner of 19 20 a vehicle if the title is subject to a security interest.

(6) If a vehicle is delivered to a purchaser or lessee who has valid Michigan registration plates that are to be transferred to the vehicle, and an application for title, if required, and registration for the vehicle is not made before delivery of the vehicle to the purchaser or lessee, the registration plates shall must be affixed to the vehicle immediately, and the dealer shall provide the purchaser or lessee with an instrument in writing, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state, which shall serve that serves as a temporary registration for the vehicle for a period of



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15 days from the date the vehicle is delivered.

(7) If the seller does not prepare the credit information, contract note, and mortgage, and the holder, finance company, credit union, or banking institution requires the installment seller to record the lien on the title, the holder, finance company, credit union, or banking institution shall pay the seller a service fee of not more than \$10.00. The service fee shall must be paid from the finance charges and shall must not be charged to the buyer in addition to the finance charges. The holder, finance company, credit union, or banking institution shall issue its check or bank draft for the principal amount financed, payable jointly to the buyer and seller, and there shall be imprinted imprint on the back side of the check or bank draft the following:

"Under Michigan law, the seller must record a first lien in favor of (name of lender) ______ on the vehicle with vehicle identification number _____ and title the vehicle only in the name(s) shown on the reverse side."

- (8) On the front of the check or draft described under subsection (7), the holder, finance company, credit union, or banking institution shall note the name or names of the prospective owners. Failure of the holder, finance company, credit union, or banking institution to comply with these requirements frees the seller from any obligation to record the lien or from any liability that may arise as a result of the failure to record the lien. A service fee shall must not be charged to the buyer.
- (9) In the absence of actual malice proved independently and not inferred from lack of probable cause, a person who in any manner causes a prosecution for larceny of a motor vehicle; for embezzlement of a motor vehicle; for any crime an element of which



- is the taking of a motor vehicle without authority; or for buying, receiving, possessing, leasing, or aiding in the concealment of a stolen, embezzled, or converted motor vehicle knowing that the motor vehicle has been stolen, embezzled, or converted, is not liable for damages in a civil action for causing the prosecution. This subsection does not relieve a person from proving any other element necessary to sustain his or her cause of action.
 - (10) Receipt by the secretary of state of a properly tendered application for a certificate of title on which a security interest in a vehicle is to be indicated is a condition of perfection of a security interest in the vehicle and is equivalent to filing a financing statement under the uniform commercial code, 1962 PA 174, MCL 440.1101 to 440.9994, with respect to the vehicle. When a security interest in a vehicle is perfected, it has priority over the rights of a lien creditor as lien creditor is defined in section 9102 of the uniform commercial code, 1962 PA 174, MCL 440.9102.
 - (11) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
 - Sec. 217c. (1) The secretary of state may conduct periodic reviews of the records of a dealer to determine whether adequate notice is given to a transferee or lessee of a rebuilt salvage vehicle of that vehicle's prior designation as a salvage vehicle. The secretary of state may request an insurance company to provide copies of salvage title documents and claims reports involving major component parts to assist the secretary of state in monitoring compliance with this act.
 - (2) Except for a late model vehicle that has been stolen and



- recovered and that has no major component part removed, missing, or destroyed, or damaged and not salvageable, an insurance company licensed to conduct business in this state that acquires ownership of a late model vehicle through the payment of a claim shall proceed under either of the following:
- (a) If the insurance company acquires ownership of the vehicle through payment of a claim, the owner of the vehicle must assign the certificate of title to the insurance company which shall do all of the following:
- $\left(i\right)$ Surrender a properly assigned certificate of title to the secretary of state.
- (ii) If the estimated cost of repair, including parts and labor, is equal to or more than 75% but less than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, apply for a salvage certificate of title, and if the estimated cost of repair, including parts and labor, is equal to or greater than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, apply for a scrap certificate of title. The insurance company shall not sell the vehicle without first receiving a salvage or scrap certificate of title, which shall be assigned to the buyer. An insurance company may assign a salvage or scrap certificate of the title only to an automotive recycler, used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer, foreign salvage vehicle dealer, or vehicle scrap metal processor.
- (b) If after payment of a total loss claim the insurance company permits the owner of the vehicle to retain ownership, the insurance company shall do all of the following:
- (i) If the estimated cost of repair, including parts and labor, is equal to or greater than 75% but less than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, require each owner of the vehicle



to sign an application for a salvage certificate of title, or if the estimated cost of repair, including parts and labor, is equal to or greater than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, require each owner of the vehicle to sign an application for a scrap vehicle certificate of title.

- (ii) Attach the owner's certificate of title to the application for a salvage or scrap certificate of title or have the owner certify that the certificate of title is lost.
- (iii) On behalf of the owner, apply to the secretary of state for a salvage or scrap certificate of title in the name of the owner. The owner shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the vehicle without first receiving a salvage or scrap certificate of title, which shall be that must be assigned to the buyer. An insurance company may assign a salvage or scrap certificate of title only to an automotive recycler, used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer, foreign salvage vehicle dealer, or vehicle scrap metal processor.
- (3) If an insurance company pays a claim for total loss to the owner or lienholder of record as kept by the secretary of state, or both, if applicable, of a vehicle but the owner or lienholder of record as kept by the secretary of state fails to surrender the certificate of title or other document necessary for the transfer of ownership of the vehicle to the insurance company within the expiration of 30 days after the claim payment, the insurance company, without having obtained the surrender of the title or other document otherwise necessary for the transfer of ownership for the vehicle from the owner or lienholder of record as kept by the secretary of state, or both, if applicable, may apply to the secretary of state for a title as provided under this section. The insurance company shall, at the time of application, provide proof



of the payment and that the insurance company has requested in 1 writing, by certified mail or by another commercially available 2 delivery service providing proof of delivery, on at least 2 3 separate occasions that the owner or lienholder of record as kept 4 by the secretary of state surrender to the insurance company the 5 6 certificate of title or other document necessary for the transfer 7 of ownership to the insurance company. The application shall must 8 be signed under the penalty of perjury. Subject to subsection 9 (2) (a) (ii), upon meeting the requirements of this subsection, the 10 secretary of state shall issue to the insurance company the appropriate certificate of title free of all liens and shall notify 11 12 the prior vehicle owner and lienholder of record as kept by the secretary of state, if any, of that action in writing. Proof of 13 14 payment of the claim is satisfied only by 1 of the following:

- (a) In the case of payment by check, either of the following:
- (i) A copy of the front and back of the endorsed check.
- 17 (ii) Evidence that the check has cleared the account of the payer.
 - (b) In the case of payment by electronic transfer, evidence that the payment was charged to the account of the payer.
 - (4) Except as provided in subsection (3), if an insurance company acquires ownership of a vehicle other than a late model vehicle through payment of damages due to an accident, the company shall surrender a properly assigned title to the buyer upon delivery.
 - (5) If a dealer acquires ownership of a late model vehicle that is a distressed vehicle from an owner, the dealer shall receive an assigned certificate of title. If the assigned certificate of title is not a salvage or scrap certificate of



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title, the dealer, other than a vehicle scrap metal processor, 1 shall surrender the assigned certificate of title to the secretary 2 of state, and if the estimated cost of repair, including parts and 3 labor, is equal to or greater than 75% but less than 91% of the 4 predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, apply for a salvage 5 6 certificate of title, or if the estimated cost of repair, including 7 parts and labor, is equal to or greater than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, apply for a scrap certificate of 8 title within 5 days after the dealer receives the assigned 9 10 certificate of title. The dealer may sell a salvage vehicle to 11 another automotive recycler, used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer, foreign salvage vehicle dealer, or vehicle scrap metal 12 processor by assigning the salvage certificate of title to the 13 14 buyer. Unless the vehicle is rebuilt, inspected, and recertified 15 under this section, if the vehicle is sold to a buyer other than a 16 dealer, application shall-must be made for a salvage certificate in 17 the name of the buyer in the manner provided in this act. The 18 dealer may sell a scrap vehicle only to a vehicle scrap metal processor. A vehicle scrap metal processor shall surrender an 19 20 assigned certificate of title to the secretary of state within 30 days after acquiring a vehicle for which a certificate of title was 21 received. A vehicle scrap metal processor shall surrender an 22 23 assigned salvage or scrap certificate of title to the secretary of state within 30 days after acquiring a vehicle for which a salvage 24 25 or scrap certificate of title was received and report that the 26 vehicle was destroyed or scrapped.

(6) An application for a scrap certificate of title shall must be made on a form prescribed by the secretary of state accompanied by a fee of \$15.00. The application shall must contain all of the



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following:

- (a) The complete name and current address of the owner.
- (b) A description of the vehicle, including its make, style of body, model year, fee category or weight, color, and vehicle identification number.
- (c) If the vehicle is a late model vehicle, a listing of each major component part that was not salvageable.
- (d) Further information as may reasonably be required by the secretary of state.
- (7) The scrap certificate of title shall must authorize the holder of the document to transport but not drive upon a highway the vehicle or parts of a vehicle, and assign ownership to a vehicle scrap metal processor, automotive recycler, used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer, or foreign salvage vehicle dealer. A certificate of title shall must not again be issued for this vehicle. A person shall not rebuild or repair a scrap vehicle and allow it to retain the original vehicle identification number.
- (8) If a person, other than a dealer or insurance company that is subject to subsection (2) or (5), acquires ownership of a distressed, late model vehicle, the person must surrender the title or assigned certificate of title to the secretary of state, and if the estimated cost of repair, including parts and labor, is equal to or greater than 75% but less than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, apply for a salvage certificate of title, or if the estimated cost of repair, including parts and labor, is equal to or greater than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, apply for a scrap certificate of title before the vehicle may be transported.
 - (9) An owner of a vehicle may determine that a vehicle is a



scrap vehicle or a salvage vehicle without making any determination as to the actual cash value of the vehicle.

(10) If a leasing company, vehicle manufacturer, insurance 3 company not licensed to do business in this state, association, repossession company, self-insured owner, financial institution, governmental entity, or other company, institution, or entity, owns 7 a distressed, late model vehicle, the titleholder shall surrender the title or assigned certificate of title to the secretary of 8 state and apply for a salvage certificate of title if the retail 9 10 cost of repair, including parts and labor, is equal to or greater 11 than 75% but less than 91% of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle, or if the retail cost of repair, including parts and 12 labor, is equal to or greater than 91% of the predamaged actual 13 14 cash value of the vehicle, apply for a scrap certificate of title, 15 before the vehicle may be transported or sold. If ownership is 16 transferred, the owner must sell the vehicle only to a dealer who 17 is eliqible to buy a salvage or scrap vehicle in this state unless 18 the owner complies with subsection (13). When a leasing company, vehicle manufacturer, insurance company not licensed to do business 19 20 in this state, association, repossession company, self-insured owner, financial institution, governmental entity, or other 21 company, institution, or entity, estimates the repair of a 22 23 distressed, late model vehicle for the purpose of determining 24 whether to apply for a salvage or scrap certificate of title, a 25 complete record of the estimate and, if the vehicle is repaired before a transfer of ownership, a complete record of the actual 26 27 cost of the repairs performed and by whom shall must be maintained for a minimum of 5 years by the leasing company, vehicle 28 29 manufacturer, insurance company not licensed to do business in this



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- 1 state, association, repossession company, self-insured owner,
- 2 financial institution, governmental entity, or other company,
- 3 institution, or entity. The estimates and repair records required
- 4 by this subsection shall must be available for unannounced
- 5 inspections by a law enforcement agency or a representative of the
- 6 secretary of state. The secretary of state may request a leasing
- 7 company, vehicle manufacturer, insurance company not licensed to do
- 8 business in this state, association, repossession company, self-
- 9 insured owner, financial institution, governmental entity, or other
- 10 company, institution, or entity to provide copies of title
- 11 documents, repair estimates, claims reports involving major
- 12 component parts, and actual cash value determination documents to
- assist the secretary of state in monitoring compliance with this
- **14** act.
- 15 (11) An application for a salvage certificate of title shall
- 16 be made on a form prescribed by the secretary of state accompanied
- 17 by a fee of \$10.00. The application shall must contain all of the
- 18 following:
- 19 (a) The complete name and current address of the owner.
- 20 (b) A description of the vehicle, including its make, style of
- 21 body, model year, fee category or weight, color, and vehicle
- 22 identification number.
- 23 (c) An estimate of the cost repair, including parts and labor,
- 24 and an estimate of the predamaged actual cash value of the vehicle.
- 25 (d) If the vehicle is a late model vehicle, a listing of each
- 26 major component part that was not salvageable.
- (e) Further information as may reasonably be required by the
- 28 secretary of state.
- 29 (12) The secretary of state shall issue and mail the salvage



certificate within 5 business days after the time the application is received at the secretary of state's office in Lansing. Each salvage certificate of title shall must include a listing of each major component part that was not salvageable.

- (13) A salvage certificate of title authorizes the holder of the title to possess, transport, but not drive upon a highway, and transfer ownership in, a vehicle. The secretary of state shall not issue a certificate of title or registration plates for a vehicle for which a salvage certificate of title was issued unless a specially trained officer described in subsection (15) certifies all of the following:
- (a) That the vehicle identification numbers and partsidentification numbers are correct.
- 14 (b) That the applicant has proof of ownership of repair parts
 15 used.
- 16 (c) That the vehicle complies with the equipment standards of this act.
 - (d) That any repairs performed on the vehicle were done in a workmanlike manner, as certified on a form provided by the department by a properly licensed mechanic in the appropriate specialty. A properly licensed mechanic described in this subdivision shall not be the same individual as the specially trained officer making the certification of the vehicle as required under this subsection.
 - (14) The certification required by subsection (13) shall must be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the secretary of state in conjunction with the department of state police and shall must accompany the application that is submitted to the secretary of state for a certificate of title. An application for a



certificate of title shall must contain a description of each salvageable part used to repair the vehicle and any identification number affixed to or inscribed upon the part as required by state or federal law. Upon satisfactory completion of the inspection as required by the secretary of state and other requirements for application, the secretary of state shall issue a certificate of title for the vehicle bearing the legend "rebuilt salvage".

- (15) An officer specially trained as provided by the secretary of state and authorized by the secretary of state to conduct a salvage vehicle inspection is any of the following:
 - (a) An employee of the department of state.
 - (b) An on-duty or off-duty police officer.
- (c) A previously certified police officer who is appointed by the local police agency as a limited enforcement officer to conduct salvage vehicle inspections. The local police agency shall give this officer access to the agency's law enforcement information network system and the authority to confiscate any stolen vehicle or vehicle parts discovered during an inspection. The local police agency may give the officer the authority to arrest a person suspected of having unlawful possession of a stolen vehicle or vehicle parts. The local police agency shall not appoint a previously certified police officer whose certificate has been suspended, revoked, or denied under subsection (16).
- (16) The secretary of state shall issue a certificate to an officer who is specially trained as provided by the secretary of state to conduct salvage vehicle inspections. Only a person who has a valid certification from the secretary of state may perform salvage inspections. The secretary of state on his or her own initiative or in response to complaints shall make reasonable and



- necessary public or private investigations within or outside of
 this state and gather evidence against an officer who was issued a
 certificate and who violated or is about to violate this act or a
 rule promulgated under this act. Subject to subsection (17), the
 secretary of state may suspend, revoke, or deny a certificate after
 an investigation if the secretary of state determines that the
 officer committed 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) Violated this act or a rule promulgated under this act.
- 9 (b) Was, after an investigation, found responsible for a
 10 fraudulent act in connection with the inspection, purchase, sale,
 11 lease, or transfer of a salvage vehicle.
- (c) Was found guilty of the theft, embezzlement, ormisappropriation of salvage vehicle inspection fees.
- 14 (d) Performed improper, careless, or negligent salvage vehicle
 15 inspections.
 - (e) Ceased to function as a police officer because of suspension, retirement, dismissal, disability, or termination of employment.
- 19 (f) Was convicted of a violation or attempted violation of 20 1986 PA 119, MCL 257.1351 to 257.1355.
 - (g) Made a false statement of a material fact in his or her certification of a salvage vehicle inspection or any record concerning a salvage vehicle inspection.
- (h) Charged a fee in excess of the fee described in subsection(26).
- 26 (17) If the secretary of state revokes, suspends, or denies a 27 certificate under subsection (16)(a), (d), (g), or (h), the 28 secretary of state shall, at the time of revocation, suspension, or 29 denial, notify the officer and the law enforcement agency on behalf



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of which the officer is performing inspections of the law 1 enforcement agency's right to appeal the revocation, suspension, or 2 denial. The notification shall must include a statement that a 3 request for an appeal under this subsection shall must be made no 5 later than 30 days after the revocation, suspension, or denial. An 6 agency making an appeal under this subsection may request a hearing 7 at the time the appeal is made. The secretary of state or any person designated by the secretary of state to act in his or her 8 place shall deny or grant an appeal made under this subsection 9 10 within a reasonable period, in writing or stated in the record if a 11 hearing is held. If the secretary of state revokes a certificate under subsection (16)(a), (d), (g), or (h) and denies an appeal of 12 the revocation under this subsection, the officer may apply for a 13 14 new certificate no earlier than 5 years after the revocation.

(18) Upon receipt of the appropriate abstract of conviction from a court and without any investigation, the secretary of state shall immediately revoke the certificate of an officer who has been convicted of a violation or attempted violation of section 413, 414, 415, 535, 535a, or 536a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.413, 750.414, 750.415, 750.535, 750.535a, and 750.536a, or has been convicted in federal court or in another state of a violation or attempted violation of a law substantially corresponding to 1 of those sections.

(19) If a dealer acquires ownership of an older model vehicle from an owner, the dealer shall receive an assigned certificate of title and shall retain it as long as he or she retains the vehicle. A vehicle scrap metal processor shall surrender an assigned certificate of title to the secretary of state within 30 days after the vehicle is destroyed or scrapped.



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1	(20) A dealer selling or assigning a vehicle to a vehicle
2	scrap metal processor shall make a record in triplicate on a form
3	to be provided by the secretary of state in substantially the
4	following form:
5	Scrap Vehicle Inventory:
6	SELLER: Dealer name
7	Dealer address
8	Dealer license number
9	PURCHASER:Conveyed to: Date
10	(Vehicle scrap metal processor)
11	Dealer address
12	Dealer license number
13	
14	Vehicles
15	
16	Dealer's
17	Stock
18	Model Year Vehicle Make VIN Title Number Number Color
19	1
20	2
21	3
22	etc.
23	One copy shall must be retained as a permanent record by the
24	dealer, 1 copy shall must be forwarded with the vehicle to be
25	retained by the vehicle scrap metal processor, and 1 copy shall
26	must be forwarded to the secretary of state.
27	(21) A person, other than an automotive recycler, used or
28	secondhand vehicle parts dealer, or a foreign salvage dealer,
29	receiving a salvage certificate of title shall not sell the vehicle



to anyone other than 1 of the following:

2 (a) The vehicle's former owner.

- (b) A used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer.
 - (c) A vehicle scrap metal processor.
- (d) A foreign salvage vehicle dealer licensed under this act.
- 6 (e) An automotive recycler.
- 7 (22) A person receiving a scrap certificate of title shall not8 sell the vehicle to anyone other than 1 of the following:
 - (a) An automotive recycler.
 - (b) A vehicle scrap metal processor.
 - (c) A foreign salvage vehicle dealer licensed under this act.
- 12 (d) A used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer.
 - (23) The secretary of state may conduct periodic reviews of the records of a dealer to determine whether adequate notice is given to a transferee or lessee of a rebuilt salvage vehicle of that vehicle's prior designation as a salvage vehicle. The secretary of state may request an insurance company to provide copies of salvage title documents and claims reports involving major component parts to assist the secretary of state in monitoring compliance with this act.
 - (24) A licensed automotive recycler, used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer, vehicle scrap metal processor, vehicle salvage pool operator, distressed vehicle transporter, foreign salvage vehicle dealer, or broker who has removed a scrap vehicle from this state for the purpose of rebuilding the vehicle or selling or leasing the vehicle to a person other than a vehicle scrap metal processor, shall receive an automatic suspension of its dealer license and of any salvage vehicle agent's license assigned to that dealer for a period of 30 days. Upon receipt by the



secretary of state of a written request from the dealer, the dealer shall have the right to an immediate hearing on the matter within that 30-day period.

- (25) For the purpose of this section, the estimated costs of the repair parts shall be are determined by using the current published retail cost of original manufacturer equipment parts or an estimate of the actual cost of the repair parts. The estimated labor costs shall be are computed by using the hourly rate and time allocations which are reasonable and commonly assessed in the repair industry in the community where the repairs are performed.
- (26) A police agency shall charge a fee for an inspection of a vehicle under subsection (13). Each local authority with a police agency shall determine the amount of the fee for inspections by that police agency, which shall not exceed \$100.00. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, a fee collected under this subsection shall must be deposited with the local authority for that police agency. The records of the local authority regarding the collection and disposition of inspection fees is subject to review or audit by the local unit of government and shall must be made available upon request to the department. If an inspection was conducted by an employee of the department of state, the fee shall must be deposited with the department of state. A fee collected by a local authority shall must be used solely for law enforcement purposes related to stolen vehicles, including, but not limited to, equipment and road patrol services that increase the likelihood of recovering stolen vehicles or stolen vehicle parts, and salvage vehicle inspections. A fee collected by the department of state shall must be used by the department for the administration of the salvage vehicle inspection program and shall must not lapse to the



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general fund. A local police agency may compensate an off-duty and limited enforcement police officer for a salvage vehicle inspection.

