SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 5509

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

by amending sections 682, 907, and 909 (MCL 257.682, 257.907, and 257.909), section 682 as amended by 2021 PA 50, section 907 as amended by 2020 PA 382, and section 909 as amended by 2000 PA 94.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 682. (1) The operator of a vehicle overtaking or meeting a school bus that has stopped and is displaying 2 alternately flashing red lights located at the same level shall bring the vehicle to a full stop not less than 20 feet from the school bus and shall not proceed until the school bus resumes motion or the visual signals are no longer actuated. The operator owner of a vehicle who—that fails to stop for a school bus as required by this





- 1 subsection, who that passes a school bus in violation of this
- 2 subsection, or who that fails to stop for a school bus in violation
- 3 of an ordinance that is substantially similar to this subsection,
- 4 is responsible for a civil infraction and shall be ordered to pay a
- 5 civil fine of not more than \$500.00.
- 6 (2) The operator of a vehicle on a highway that has been
- 7 divided into 2 roadways by leaving an intervening space, or by a
- 8 physical barrier, or clearly indicated dividing sections so
- 9 constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, is not required to stop
- 10 upon meeting a school bus that has stopped across the dividing
- 11 space, barrier, or section.
- 12 (3) In a proceeding for a violation of subsection (1), proof
- 13 that the particular vehicle described in the citation was in
- 14 violation of subsection (1), together with proof that the defendant
- 15 named in the citation was, at the time of the violation, the
- 16 registered owner of the vehicle, constitutes a rebuttable
- 17 presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle was the driver
- 18 of the vehicle at the time of the violation.
- 19 (4) A—Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if
- 20 the operator of a vehicle fails to stop for a school bus may be
- 21 equipped with a stop-arm camera system in accordance with as
- 22 required under subsection (1), or passes a school bus in violation
- 23 of subsection (1), or fails to stop for a school bus in violation
- 24 of an ordinance that is substantially similar to subsection (1),
- 25 and the school bus is equipped with a stop-arm camera system under
- 26 section 20 of the pupil transportation act, 1990 PA 187, MCL
- 27 257.1820, the photograph captured or video recorded by the stop-arm
- 28 camera system may be used as evidence in a proceeding for a
- 29 violation of subsection (1). A school district that uses a stop-arm

- 1 camera system shall provide a video photograph captured or
- 2 photograph video recorded by a stop-arm camera system for use as
- 3 evidence in a proceeding for a violation of subsection (1) if
- 4 requested by an investigating law enforcement agency. A photograph
- 5 captured or video recorded by a stop-arm camera system is
- 6 admissible as evidence in a proceeding for a violation of
- 7 subsection (1) to the extent permitted by the rules of evidence of
- 8 this state. However, a photograph or video recorded by a stop-arm
- 9 camera system is not required for the prosecution of a violation of
- 10 subsection (1).
- 11 (5) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a 12 fine imposed and paid under subsection (1) may be paid to the 13 school district that operates the school bus.
- 14 (6) $\frac{(5)}{}$ As used in this section:
- 15 (a) "Law enforcement agency" means any of the following:
- 16 (i) The department of state police.
- 17 (ii) The county sheriff's office.
- 18 (iii) The police department of a local unit of government.
- (iv) Any other governmental law enforcement agency in this state.
- 21 (b) "Local unit of government" means a state university or
- 22 college or a county, city, village, or township.
- (c) "School" "School district" means that term as defined by
 in section 5 of the pupil transportation act, 1990 PA 187, MCL
- 25 257.1805.6 of the revised school code, 1976 PA 451, MCL 380.6.
- (d) "Stop-arm camera system" means that term as defined by in
 section 20-5 of the pupil transportation act, 1990 PA 187, MCL
- 28 257.1820.257.1805.
- 29 Sec. 907. (1) A violation of this act, or a local ordinance

- 1 that substantially corresponds to a provision of this act, that is
- 2 designated a civil infraction must not be considered a lesser
- 3 included offense of a criminal offense.
- 4 (2) Permission may be granted for payment of a civil fine and