- (27) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- (28) (27)—For the purpose of this section, "actual cash value" means the retail dollar value of a vehicle as determined by an objective vehicle evaluation using local market resources such as dealers or want ads or by an independent vehicle evaluation or vehicle appraisal service or by a current issue of a nationally recognized used vehicle guide for financial institution appraisal purposes in this state.
- Sec. 226a. (1) Temporary registration plates or markers may be issued to licensed dealers in vehicles and to persons engaged in the sale of vessels required to be numbered by part 801 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80101 to 324.80199, upon application accompanied by the proper fee, for use by purchasers or lessees of vehicles, for a period not to exceed 15 days pending receipt of regular registration plates from the dealer or person. Only 1 temporary plate or marker may be issued to a purchaser or lessee of a vehicle. If a dealer or person requires a purchaser or lessee of a vehicle or purchaser or lessee of a vessel to pay for a temporary plate or marker, the dealer or person shall not charge the purchaser or lessee more than the dealer or person was charged by the secretary of state for the individual plate or marker. The secretary of state shall determine the composition and design of the temporary registration plates or markers.



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- (2) A temporary registration plate or marker shall must show in ink the date of issue, a description of the vehicle for which issued, and any other information required by the secretary of state. A dealer or person shall immediately notify the secretary of state of each temporary registration plate or marker issued by the dealer or person, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state.

 Upon the attachment of When the regular plate is attached to a vehicle for which a temporary registration plate or marker has been was issued, the temporary plate shall must be destroyed.
- (3) All temporary registration plates or markers shall must be serially numbered and upon issuance the number shall must be noted on the statement of vehicle sale form or in the case of a boat trailer on a form prescribed by the secretary of state.
- (4) A dealer or person, upon demand, shall immediately surrender any temporary registration plates or markers in his or her possession if the secretary of state finds, after investigation, that the dealer or person has violated this section, and the dealer or person shall immediately forfeit any right to the temporary registration plates or markers.
- (5) The secretary of state may issue a registration plate upon application and payment of the proper fee to an individual, partnership, corporation, or association who in the ordinary course of business has occasion to legally repossess a vehicle in which a security interest is held. A registration plate issued pursuant to under this subsection shall must be used to move and dispose of a vehicle.
- (6) The secretary of state may issue a registration plate upon application and payment of the proper fee to an individual, partnership, corporation, or association who that in the ordinary



course of business has occasion to legally pick up or deliver a vehicle not required to be titled under this act, to legally pick up or deliver a commercial motor vehicle being driven to a facility to undergo aftermarket modification, or to repair or service a vehicle, or to persons defined as dealers under part 801 of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80101 to 324.80199, for the purpose of delivering to deliver a vessel or trailer to a customer or to and from a boat show or exposition. A registration plate issued under this subsection shall must be used to move the vehicle.

- (7) The secretary of state may issue a registration plate upon application and payment of the proper fee to an individual, partnership, corporation, or association who that in the ordinary course of business operates an auto auction, and who that in the ordinary course of business has occasion to legally pick up a vehicle which that will be offered for sale at the auction, or deliver a vehicle which that has been offered for sale at the auction. The registration plate shall must be used only to move vehicles as provided in this subsection. Auto auctions that make application apply for a registration plate under this subsection shall furnish a surety bond as required by the secretary of state.
- (8) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 233. (1) If the owner of a registered vehicle transfers or assigns the title or interest in the vehicle, the registration plates issued for the vehicle shall must be removed and transferred to the owner's spouse, mother, father, sister, brother, or child to whom title or interest in the vehicle is transferred, or retained



- and preserved by the owner for transfer to another vehicle upon application and payment of the required fees. A person shall not transfer the plates to a vehicle without applying for a proper certificate of registration describing the vehicle to which the plates are being transferred, except as provided in section 217(4). If the owner of a registered vehicle acquires another vehicle without transferring or assigning the title or interest in the vehicle for which the plates were issued, the owner may have the plates transferred to the subsequently acquired vehicle upon application and payment of the required fees.
 - (2) A person shall not purchase or lease another vehicle or an interest in another vehicle with the intent to circumvent the restrictions created by immobilization of a vehicle under this act.
 - (3) A person shall not transfer or attempt to transfer ownership or right of possession of a vehicle subject to forfeiture or ordered forfeited under this act with the intent to avoid the forfeiture of that vehicle.
 - (4) During the time a vehicle is subject to a temporary registration plate, vehicle forfeiture, immobilization, registration denial, or the period from adjudication to immobilization or forfeiture under this act, a person shall not without a court order transfer or assign the title or an interest in the vehicle to a person who is not subject to payment of a use tax under section 3 of the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.93.
 - (5) A person who violates subsection (2), (3), or (4) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.



- (6) A person whose operator's or chauffeur's license is suspended, revoked, or denied for, or who has never been licensed by this state and was convicted for, a third or subsequent violation of section 625 or 625m, of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 625 or 625m, or of a law of another state substantially corresponding to section 625 or 625m, or for a fourth or subsequent suspension or revocation under section 904 shall not purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire a motor vehicle during the suspension, revocation, or denial period. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- (7) If the assigned holder of registration plates applies for a new registration certificate, the application shall must be accompanied either by the old registration certificate or by a certificate of title showing the person to be the assigned holder of the registration plates for which the old registration certificate had been issued. A person who fails or neglects to fulfill the requirements of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- (8) The owner shall indorse endorse on the certificate of title as required by the secretary of state an assignment of the title with warranty of title in the form printed on the certificate with a statement of all security interests in the vehicle or in accessories on the vehicle and deliver or cause the certificate to



- be mailed or delivered to the purchaser or transferee at the time of the delivery to the purchaser or transferee of the vehicle. The certificate shall must show the payment or satisfaction of any security interest as shown on the original title. However, as provided under section 238, the secretary of state is not required to issue a title to the owner of a vehicle if the title is subject to a security interest.
 - (9) Upon the delivery of a motor vehicle and the transfer, sale, or assignment of the title or interest in a motor vehicle by a person, including a dealer, the effective date of the transfer of title or interest in the vehicle is the date of signature on either the application for title or the assignment of the certificate of title by the purchaser, transferee, or assignee.
 - (10) A secured receipt that is in a form approved by the department and produced at the time the secured interest is presented with payment in satisfaction of the security interest may be submitted to the department in lieu of the title for purposes of transferring ownership in the vehicle.
 - Sec. 233a. (1) When the owner of a registered motor vehicle transfers his or her title or interest in that vehicle, the transferor shall present to the transferee before delivery of the vehicle, written disclosure of odometer mileage by means of the certificate of title or a written statement signed by the transferor including the transferor's printed name, containing all of the following:
- (a) The odometer reading at the time of transfer not to include the tenths of a mile or kilometer.
 - (b) The date of transfer.
- 29 (c) The transferor's name and current address.



- (d) The transferee's name and current address.
- (e) The identity of the vehicle, including its make, model, body type, year, and vehicle identification number.
- (f) A reference to this section and comparable federal law, and a statement that failing to complete the title or form or providing false information may result in civil liability and civil or criminal penalties being imposed on the transferor.
 - (g) One of the following:

- (i) A statement by the transferor certifying that to the best of his or her knowledge the odometer reading reflects the actual mileage of the vehicle.
- (ii) If the transferor knows that the odometer reading reflects the amount of mileage in excess of the designed mechanical odometer limit, a statement to that effect.
- (iii) If the transfer transferor knows that the odometer reading differs from the mileage and the difference is greater than that caused by odometer calibration error, a statement that the odometer reading does not reflect the actual mileage and should not be relied upon. This notice shall must include a warning notice to alert the transferee that a discrepancy exists between the odometer and the actual mileage.
- (h) Space for the signature and printed name of the transferee, and the date of presentation to the transferee.
- (2) A certificate of title and a dealer reassignment form shall must contain a place for the information required by subsection (1)(a) to (h). If the vehicle is not titled or the title does not contain a space for the required information, a written statement shall must be provided as a separate document.
 - (3) A dealer selling or exchanging vehicles required to be



- titled under this act shall present the certificate of title or 1 written statement and any reassigned titles in his or her 2 possession to the transferee. The transferee or the transferee's 3 agent shall inspect, print his or her name, sign, and date the 4 certificate or statement and return it to the transferor for 5 6 submission to the secretary of state. If neither the transferee nor 7 transferor is a dealer licensed under this act, completing the 8 odometer information on the certificate of title shall be considered to comply with subsection (1). A person shall not sign 9 10 an odometer disclosure statement as both the transferor and
- 12 (4) A new or used vehicle dealer shall obtain from the
 13 transferor a completed odometer mileage statement which meets the
 14 requirements of subsection (1) with each motor vehicle acquired by
 15 the dealer. The dealer shall not accept nor provide an odometer
 16 mileage statement or a title which contains a place for odometer
 17 information which has not been completely filled in by the
 18 transferor.
 - (5) The odometer information described in subsection (1) shall not be is not required for any of the following:
 - (a) Vehicles having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 16,000 pounds.
 - (b) A vehicle that is not self-propelled.
 - (c) A vehicle that is 10 years old, or older.
 - (d) A new vehicle transferred from a manufacturer to a dealer.
 - (e) A vehicle sold directly by the manufacturer to an agency of the United States in conformity with contractual specifications.
 - (f) A low-speed vehicle.

transferee in the same transaction.

29 (6) A person shall not alter, set back, or disconnect an



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odometer; cause or allow an odometer to be altered, set back, or disconnected; or advertise for sale, sell, use, install, or cause or allow to be installed a device which causes an odometer to register other than the actual mileage driven. This subsection does not prohibit the service, repair, or replacement of an odometer if the mileage indicated on the odometer remains the same as before the service, repair, or replacement. If the odometer is incapable of registering the same mileage as before the service, repair, or replacement, the odometer shall must be adjusted to read zero and a notice in writing shall must be attached to the left door frame of the vehicle by the owner or his or her agent specifying the mileage prior to service, repair, or replacement of the odometer and the date on which it was serviced, repaired, or replaced. A person shall not remove, deface, or alter any notice affixed to a motor vehicle pursuant to under this subsection.

- 16 (7) A person who violates subsection (6) is guilty of a17 felony.
 - (8) Before executing a transfer of ownership document, a lessor of a leased vehicle shall notify the lessee in writing that ownership of the vehicle is being transferred and that the lessee is required to provide a written statement to the lessor regarding the mileage of the vehicle. This notice shall must inform the lessee of the penalties for failure to comply with the requirement.
 - (9) Upon receiving notification from the lessor of a leased vehicle that ownership of the vehicle is to be transferred, the lessee shall furnish to the lessor a written statement regarding the mileage of the vehicle. This statement shall must be signed by the lessee and shall must contain all of the following:
 - (a) The printed name of the person making the statement.



- (b) The current odometer reading, not including tenths of
 miles.
- 3 (c) The date of the statement.
- 4 (d) The lessee's name and current address.
- 5 (e) The lessor's name and current address.
- (f) The identity of the vehicle, including its make, model,vear, body type, and vehicle identification number.
- 8 (g) The date that the lessor notified the lessee of the9 requirements of this subsection.
- 10 (h) The date that the completed disclosure statement was
 11 received by lessor.
- 12 (i) The signature of the lessor.
- 13 (j) One of the following:
- 14 (i) A statement by the lessee certifying that to the best of
 15 his or her knowledge the odometer reading reflects the actual
 16 mileage of the vehicle.
- 17 (ii) If the lessee knows that the odometer reading reflects the amount of mileage in excess of the designed mechanical odometer limit, a statement to that effect.
- 20 (iii) If the lessee knows that the odometer reading differs from 21 the mileage and that the difference is greater than that caused by 22 odometer calibration error, a statement that the odometer reading 23 is not the actual mileage and should not be relied upon.
 - (10) If the lessor transfers a leased vehicle without obtaining possession of the vehicle, the lessor may indicate on the certificate of title the mileage disclosed by the lessee under subsection (9), unless the lessor has reason to believe that the mileage disclosed by the lessee does not reflect the actual mileage of the vehicle.



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- (11) A dealer who is required by this section to execute an odometer mileage statement shall retain for 5 years a photostatic, carbon, or other facsimile copy of each odometer mileage statement the dealer issues or receives. The dealer shall retain the odometer mileage statements at his or her primary place of business in an order that is appropriate to business requirements and that permits systematic retrieval.
- (12) A lessor shall retain for 5 years following the date of transfer of ownership of each leased vehicle, the odometer mileage statement received from the lessee. The lessor shall retain the odometer mileage statements at his or her primary place of business in an order that is appropriate to business requirements and that permits systematic retrieval.
- (13) An auction dealer or vehicle salvage pool operator shall establish and retain at his or her primary place of business in an order that is appropriate to business requirements and that permits systematic retrieval, for 5 years following the date of sale of each motor vehicle, the following records:
- (a) The name and the most recent owner, other than the auction dealer or salvage pool operator.
 - (b) The name of the buyer.
 - (c) The vehicle identification number.
- (d) The odometer reading, not including the tenths of a mile,
 on the date the auction dealer or salvage pool operator took
 possession of the motor vehicle.
 - (14) A violation of subsection (1) or (6) by any dealer licensed under this act is prima facie evidence of a fraudulent act as provided in section 249.
- 29 (15) A person who, with intent to defraud, violates any



requirement under subsection (1) or (6), or a dealer who fails to retain for 5 years each odometer mileage statement the dealer receives and each odometer mileage statement furnished by the dealer upon the sale of a vehicle, is liable in an amount equal to 3 times the amount of actual damages sustained or \$1,500.00 whichever is greater, and in the case of a successful recovery of damages, the costs of the action together with reasonable attorney's attorney fees.

(16) Except as otherwise provided, a person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 234. (1) The purchaser or transferee, unless the person is a licensed dealer, shall present or cause to be presented the certificate of title and registration certificate if plates are a registration plate is being transferred to another vehicle, assigned as provided in this act, to the secretary of state accompanied by the required fees, as provided by law, whereupon and the secretary of state shall issue a new certificate of title and registration certificate shall be issued to the assignee. The secretary of state shall mail or deliver the certificate of title shall be mailed or delivered to the owner or another person designated by the owner may direct in a separate instrument in a form prescribed by the secretary of state. shall prescribe.

- (2) If the secretary of state mails or delivers a purchaser's or transferee's certificate of title to a dealer, the dealer shall mail or deliver that certificate of title to the purchaser or transferee not more than 5 days after receiving the certificate of title from the secretary of state.
- (3) Unless the transfer is made and the fee paid within 15



- days, the vehicle is considered to be without registration, the secretary of state may repossess the license plates, and transfer registration plate, ownership of the vehicle ownership may be effected transferred, and a valid registration may be acquired thereafter only upon payment of a transfer fee of \$15.00 in addition to the fee provided for in section 806.
- (4) If a security interest is reserved or created at the time of the transfer, the parties shall comply with the requirements of section 238.
- (5) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- Sec. 239. It is a misdemeanor for any A person to shall not fail or neglect to properly endorse and deliver a certificate of title to a transferee or owner lawfully entitled thereto.to the title. A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- Sec. 244. (1) A manufacturer owning a vehicle of a type otherwise required to be registered under this act may operate or move the vehicle upon a street or highway primarily for the purposes of transporting to transport or testing test or in connection with a golf tournament or a public civic event, if the vehicle displays, in the manner as prescribed in section 225, 1 special plate approved by the secretary of state.
- (2) A producer of a vehicle subcomponent system essential to the operation of the vehicle or the safety of an occupant may operate or move a motor vehicle upon a street or highway solely to transport or test the subcomponent system if the motor vehicle



displays, in the manner as prescribed in section 225, 1 special plate approved by the secretary of state. To be eligible for the special plate, the subcomponent system producer must be either a recognized subcomponent system producer or must be a subcomponent system producer under contract with a vehicle manufacturer.

- (3) Subject to section 665, a manufacturer of automated technology may operate or otherwise move a motor vehicle or an automated motor vehicle upon a street or highway solely to transport or test automated technology if the motor vehicle or automated motor vehicle displays, in the manner as prescribed in section 225, a special plate approved by the secretary of state.
- (4) A dealer owning a vehicle of a type otherwise required to be registered under this act may operate or move the vehicle upon a street or highway without registering the vehicle if the vehicle displays, in the manner as prescribed in section 225, 1 special plate issued to the owner by the secretary of state. As used in this subsection, "dealer" includes an employee, servant, or agent of the dealer.
- (5) Solely to deliver the vehicle, a A transporter may operate or move a vehicle of a type—otherwise required to be registered under this act upon a street or highway solely to deliver the vehicle if the vehicle displays, in the manner—as prescribed in section 225, a special plate issued to the transporter under this chapter.
- (6) A licensee shall not use a special plate described in this section on service cars or wreckers operated as an adjunct of a licensee's business. A manufacturer, transporter, or dealer making or permitting any unauthorized use of a special plate under this chapter forfeits the right to use special plates and the secretary



of state, after notice and a hearing, may suspend or cancel the right to use special plates and require that the special plates be surrendered to or repossessed by the this state.

- (7) A transporter shall furnish a sufficient surety bond or policy of insurance as protection for public liability and property damage as may be required by the secretary of state.
- (8) The secretary of state shall determine the number of plates a manufacturer, dealer, or transporter reasonably needs in his or her its business.
- (9) If a vehicle that is required to be registered under this act is leased or sold, the vendee or lessee is permitted to may operate the vehicle upon a street or highway for not more than 72 hours after taking possession if the vehicle has a dealer plate attached as provided in this section. The application for registration shall must be made in the name of the vendee or lessee before the vehicle is used. The dealer and the vendee or lessee are jointly responsible for the return of the dealer plate to the dealer within 72 hours. , and the failure of the The vendee or lessee shall not fail to return or the vendor or lessor shall not fail to use due diligence to procure the dealer plate. is a misdemeanor, and in addition the license of the dealer may be revoked. While using a dealer's plate, a vendee or lessee shall have in his or her possession proof that clearly indicates the date of sale or lease of the motor vehicle.
- (10) A vehicle owned by a dealer and bearing the dealer's plate may be driven upon a street or highway for demonstration purposes by a prospective buyer or lessee for a period of 72 hours.
- (11) The secretary of state may issue a registration plate upon application and payment of the proper fee to an individual,



partnership, corporation, or association that in the ordinary 1 course of business has occasion to legally pick up or deliver a 2 commercial motor vehicle being driven to a facility to undergo 3 aftermarket modification, or to repair or service a vehicle, or to 4 5 persons defined as watercraft dealers under part 801 of the natural 6 resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 7 324.80101 to 324.80199, or to the owner of a marina for the purpose of delivering to deliver a vessel or trailer to a purchaser, to 8 transport a vessel between a body of water and a place of storage, 9 10 to transport a vessel or trailer to and from a boat show or 11 exposition, to repair, service, or store a vessel or trailer, or to return a vessel or trailer to the customer after repair, service, 12 or storage. A registration plate issued under this subsection shall 13 14 must be used to move the vehicle or trailer.

(12) Except as otherwise provided, a person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 248. (1) The secretary of state shall not grant a dealer license under this section until the secretary conducts an investigation of the applicant's qualifications under this act, except that this subsection does not apply to a license renewal. The secretary of state shall conduct the investigation within 15 days after receiving the application and prepare a report on the investigation.

(2) An applicant for a new vehicle dealer or a used or secondhand vehicle dealer or broker license shall include a properly executed bond or a bond renewal certificate, approved by the secretary of state, with the license application. If a renewal certificate is used, the bond is considered renewed for each



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succeeding year in the same amount and with the same effect as an 1 original bond. The bond shall must be in the amount of \$10,000.00. 2 The bond shall must indemnify or reimburse a purchaser, seller, 3 lessee, financing agency, or governmental agency for monetary loss caused through fraud, cheating, or misrepresentation in the conduct 5 6 of the vehicle business whether the fraud, cheating, or 7 misrepresentation was made by the dealer or by an employee, agent, or salesperson of the dealer. The surety shall make indemnification 8 or reimbursement for a monetary loss only after a judgment based on 9 10 fraud, cheating, or misrepresentation is entered in a court of 11 record against the licensee or a final order that the licensee has engaged in fraud, cheating, or misrepresentation is issued by the 12 secretary of state after an administrative hearing. The bond shall 13 14 must also indemnify or reimburse the state for any sales tax 15 deficiency as provided in the general sales tax act, 1933 PA 167, 16 MCL 205.51 to 205.78, or use tax deficiency as provided in the use 17 tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.91 to 205.111, for the year in which the bond is in force. The surety shall make indemnification or 18 reimbursement only after a final judgment is entered in a court of 19 20 record against the licensee or a final order is issued by the secretary of state after an administrative hearing. A dealer or 21 applicant that provides proof that is satisfactory to the secretary 22 23 of state that a bond similar to the bond required by this 24 subsection is executed and in force is exempt from the bond 25 requirements of this subsection. The aggregate liability of the surety shall must not exceed the sum of the bond. The surety on the 26 27 bond may cancel the bond by giving notice in writing to the secretary of state of the cancellation at least 30 days before the 28 29 effective date of the cancellation and is not liable for a breach



of condition occurring after the effective date of the cancellation.

- (3) An applicant for a new vehicle dealer or a used or secondhand vehicle dealer license shall apply for not less than 2 dealer plates under section 245 and shall include with the application the proper fee for those plates under section 803.
- (4) As a condition precedent to the granting of a license, a dealer shall must file with the secretary of state an irrevocable written stipulation, authenticated by the applicant, stipulating and agreeing that legal process affecting the dealer, served on the secretary of state or a deputy of the secretary of state, has the same effect as if personally served on the dealer. This appointment remains in force as long as the dealer has any outstanding liability within this state.
- (5) A person shall not carry on or conduct the business of buying, selling, brokering, leasing, negotiating a lease, or dealing in 5 or more vehicles of a type required to be titled under this act in a 12-month period unless the person obtains a dealer license from the secretary of state authorizing the carrying on or conducting of that business. A person shall not carry on or conduct the business of buying, selling, brokering, leasing, negotiating a lease, or dealing in 5 or more distressed, late model vehicles or salvageable parts to 5 or more of those vehicles in a 12-month period unless the person obtains a used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer, an automotive recycler, or a salvage pool license from the secretary of state or is an insurance company admitted to conduct business in this state. A person shall not carry on or conduct the business of buying 5 or more vehicles in a 12-month period to process into scrap metal or store or display 5 or more vehicles in



a 12-month period as an agent or escrow agent of an insurance 1 company unless the person obtains a dealer license from the 2 secretary of state. A vehicle scrap metal processor that does not 3 purchase vehicles or salvageable parts from unlicensed persons is 4 5 not required to obtain a dealer license. A person from another 6 state shall not purchase, sell, or otherwise deal in distressed, 7 late model vehicles or salvageable parts unless the person obtains a foreign salvage vehicle dealer license from the secretary of 8 state under section 248b. A person, including a dealer, shall not 9 10 purchase or acquire a distressed, late model vehicle or a 11 salvageable part through a salvage pool, auction, or broker without a license as a salvage vehicle agent. The secretary of state shall 12 investigate and seek prosecution, if necessary, of persons 13 14 allegedly conducting a business without a license.

- (6) The application for a dealer license shall must be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and shall must be signed by the applicant. In addition to any other information as may be required by the secretary of state, the application shall must include all of the following:
 - (a) The name of the applicant.
- (b) The location of the applicant's established place of business in this state, together with written verification from the appropriate governing or zoning authority that the established place of business meets all applicable municipal and zoning requirements.
 - (c) The name under which the dealer will conduct business.
- (d) If the business is a corporation, the state ofincorporation.
 - (e) If the business is a sole proprietorship or partnership,



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the name, address, and date of birth of each owner or partner; if the business is a corporation, the name, address, and date of birth of each of the principal officers.

- (f) The county in which the applicant will conduct business and the address of each place of business in that county.
- (g) If the dealer's business is the sale of new vehicles, the make or makes of those vehicles. Each new vehicle dealer shall send with the application for license a certification that the dealer holds a bona fide contract to act as factory representative, factory distributor, or distributor representative to sell at retail (the make of vehicle to be sold) and that the contract meets the requirements for a dealer agreement under 1981 PA 118, MCL 445.1561 to 445.1583.
- (h) A statement of the previous history, record, and associations of the applicant and of each owner, partner, officer, or director of the applicant. The statement shall must be sufficient to establish to the satisfaction of the secretary of state the business reputation and character of the applicant.
- (i) A statement showing whether the applicant has previously applied for a license, the result of the application, and whether the applicant has ever been the holder of a dealer license that was revoked or suspended.
- (j) If the applicant is a corporation or partnership, a statement showing whether a partner, employee, officer, or director has been refused a license or has been the holder of a license that was revoked or suspended.
- (k) If the application is for a used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer or an automotive recycler, all of the following:
- (i) Evidence that the applicant maintains or will maintain an



established place of business.

- (ii) Evidence that the applicant maintains or will maintain a police book and vehicle parts purchase and sales and lease records as required under this act.
- (iii) Evidence of worker's compensation insurance coverage for employees classified under the North American industry classification system number 42114, entitled "motor vehicle parts (used) merchant wholesalers" or under the National Council on Compensation Insurance classification code number 3821, entitled "automobile dismantling", if applicable.
- (*l*) A certification that neither the applicant nor another person named on the application is acting as the alter ego of any other person or persons in seeking the license. For the purpose of this subdivision, "alter ego" means a person that acts for and on behalf of, or in the place of, another person for purposes of obtaining a vehicle dealer license.
- (m) A certification that the applicant if the applicant is an individual or sole proprietorship, the partners of the applicant if the applicant is a partnership, the principal officers of the applicant if the applicant is a corporation, or any other individual who is responsible for the daily operations of the dealership, as applicable, has reviewed and understands the requirements of this act, the rules promulgated under this act, the dealer manual published by the secretary of state, and any other applicable material provided by the department.
- (n) For an application submitted by or on behalf of an eligible used vehicle dealer for an original license, a certification that within the 6-month period preceding the date of the application, the applicant, the partners of the applicant, or



the principal officers of the applicant, as applicable, completed the dealer training program described in section 248l(2). This subdivision does not apply to an application to renew the license of an eligible used vehicle dealer and does not apply to any original license that was granted to an eligible used vehicle dealer before, and that is valid on, the effective date of section 248l. As used in this subdivision and subdivision (o), "eligible used vehicle dealer" means that term as defined in section 248l.

- (o) For an application submitted by or on behalf of an eligible used vehicle dealer for an original or renewal license, a certification that each retail sales location of that dealer has an employee that has completed the dealer training program required under section 248l(3) or (5), as applicable.
- (7) A person shall apply separately for a dealer license for each county in which business is to be conducted. Before moving 1 or more places of business or opening an additional place of business, a dealer shall apply to the secretary of state for and obtain a supplemental dealer license. The secretary of state shall not charge a fee for a supplemental dealer license and shall issue a supplemental dealer license only for a location, including a tent, temporary stand, or any temporary quarters, that does not meet the definition of an established place of business, within the county in which the dealer's established place of business is located. A dealer license entitles the dealer to conduct the business of buying, selling, leasing, and dealing in vehicles or salvageable parts in the county covered by the license. The dealer license shall—also entitle entitles the dealer to conduct at any other licensed dealer's established place of business in this state only the business of buying, selling, leasing, or dealing in



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- vehicles at wholesale.
- 2 (8) The secretary of state shall classify and differentiate
- 3 vehicle dealers according to the type of activity they perform. A
- 4 dealer shall not engage in activities of a particular
- 5 classification as provided in this act unless the dealer is
- 6 licensed in that classification. An applicant may apply for a
- 7 dealer license in 1 or more of the following classifications:
- 8 (a) New vehicle dealer.
- 9 (b) Used or secondhand vehicle dealer. A used or secondhand
 10 vehicle dealer may be eligible for a mobility dealer endorsement
 11 under section 248k.
- 12 (c) Used or secondhand vehicle parts dealer.
- (d) Vehicle scrap metal processor.
- 14 (e) Vehicle salvage pool operator.
- 15 (f) Distressed vehicle transporter.
- 16 (g) Broker.
- 17 (h) Foreign salvage vehicle dealer.
- 18 (i) Automotive recycler.
- 19 (j) Beginning April 1, 2005, wholesaler. Wholesaler.
- 20 (9) All of the following apply to the issuance, renewal, and expiration of a dealer license under this section:
- (a) A dealer license expires on December 31 of the last yearfor which that the license is valid.
 - (b) A dealer shall renew its dealer license annually. The secretary of state may renew a dealer license for a period of not more than 4 years if the secretary receives a renewal application and payment of the fee required under section 807.
- (c) To renew a dealer license, the dealer shall file anapplication for renewal with the secretary of state at least 30



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days before the expiration of its current license.

- (d) If a dealer has not renewed its dealer license on or before the expiration date of its current license, the secretary of state within 10 business days after that expiration date must notify the dealer that the secretary of state has not received its renewal application. The notice shall must include the amount of the late renewal fee.
- (e) A dealer may continue to operate its dealer business after the expiration of its dealer license, pending approval of the renewal application, if the renewal application is delivered in person or mailed to the secretary of state on or before the expiration date of the license. If requested by the department, a dealer that mails an application under this subdivision must provide proof of mailing of the renewal application that is satisfactory to the department.
- (f) If an application to renew a dealer license is filed with the secretary of state after the expiration of that license, the dealer may operate its dealer business beginning on the date on which the application is delivered or mailed to the secretary of state, pending approval of the renewal application. If requested by the department, a dealer that mails an application under this subdivision must provide proof of mailing of the renewal application that is satisfactory to the department. A dealer shall pay a renewal fee equal to 150% of the normal renewal fee for a renewal described in this subdivision.
- (g) If a dealer files an application to renew a dealer license more than 30 days after the expiration of that license, the dealer is considered a new applicant for a dealer license under this section.



- (h) The secretary of state shall deposit the late renewal fees collected under subdivisions (d) and (f) in the transportation administration collection fund created in section 810b.
- (10) A dealer may conduct the business of buying, selling, or dealing in motor homes, trailer coaches, trailers, or pickup campers at a recreational vehicle show conducted at a location in this state without obtaining a separate or supplemental license under subsection (7) if all of the following apply:
- (a) The dealer is licensed as a new vehicle dealer or used or secondhand vehicle dealer.
- (b) The duration of the recreational vehicle show is not more than 14 days.
- (c) Not less than 14 days before the beginning date of the recreational vehicle show, the show producer notifies the secretary of state, in a manner and form prescribed by the secretary of state, that the recreational vehicle show is scheduled, the location, dates, and times of the recreational vehicle show, and the name, address, and dealer license number of each dealer participating in the recreational vehicle show.
- (11) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- Sec. 248f. (1) The secretary of state shall not license a person as a vehicle dealer or salvage vehicle agent before requesting a criminal history check of the person and receiving a criminal history report of the person from both the department of state police and federal bureau of investigation.the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
 - (2) Each criminal history check required under this section

Apples date.

shall must be requested, and a criminal history report shall must be obtained, from both the department of state police and the federal bureau of investigation. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- (3) Each person required to be named on an application shall submit his or her fingerprints for a criminal history check to the department of state police in a format as prescribed by the department of state police. The fees required by the department of state police or the federal bureau of investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, as applicable, to conduct the criminal history check shall must accompany a request for a criminal history check.
- (4) The department of state police shall conduct a criminal history check not more than 45 days after receiving a proper request and the required fee for a criminal history check under this section. After conducting the criminal history check and within the same 45-day period, the department of state police shall provide the secretary of state with a report of the criminal history check. The report shall must contain public criminal history record information concerning the person who is the subject of the request that is maintained by the department of state police.
- (5) If a criminal arrest fingerprint card is subsequently submitted to the department of state police and matches against a fingerprint that was submitted under this section and stored in its automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) database, the department of state police shall notify the department.
- (6) Except as otherwise provided in this act, the secretary of state shall not approve an original vehicle dealer or salvage vehicle agent license before receiving and reviewing the applicable criminal history reports from the department of state police and



the federal bureau of investigation. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

- (7) The secretary of state shall use criminal history record information received under this section to evaluate an applicant's qualifications to receive a vehicle dealer or salvage vehicle agent license under this act. The secretary of state may only discuss a criminal history report or its contents with the following people:
- (a) Staff of the secretary of state who are involved in determining whether if an applicant's vehicle dealer license or salvage vehicle agent license should be denied, suspended, or revoked.
 - (b) Staff of the department of state police.
- (c) A person who was involved in the prosecution or defense of a criminal matter noted in a criminal history report.
 - (d) The applicant or his or her attorney.
- 16 (8) A person who violates subsection (7) is guilty of a
 17 misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than
 18 \$\frac{\$\frac{10}{000.00.}}{\text{responsible}}\$ for a civil infraction and shall be ordered
 19 to pay a civil fine of not more than \$500.00.
 - (9) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (8), a person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
 - (10) $\frac{(9)}{(9)}$ As used in this section, "criminal history record information" means that term as defined in section 1a of 1925 PA 289, MCL 28.241a.
 - (11) (10) Except for as provided in subsection (5), this section does not apply to a person whose criminal history has previously been investigated by the secretary of state and who is applying for the renewal of a vehicle dealer license or salvage



vehicle agent license.

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28 29 Sec. 251. (1) Each new vehicle dealer, used vehicle dealer, broker, and wholesaler shall maintain a record in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state of each vehicle of a type subject to titling under this act that is bought, sold, leased, or exchanged by the dealer or received or accepted by the dealer for sale, lease, or exchange.

(2) Each record shall must contain the date of the purchase, sale, lease, or exchange or receipt for the purpose of sale, lease, or exchange, a description of the vehicle, the name and address of the seller, the purchaser or lessee, and the alleged owner or other persons from whom the vehicle was purchased or received, or to whom it was sold, leased, or delivered. The record shall must contain a copy of any odometer mileage statement received by the dealer when the dealer purchased or acquired a vehicle and a copy of the odometer mileage statement furnished by the dealer when the dealer sold, leased, or exchanged the vehicle as prescribed in section 233a. If the vehicle is purchased, sold, leased, or exchanged through a broker, the record shall must include the broker's name and dealer license number and the amount of the broker's fee, commission, compensation, or other valuable consideration paid by the purchaser or lessee or paid by the dealer, or both. The records of all vehicles purchased, sold, leased, or exchanged through a broker maintained by the secretary of state shall must be in an electronic format determined by the secretary of state. A dealer shall retain for not less than 5 years each odometer mileage statement the dealer receives and each odometer mileage statement furnished by the dealer upon the sale, lease, or exchange of a vehicle. The description of the vehicle, in the case of a motor



vehicle, shall must also include the vehicle identification number and other numbers or identification marks as may be on the vehicle, and shall must also include a statement that a number has been obliterated, defaced, or changed, if that is the fact. For a trailer or semitrailer, the record shall must include the vehicle identification number and other numbers or identification marks as may be on the trailer or semitrailer.

(3) Not more than 20 days after the delivery of the vehicle, the seller shall deliver to the buyer in person or by mail to the buyer's last known address a duplicate of a written statement, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state in conjunction with the department of treasury, describing clearly the name and address of the seller, the name and address of the buyer, the vehicle sold to the buyer, the cash sale price of the vehicle, the cash paid down by the buyer, the amount credited the buyer for a trade-in, a description of the trade-in, the amount charged for vehicle insurance, stating the types of insurance covered by the insurance policy, the amount charged for a temporary registration plate, the amount of any other charge and specifying its purpose, the net balance due from the buyer, and a summary of insurance coverage to be affected. If the vehicle sold is a new motor home, the written statement shall must contain a description, including the year of manufacture, of every major component part of the vehicle that has its own manufacturer's certificate of origin. The written statement shall must disclose if the vehicle sold is a vehicle that the seller had loaned or leased to a political subdivision of this state for use as a driver education vehicle. The written statement shall must be dated, but not later than the actual date of delivery of the vehicle to the buyer. The original and all copies of the



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- prescribed form shall must contain identical information. The statement shall must be furnished by the seller, shall be signed by the seller or the seller's agent and by the buyer, and shall be filed with the application for new title or registration. Failure of the seller to deliver this written statement to the buyer does not invalidate the sale between the seller and the buyer.
- (4) A retail vehicle sale is void unless both of the following conditions are met:
- (a) The sale is evidenced by a written memorandum that contains the agreement of the parties and is signed by the buyer and the seller or the seller's agent.
- (b) The agreement contains a place for acknowledgment by the buyer of the receipt of a copy of the agreement or actual delivery of the vehicle is made to the buyer.
- (5) Each dealer record and inventory, including the record and inventory of a vehicle scrap metal processor not required to obtain a dealer license, shall must be open to inspection by a police officer or an authorized officer or investigator of the secretary of state during reasonable or established business hours.
- (6) A dealer licensed as a distressed vehicle transporter shall maintain records in a form as prescribed by the secretary of state. The records shall must identify each distressed vehicle that is bought, acquired, and sold by the dealer. The record shall must identify the person from whom a distressed vehicle was bought or acquired and the dealer to whom the vehicle was sold. The record shall must indicate whether if a certificate of title or salvage certificate of title was obtained by the dealer for each vehicle.
- (7) A dealer licensed under this act shall maintain records for a period of 5 years. The records shall must be made available



for inspection by the secretary of state or other law enforcement 1 officials. To determine or enforce compliance with this chapter or 2 other applicable law, the secretary of state or any law enforcement 3 official may inspect a dealer whenever he or she determines it is 5 necessary. The secretary of state may issue an order summarily 6 suspending the license of a dealer under section 92 of the 7 administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.292, 8 based on an affidavit by a person familiar with the facts set forth in the affidavit that the dealer has failed to maintain the records 9 10 required by this act or failed to provide the records for 11 inspection as requested by the secretary of state, or has otherwise hindered, obstructed, or prevented the inspection of records 12 authorized under this section. The dealer to whom the order is 13 14 directed shall comply immediately, but on application to the 15 department shall be afforded a hearing within 30 days under the 16 administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 17 24.328. On the basis of the hearing, the summary order shall must be continued, modified, or held in abeyance not later than 30 days 18 19 after the hearing.

(8) A dealer licensed as a vehicle salvage pool operator or broker shall maintain records in a form as prescribed by the secretary of state. The records shall must contain a description of each vehicle or salvageable part stored by the dealer, the name and address of the insurance company or person storing the vehicle or salvageable part, the period of time the vehicle or salvageable part was stored, and the person acquiring the vehicle or salvageable part. In the case of a late model vehicle, a record of the purchase or sale of a major component part of the vehicle shall must be maintained identifying the part purchased or sold, the name



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and address of the seller or purchaser, the date of the purchase or sale, and the identification number assigned to the part by the dealer. The record of the purchase or sale of a part shall must be maintained in or attached to the dealer's police book or hard copy of computerized data entries and reference codes and shall must be accessible at the dealer's location. In addition, a dealer licensed as a broker shall maintain a record of the odometer mileage reading of each vehicle sold pursuant to an agreement between the broker and the buyer or the broker and the seller. The record of odometer mileage shall must be maintained for 5 years and shall must contain all of the information required by section 233a.

(9) A dealer licensed as a used vehicle parts dealer or an automotive recycler shall maintain records in a form prescribed by the secretary of state. The records shall must contain the date of purchase or acquisition of the vehicle, a description of the vehicle including the color, and the name and address of the person from whom the vehicle was acquired. If the vehicle is sold, the record shall must contain the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser. The record shall must indicate if the certificate of title or salvage or scrap certificate of title was obtained by the dealer. In the case of a late model vehicle, a record of the purchase or sale of a major component of the vehicle shall must be maintained identifying the part purchased or sold, the name and address of the seller or purchaser, the date of the purchase or sale, and the identification number assigned to the part by the dealer, except that a bumper remanufacturer is not required to maintain a record of the purchase of a bumper. However, a bumper remanufacturer shall assign and attach an identification number to a remanufactured bumper and maintain a record of the sale of the



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bumper. The record of the purchase or sale of a part shall must be maintained in or attached to the dealer's police book or hard copy of computerized data entries and reference codes and shall must be accessible at the dealer's location.

- shall maintain records as prescribed by the secretary of state. As provided in section 217c, the records shall must contain for a vehicle purchased from a dealer a copy of the scrap vehicle inventory, including the name and address of the dealer, a description of the vehicle acquired, and the date of acquisition. If a vehicle is purchased or acquired from a person other than a dealer, the record shall must contain the date of acquisition, a description of the vehicle, including the color, the name and address of the person from whom the vehicle was acquired, and whether if a certificate of title or salvage or scrap certificate of title was obtained by the dealer.
- (11) A dealer licensed as a foreign salvage vehicle dealer shall maintain records in a form prescribed by the secretary of state. The records shall must contain the date of purchase or acquisition of each distressed vehicle, a description of the vehicle including the color, and the name and address of the person from whom the vehicle was acquired. If the vehicle is sold, the record shall must contain the date of sale and the name and address of the purchaser. The record shall must indicate if the certificate of title or salvage or scrap certificate of title was obtained by the dealer. In the case of a late model vehicle, a record of the purchase or sale of each salvageable part purchased or acquired in this state shall must be maintained and the record shall must contain the date of purchase or acquisition of the part, a



description of the part, the identification number assigned to the part, and the name and address of the person to or from whom the part was purchased, acquired, or sold. The record of the sale, purchase, or acquisition of a part shall must be maintained in the dealer's police book. The police book shall must only contain vehicles and salvageable parts purchased in this state or used in 7 the repair of a vehicle purchased in this state. The police book and the records of vehicle part sales, purchases, or acquisitions 8 shall must be made available at a location within the state for 9 10 inspection by the secretary of state within 48 hours after a 11 request by the secretary of state.

- (12) The secretary of state shall make periodic unannounced inspections of the records, facilities, and inventories of automotive recyclers and used or secondhand vehicle parts dealers.
- (13) The secretary of state may promulgate rules to implement this section under the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.
- (14) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- Sec. 252a. (1) A person shall not abandon a vehicle in this state. It is presumed that the last titled owner of the vehicle is responsible for abandoning the vehicle unless the person provides a record of the sale as that term is defined in section 240. A person who violates this subsection and who fails to redeem the vehicle before disposition of the vehicle under section 252q is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of \$50.00.
- 29 (2) As used in this section and sections 252b through 252l,



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"abandoned vehicle" means any of the following:

- (a) A vehicle that has remained on private property without the consent of the owner.
- (b) A vehicle that has remained on public property for a period of not less than 48 hours, or on a state trunk line highway as described in section 1 of 1951 PA 51, MCL 247.651, as follows:
- (i) If a valid registration plate is affixed to the vehicle, for a period of not less than 18 hours.
 - (ii) If a valid registration plate is not affixed to the vehicle.
- (c) A vehicle, other than a late-model vehicle, to which all of the following apply:
 - (i) An insurance company has not acquired ownership of the vehicle under section 217c.
 - (ii) The vehicle cannot be disposed of under section 248c.
- 16 (iii) The vehicle has remained in the custody of a vehicle
 17 salvage pool or broker site without the consent of the vehicle
 18 salvage pool operator or the broker for a period of not less than
 19 60 days.
 - (3) If a vehicle has remained on public property for the period of time described in subsection (2)(b) so that it qualifies as abandoned, a police agency having jurisdiction over the vehicle or the agency's designee shall determine whether the vehicle has been reported stolen and may affix a written notice to the vehicle.
- 25 The written notice shall must contain the following information:
 - (a) The date and time the notice was affixed.
- (b) The name and address of the police agency taking theaction.
- (c) The name and badge number of the police officer affixing



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- (d) The date and time the vehicle may be taken into custody and stored at the owner's expense or scrapped if the vehicle is not removed.
- (e) The year, make, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle, if available.
- (4) If the vehicle is an abandoned vehicle, the police agency or the agency's designee may have the towing agency take the vehicle into custody.
- (5) A police agency that has received a vehicle taken into custody as abandoned shall do all of the following:
- 12 (a) Recheck to determine if the vehicle has been reported13 stolen.
- 14 (b) Within 24 hours after the vehicle is taken into custody,
 15 enter the vehicle as abandoned into the law enforcement information
 16 network, and notify the secretary of state through the law
 17 enforcement information network that the vehicle has been taken
 18 into custody as abandoned. Each notification shall must contain the
 19 following information:
- 20 (i) The year, make, and vehicle identification number of the21 vehicle, if available.
- 22 (ii) The address or approximate location from which the vehicle 23 was taken into custody.
 - (iii) The date on which the vehicle was taken into custody.
 - (iv) The date the vehicle is being entered into the law enforcement information network and whether the information is being entered within 24 hours after the vehicle was taken into custody.
- (v) The name and address of the police agency that had the



1 vehicle taken into custody.

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- 2 (vi) The name and business address of the custodian of the vehicle. 3
- 4 (vii) The name of the court that has jurisdiction over the 5 case.
 - (c) Within 7 days after receiving notice under subdivision (b) that the vehicle has been taken into custody, the secretary of state shall do both of the following:
- (i) Send to the last titled owner and secured party, as shown by the records of the secretary of state as described in section 10 11 221 or 237, by first-class mail or personal service, notice that the vehicle is considered abandoned. The form for the notice shall 12 must be furnished by the secretary of state. Each notice form shall 13 14 must contain the following information:
- 15 (A) The year, make, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle if available. 16
- 17 (B) The address or approximate location from which the vehicle 18 was taken into custody.
 - (C) The date on which the vehicle was taken into custody.
- (D) The name and address of the police agency that had the 20 vehicle taken into custody. 21
- 22 (E) The name and business address of the custodian of the 23 vehicle.
 - (F) The procedure to redeem the vehicle.
- 25 (G) The procedure to contest the fact that the vehicle is considered abandoned or the reasonableness of the towing fees and 26 27 daily storage fees.
- (H) A form petition that the owner may file in person or by 28 29 mail with the specified court that requests a hearing on the police



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agency's action.

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- (I) A warning that the failure to redeem the vehicle or to request a hearing within 20 days after the date of the notice may result in the sale of the vehicle and the termination of all rights of the owner and the secured party to the vehicle or the proceeds of the sale.
- (ii) Enter the information described in subparagraph (i) on a website maintained by the department for public use in locating vehicles that are removed under this section as abandoned. The department shall maintain the data on the website for 1 year or until the vehicle is disposed of under this act, whichever occurs first.
- (6) The owner may contest the fact that the vehicle is considered abandoned or the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees by requesting a hearing and posting a bond equal to \$40.00 plus the amount of the accrued towing and storage fees. A request for a hearing shall be is made by filing a petition with the court specified in the notice described in subsection (5)(c) within 20 days after the date of the notice. Subject to subsection (8), if the owner requests a hearing, the matter shall must be resolved after a hearing conducted under sections 252e and 252f. An owner who requests a hearing may obtain release of the vehicle by posting a towing and storage bond in an amount equal to the \$40.00 plus the accrued towing and storage fees with the court. The owner of a vehicle who requests a hearing may obtain release of the vehicle by paying a fee of \$40.00 to the court and the accrued towing and storage fees instead of posting the towing and storage bond.
 - (7) Subject to subsection (9), if the owner does not request a



hearing under subsection (6), he or she may obtain the release of the vehicle by paying a fee of \$40.00 and the accrued towing and storage fees to the custodian of the vehicle. The custodian of the vehicle shall forward \$25.00 of the fee to the secretary of state within 30 days after receipt in a manner as prescribed by the secretary of state, who shall deposit the fee into the abandoned vehicle fund created in section 252h.

- (8) The secured party may contest the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees and request a hearing in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the owner of the vehicle under subsection (6). If both the owner and the secured party request a hearing to contest the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees within 20 days after the date of the notice, the court shall dismiss the secured party's petition and proceed with the owner's petition as provided in subsection (6), unless the owner is in default on a contract or agreement with the secured party regarding that vehicle. If the owner is in default on a contract or agreement with the secured party regarding that vehicle, the court shall dismiss the owner's petition and proceed with the secured party's petition in the same manner as provided in subsection (6). If the secured party redeems the vehicle, the owner may only seek damages related to the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees from the secured party. If the court finds, after a hearing on the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees, that the owner's or the secured party's challenge was frivolous, the court may award reasonable attorney fees to the custodian of the vehicle.
- (9) If the owner does not redeem the vehicle or request a hearing within 10 days after the date of the notice described in



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subsection (5)(c), the secured party may obtain the release of the vehicle by paying a \$40.00 fee plus the accrued charges to the custodian of the vehicle. The custodian of the vehicle shall forward \$25.00 of the fee to the secretary of state, who shall deposit the fee into the abandoned vehicle fund created in section 252h.

- (10) If a vehicle has remained on private property without the consent of the property owner, the owner of the private property may have the vehicle taken into custody as an abandoned vehicle by contacting a local towing agency. A local towing agency is considered a towing agency whose storage lot is located within 15 miles from the border of the local unit of government having jurisdiction over the abandoned vehicle.
- (11) Before removing the vehicle from private property, the towing agency shall provide notice by telephone, or otherwise, to a police agency having jurisdiction over the vehicle that the vehicle is being removed. Within 24 hours after receipt of the notice from the towing agency, the police agency shall determine if the vehicle has been reported stolen and enter the vehicle into the law enforcement information network as an abandoned vehicle.

 Verification by the police agency of compliance with this section is not necessary and is not a predicate to the entrance of the vehicle into the law enforcement information network.
- (12) Within 24 hours after taking the abandoned vehicle into custody, the police agency shall notify the secretary of state through the law enforcement information network that the vehicle has been taken into custody as abandoned. Each notification shall must contain the following information:
- (a) The year, make, and vehicle identification number of the



1 vehicle if available.

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- (b) The address or approximate location from which the vehicle was taken into custody.
 - (c) The date on which the vehicle was taken into custody.
 - (d) The date the vehicle is being entered into the law enforcement information network and whether the information is being entered within 24 hours after the vehicle was taken into custody.
 - (e) The name and address of the police agency that had the vehicle taken into custody.
 - (f) The name and business address of the custodian of the vehicle.
 - (g) The name of the court that has jurisdiction over the case.
- 14 (13) Within 7 days after being notified under subsection (12),
 15 the secretary of state shall do both of the following:
 - (a) Send to the owner and secured party, as shown by the records of the secretary of state, by first-class mail or personal service, notice that the vehicle is considered abandoned. The form for the notice shall must be furnished by the secretary of state.

 Each notice form shall must contain the following information:
- 21 (i) The year, make, and vehicle identification number of the vehicle if available.
- 23 (ii) The location from which the vehicle was taken into ${\bf 24}$ custody.
 - (iii) The date on which the vehicle was taken into custody.
- 26 (iv) The name of the towing agency that had the vehicle taken into custody.
 - (v) The business address of the custodian of the vehicle.
- (vi) The procedure to redeem the vehicle.



- (vii) The procedure to contest the fact that the vehicle is considered abandoned or the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees.
- (viii) A form petition that the owner may file in person or by mail with the specified court that requests a hearing on the custodian's action.
- (ix) A warning that the failure to redeem the vehicle or to request a hearing within 20 days after the date of the notice may result in the sale of the vehicle and the termination of all rights of the owner and the secured party to the vehicle or the proceeds of the sale.
- (b) Enter the information described in subdivision (a) on a website maintained by the department for public use in locating vehicles that are removed under this section as abandoned.
- abandoned or, unless the towing fees and daily storage fees are established by contract with the local governmental unit or local law enforcement agency and comply with section 252i, the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees by requesting a hearing. A request for a hearing shall must be made by filing a petition with the court specified in the notice within 20 days after the date of the notice. Subject to subsection (16), if the owner requests a hearing, the matter shall must be resolved after a hearing conducted under section 252f. An owner who requests a hearing may obtain release of the vehicle by posting with the court a towing and storage bond in an amount equal to \$40.00 plus the accrued towing and storage fees. The owner of a vehicle who requests a hearing may obtain release of the vehicle by paying a fee of \$40.00 to the court plus the towing and storage fees instead



of posting the towing and storage bond. An owner requesting a hearing but not taking possession of the vehicle shall post with the court a towing and storage bond in an amount equal to \$40.00 plus the accrued towing and storage fees.

- (15) Subject to subsection (17), if the owner does not request a hearing, he or she may obtain the release of the vehicle by paying a fee of \$40.00 plus the accrued charges to the custodian of the vehicle. The custodian shall forward \$25.00 of the fee collected under this subsection to the secretary of state within 30 days after receipt in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state, who shall deposit the fee into the abandoned vehicle fund created in section 252h.
- (16) The secured party may contest the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees and request a hearing in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as the owner under subsection (14). If both the owner and the secured party request a hearing to contest the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees within 20 days after the date of the notice, the court shall dismiss the secured party's petition and proceed with the owner's petition as provided in subsection (14), unless the owner is in default on a contract or agreement with the secured party regarding that vehicle. If the owner is in default on a contract or agreement with the secured party regarding that vehicle, the court shall dismiss the owner's petition and proceed with the secured party's petition in the same manner as provided in subsection (14). If the secured party redeems the vehicle, the owner may only seek damages related to the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage fees from the secured party. If the court finds, after a hearing on the reasonableness of the towing fees and daily storage



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fees, that the owner's or the secured party's challenge was frivolous, the court shall award to the custodian costs, including reasonable attorney fees, against the owner or secured party.

- (17) If the owner does not redeem the vehicle or request a hearing within 10 days after the date of the notice, the secured party may obtain the release of the vehicle by paying a fee of \$40.00 and the accrued towing and storage fees to the custodian of the vehicle. The custodian shall forward \$25.00 of the fee collected under this subsection to the secretary of state within 30 days after receipt in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state, who shall deposit the fee into the abandoned vehicle fund created in section 252h.
- (18) Not less than 20 days after the disposition of the hearing described in subsection (6) or, if a hearing is not requested, not less than 20 days after the date of the notice, the police agency if the abandoned vehicle is found on public property, or the custodian of the vehicle if the vehicle is found on private property, shall offer the vehicle for sale at a public sale under section 252g.
- (19) The custodian of a vehicle described in this section shall allow the owner of the vehicle or a secured party to inspect the vehicle during regular business hours at the location where the vehicle is being held. The custodian of the vehicle may charge the secured party a fee of not more than \$75.00 to inspect the vehicle or, if the actual cost necessary to allow the inspection is greater than \$75.00, the actual cost necessary to allow the inspection. If the custodian of the vehicle charges the secured party more than \$75.00 as provided in this subsection, the custodian shall provide the secured party with an itemized invoice for the actual costs



- assessed. The custodian of the vehicle shall allow the owner of the vehicle to inspect the vehicle and retrieve personal property from the vehicle without paying a fee for the first visit. After the first visit by the owner to inspect the vehicle or retrieve personal property from the vehicle as provided in this subsection, the custodian may charge the owner of the vehicle a fee of not more than \$25.00 for each subsequent visit.
 - (20) If the ownership of a vehicle that is considered abandoned under this section cannot be determined either because of the condition of the vehicle identification numbers or because a check with the records of the secretary of state as described in section 221 or 237 does not reveal ownership, the police agency may sell the vehicle at public sale as provided in section 252g not less than 30 days after public notice of the sale has been published.
 - (21) The secretary of state shall release a vehicle for disposition under section 252b or 252g within 45 days after the vehicle is entered into the law enforcement information network as an abandoned vehicle.
 - (22) Except as otherwise provided, a person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
 - Sec. 255. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person shall not operate, nor shall an owner knowingly permit to be operated, upon any highway, a vehicle required to be registered under this act unless, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no later than 30 days after the vehicle is registered or the vehicle's registration is renewed, a valid registration plate issued for the vehicle by the department for the current



required by this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, a printed or electronic copy of a valid registration or verification of a valid registration through the L.E.I.N. law enforcement information network is proof that the vehicle is registered or that the vehicle's registration has been renewed. A registration plate is not required upon any wrecked or disabled vehicle, or vehicle destined for repair or junking, which that is being transported or drawn upon a highway by a wrecker or a registered motor vehicle. The 30-day period described in this subsection does not apply to the first registration of a vehicle after a transfer of ownership or to a transfer registration under section 809.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a A person who violates subsection (1) is responsible for a civil infraction However, if the vehicle is a commercial vehicle which is required to be registered according to the schedule of elected gross vehicle weights under section 801(1)(k), the person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- (3) A person who operates a vehicle licensed under the international registration plan and does not have a valid registration due to nonpayment of the apportioned fee is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by a responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00., or both. In addition, a police officer may impound the vehicle until a valid registration is obtained. If the vehicle is impounded, the towing and storage costs of the vehicle, and the care or preservation of



the load in the vehicle are the owner's responsibility. Vehicles impounded are subject to a lien in the amount of the apportioned fee and any fine and costs incurred under this subsection, subject to a valid lien of prior record. If the apportioned fee, fine, and costs are not paid within 90 days after impoundment, then following a hearing before the judge or magistrate who imposed the fine and costs, the judge or magistrate shall certify the unpaid judgment to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the violation occurred. The prosecuting attorney shall enforce the lien by foreclosure sale in accordance with the procedure authorized by law for chattel mortgage foreclosures.

Sec. 256. (1) A person shall not lend to another person, or knowingly permit the use of, any certificate of title, registration certificate, registration plate, special plate, or permit issued to him or her if the person receiving or using the certificate of title, registration certificate, registration plate, special plate, or permit would not be entitled to the use thereof. A person shall not carry or display upon a vehicle any registration certificate or registration plate not issued for the vehicle or not otherwise lawfully used under this act.

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both.a person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- (3) A person who displays upon a commercial vehicle which is required to be registered according to the schedule of elected gross vehicle weights under section 801(1)(k) any registration



plate not issued for the vehicle or not otherwise lawfully used under this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$150.00.

Sec. 301. (1) Except as provided in this act, a person shall not drive a motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless that person has a valid operator's or chauffeur's license with the appropriate group designation and indorsements for the type or class of vehicle being driven or towed. A resident of this state holding a commercial driver's driver license group indorsement issued by another state shall apply for a license transfer within 30 days after establishing domicile in this state.

- (2) A person shall not receive a license to operate a motor vehicle until that person surrenders to the secretary of state all valid licenses to operate a motor vehicle issued to that person by this or any state or certifies that he or she does not possess a valid license. The secretary of state shall notify the issuing state that the licensee is now licensed in this state.
- (3) A person shall not have more than 1 valid driver's driver license.
- (4) A person shall not drive a motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless that person holds a valid chauffeur's license. A person shall not receive a chauffeur's license until that person surrenders to the secretary of state a valid operator's or chauffeur's license issued to that person by this or any state or certifies that he or she does not possess a valid license.
- (5) A person holding a valid chauffeur's license need not procure an operator's license.



(6) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 306. (1) The secretary of state, upon receiving an application for a temporary instruction permit from a person an individual who is 18 years of age or older, may issue that permit entitling that entitles the applicant, while carrying the permit, to drive a motor vehicle other than a motor vehicle requiring that requires an indorsement under section 312a or a vehicle group designation under section 312e upon the highways for a period of 180 days when accompanied by a licensed adult operator or chauffeur who is actually occupying occupies a seat beside the driver.

- (2) The secretary of state may issue an original operator's license and designate level 1, 2, or 3 graduated licensing provisions to a person an individual who is less than 18 years of age, has been licensed in another state or country, and has satisfied the applicable requirements of section 310e.
- (3) A student enrolled in a driver education course as **that term is** defined in section 3 of the driver education provider and instructor act, 2006 PA 384, MCL 256.623, or a motorcycle safety course approved by the department of state may operate a motor vehicle that does not require a group designation under section 312e without holding an operator's license or permit while under the direct supervision of the program instructor.
- (4) A student enrolled in a driver education course as **that term is** defined in section 3 of the driver education provider and instructor act, 2006 PA 384, MCL 256.623, and who has successfully completed 10 hours of classroom instruction and the equivalent of 2 hours of behind-the-wheel training may be issued a temporary driver



- education certificate furnished by the department of state that authorizes a student to drive a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle requiring that requires an indorsement under section 312a or a vehicle group designation under section 312e, when accompanied by a licensed parent or guardian, or when accompanied by a nonlicensed parent or guardian and a licensed adult for the purpose of receiving additional instruction until the end of the student's driver education course.
- (5) Beginning January 1, 2015, the secretary of state, upon receiving proper application from a person an individual 16 or 17 years of age who is enrolled in or has successfully completed an approved motorcycle safety course under section 811a, or a person an individual who is 18 years of age or older and who holds a valid operator's or chauffeur's license, may issue a motorcycle temporary instruction permit entitling that entitles the applicant, while carrying the permit, to operate a motorcycle upon the public streets and highways for a period of 180 days under the following conditions:
- (a) The applicant shall operate the motorcycle under the constant visual supervision of a licensed motorcycle operator who is at least 18 years of age.
 - (b) The applicant shall not operate the motorcycle at night.
- (c) The applicant shall not operate the motorcycle with a passenger.
- (d) The applicant shall not be eligible for more than 2 motorcycle temporary instruction permits in a 10-year period.
- (6) An individual who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.



Sec. 310. (1) The secretary of state shall issue an operator's 1 2 license to each person_individual licensed as an operator and a chauffeur's license to each person individual licensed as a 3 chauffeur. An applicant for a motorcycle indorsement under section 4 5 312a or a vehicle group designation or indorsement shall first 6 qualify for an operator's or chauffeur's license before the 7 indorsement or vehicle group designation application is accepted and processed. An original license or the first renewal of an 8 existing license issued to a person an individual less than 21 9 10 years of age shall must be portrait or vertical in form and a 11 license issued to a person an individual 21 years of age or over 12 shall must be landscape or horizontal in form.

- (a) The distinguishing number permanently assigned to thelicensee.
- 17 (b) The full legal name, date of birth, address of residence,
 18 height, eye color, sex, digital photographic image, expiration
 19 date, and signature of the licensee.
 - (c) In the case of a licensee who has indicated his or her wish to participate in the anatomical gift donor registry under part 101 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.10101 to 333.10123, a heart insignia on the front of the license.
 - (d) Physical security features designed to prevent tampering, counterfeiting, or duplication of the license for fraudulent purposes.
 - (e) If requested by an individual who is a veteran of the armed forces of this state, another state, or the United States, a designation that the individual is a veteran. The designation shall



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must be in a style and format considered appropriate by the 1 secretary of state. The secretary of state shall require proof of 2 discharge or separation of service from the armed forces of this 3 state, another state, or the United States, and the nature of that 5 discharge, for the purposes of verifying an individual's status as 6 a veteran under this subdivision. The secretary of state shall 7 consult with the department of military and veterans affairs in 8 determining the proof that shall be is required to identify an individual's status as a veteran for the purposes of this 9 10 subsection. The secretary of state may provide the department of 11 military and veterans affairs and agencies of the counties of this state that provide veteran services with information provided by an 12 applicant under this subsection for the purpose of veterans' 13 14 benefits eligibility referral. As used in this subdivision, 15 "veteran" means that term as defined in section 1 of 1965 PA 190, 16 MCL 35.61.

- (3) Except as otherwise required under this chapter, other information required on the license pursuant to under this chapter may appear on the license in a form prescribed by the secretary of state.
- (4) The license shall must not contain a fingerprint or finger image of the licensee.
- (5) A digitized license may contain an identifier for voter registration purposes. The digitized license may contain information appearing in electronic or machine readable codes needed to conduct a transaction with the secretary of state. The information shall be is limited to the information described in subsection (2) (a) and (b) except for the person's individual's digital photographic image and signature, state of issuance,



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license expiration date, and other information necessary for use with electronic devices, machine readers, or automatic teller machines and shall must not contain the driving record or other personal identifier. The license shall must identify the encoded information.

- (6) The license shall must be manufactured in a manner to prohibit as nearly as possible the ability to reproduce, alter, counterfeit, forge, or duplicate the license without ready detection. In addition, a license with a vehicle group designation shall must contain the information required under 49 CFR part 383.
- (7) Except as provided in subsection (11), a person an individual who intentionally reproduces, alters, counterfeits, forges, or duplicates a license photograph, the negative of the photograph, image, license, or electronic data contained on a license or a part of a license or who uses a license, image, or photograph that has been reproduced, altered, counterfeited, forged, or duplicated is subject to 1 of the following:
- (a) If the intent of the reproduction, alteration, counterfeiting, forging, duplication, or use is to commit or aid in the commission of an offense that is a felony punishable by imprisonment for 10 or more years, the person individual committing the reproduction, alteration, counterfeiting, forging, duplication, or use is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both.
- (b) If the intent of the reproduction, alteration, counterfeiting, forging, duplication, or use is to commit or aid in the commission of an offense that is a felony punishable by imprisonment for less than 10 years or a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for 6 months or more, the person individual committing



the reproduction, alteration, counterfeiting, forging, duplication, or use is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.

- (c) If the intent of the reproduction, alteration, counterfeiting, forging, duplication, or use is to commit or aid in the commission of an offense that is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for less than 6 months, the person—individual committing the reproduction, alteration, counterfeiting, forging, duplication, or use is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$200.00.
- (8) Except as provided in subsections (11) and (16), a person an individual who sells, or who possesses with the intent to deliver to another, a reproduced, altered, counterfeited, forged, or duplicated license photograph, negative of the photograph, image, license, or electronic data contained on a license or part of a license is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.
- (9) Except as provided in subsections (11) and (16), a person an individual who is in possession of 2 or more reproduced, altered, counterfeited, forged, or duplicated license photographs, negatives of the photograph, images, licenses, or electronic data contained on a license or part of a license is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both.
- (10) Except as provided in subsection (16), a person an individual who is in possession of a reproduced, altered,



counterfeited, forged, or duplicated license photograph, negative of the photograph, image, license, or electronic data contained on a license or part of a license is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

- (11) Subsections (7)(a) and (b), (8), and (9) do not apply to a minor whose intent is to violate section 703 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1703.
- examination that an applicant is mentally and physically qualified to receive a license, may issue the applicant a temporary driver's permit. The temporary driver's permit entitles the applicant, while having the permit in his or her immediate possession, to operate a motor vehicle upon the highway for a period not exceeding 60 days before the secretary of state has issued the applicant an operator's or chauffeur's license. The secretary of state may establish a longer duration for the validity of a temporary driver's permit if necessary to accommodate the process of obtaining a background check that is required for an applicant by federal law.
- (13) An operator or chauffeur may indicate on the license in a place designated by the secretary of state his or her blood type, emergency contact information, immunization data, medication data, or a statement that the licensee is deaf. The secretary of state shall not require an applicant for an original or renewal operator's or chauffeur's license to provide emergency contact information as a condition of obtaining a license. However, the secretary of state may inquire whether an operator or chauffeur



would like to provide emergency contact information. Emergency 1 contact information obtained under this subsection shall must be 2 disclosed only to a state or federal law enforcement agency for law 3 enforcement purposes or to the extent necessary for a medical emergency. No later than January 1, 2017, the secretary of state 5 6 shall develop and shall, in conjunction with the department of 7 state police, implement a process using the L.E.I.N. law 8 enforcement information network or any other appropriate system that limits access to law enforcement that would allow law 9 10 enforcement agencies of this state to access emergency contact 11 information that the holder of an operator's license has voluntarily provided to the secretary of state. As used in this 12 subsection, "emergency contact information" means the name, 13 14 telephone number, or address of an individual that is used for the 15 sole purpose of contacting that individual when the holder of an 16 operator's license has been involved in an emergency.

- (14) An operator or chauffeur may indicate on the license in a place designated by the secretary of state that he or she has designated a patient advocate in accordance with sections 5506 to 5515 of the estates and protected individuals code, 1998 PA 386, MCL 700.5506 to 700.5515.
- (15) If the applicant provides proof to the secretary of state that he or she is a minor who has been emancipated under 1968 PA 293, MCL 722.1 to 722.6, the license shall must bear the designation of the individual's emancipated status in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state.
- 27 (16) Subsections (8), (9), and (10) do not apply to a person 28 who is in possession of 1 or more photocopies, reproductions, or 29 duplications of a license to document the identity of the licensee



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for a legitimate business purpose.

- (17) A sticker or decal may be provided by any person, hospital, school, medical group, or association interested in assisting in implementing an emergency medical information card, but shall must meet the specifications of the secretary of state. An emergency medical information card may contain information concerning the licensee's patient advocate designation, other emergency medical information, or an indication as to where the licensee has stored or registered emergency medical information.
- (18) The secretary of state shall inquire of each licensee, in person or by mail, whether the licensee agrees to participate in the anatomical gift donor registry under part 101 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.10101 to 333.10123.
- (19) A licensee who has agreed to participate in the anatomical gift donor registry under part 101 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.10101 to 333.10123, shall—is not be considered to have revoked that agreement solely because the licensee's license has been revoked or suspended or has expired. Enrollment in the donor registry constitutes a legal agreement that remains binding and in effect after the donor's death regardless of the expressed desires of the deceased donor's next of kin who may oppose the donor's anatomical gift.
- (20) If an operator's or chauffeur's license is issued to an individual described in section 307(1)(b) who has temporary lawful status, the license shall be issued in compliance with 6 CFR 37.21 or in compliance with the process established to comply with 6 CFR 37.71 by the secretary of state. As used in this subsection, "temporary lawful status" means that term as defined in 6 CFR 37.3.
- Sec. 311. The licensee shall have his or her operator's or



chauffeur's license, or the receipt described in section 311a, in his or her immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle, and shall display the same it upon demand of any police officer, who shall identify identifies himself or herself as such.a police officer. An individual who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 312. (1) Upon proper showing of extenuating circumstances and special reasons, or need by an applicant who meets the age qualifications and when accompanied by payment of the fee as provided in this act, the secretary of state may recommend a restricted operator's or chauffeur's license containing with conditions and restrictions applicable to the licensee, the type of special mechanical control devices required in a motor vehicle operated by the licensee, and the area, time, or other condition that the secretary of state considers necessary to assure the safe operation of a vehicle by the licensee and under which the licensee may operate a motor vehicle. A license issued to a person an individual who is at least 14 years of age and under 16 years of age shall contain must have only the conditions determining the hours during which the licensee may drive a motor vehicle and the purpose for which that it is to be driven. A license issued to a minor who is at least 14 years of age and under 16 years of age shall must be revoked by the secretary of state on the written request of a parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis.

(2) An operator's license issued to a person an individual who is at least 14 years of age and under 16 years of age expires on the birthday following issuance of the license or if that birthday is within 6 months after the date of issuance of the license, then



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1 year after the date of that birthday.

- (3) Upon receiving satisfactory evidence of a violation of the restrictions of the license, the secretary of state may suspend or revoke the license.
- (4) A person An individual who violates a restriction imposed in a restricted license issued to that person individual is guilty of a misdemeanor. responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00. This subsection does not apply to a person an individual who is at least 14 years of age and under 16 years of age.
- (5) If a motor vehicle is being driven by a person an individual who is at least 14 years of age and under 16 years of age, and that person individual is accompanied by a parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis, the conditions, limitations, and restrictions set forth in this section do not apply.
- Sec. 312a. (1) A person, An individual, before operating a motorcycle, other than an autocycle, upon a public street or highway in this state, shall procure a motorcycle indorsement on his or her operator's or chauffeur's license. The license shall must be issued, suspended, revoked, canceled, or renewed in accordance with and governed by this act.
- (2) A person, An individual, before operating a moped upon a highway, shall procure a special restricted license to operate a moped unless the person individual has a valid operator's or chauffeur's license. A special restricted license to operate a moped may be issued to a person an individual 15 years of age or older if the person individual satisfies the secretary of state that he or she is competent to operate a moped with safety. The



secretary of state shall not require a road test before issuance of a special restricted license to operate a moped.

- expire expires on the birthday of the person to whom individual it is issued to in the fourth year following the date of issuance. A license shall must not be issued for a period longer than 4 years. A person An individual issued a license to operate a moped shall pay \$7.50 for an original license and \$6.00 for a renewal license. The money received and collected under this subsection shall must be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund. The secretary of state shall refund out of the fees collected to each county or municipality, acting as an examining officer, \$2.50 for each applicant examined for an original license and \$1.00 for a renewal license.
- 15 (4) A person An individual who violates subsection (1) is 16 quilty of a misdemeanor punishable as follows:
 - (a) For a first violation, by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.
 - (b) For a violation that occurs after a prior conviction, by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine as follows:
 - (a) For a first violation, not more than \$100.00.
- 24 (b) For a second or subsequent violation, not more than \$200.00.
 - Sec. 315. (1) An operator or chauffeur who changes his or her residence before the expiration of a license granted under this chapter shall immediately notify the secretary of state of his or her new residence address. A change of address notification shall



must be in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state and may 1 include notification by personally appearing at a branch office of 2 the secretary of state or other location designated by the 3 secretary of state, or a notification by mail, telephone, 5 electronically, by submitting a voter registration application 6 unless the person registers to vote in a city, village, or township 7 that prohibits the operation of motor vehicles by law or ordinance, or by any other means prescribed by the secretary of state. The 8 secretary of state shall provide the person_individual changing his 9 10 or her residence address the notice required by section 307(1)(c) 11 that, under sections 5090 and 509r of the Michigan election law, 1954 PA 116, MCL 168.5090 and 168.509r, the secretary of state is 12 required to use the residence address provided on this change of 13 14 address application as the person's individual's residence address 15 on the qualified voter file for voter registration and voting. 16 However, a person an individual may submit to the secretary of 17 state a mailing address that is different than his or her residence address. 18

(2) Upon receiving a change of address notification, the secretary of state shall change the person's individual's driver license record to indicate the new residence address. The secretary of state shall provide the person individual with a new license or a label or some other mechanism containing the new residence address. Upon receipt of the label or other mechanism, the person individual shall affix the label or mechanism to his or her operator's or chauffeur's license as prescribed by the secretary of state. If the secretary of state furnished the person individual with a new license, the person individual shall destroy his or her old license and replace it with the new license.



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- (3) If a person an individual fails to report a change of his or her residence address as required under this section and subsequently there is no response to a notice mailed to the residence address shown by the record of the secretary of state or if the person has provided the secretary of state a mailing address different from his or her residence address and there is no response to a notice mailed to that mailing address, the secretary of state may immediately suspend or revoke his or her license. A person An individual who fails to report a change of his or her residence address is responsible for a civil infraction.
- (4) A person An individual shall not knowingly report a change of address to the secretary of state for himself or herself that is not his or her residence address. A person An individual shall not knowingly report a change of address to the secretary of state for another person without the consent of the other person. A person who is convicted of a violation of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of \$1,000.00, or both. An individual who violates this subsection is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00. Upon receiving the abstract of a conviction under this subsection, the secretary of state may suspend the person's individual's operator's or chauffeur's license for 6 months. The secretary of state shall not issue a restricted license to the person individual during the suspension.
- (5) Upon a second or subsequent conviction under subsection (4), a person is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of \$5,000.00, or both. an individual is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be



ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$200.00. Upon receiving the abstract of a second or subsequent conviction under subsection (4), the secretary of state shall revoke the person's individual's operator's or chauffeur's license.

- (6) The suspension or revocation of an operator's or chauffeur's license under subsection (4) or (5) is not appealable under section 323.
- Sec. 317. (1) The secretary of state may suspend, deny, or revoke the right of a nonresident to operate a motor vehicle in this state for a cause for which the license of a resident driver may be suspended, denied, or revoked. A nonresident who drives a motor vehicle upon a highway when the privilege to drive has been suspended, revoked, or denied by the secretary of state is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable responsible for a civil infraction as provided in section 904.
- (2) The secretary of state, upon receiving a record of a violation of section 321a(1) by a nonresident in this state, shall must notify the motor vehicle administration or other appropriate officer of the state where the nonresident is licensed of that violation. The notification required under this subsection shall be given no later than 6 months after the date the citation was issued to the nonresident. This subsection does not apply unless the governor of this state has entered into an interstate compact requiring the notification described in this subsection. The secretary of state may only share the information described in this subsection to verify driving privileges or licensure status, to report a conviction or withdrawal, or to ensure compliance with 49 CFR 384.209.
 - (3) The secretary of state, upon receiving a record of the



conviction, civil infraction determination, suspension, revocation, or forfeiture of bail in this state of a nonresident of a violation the record of which is required to be maintained under section 204a, shall forward a certified copy of the record to the motor vehicle administrator or other appropriate officer in the state in which the person is a resident.

- (4) Within 10 days after an appeal is completed or the appeal period has expired if an appeal is not made in a conviction, civil infraction determination, or bond forfeiture entered against a nonresident in this state for a violation committed while operating a commercial motor vehicle or any violation for a commercial driver license holder regardless of vehicle type, except a parking violation, the secretary of state shall notify the motor vehicle administration or other appropriate officer of the state where the nonresident is licensed of that conviction, determination, or forfeiture.
- (5) If the secretary of state suspends, revokes, cancels, or denies the driving privileges of a nonresident for 60 days or more and that nonresident is licensed by another state to operate a commercial motor vehicle, the secretary of state shall, within 10 days after the effective date of the suspension, revocation, cancellation, or denial, forward a notification about that suspension, revocation, cancellation, or denial to the motor vehicle administrator or other appropriate officer of the state where the nonresident is licensed to operate a motor vehicle. A notice given under this subsection must include both the denial, if any, and the violation that caused the suspension, revocation, cancellation, or denial of the nonresident's driving privileges.
- Sec. 324. (1) A person An individual shall not do any of the



following:

- (a) Display, or cause or permit to be displayed, or have in possession an operator's or chauffeur's license knowing the operator's or chauffeur's license to be fictitious or to have been canceled, revoked, suspended, or altered.
- (b) Lend to or knowingly permit use of, by one not entitled to its use, the operator's or chauffeur's license issued to the person individual lending or permitting the use of the operator's or chauffeur's license.
- (c) Display or to represent as one's own any operator's or chauffeur's license not issued to the person-individual displaying the operator's or chauffeur's license.
- (d) Fail or refuse to surrender to the department upon demand, any operator's or chauffeur's license which that has been suspended, canceled, or revoked as provided by law.
- (e) Use a false or fictitious name or give a false or fictitious address in an application for an operator's or chauffeur's license, or any renewal or duplicate of an operator's or chauffeur's license, or knowingly make a false statement or knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in making an application.
- (f) Alter or otherwise cause to be altered any operator's or chauffeur's license so as to knowingly make a false statement or knowingly conceal a material fact in order to misrepresent as one's own the operator's or chauffeur's license.
- (g) Use or have in possession in committing a crime an operator's or chauffeur's license that has been altered or that is used to knowingly make a false statement or to knowingly conceal a material fact in order to misrepresent as one's own the operator's



or chauffeur's license.

- (h) Furnish to a peace officer false, forged, fictitious, or misleading verbal or written information identifying the person individual as another person, individual, if the person individual is detained for a violation of this act or of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a provision of this act.
- (i) Commit fraud related to the testing for or issuance of a commercial driver license or permit.
- (j) Fail to schedule a retest appointment within 30 days after receiving the secretary of state's retest notification.
- individual under this chapter upon an application that is untrue, or that contains false statements as to any material matters, or that was obtained by fraud in the testing for or issuance of the license, is void from the date of issuance. The operator or chauffeur who was issued the license is considered unlicensed and the license issued shall must be returned upon request or order of the department. A person An individual whose commercial driver license application is voided or canceled under this subsection, including as required under 49 CFR part 383, shall not reapply for a commercial driver license except as follows:
- (a) Not sooner than 60 days after an application is voided or canceled.
- (b) If the person individual obtained the license by fraud in the testing for or issuance of the commercial driver license or commercial learner's permit, not sooner than 365 days after the permit or license is canceled.
- (c) If the person individual failed to schedule a retesting for a new commercial learner's permit or commercial driver license



within 30 days after receiving the notification by the secretary of state for retesting, until the driver meets the department's requirements for applying for a new commercial learner's permit or commercial driver license.

(3) An individual who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 325. It shall be unlawful for any person to An individual shall not cause or knowingly permit any minor to drive a motor vehicle upon a highway as an operator, unless the minor has first obtained a license to drive a motor vehicle under the provisions of this chapter. An individual who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 326. No person shall knowingly authorize or permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven by any person in violation of any of the provisions of this act. A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 328. (1) The owner of a motor vehicle who operates or permits the operation of the motor vehicle upon the highways of this state or the operator of the motor vehicle shall produce, under subsection (2), upon the request of a police officer, evidence that the motor vehicle is insured under chapter 31 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 to 500.3179. Subject to section 907(15), an owner or operator of a motor vehicle who fails to produce evidence of insurance upon request under this subsection or who fails to have motor vehicle insurance for the vehicle as required under chapter 31 of the insurance code of 1956,



1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 to 500.3179, is responsible for a civil infraction. If a person an individual displays an electronic copy of his or her certificate of insurance using an electronic device, the police officer shall only view the electronic copy of the certificate of insurance and shall not manipulate the electronic device to view any other information on the electronic device. A 7 person An individual who displays an electronic copy of his or her certificate of insurance using an electronic device as provided in 8 this subsection shall not be presumed to have consented to a search 9 10 of the electronic device. A police officer may require the person 11 individual to electronically forward the electronic copy of the certificate of insurance to a specified location provided by the 12 police officer. The police officer may then view the electronic 13 14 copy of the certificate of insurance in a setting in which it that 15 is safe for the officer to verify that the information contained in 16 the electronic copy of the certificate of insurance is valid and 17 accurate. This state, a law enforcement agency, or an employee of 18 this state or a law enforcement agency is not liable for damage to or loss of an electronic device that occurs as a result of a police 19 20 officer's viewing an electronic copy of a certificate of insurance in the manner provided in this section, regardless of whether the 21 police officer or the owner or operator of the vehicle was in 22 23 possession of the electronic device at the time the damage or loss 24 occurred.

(2) A certificate of insurance, in paper or electronic form and issued by an insurance company, that certifies that the security that meets the requirements of sections 3101 and 3102 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 and 500.3102, is in force is prima facie evidence that insurance is in force for



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the motor vehicle described in the certificate of insurance until the expiration date shown on the certificate. The certificate, in addition to describing the motor vehicles for which insurance is in effect, must, if applicable, state the name of each person named on the policy, policy declaration, or a declaration certificate whose operation of the vehicle would cause the liability coverage of that insurance to become void.

- (3) If, before the appearance date on a citation issued under subsection (1), the defendant submits proof to the court that the motor vehicle had insurance meeting the requirements of sections 3101 and 3102 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 and 500.3102, at the time the violation of subsection (1) occurred, all of the following apply:
 - (a) The court shall not assess a fine or costs.
- 15 (b) The court shall not forward an abstract of the court
 16 record to the secretary of state.
 - (c) The court may assess a fee of not more than \$25.00, which shall be paid to the court funding unit.
 - (4) If an owner or operator of a motor vehicle is determined to be responsible for a violation of subsection (1), the court in which the civil infraction determination is entered may require the person-individual to surrender his or her operator's or chauffeur's license unless proof that the vehicle has insurance meeting the requirements of sections 3101 and 3102 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 and 500.3102, is submitted to the court. If the court requires the license to be surrendered, the court shall order the secretary of state to suspend the person's individual's license. The court shall immediately destroy the license and shall forward an abstract of the court record to the



secretary of state as required by section 732. Upon receipt of the abstract, the secretary of state shall suspend the person's individual's license beginning with the date on which that the person individual is determined to be responsible for the civil infraction for a period of 30 days or until proof of insurance meeting the requirements of sections 3101 and 3102 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 and 500.3102, is submitted to the secretary of state, whichever occurs later. A person An individual who submits proof of insurance to the secretary of state under this subsection shall pay a service fee of \$25.00 to the secretary of state. The person individual shall not be required to be examined under section 320c and shall not be required to pay a replacement license fee.

(5) If an owner or operator of a motor vehicle is determined to be responsible for a violation of subsection (1), the court $\frac{1}{2}$ which that entered the civil infraction determination is entered shall notify the secretary of state of the vehicle registration number and the year and make of the motor vehicle being operated at the time of the violation. A notification under this subsection shall must be made on the abstract or on a form approved by the supreme court administrator. Upon receipt, the secretary of state shall immediately enter this information in the records of the department. The secretary of state shall not renew, transfer, or replace the registration plate of the vehicle involved in the violation or allow the purchase of a new registration plate for the vehicle involved in the violation until the owner meets the requirements of section 227a or unless the vehicle involved in the violation is transferred or sold to a person other than the owner's spouse, mother, father, sister, brother, or child.



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- (6) An owner or operator of a motor vehicle who knowingly produces false evidence under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- (7) Points shall must not be entered on a driver's record under section 320a for a violation of this section.
- (8) This section does not apply to the owner or operator of a motor vehicle that is registered in a state other than this state or a foreign country or province.
- Sec. 503. (1) For 30 days after the date a motor vehicle accident report is filed with a law enforcement agency, a person may only access the report if the person or organization files a statement indicating that from the time the person or organization is granted access to the report until 30 days after the date the report is filed, the person or organization acknowledges that the person or organization is prohibited from doing either of the following:
- (a) Using the report for any direct solicitation of an individual, vehicle owner, or property owner listed in the report.
- (b) Disclosing any personal information contained in the report to a third party for commercial solicitation of an individual, vehicle owner, or property owner listed in the report.
- (2) A person that knowingly violates this section is guilty of a crime punishable responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine as follows:
- (a) For a first violation, a misdemeanor punishable by a civil
 fine of not more than \$30,000.00.\$500.00.



(b) For a second or subsequent violation, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a by a civil fine of not more than \$60,000.00, or both.\$1,000.00.

(3) As used in this section:

- (a) "Direct solicitation" means "direct solicitation to provide a service" as that term is defined in section 410b of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.410b.
 - (b) "Law enforcement agency" means any of the following:
- (i) The department of state police.
 - (ii) The county sheriff's office.
 - (iii) The police department of a local unit of government.
 - (c) "Local unit of government" means a state university or college or a county, city, village, or township.
 - (d) "Motor vehicle accident" means an occurrence involving a motor vehicle that results in damage to property or injury to an individual.
 - (e) "Personal information" means information that identifies an individual, including the individual's name, address, driver license number, social security Social Security number, and telephone number.
 - (f) "Report" means a report completed by an officer of a law enforcement agency that indicates that a motor vehicle accident occurred.
 - Sec. 624b. (1) A person An individual less than 21 years of age shall not knowingly transport or possess alcoholic liquor in a motor vehicle as an operator or occupant unless the person individual is employed by a licensee under the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 to 436.2303, a common carrier designated by the liquor control commission under



the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1101 1 to 436.2303, the liquor control commission, or an agent of the 2 liquor control commission and is transporting or having the 3 alcoholic liquor in a motor vehicle under the person's individual's 5 control during regular working hours and in the course of the 6 person's individual's employment. This section does not prevent a 7 person an individual less than 21 years of age from knowingly 8 transporting alcoholic liquor in a motor vehicle if a person an individual at least 21 years of age is present inside the motor 9 10 vehicle. A person An individual who violates this subsection is 11 quilty of a misdemeanor. As part of the sentence, the person 12 individual may be ordered to perform community service and undergo substance abuse screening and assessment at his or her own expense 13 14 as described in section 703(1) of the Michigan liquor control code 15 of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1703.

(2) Within 30 days after the conviction for a violation of subsection (1) by the operator of a motor vehicle, which conviction has become final, the arresting law enforcement officer or the officer's superior may make a complaint before the court from which the warrant was issued. The complaint shall must be under oath and shall must describe the motor vehicle in which alcoholic liquor was possessed or transported by the operator, who is less than 21 years of age, in committing the violation and requesting that the motor vehicle be impounded as provided in this section. Upon the filing of the complaint, the court shall issue to the owner of the motor vehicle an order to show cause why the motor vehicle should not be impounded. The order to show cause shall must fix a date and time for a hearing, which shall that is not be less than 10 days after the issuance of the order. The order shall must be served by



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- delivering a true copy to the owner not less than 3 full days before the date of hearing or, if the owner cannot be located, by sending a true copy by certified mail to the last known address of the owner. If the owner is a nonresident of the state, service may be made upon the secretary of state as provided in section 403.
- (3) If the court determines upon the hearing of the order to show cause, from competent and relevant evidence, that at the time of the commission of the violation the motor vehicle was being driven by the person_individual less than 21 years of age with the express or implied consent or knowledge of the owner in violation of subsection (1), and that the use of the motor vehicle is not needed by the owner in the direct pursuit of the owner's employment or the actual operation of the owner's business, the court may authorize the impounding of the vehicle for a period of not less than 15 days or more than 30 days. The court's order authorizing the impounding of the vehicle shall must authorize a law enforcement officer to take possession without other process of the motor vehicle wherever located and to store the vehicle in a public or private garage at the expense and risk of the owner of the vehicle. The owner of the vehicle may appeal the order to the circuit court and the provisions governing the taking of appeals from judgments for damages apply to the appeal. This section does not prevent a bona fide lienholder from exercising rights under a lien.
 - (4) A person who knowingly transfers title to a motor vehicle for the purpose of avoiding this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
 - (5) A law enforcement agency, upon determining that a person



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an individual less than 18 years of age allegedly violated this section, shall notify the parent or parents, custodian, or guardian of the person as to the nature of the violation if the name of a parent, guardian, or custodian is reasonably ascertainable by the law enforcement agency. The notice required by this subsection shall must be made not later than 48 hours after the law enforcement agency determines that the person—individual who allegedly violated this section is less than 18 years of age and may be made in person, by telephone, or by first-class mail.

Sec. 675. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section and this chapter, a vehicle stopped or parked upon a highway or street shall must be stopped or parked with the wheels of the vehicle parallel to the roadway and within 12 inches of any curb existing at the right of the vehicle.

- (2) A local authority may by ordinance permit parking of a vehicle on a 1-way roadway with the vehicle's left wheels adjacent to and within 12 inches of any curb existing at the left of the vehicle.
- (3) A local authority may by ordinance permit angle parking on a roadway, except that angle parking is not permitted on a state trunk line highway unless authorized by the state transportation department.
- (4) The state transportation commission with respect to state trunk line highways and a board of county road commissioners with respect to county roads, acting jointly with the director of the department of state police, may place signs prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles on a highway where, in the opinion of the officials as determined by an engineering survey, the stopping, standing, or parking is dangerous



to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing, or 1 parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement 2 of traffic on the highway or street. The signs shall must be 3 official signs and a person shall not stop, stand, or park a 4 vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on the signs. The 5 6 signs shall must be installed only after a proper traffic order is 7 filed with the county clerk. Upon the application to the state 8 transportation commission by a home rule city affected by an order, opportunity shall must be given to the city for a hearing before 9 10 the state transportation commission, under the administrative 11 procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, except when if an ordinance of the home rule city prohibits or restricts 12 the parking of vehicles on a state trunk line highway; when if the 13 14 home rule city, by lawfully authorized official action, requests 15 the state transportation department to prohibit or restrict parking 16 on a state trunk line highway; or when if the home rule city enters 17 into a construction agreement with the state transportation department providing for the prohibition or restriction of parking 18 on a state trunk line highway during or after the period of 19 construction. Traffic control orders, so long as they affect 20 parking upon a state trunk line highway within the corporate limits 21 of a home rule city, are considered "rules" within the meaning of 22 the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 23 to 24.328, and upon application for a hearing by a home rule city, 24 25 the proceedings before the state transportation commission shall must be considered a "contested case" within the meaning of that 26 27 act.

(5) A disabled person may apply, on a form prescribed by the secretary of state, for a serially numbered nontransferable



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temporary or permanent windshield placard for the personal use of the disabled person. An individual who has a religious objection to having a medical examination may personally apply at a branch office of the secretary of state for a serially numbered nontransferable temporary or permanent windshield placard for the personal use of the disabled individual. If it appears obvious that the individual has a qualifying disability, the individual is not required to present a medical statement attesting to the disability. The application for and the issuance of the serially numbered nontransferable temporary or permanent windshield placard is subject to all of the following:

- (a) The secretary of state may issue to a disabled person with a temporary disability a temporary windshield placard that is valid for a period of not more than 6 months.
- (b) The secretary of state may issue to a disabled person with a permanent disability an original or renewal permanent windshield placard that is valid for a period of not more than 4 years.
- (c) An original or permanent windshield placard expires on the disabled person's fifth birthday after the date of issuance.
- (d) A renewal permanent windshield placard expires on the disabled person's fourth birthday after the date of renewal.
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, not more than 45 days immediately preceding the expiration of his or her certificate or placard, a person holding a permanent windshield placard may apply for a new or renewal placard as provided in this section. However, if the person will be out of state during the 45 days immediately preceding expiration of the placard or for other good cause shown cannot apply for a placard within the 45-day period, the person may apply for a new or renewal placard not more



than 6 months before the placard expires. A placard issued or renewed under this subdivision expires as provided in this subsection.

- (f) Upon application in the manner prescribed by the secretary of state for replacement of a lost, stolen, or destroyed placard described in this section, a disabled person or organization that provides specialized services to disabled persons may be issued a placard that in substance duplicates the original certificate or placard for a fee of \$10.00.
- (g) A placard described in this section may be used by a person other than the disabled person for the sole purpose of transporting the disabled person. An organization that provides specialized services to disabled persons may apply for and receive a permanent windshield placard to be used in any motor vehicle actually transporting a disabled person. If the organization ceases to transport disabled persons, the placard shall must be returned to the secretary of state for cancellation and destruction.
- (h) The secretary of state shall not issue a permanent placard to an individual under this section unless that individual has provided proof of Michigan residency.
- (6) A disabled person with a certificate of identification, windshield placard, special registration plates issued under section 803d, a special registration plate issued under section 803f that has a tab for persons with disabilities attached, a certificate of identification or windshield placard from another state, or special registration plates from another state issued for persons with disabilities is entitled to courtesy in the parking of a vehicle. The courtesy shall relieve relieves the disabled person or the person transporting the disabled person from liability for a



violation with respect to parking, other than in violation of this act. A local authority may by ordinance prohibit parking on a street or highway to create a fire lane or to provide for the accommodation of heavy traffic during morning and afternoon rush hours, and the privileges extending to veterans and physically disabled persons under this subsection do not supersede that ordinance.

(7) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (20), (21), an application for an initial free parking sticker shall must contain a certification by a physician, physician assistant, certified nurse practitioner, or physical therapist licensed to practice in this state attesting to the nature and estimated duration of the applicant's disabling condition and verifying that the applicant qualifies for a free parking sticker. An individual who has a religious objection to having a medical examination may personally apply at a branch office of the secretary of state for an initial free parking sticker. If it appears obvious that the individual is unable to do 1 or more of the acts listed in subdivisions (a) to (d), the individual is not required to present a certification by a physician, a physician assistant, a certified nurse practitioner, or a physical therapist attesting to the nature and estimated duration of the applicant's disabling condition or verifying that the applicant qualifies for a free parking sticker. The applicant qualifies for a free parking sticker if the applicant is a licensed driver and the physician, physician assistant, certified nurse practitioner, or physical therapist certifies or, if an individual is not required to have a certification by a physician, a physician assistant, a certified nurse practitioner, or a physical therapist, it is obvious that the applicant is unable to do 1 or more of the



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- (a) Manage, manipulate, or insert coins, or obtain tickets or tokens in parking meters or ticket machines in parking lots or parking structures, due to the lack of fine motor control of both hands.
- (b) Reach above his or her head to a height of 42 inches from the ground, due to a lack of finger, hand, or upper extremity strength or mobility.
- (c) Approach a parking meter due to his or her use of a wheelchair or other device.
- (d) Walk more than 20 feet due to an orthopedic, neurological, cardiovascular, or lung condition in which the degree of debilitation is so severe that it almost completely impedes the ability to walk.
- 15 (8) To be entitled to free parking in a metered space or in a
 16 publicly owned parking structure or area, a vehicle must properly
 17 display 1 of the following:
- 18 (a) A windshield placard bearing a free parking sticker issued
 19 under this act.
 - (b) A valid windshield placard issued by another state.
 - (c) A certificate of identification issued by another state.
 - (d) A license plate for persons with disabilities issued by another state.
 - (e) A special registration plate with a tab for persons with disabilities attached issued by another state.
- 26 (9) A vehicle that does not properly display 1 of the items
 27 listed in subsection (8) is not entitled to free parking in a
 28 metered parking space or in a publicly owned parking area or
 29 structure, and the disabled person or vehicle operator shall pay



all parking fees and may be responsible for a civil infraction.

- (10) Blindness that is not accompanied by an incapacity described in subsection (7) does not entitle a person to a free parking sticker.
- (11) The secretary of state shall attach a free parking sticker, in contrasting colors, to the windshield placard of a person certified as having an incapacity described in subsection (7).
- (12) A windshield placard issued under this section shall must be displayed on the interior rearview mirror of the vehicle or, if there is no interior rearview mirror, on the lower left corner of the dashboard while the vehicle is parked or being parked by or under the direction of a disabled person pursuant to under this section.
- (13) Upon conviction of an offense involving a violation of the special privileges conferred upon a holder of a windshield placard or free parking sticker, a magistrate or judge trying the case, as a part of any penalty imposed, may confiscate the windshield placard or free parking sticker and return the confiscated item or items to the secretary of state together with a certified copy of the sentence imposed. Upon receipt of a windshield placard or free parking sticker from a judge or magistrate, the secretary of state shall cancel and destroy the placard or sticker, and the disabled person to whom it was issued shall not receive another placard or sticker until he or she submits a completed application and presents a current medical statement attesting to his or her condition. A law enforcement officer who observes a misuse of a windshield placard or sticker parking sticker may immediately confiscate the placard or sticker



and forward it with a copy of his or her report to the secretary of state.

- (14) A person who intentionally makes a false statement of material fact or commits or attempts to commit a deception or fraud on a medical statement attesting to a disability, submitted in support of an application for a windshield placard, free parking sticker, special registration plate, or tab for persons with disabilities under this section, section 803d, or section 803f, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.
- (15) A person who commits or attempts to commit a deception or fraud by 1 or more of the following methods is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both:\$100.00:
- (a) Using a windshield placard or free parking sticker issued under this section or by another state to provide transportation to a disabled person, if the person is not providing transportation to a disabled person.
- (b) Altering, modifying, or selling a windshield placard or free parking sticker issued under this section or by another state.
- (c) Copying or forging a windshield placard or free parking sticker described in this section or selling a copied or forged placard or sticker described in this section. In the case of a violation of this subdivision, the fine described in this subsection shall be not less than \$250.00.
- (d) Using a copied or forged windshield placard or free parking sticker described in this section.
 - (e) Making a false statement of material fact to obtain or



assist an individual in obtaining a placard or sticker described in this section, a special registration plate under section 803d, or a tab for persons with disabilities under section 803f.

- (f) Knowingly using or displaying a placard or sticker described in this section that has been canceled by the secretary of state.
- (16) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction.
- (17) The secretary of state may cancel, revoke, or suspend a windshield placard or free parking sticker under any of the following circumstances:
- (a) The secretary of state determines that a windshield
 placard or free parking sticker was fraudulently or erroneously
 issued.
 - (b) The secretary of state determines that a person has made or is making an unlawful use of his or her windshield placard or free parking sticker.
 - (c) The secretary of state determines that a check or draft used to pay the required fee is not paid on its first presentation and is not paid upon reasonable notice or demand or that the required fee is paid by an invalid credit card.
 - (d) The secretary of state determines that the person is no longer eligible to receive or use a windshield placard or free parking sticker.
 - (e) The secretary of state determines that the owner has committed an offense under this act involving a windshield placard or free parking sticker.
- (f) A person has violated this act and the secretary of stateis authorized under this act to cancel, revoke, or suspend a



windshield placard or free parking sticker for that violation.

- (g) The secretary of state receives notice from another state or foreign country that a windshield placard or free parking sticker issued by the secretary of state has been surrendered by the owner or seized in conformity with the laws of that other state or foreign country or has been improperly used or displayed in violation of the laws of that other state or foreign country.
- (18) Before a cancellation, revocation, or suspension under subsection (17), the person affected by that action shall must be given notice and an opportunity to be heard.
- (19) A windshield placard issued to a disabled person shall **must** bear the first letter and the last 3 digits of the disabled person's driver or chauffeur's license number or official state personal identification card number.
- (20) For purposes of this section only, the secretary of state may accept an application for a windshield placard, special registration plate, or free parking sticker from a disabled person that is signed by a physician, physician assistant, certified nurse practitioner, or physical therapist licensed or certified to practice in another state if the application is accompanied by a copy of that physician's, physician assistant's, certified nurse practitioner's, or physical therapist's current medical license or certification issued by that state.
- (21) This section does not require new or additional third party reimbursement or worker's compensation benefits for services rendered.
- (22) As used in this section, "disabled person" means a person who is determined by a physician, a physician assistant, a physical therapist, or an optometrist as specifically provided in this



1 section licensed to practice in this state to have 1 or more of the
2 following physical characteristics:

- (a) Blindness as determined by an optometrist, a physician, or a physician assistant.
- (b) Inability to walk more than 200 feet without having to stop and rest.
 - (c) Inability to do both of the following:
- (i) Use 1 or both legs or feet.

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- 9 (ii) Walk without the use of a wheelchair, walker, crutch,
 10 brace, prosthetic, or other device, or without the assistance of
 11 another person.
 - (d) A lung disease from which the person's forced expiratory volume for 1 second, when measured by spirometry, is less than 1 liter, or from which the person's arterial oxygen tension is less than 60 mm/hg of room air at rest.
 - (e) A cardiovascular condition that causes the person to measure between 3 and 4 on the New York heart classification scale, or that renders the person incapable of meeting a minimum standard for cardiovascular health that is established by the American Heart Association and approved by the department of public-health and human services.
 - (f) An arthritic, neurological, or orthopedic condition that severely limits the person's ability to walk.
- (g) The persistent reliance upon an oxygen source other thanordinary air.
 - Sec. 677a. (1) As used in this section:
- 27 (a) "Person" shall does not include the state or a political
 28 subdivision of the state or an employee of the state or a political
 29 subdivision of the state operating within the scope of his duties.



- (b) "Safety vision" means an unobstructed line of sight enabling a driver to travel upon, enter, or exit a roadway in a safe manner.
- (2) A person shall not remove, or cause to be removed, snow, ice, or slush onto or across a roadway or the shoulder of the roadway in a manner which obstructs the safety vision of the driver of a motor vehicle other than off-road vehicles.
- (3) A person shall not deposit, or cause to be deposited, snow, ice, or slush onto or across a roadway or the shoulder of the roadway in a manner which obstructs the safety vision of the driver of a motor vehicle.
- (4) A person shall not deposit, or cause to be deposited, snow, ice or slush on any roadway or highway.
 - (5) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
 - Sec. 682c. (1) A person shall not operate a commercial snow removal vehicle to remove snow or ice on a public street or highway or in a parking lot accessible for use by the public unless the vehicle is operated with at least 1 flashing, rotating, or oscillating yellow or amber light that is clearly visible in a 360-degree arc from a distance of 500 feet when in use.
 - (2) A person who owns or leases a commercial snow removal vehicle shall not knowingly allow a person to operate that vehicle in violation of subsection (1).
 - (3) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more



than \$100.00.

- (4) As used in this section:
- (a) "Commercial snow removal vehicle" means a vehicle equipped with a plow or other device that is used to remove snow or ice for payment or other remuneration.
- (b) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or other legal entity.

Sec. 698. (1) A motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than 2 side cowl or fender lamps that emit an amber or white light without glare.

- (2) A motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than 1 running board courtesy lamp on each side that emits a white or amber light without glare.
- (3) Backing lights of red, amber, or white may be mounted on the rear of a motor vehicle if the switch controlling the light is so arranged that the light may be turned on only if the vehicle is in reverse gear. The backing lights when unlighted shall must be covered or otherwise arranged so as not to reflect objectionable glare in the eyes of an operator of a vehicle approaching from the rear.
- (4) Unless both covered and unlit, a vehicle operated on the highways of this state shall must not be equipped with a lamp or a part designed to be a reflector unless expressly required or permitted by this chapter or that meets the standards prescribed in 49 CFR 571.108. A—Except as otherwise provided, a lamp or a part designed to be a reflector, if visible from the front, shall must display or reflect a white or amber light; if visible from either side, shall must display or reflect an amber or red light; and if visible from the rear, shall must display or reflect a red light. 7



except as otherwise provided by law.

- (5) The use or possession of flashing, oscillating, or rotating lights of any color is prohibited except as otherwise provided by law —or under the following circumstances:
- (a) A police vehicle shall must be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating red or blue lights, for use in the performance of police duties.
- (b) A fire vehicle or ambulance available for public use or for use of the United States, this state, or any unit of this state, whether publicly or privately owned, shall must be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating red lights and used as required for safety.
- (c) An authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating red lights for use when responding to an emergency call if when in use the flashing, rotating, or oscillating red lights are clearly visible in a 360-degree arc from a distance of 500 feet. when in use. A person operating lights under this subdivision at any time other than when responding to an emergency call is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) Flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber or green lights, placed in a position as to be visible throughout an arc of 360 degrees, shall must be used by a state, county, or municipal vehicle engaged in the removal of ice, snow, or other material from the highway and in other operations designed to control ice and snow, or engaged in other non-winter operations. This subdivision does not prohibit the use of a flashing, rotating, or oscillating green light by a fire service.
- (e) A vehicle used for the cleanup of spills or a necessary emergency response action taken pursuant to under state or federal



law or a vehicle operated by an employee of the department of natural resources or the department of environmental quality environment, Great Lakes, and energy that responds to a spill, emergency response action, complaint, or compliance activity may be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber or green lights. The lights described in this subdivision shall must not be activated unless the vehicle is at the scene of a spill, emergency response action, complaint, or compliance activity. This subdivision does not prohibit the use of a flashing, rotating, or 10 oscillating green light by a fire service.

(f) A vehicle to perform public utility service, a vehicle owned or leased by and licensed as a business for use in the collection and hauling of refuse, an automobile service car or wrecker, a vehicle of a peace officer, a vehicle operated by a rural letter carrier or a person under contract to deliver newspapers or other publications by motor route, a vehicle utilized for snow or ice removal under section 682c, a private security quard vehicle as authorized in subsection (7), a motor vehicle while engaged in escorting or transporting an oversize load that has been issued a permit by the state transportation department or a local authority with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, a vehicle owned by the National Guard or a United States military vehicle while traveling under the appropriate recognized military authority, a motor vehicle while towing an implement of husbandry, or an implement of husbandry may be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights. However, a wrecker may be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating red lights that shall must be activated only when the wrecker is engaged in removing or assisting a vehicle at the scene of a traffic accident



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or disablement. The flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights shall must not be activated except when the warning produced by the lights is required for public safety. A vehicle engaged in authorized highway repair or maintenance may be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber or green lights. This subdivision does not prohibit the operator of a vehicle utilized for snow or ice removal under section 682c that is equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights from activating the flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights when that vehicle is traveling between locations at which it is being utilized for snow or ice removal.

- (g) A vehicle engaged in leading or escorting a funeral procession or any vehicle that is part of a funeral procession may be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating purple or amber lights that shall must not be activated except during a funeral procession.
- (h) An authorized emergency vehicle may display flashing, rotating, or oscillating white lights in conjunction with an authorized emergency light as prescribed in this section.
- (i) A private motor vehicle of a physician responding to an emergency call may be equipped with and the physician may use flashing, rotating, or oscillating red lights mounted on the roof section of the vehicle either as a permanent installation or by means of magnets or suction cups and clearly visible in a 360-degree arc from a distance of 500 feet when in use. The physician shall first obtain written authorization from the county sheriff.
- (j) A public transit vehicle may be equipped with a flashing, oscillating, or rotating light mounted on the roof of the vehicle approximately 6 feet from the rear of the vehicle that displays a



- white light to the front, side, and rear of the vehicle, which light may be actuated by the driver for use only in inclement weather such as fog, rain, or snow, when boarding or discharging passengers, from 1/2 hour before sunset until 1/2 hour after sunrise, or when conditions hinder the visibility of the public transit vehicle. As used in this subdivision, "public transit 7 vehicle" means a motor vehicle, other than a station wagon or passenger van, with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 8 10,000 pounds. 9
 - (k) A person engaged in the manufacture, sale, or repair of flashing, rotating, or oscillating lights governed by this subsection may possess the lights for the purpose of employment, but shall not activate the lights upon the highway unless authorized to do so under subsection (6).
 - (1) A vehicle used as part of a neighborhood watch program may be equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights, if the vehicle is clearly identified as a neighborhood watch vehicle and the neighborhood watch program is working in cooperation with local law enforcement. The lights described in this subdivision shall must not be activated when the vehicle is not being used to perform neighborhood watch program duties.
 - (6) A person shall not sell, loan, or otherwise furnish a flashing, rotating, or oscillating blue or red light designed primarily for installation on an authorized emergency vehicle to a person except a police officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, authorized physician, volunteer or paid fire fighter, volunteer ambulance driver, licensed ambulance driver or attendant of this state, a county or municipality within this state, a person engaged in the business of operating an ambulance or wrecker service, or a



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federally recognized nonprofit charitable organization that owns 1 and operates an emergency support vehicle used exclusively for 2 emergencies. This subsection does not prohibit an authorized 3 emergency vehicle, equipped with flashing, rotating, or oscillating 4 blue or red lights, from being operated by a person other than a 5 6 person described in this section if the person receives 7 authorization to operate the authorized emergency vehicle from a 8 police officer, sheriff, deputy sheriff, authorized physician, volunteer or paid fire fighter, volunteer ambulance driver, 9 10 licensed ambulance driver or attendant, a person operating an 11 ambulance or wrecker service, or a federally recognized nonprofit charitable organization that owns and operates an emergency support 12 vehicle used exclusively for emergencies, except that the 13 14 authorization shall must not permit the person to operate lights as 15 described in subsection (5)(a), (b), (c), (i), or (j), or to 16 exercise the privileges described in section 603. A person who 17 operates an authorized emergency vehicle in violation of the terms of an authorization is quilty of a misdemeanor punishable by 18 imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than 19 \$100.00, or both. 20

- (7) A private motor vehicle of a security guard agency or alarm company licensed under the private security business and security alarm act, 1968 PA 330, MCL 338.1051 to 338.1092, may display flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights. The flashing, rotating, or oscillating amber lights shall must not be activated on a public highway when a vehicle is in motion.
- (8) This section does not prohibit, restrict, or limit the use
 of lights authorized or required under sections 697, 697a, and
 698a.



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- 1 (9) A person who operates a vehicle in violation of subsection 2 (1), (2), (3), or (4), (5), (6), or (7) is responsible for a civil 3 infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more 4 than \$100.00.
 - Sec. 707c. (1) After April 1, 1978, a A motor vehicle shall must not be operated or driven on a highway or street if the motor vehicle produces total noise exceeding 1 of the following limits at a distance of 50 feet except as provided in subdivisions (b) (iii) and (c) (iii):
 - (a) A motor vehicle with a gross weight or gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or more, combination vehicle with gross weight or gross vehicle weight ratings of 8,500 pounds or more.
- 14 (i) Ninety DBA if the maximum lawful speed on the highway or15 street is greater than 35 miles per hour.
- 16 (ii) Eighty-six DBA if the maximum lawful speed on the highway or street is not more than 35 miles per hour.
 - (iii) Eighty-eight DBA under stationary run-up test.
- 19 (b) A motorcycle or a moped:
- 20 (i) Eighty-six DBA if the maximum lawful speed on the highway21 or street is greater than 35 miles per hour.
- 22 (ii) Eighty-two DBA if the maximum lawful speed on the highway or street is not more than 35 miles per hour.
 - (iii) Ninety-five DBA under stationary run-up test at 75 inches.
- 25 (c) A motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles towed by a
 26 motor vehicle not covered in subdivision (a) or (b):
- (i) Eighty-two DBA if the maximum lawful speed on the highwayor street is greater than 35 miles per hour.



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- (ii) Seventy-six DBA if the maximum lawful speed on the highway or street is not more than 35 miles per hour.
- (iii) Ninety-five DBA under stationary run-up test 20 inches from the end of the tailpipe.
- (2) A dealer shall not sell or offer for sale for use upon a street or highway in this state a new motor vehicle manufactured after April 1, 1978, which that produces a maximum noise exceeding the following limits:
- (a) A motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or more—83 DBA.
 - (b) A motorcycle or a moped-83 DBA.
- 12 (c) A motor vehicle not covered in subdivision (a) or (b) -8013 DBA.
 - (3) A person shall not operate a vehicle on a highway or street if the vehicle has a defect in the exhaust system which that affects sound reduction, is not equipped with a muffler or other noise dissipative device, or is equipped with a cutout, bypass, amplifier, or a similar device.
 - (4) A person, either acting for himself or herself or as the agent or employee of another, shall not sell, install, or replace a muffler or exhaust part that causes the motor vehicle to which the muffler or exhaust part is attached to exceed the noise limits established by this act or a rule promulgated under this act.
 - (5) A person shall not modify, repair, replace, or remove a part of an exhaust system causing the motor vehicle to which the system is attached to produce noise in excess of the levels established by this act, or operate a motor vehicle so altered on a street or highway.
 - (6) A dealer shall not sell a used or secondhand motor vehicle



for use upon a street or highway which that is not in compliance with this act.

- (7) A person who violates subsection (2), (4), or (6) is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- Sec. 722. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the maximum axle load shall must not exceed the number of pounds designated in the following provisions that prescribe the distance between axles:
- (a) If the axle spacing is 9 feet or more between axles, the maximum axle load shall must not exceed 18,000 pounds for vehicles equipped with high pressure pneumatic or balloon tires.
- (b) If the axle spacing is less than 9 feet between 2 axles but more than 3-1/2 feet, the maximum axle load shall must not exceed 13,000 pounds for high pressure pneumatic or balloon tires.
- (c) If the axles are spaced less than 3-1/2 feet apart, the maximum axle load shall must not exceed 9,000 pounds per axle.
- (d) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall be known as the normal loading maximum.
- (2) When normal loading is in effect, the state transportation department, or a local authority with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, may designate certain highways, or sections of those highways, where bridges and road surfaces are adequate for heavier loading, and revise a designation as needed, on which the maximum tandem axle assembly loading shall must not exceed 16,000 pounds for any axle of the assembly, if there is no other axle within 9 feet of any axle of the assembly.
- (3) A combination of vehicles may operate on designated highways with not more than 1 tandem axle assembly having a gross



- weight of 16,000 pounds per axle, if there is no other axle within 9 feet of the assembly. On a combination of truck tractor and semitrailer having not more than 5 axles, 2 consecutive tandem axle assemblies may operate on designated highways at a gross permissible weight of 16,000 pounds per axle, if there is no other axle within 9 feet of any axle of either assembly.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), on a combination of truck tractor and semitrailer having not more than 5 axles, 2 consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross permissible weight of not to exceed 17,000 pounds on any axle of the tandem axles if there is no other axle within 9 feet of any axle of the tandem axles and if the first and last axles of the consecutive sets of tandem axles are not less than 36 feet apart and the gross vehicle weight does not exceed 80,000 pounds to pick up and deliver agricultural commodities between the national truck network or special designated highways and any other highway. This subsection is not subject to the maximum axle loads of subsections (1), (2), and (3). For purposes of this subsection, a "tandem axle" means 2 axles spaced more than 40 inches but not more than 96 inches apart or 2 axles spaced more than 3-1/2 feet but less than 9 feet apart. This subsection does not apply during that period when reduced maximum loads are in effect under subsection (8).
- (5) The seasonal reductions described under subsection (8) to the loading maximums and gross vehicle weight requirement of subsection (12) do not apply to a person hauling agricultural commodities if the person who picks up or delivers the agricultural commodity either from a farm or to a farm notifies the county road commission for roads under its authority not less than 48 hours before the pickup or delivery of the time and location of the



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pickup or delivery. The county road commission shall issue a permit
to the person and charge a fee that does not exceed the
administrative costs incurred. The permit shall must contain all of
the following:

- (a) The designated route or routes of travel for the load.
- (b) The date and time period requested by the person who picks up or delivers the agricultural commodities during which the load may be delivered or picked up.
 - (c) A maximum speed limit of travel, if necessary.
- 10 (d) Any other specific conditions agreed to between the 11 parties.
 - (6) The seasonal reductions described under subsection (8) to the loading maximums and gross vehicle weight requirements of subsection (12) do not apply to public utility vehicles under the following circumstances:
- 16 (a) For emergency public utility work on restricted roads, as
 17 follows:
 - (i) If required by the county road commission, the public utility or its subcontractor shall notify the county road commission, as soon as practical, of the location of the emergency public utility work and provide a statement that the vehicles that were used to perform the emergency utility work may have exceeded the loading maximums and gross vehicle weight requirements of subsection (12) as reduced under subsection (8). The notification may be made via facsimile or electronically.
 - (ii) The public utility vehicle travels to and from the site of the emergency public utility work while on a restricted road at a speed not greater than 35 miles per hour.
 - (b) For nonemergency public utility work on restricted roads,



as follows:

- (i) If the county road commission requires, the public utility or its subcontractor shall apply to the county road commission annually for a seasonal truck permit for roads under its authority before seasonal weight restrictions are effective. The county road commission shall issue a seasonal truck permit for each public utility vehicle or vehicle configuration the public utility or subcontractor anticipates will be utilized for nonemergency public utility work. The county road commission may charge a fee for a seasonal truck permit that does not exceed the administrative costs incurred for the permit. The seasonal truck permit shall must contain all of the following:
- (A) The seasonal period requested by the public utility or subcontractor during which the permit is valid.
- (B) A unique identification number for the vehicle and any vehicle configuration to be covered on by the seasonal truck permit requested by the public utility or subcontractor.
- (C) A requirement that travel on restricted roads during weight restrictions will be minimized and only utilized when necessary to perform public utility work using the public utility vehicle or vehicle configuration and that nonrestricted roads shall be used for travel when available and for routine travel.
- (D) A requirement that in the case of a subcontractor the permit is only valid while the subcontractor vehicle is being operated in the performance of public utility work.
- (E) A requirement that a subcontractor vehicle or vehicle configuration shall must display signage on the outside of the vehicle to identify the vehicle as operating on behalf of the public utility.



(ii) If the county road commission requires notification, the county road commission shall provide a notification application for the public utility or its subcontractor to use when requesting access to operate on restricted roads and the public utility or its subcontractor shall provide notification to the county road commission, via facsimile or electronically, not later than 24 hours before the time of the intended travel. A subcontractor using a vehicle on a restricted road shall have a copy of any notification provided to a county road commission in the 10 subcontractor's possession while performing the relevant 11 nonemergency work. Notwithstanding this subsection or an agreement 12 under this subsection, if the county road commission determines 13 that the condition of a particular road under its jurisdiction 14 makes it unusable, the county road commission may deny access to 15 all or any part of that road. The denial shall must be made and 16 communicated via facsimile or electronically to the public utility 17 or its subcontractor within 24 hours after receiving notification 18 that the public utility or subcontractors intends to perform 19 nonemergency work that requires use of that road. Any notification 20 that is not disapproved within 24 hours after the notice is 21 received by the county road commission is considered approved. The 22 notification application required under this subparagraph may 23 include all of the following information:

- (A) The address or location of the nonemergency work.
- (B) The date or dates of the nonemergency work.
- (C) The route to be taken to the nonemergency work site.
- (D) The restricted road or roads intended to be traveled upon to the nonemergency work site or sites.
 - (E) In the case of a subcontractor, the utility on whose



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behalf the subcontractor is performing services.

- (7) The normal size of tires shall must be the rated size as published by the manufacturers, and the maximum wheel load permissible for any wheel shall must not exceed 700 pounds per inch of width of tire.
- (8) Except as provided in this subsection and subsection (9), during the months of March, April, and May in each year, the maximum axle load allowable on concrete pavements or pavements with a concrete base is reduced by 25% from the maximum axle load as specified in this chapter, and the maximum axle loads allowable on all other types of roads during these months are reduced by 35% from the maximum axle loads as specified. The maximum wheel load shall must not exceed 525 pounds per inch of tire width on concrete and concrete base or 450 pounds per inch of tire width on all other roads during the period the seasonal road restrictions are in effect. Subject to subsection (5), this subsection does not apply to vehicles transporting agricultural commodities or, subject to subsection (6), public utility vehicles on a highway, road, or street under the jurisdiction of a local road agency, or a school bus. In addition, this subsection does not apply to a vehicle delivering propane fuel to a residence if the vehicle's propane tank is filled to not more than 50% of its capacity and the vehicle is traveling at not more than 35 miles per hour. The state transportation department and each local authority with highways and streets under its jurisdiction to which the seasonal restrictions prescribed under this subsection apply shall post all of the following information on the homepage of its website or, if a local authority does not have a website, then on the website of a statewide road association of which it is a member:



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- (a) The dates when the seasonal restrictions are in effect.
- (b) The names of the highways and streets and portions of highways and streets to which the seasonal restrictions apply.
- (9) The state transportation department for roads under its jurisdiction and a county road commission for roads under its jurisdiction may grant exemptions from seasonal weight restrictions for milk on specified routes when requested in writing. Approval or denial of a request for an exemption shall must be given by written notice to the applicant within 30 days after the date of submission of the application. If a request is denied, the written notice shall must state the reason for denial and alternate routes for which the permit may be issued. The applicant may appeal to the state transportation commission or the county road commission. These exemptions do not apply on county roads in counties that have negotiated agreements with milk haulers or haulers of other commodities during periods of seasonal load limits before April 14, 1993. This subsection does not limit the ability of these counties to continue to negotiate such agreements.
- (10) The state transportation department, or a local authority with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, may suspend the restrictions imposed by this section when and where conditions of the highways or the public health, safety, and welfare warrant suspension, and impose the restricted loading requirements of this section on designated highways at any other time that the conditions of the highway require.
- (11) For the purpose of enforcing this act, the gross vehicle weight of a single vehicle and load or a combination of vehicles and loads shall must be determined by weighing individual axles or groups of axles, and the total weight on all the axles shall must



be the gross vehicle weight. In addition, the gross axle weight shall must be determined by weighing individual axles or by weighing a group of axles and dividing the gross weight of the group of axles by the number of axles in the group. For purposes of subsection (12), the overall gross weight on a group of 2 or more axles shall must be determined by weighing individual axles or several axles, and the total weight of all the axles in the group shall must be the overall gross weight of the group.

- (12) The loading maximum in this subsection applies to interstate highways, and the state transportation department, or a local authority with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, may designate a highway, or a section of a highway, for the operation of vehicles having a gross vehicle weight of not more than 80,000 pounds that are subject to the following load maximums:
- (a) Twenty thousand pounds on any 1 axle, including all enforcement tolerances.
- (b) A tandem axle weight of 34,000 pounds, including all enforcement tolerances.
- (c) An overall gross weight on a group of 2 or more consecutive axles equaling:

W=500[(LN)/(N-1)+12N+36]

where W = overall gross weight on a group of 2 or more consecutive axles to the nearest 500 pounds, L = distance in feet between the extreme of a group of 2 or more consecutive axles, and N = number of axles in the group under consideration; except that 2 consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of 34,000 pounds each if the first and last axles of the consecutive sets of



tandem axles are not less than 36 feet apart. The gross vehicle 1 weight shall must not exceed 80,000 pounds including all 2 enforcement tolerances. Except for 5 axle truck tractor, 3 semitrailer combinations having 2 consecutive sets of tandem axles, vehicles having a gross weight in excess of 80,000 pounds or in 5 6 excess of the vehicle gross weight determined by application of the 7 formula in this subsection are subject to the maximum axle loads of subsections (1), (2), and (3). As used in this subsection, "tandem 8 axle weight" means the total weight transmitted to the road by 2 or 9 10 more consecutive axles, the centers of which may be included 11 between parallel transverse vertical planes spaced more than 40 inches but not more than 96 inches apart, extending across the full 12 width of the vehicle. Except as otherwise provided in this section, 13 14 vehicles transporting agricultural commodities shall have weight 15 load maximums as set forth in this subsection.

- (13) The axle loading maximums under subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) are increased by 10% for vehicles transporting agricultural commodities or raw timber, excluding farm equipment and fuel, from the place of harvest or farm storage to the first point of delivery on a road in this state. However, the axle loading maximums as increased under this subsection do not alter the gross vehicle weight restrictions set forth in this act. This subsection does not apply to either of the following:
 - (a) A vehicle utilizing an interstate highway.
- (b) A vehicle utilizing a road that is subject to seasonal weight restrictions under subsection (8) during the time that the seasonal weight restrictions are in effect.
- (14) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a vehicle that has a gross weight of 80,000 pounds or less and that



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- is operated by an engine that is fueled wholly or partially by compressed or liquefied natural gas may exceed the axle loading maximums under subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) and the weight load maximums under subsection (12) by an amount equal to the difference between the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle and the 7 weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system. The amount by which that a vehicle described in this subsection may exceed the 8 axle loading maximums under subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) and 9 10 the weight load maximums under subsection (12) shall must not 11 exceed 2,000 pounds.
 - (15) A person who violates this section is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
 - (16) $\frac{(15)}{}$ As used in this section:
 - (a) "Agricultural commodities" means those plants and animals useful to human beings produced by agriculture and includes, but is not limited to, forages and sod crops, grains and feed crops, field crops, dairy and dairy products, poultry and poultry products, cervidae, livestock, including breeding and grazing, equine, fish, and other aquacultural products, bees and bee products, berries, herbs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, seeds, grasses, nursery stock, mushrooms, fertilizer, livestock bedding, farming equipment, fuel for agricultural use, and maple sap. Agricultural commodities do not include trees or lumber.
 - (b) "Emergency public utility work" means work performed to restore public utility service or to eliminate a danger to the public due to a natural disaster, an act of God, or an emergency situation, whether or not a public official has declared an



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1 emergency.

- (c) "Farm storage" means any of the following:
- 3 (i) An edifice, silo, tank, bin, crib, interstice, or protected
 4 enclosed structure, or more than 1 edifice, silo, tank, bin, crib,
 5 interstice, or protected enclosed structure located contiguous to
 6 each other.
 - (ii) An open environment used for the purpose of temporarily storing a crop.
 - (d) "Public utility" means a public utility under the jurisdiction of the public service commission or a transmission company.
 - (e) "Public utility vehicle" means a vehicle owned or operated by a public utility or operated by a subcontractor on behalf of a public utility.
 - (f) "Transmission company" means either an affiliated transmission company or an independent transmission company as those terms are defined in section 2 of the electric transmission line certification act, 1995 PA 30, MCL 460.562.
 - Sec. 724. (1) A police officer, a peace officer, or an authorized agent of the state transportation department or a county road commission having reason to believe that the weight of a vehicle and load is unlawful may require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the vehicle by either portable or stationary scales approved and sealed as a legal weighing device by a qualified person using testing equipment certified or approved by the department of agriculture and rural development as a legal weighing device and may require that the vehicle be driven to the nearest weigh station of the state transportation department for the purpose of allowing to allow a police officer, peace officer,



or agent of the state transportation department or county road commission to determine whether if the vehicle is loaded in conformity with this chapter.

(2) When the officer or agent, upon weighing a vehicle and load, determines that the weight is unlawful, the officer or agent may require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable place and remain standing until that portion of the load is shifted or removed as necessary to reduce the gross axle load weight of the vehicle to the limit permitted under this chapter. All material unloaded as provided under this subsection shall must be cared for by the owner or operator of the vehicle at the risk of the owner or operator. A judge or magistrate imposing a civil fine and costs under this section that are not paid in full immediately or for which a bond is not immediately posted in the amount of the civil fine and costs shall order the driver or owner to move the vehicle at the driver's own risk to a place of safekeeping within the jurisdiction of the judge or magistrate, inform the judge or magistrate in writing of the place of safekeeping, and keep the vehicle until the fine and costs are paid or sufficient bond is furnished or until the judge or magistrate is satisfied that the fine and costs will be paid. The officer or agent who has determined, after weighing a vehicle and load, that the weight is unlawful, may require the driver to proceed to a judge or magistrate within the county. If the judge or magistrate is satisfied that the probable civil fine and costs will be paid by the owner or lessee, the judge or magistrate may allow the driver to proceed, after the load is made legal. If the judge or magistrate is not satisfied that the owner or lessee, after a notice and a right to be heard on the merits is given, will pay the



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amount of the probable civil fine and costs, the judge or 1 magistrate may order the vehicle to be impounded until trial on the merits is completed under conditions set forth in this section for 3 the impounding of vehicles after the civil fine and costs have been imposed. Removal of the vehicle, and forwarding, care, or preservation of the load shall be is under the control of and at 7 the risk of the owner or driver. Vehicles impounded are subject to a lien, subject to a prior valid bona fide lien of prior record, in 8 the amount of the civil fine and costs and if the civil fine and 9 10 costs are not paid within 90 days after the seizure, the judge or 11 magistrate must certify the unpaid judgment to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, who shall 12 proceed to enforce the lien by foreclosure sale in accordance with 13 14 procedure authorized in the case of chattel mortgage foreclosures. 15 When the duly authorized agent of the state transportation 16 department or county road commission is performing duties under 17 this chapter, the agent has all the powers conferred upon peace officers by the general laws of this state. 18

(3) Subject to subsection (4), an owner of a vehicle or a lessee of the vehicle of an owner-operator, or other person, who causes or allows a vehicle to be loaded and driven or moved on a highway when the weight of that vehicle violates section 722 is responsible for a civil infraction and must pay a civil fine in an amount equal to 3 cents per pound for each pound of excess load over 1,000 pounds when the excess is 2,000 pounds or less; 6 cents per pound of excess load when the excess is over 2,000 pounds but not over 3,000 pounds; 9 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is over 3,000 pounds but not over 4,000 pounds; 12 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the



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excess is over 4,000 pounds but not over 5,000 pounds; 15 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is over 5,000 pounds but not over 10,000 pounds; and 20 cents per pound for each pound of excess load when the excess is over 10,000 pounds. If a person operates a vehicle in violation of increased axle loading maximums provided for under section 722(13), the owner or lessee of the vehicle is responsible for a civil infraction and must pay the civil fine under this subsection that applies to the amount of weight by which the vehicle exceeds the original loading maximum.

- (4) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles was operated in violation of this section, the court must impose a fine as follows:
- (a) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles was operated in such a manner that the gross weight of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles would not be lawful by a proper distribution of the load upon all the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, the court must impose a fine for the violation according to the schedule provided for in subsection (3).
- (b) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles would be lawful by a proper distribution of the load upon all of the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, but that 1 or more axles of the vehicle exceeded the maximum allowable axle weight by more than 1,000 pounds but less than 4,000 pounds, the court must impose a misload fine of \$200.00 per axle. Not more than 3 axles shall be are used in calculating the fine to be imposed under this subdivision. This subdivision does not apply to a vehicle subject to the maximum loading provisions of section 722(12) or to a vehicle for which a fine as



was calculated under the schedule in subsection (3) would be less than the fine as calculated under this subsection.

- (c) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles would meet the loading conditions specified in a special permit that was issued under section 725 by a proper distribution of the load upon all of the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, but that 1 or more axles of the vehicle exceeded the permitted axle weight by 1,000 pounds or less, the court must impose a misload fine of \$200.00 per axle. If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles would meet the loading conditions specified in a special permit that was issued under section 725 by a proper distribution of the load upon all of the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, but that 1 or more axles of the vehicle exceeded the permitted axle weight by more than 1,000 pounds, the court must impose a fine for the violation according to the schedule provided in subsection (3) for the amount of pounds exceeding the permitted axle weight. Not more than 3 axles shall be are used in calculating the fine to be imposed under this subdivision. If the court determines that the load was misloaded, the conditions of the special permit remain valid. The imposition of a fine does not void the special permit.
- (d) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles would be lawful by a proper distribution of the load upon all of the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, but that 1 or more axles of the vehicle exceeded the permitted axle weight by at least 4,000 pounds but no more than 8,000 pounds, the court must impose a misload fine of \$400.00 per axle. Not more than 3 axles shall be are used in calculating the



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fine to be imposed under this subdivision.

- (e) If the court determines that the motor vehicle or the combination of vehicles would be lawful by a proper distribution of the load upon all of the axles of the vehicle or the combination of vehicles, but that 1 or more axles of the vehicle exceeded the permitted axle weight by more than 8,000 pounds, the court must impose a fine for the violation according to the schedule provided in subsection (3).
- (5) A driver or owner of a truck or truck tractor, a truck or truck tractor with other vehicles in combination, or any special mobile equipment who fails to stop at or bypasses any scales or weighing station is responsible for a civil infraction.
- (6) An agent or authorized representative of the state transportation department or a county road commission shall not stop a truck or vehicle in movement upon a road or highway within the state for any purpose, unless the agent or authorized representative is driving a duly marked vehicle, clearly showing and denoting the branch of government represented.
- when requested or ordered to do so and submit to a weighing by a police officer, a peace officer, or an authorized agent of the state transportation department, or a representative or agent of a county road commission, authorized to require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the vehicle and load by means of a portable scale, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both. responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00. A driver or person who dumps his or her load when ordered to submit to a weigh



or who otherwise attempts to commit or commits an act to avoid a vehicle weigh is in violation of this section.

Sec. 728d. Whoever knowingly falsifies a citation or copies thereof or a record of the issuance of same, or disposes of such citation, copy or record, in a manner other than as required in this act, or attempts so to falsify or dispose, or attempts to incite or procure another so to falsify or dispose shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 1 year, or both is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 904. (1) A person whose operator's or chauffeur's license or registration certificate has been suspended or revoked, whose application for license has been denied, or who has never applied for a license, shall not operate a motor vehicle upon a highway or other place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of motor vehicles, within this state.

- (2) A person shall not knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by the person to be operated upon a highway or other place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, within this state by a person whose license or registration certificate is suspended or revoked, whose application for license has been denied, or who has never applied for a license, except as permitted under this act.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who violates subsection (1) or (2) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine as follows:



- (a) For a first violation, by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both. a civil fine of not more than \$100.00. Unless the vehicle was stolen or used with the permission of a person who did not knowingly permit an unlicensed driver to operate the vehicle, the registration plates of the vehicle shall must be canceled by the secretary of state upon notification if notified by a peace police officer.
- (b) For a violation that occurs after a prior conviction, by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both. a civil fine of not more than \$200.00. Unless the vehicle was stolen, the registration plates of the vehicle shall must be canceled by the secretary of state upon notification if notified by a peace police officer.
- (4) A person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of subsection (1) or a person whose operator's or chauffeur's license or registration certificate has been suspended or revoked by another state who operates a motor vehicle during the period of suspension or revocation and who, by operation of that motor vehicle, causes the death of another person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years or a fine of not less than \$2,500.00 or more than \$10,000.00, or both. This subsection does not apply to a person whose operator's or chauffeur's license was suspended because that person failed to answer a citation or comply with an order or judgment under section 321a.
- (5) A person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of subsection (1) or a person whose operator's or chauffeur's license or registration certificate has been suspended or revoked by another state who operates a motor vehicle during the period of



- suspension or revocation and who, by operation of that motor vehicle, causes the serious impairment of a body function of another person is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not less than \$1,000.00 or more than \$5,000.00, or both. This subsection does not apply to a person whose operator's or chauffeur's license was suspended because that person failed to answer a citation or comply with an order or judgment under section 321a.
 - (6) In addition to being subject to any other penalty provided for in this act, if a person is convicted under subsection (4) or (5), the court may impose the sanction permitted under section 625n. If the vehicle is not ordered forfeited under section 625n, the court shall order vehicle immobilization under section 904d in the judgment of sentence.
 - (7) A person shall not knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by the person to be operated upon a highway or other place open to the general public or generally accessible to motor vehicles, including an area designated for the parking of vehicles, within this state, by a person whose license or registration certificate is suspended or revoked, whose application for license has been denied, or who has never been licensed except as permitted by this act. If a person permitted to operate a motor vehicle in violation of this subsection causes the serious impairment of a body function of another person by operation of that motor vehicle, the person knowingly permitting the operation of that motor vehicle is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or a fine of not less than \$1,000.00 or more than \$5,000.00, or both. If a person permitted to operate a motor vehicle in violation of this subsection causes the death of another person by operation



- of that motor vehicle, the person knowingly permitting the operation of that motor vehicle is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or a fine of not less than \$1,000.00 or more than \$5,000.00, or both.
- (8) If the prosecuting attorney intends to seek an enhanced sentence under this section based upon the defendant having 1 or more prior convictions, the prosecuting attorney shall include on the complaint and information, or an amended complaint and information, filed in district court, circuit court, municipal court, or family division of circuit court, a statement listing the defendant's prior convictions.
- (9) A prior conviction under this section shall must be established at or before sentencing by 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) A copy of a judgment of conviction.
 - (b) An abstract of conviction.
 - (c) A transcript of a prior trial, plea, or sentencing.
 - (d) A copy of a court register of action.
 - (e) A copy of the defendant's driving record.
- 19 (f) Information contained in a presentence report.
- 20 (q) An admission by the defendant.
- 21 (10) Subject to section 732a(11)(c), upon receiving a record of a person's conviction or civil infraction determination for the 22 23 unlawful operation of a motor vehicle or a moving violation reportable under section 732 while the person's operator's or 24 25 chauffeur's license is suspended or revoked, the secretary of state immediately shall impose an additional like period of suspension or 26 27 revocation. This subsection applies only if the violation occurs during a suspension of definite length or if the violation occurs 28 29 before the person is approved for a license following a revocation.



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- (11) Upon receiving a record of a person's conviction or civil infraction determination for the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle or a moving violation reportable under section 732 while the person's operator's or chauffeur's license is indefinitely suspended or whose application for a license has been denied, the secretary of state immediately shall impose a 30-day period of suspension or denial.
- (12) Upon receiving a record of the conviction, bond forfeiture, or a civil infraction determination of a person for unlawful operation of a motor vehicle requiring that requires a vehicle group designation while the designation is suspended or revoked under section 319b, or while the person is disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle by the United States Secretary of Transportation or under 49 USC 31301 to 31317, the secretary of state immediately shall impose an additional like period of suspension or revocation. This subsection applies only if the violation occurs during a suspension of definite length or if the violation occurs before the person is approved for a license following a revocation.
- (13) An individual who operates a motor vehicle in violation of subsection (1) and whose operator's or chauffeur's license is suspended under this act for a violation of section 625 or 626, or any driving violation under this act that causes injury, death, or serious impairment of a body function of another individual, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as follows:
- (a) For a first conviction, by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both. Unless the vehicle was stolen or used with the permission of an individual who did not knowingly permit an unlicensed driver to operate the



vehicle, the registration plates of the vehicle must be canceled by the secretary of state upon notification if notified by a police officer.

- (b) For a second or subsequent conviction, by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both. Unless the vehicle was stolen, the registration plates of the vehicle must be canceled by the secretary of state upon notification if notified by a police officer.
- (14) (13)—If the secretary of state receives records of more than 1 conviction or civil infraction determination resulting that results from the same incident, all of the convictions or civil infraction determinations shall must be treated as a single violation for purposes of imposing an additional period of suspension or revocation under subsection (10), (11), or (12).
- (15) (14) Before a person is arraigned before a district court magistrate or judge on a charge of violating this section, the arresting officer shall obtain the person's driving record from the secretary of state and shall furnish the record to the court. The driving record of the person may be obtained from the secretary of state's computer information network.
- (16) (15) This section does not apply to a person who operates a vehicle solely for the purpose of protecting human life or property if the life or property is endangered and summoning prompt aid is essential.
- (17) (16) A Unless otherwise provided in this section, a person whose vehicle group designation is suspended or revoked and who has been notified as provided in section 212 of that suspension or revocation, or whose application for a vehicle group designation has been denied as provided in this act, or who has never applied



for a vehicle group designation and who operates a commercial motor vehicle within this state, except as permitted under this act, while any of those conditions exist is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable, except as otherwise provided in this section, by imprisonment for not less than 3 days or more than 93 days or responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00. , or both.

- (18) (17)—If a person has a second or subsequent suspension or revocation under this section within 7 years as indicated on the person's Michigan driving record, the court shall proceed as provided in section 904d.
- (19) (18)—Any period of suspension or revocation required under subsection (10), (11), or (12) does not apply to a person who has only 1 currently effective suspension or denial on his or her Michigan driving record under section 321a and was convicted of or received a civil infraction determination for a violation that occurred during that suspension or denial. This subsection may only be applied once during the person's lifetime.
- (20) (19)—For purposes of this section, a person who never applied for a license includes a person who applied for a license, was denied, and never applied again.

Sec. 904a. Any person —who is not exempt from the license requirements under this act, who shall operate operates a motor vehicle upon the highways of this state, and who is unable to show that he or she has been issued a license to operate a motor vehicle by any state or foreign country valid within the 3 years preceding is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00, or both. responsible for a civil



infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00. Any person convicted of a second offense violation under this section shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 2 nor more than 90 days, or by a fine of \$100.00, or both is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$150.00.

Sec. 904e. (1) A court shall order a vehicle immobilized under section 904d by the use of any available technology approved by the court that locks the ignition, wheels, or steering of the vehicle or otherwise prevents any person from operating the vehicle or that prevents the defendant from operating the vehicle. If a vehicle is immobilized under this section, the court may order the vehicle stored at a location and in a manner considered appropriate by the court. The court may order the person convicted of violating section 625 or a suspension, revocation, or denial under section 904 to pay the cost of immobilizing and storing the vehicle.

- (2) A vehicle subject to immobilization under this section may be sold during the period of immobilization, but shall must not be sold to a person who is exempt from paying a use tax under section 3(3)(a) of the use tax act, 1937 PA 94, MCL 205.93, without a court order.
- (3) A defendant who is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle by vehicle immobilization shall not purchase, lease, or otherwise obtain a motor vehicle during the immobilization period.
- (4) A person shall not remove, tamper with, or bypass or attempt to remove, tamper with, or bypass a device that he or she knows or has reason to know has been installed on a vehicle by court order for vehicle immobilization or operate or attempt to operate a vehicle that he or she knows or has reason to know has



been ordered immobilized.

- (5) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than \$100.00, or both.responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.
- (6) To the extent that a local ordinance regarding the storage or removal of vehicles conflicts with an order of immobilization issued by the court, the local ordinance is preempted.
- (7) If a peace officer stops a vehicle that is being operated in violation of an immobilization order, the vehicle shall must be impounded pending an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (8) The court shall require the defendant or a person who provides immobilization services to the court under this section to certify that a vehicle ordered immobilized by the court is immobilized as required.

Sec. 905. A person who forges —or, without authority, signs —any evidence of ability to respond in damages as required by the secretary of state in the administration of chapter V, and any person who violates any provision of chapter V for which no penalty is otherwise provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both. responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00. A person whose operator's or chauffeur's license, registration, or other privilege to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended or revoked, if restoration of the privilege or issuance of a new license or registration is contingent upon the furnishing of proof of financial



responsibility, and who, during the suspension or revocation or in the absence of full authorization from the secretary of state, drives any motor vehicle upon any highway or street or knowingly permits any motor vehicle owned by the person to be operated by another person upon any highway or street, except as permitted in this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment for a period of not less than 2 days nor more than 1 year, or both responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00.

Sec. 907. (1) A violation of this act, or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a provision of this act, that is designated a civil infraction shall not be considered a lesser included offense of a criminal offense.

(2) If a person is determined under sections 741 to 750 to be responsible or responsible "with explanation" for a civil infraction under this act or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a provision of this act, the judge or district court magistrate may order the person to pay a civil fine of not more than \$100.00 and costs as provided in subsection (4). However, if the civil infraction was a moving violation that resulted in an at-fault collision with another vehicle, a person, or any other object, the civil fine ordered under this section shall be increased by \$25.00 but the total civil fine shall not exceed \$100.00. However, for a violation of section 602b, the person shall be ordered to pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and a civil fine of \$100.00 for a first offense and \$200.00 for a second or subsequent offense. For a violation of section 674(1)(s) or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 674(1)(s), the



person shall be ordered to pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and a civil fine of not less than \$100.00 or more than \$250.00. For a violation of section 676c, the person shall be ordered to pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and a civil fine of \$1,000.00. For a violation of section 328, the civil fine ordered under this subsection shall be not more than \$50.00. For a violation of section 710d, the civil fine ordered under this subsection shall not exceed \$10.00, subject to subsection (12). For a violation of section 710e, the civil fine and court costs ordered under this subsection shall be \$25.00. For a violation of section 682 or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 682, the person shall be ordered to pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and a civil fine of not less than \$100.00 or more than \$500.00. For a violation of section 240, the civil fine ordered under this subsection shall be \$15.00. For a violation of section 252a(1), the civil fine ordered under this subsection shall be \$50.00. For a violation of section 676a(3), the civil fine ordered under this section shall be not more than \$10.00. For a first violation of section 319f(1), the civil fine ordered under this section shall be not less than \$2,500.00 or more than \$2,750.00; for a second or subsequent violation, the civil fine shall be not less than \$5,000.00 or more than \$5,500.00. For a violation of section 319q(1)(a), the civil fine ordered under this section shall be not more than \$10,000.00. For a violation of section 319q(1)(q), the civil fine ordered under this section shall be not less than \$2,750.00 or more than \$25,000.00. Permission may be granted for payment of a civil fine and costs to be made within a specified period of time or in specified installments, but unless permission is included in the order or judgment, the civil fine and costs



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- 1 shall be payable immediately. Permission may be granted for payment
- 2 of a civil fine and costs to be made within a specified period of
- 3 time or in specified installments but, unless permission is
- 4 included in the order or judgment, the civil fine and costs must be
- 5 payable immediately. Except as otherwise provided, a person found
- 6 responsible or responsible "with explanation" for a civil
- 7 infraction must pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and 1 or
- 8 more of the following civil fines, as applicable:
- 9 (a) Except as otherwise provided, for a civil infraction under
- 10 this act or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a
- 11 provision of this act, the person shall be ordered to pay a civil
- 12 fine of not more than \$100.00.
- 13 (b) If the civil infraction was a moving violation that
- 14 resulted in an at-fault collision with another vehicle, a person,
- 15 or any other object, the civil fine ordered under this section is
- 16 increased by \$25.00 but the total civil fine must not be more than
- 17 \$100.00.
- 18 (c) For a violation of section 240, the civil fine ordered
- 19 under this subsection is \$15.00.
- 20 (d) For a violation of section 248(f)(8), the civil fine
- 21 ordered under this subsection must not be more than \$500.00.
- 22 (e) For a violation of section 252a(1), the civil fine ordered
- 23 under this subsection is \$50.00.
- 24 (f) For a violation of section 256(3), the civil fine ordered
- 25 under this subsection is \$150.00.
- 26 (g) For a violation of section 310(7)(c), the civil fine
- ordered under this subsection is \$200.00.
- 28 (h) For a violation of sections 312a(4), 315(4) and (5), 602b,
- 29 and 904(3), the civil fine ordered under this section must not be



more than \$100.00 for a first offense and \$200.00 for a second or subsequent offense.

- (i) For a first violation of section 319f(1), the civil fine ordered under this section must not be less than \$2,500.00 or more than \$2,750.00; for a second or subsequent violation, the civil fine must not be less than \$5,000.00 or more than \$5,500.00.
- (j) For a violation of section 319g(1)(a), the civil fine ordered under this section must not be more than \$10,000.00.
- (k) For a violation of section 319g(1)(g), the civil fine ordered under this section must not be less than \$2,750.00 or more than \$25,000.00.
- 12 (*l*) For a violation of section 503(2), the civil fine ordered 13 under this section must not be more than \$500.00 for a first 14 offense and \$1,000.00 for a second or subsequent offense.
- 15 (m) For a violation of section 674(1)(s) or a local ordinance 16 substantially corresponding to section 674(1)(s), the civil fine 17 ordered under this section must not be less than \$100.00 or more 18 than \$250.00.
- 19 (n) For a violation of section 676a(3), the civil fine ordered 20 under this section must not be more than \$10.00.
- 21 (o) For a violation of section 676c, the civil fine ordered 22 under this section is \$1,000.00.
 - (p) For a violation of section 682 or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to section 682, the civil fine ordered under this section must not be less than \$100.00 or more than \$500.00.
- 27 (q) For a violation of section 710d, the civil fine ordered 28 under this section must not be more than \$10.00, subject to 29 subsection (12).



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- (r) For a violation of section 710e, the civil fine and court costs ordered under this subsection must be \$25.00.
- (3) Except as provided in this subsection, section, if a person is determined to be responsible or responsible "with explanation" for a civil infraction under this act or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a provision of this act while driving a commercial motor vehicle, he or she shall must be ordered to pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and a civil fine of not more than \$250.00.
- (4) If a civil fine is ordered under subsection (2) or (3), the judge or district court magistrate shall summarily tax and determine the costs of the action, which are not limited to the costs taxable in ordinary civil actions, and may include all expenses, direct and indirect, to which the plaintiff has been put in connection with the civil infraction, up to the entry of judgment. Costs shall must not be ordered in excess of \$100.00. A civil fine ordered under subsection (2) or (3) shall must not be waived unless costs ordered under this subsection are waived. Except as otherwise provided by law, costs are payable to the general fund of the plaintiff.
- (5) In addition to a civil fine and costs ordered under subsection (2) or (3) and subsection (4) and the justice system assessment ordered under subsection (13), the judge or district court magistrate may order the person to attend and complete a program of treatment, education, or rehabilitation.
- (6) A district court magistrate shall impose the sanctions permitted under subsections (2), (3), and (5) only to the extent expressly authorized by the chief judge or only judge of the district court district.



- (7) Each district of the district court and each municipal court may establish a schedule of civil fines, costs, and assessments to be imposed for civil infractions that occur within the respective district or city. If a schedule is established, it shall must be prominently posted and readily available for public inspection. A schedule need not include all violations that are designated by law or ordinance as civil infractions. A schedule may exclude cases on the basis of a defendant's prior record of civil infractions or traffic offenses, or a combination of civil infractions and traffic offenses.
- (8) The state court administrator shall annually publish and distribute to each district and court a recommended range of civil fines and costs for first-time civil infractions. This recommendation is not binding upon the courts having jurisdiction over civil infractions but is intended to act as a normative guide for judges and district court magistrates and a basis for public evaluation of disparities in the imposition of civil fines and costs throughout the state.
- (9) If a person has received a civil infraction citation for defective safety equipment on a vehicle under section 683, the court shall waive a civil fine, costs, and assessments upon receipt of certification by a law enforcement agency that repair of the defective equipment was made before the appearance date on the citation.
- (10) A default in the payment of a civil fine or costs ordered under subsection (2), (3), or (4) or a justice system assessment ordered under subsection (13), or an installment of the fine, costs, or assessment, may be collected by a means authorized for the enforcement of a judgment under chapter 40 of the revised



judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4001 to 600.4065, or under chapter 60 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.6001 to 600.6098.

- (11) If a person fails to comply with an order or judgment issued under this section within the time prescribed by the court, the driver's driver license of that person shall must be suspended under section 321a until full compliance with that order or judgment occurs. In addition to this suspension, the court may also proceed under section 908.
- (12) The court may waive any civil fine, cost, or assessment against a person who received a civil infraction citation for a violation of section 710d if the person, before the appearance date on the citation, supplies the court with evidence of acquisition, purchase, or rental of a child seating system meeting the requirements of section 710d.
- (13) In addition to any civil fines or costs ordered to be paid under this section, the judge or district court magistrate shall order the defendant to pay a justice system assessment of \$40.00 for each civil infraction determination, except for a parking violation or a violation for which the total fine and costs imposed are \$10.00 or less. Upon payment of the assessment, the clerk of the court shall transmit the assessment collected to the state treasury to be deposited into the justice system fund created in section 181 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.181. An assessment levied under this subsection is not a civil fine for purposes of section 909.
- (14) If a person has received a citation for a violation of section 223, the court shall waive any civil fine, costs, and assessment, upon receipt of certification by a law enforcement



agency that the person, before the appearance date on the citation, produced a valid registration certificate that was valid on the date the violation of section 223 occurred.

- (15) If a person has received a citation for a violation of section 328(1) for failing to produce a certificate of insurance under section 328(2), the court may waive the fee described in section 328(3)(c) and shall waive any fine, costs, and any other fee or assessment otherwise authorized under this act upon receipt of verification by the court that the person, before the appearance date on the citation, produced valid proof of insurance that was in effect at the time the violation of section 328(1) occurred.

 Insurance obtained subsequent to the time of the violation does not
- (16) If a person is determined to be responsible or responsible "with explanation" for a civil infraction under this act or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a provision of this act and the civil infraction arises out of the ownership or operation of a commercial quadricycle, he or she shall be ordered to pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and a civil fine of not more than \$500.00.

make the person eligible for a waiver under this subsection.

- (17) As used in this section, "moving violation" means an act or omission prohibited under this act or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to this act that involves the operation of a motor vehicle and for which a fine may be assessed.
- Enacting section 1. Section 905 of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.905, is repealed.
- Enacting section 2. This amendatory act takes effect 90 days after the date it is enacted into law.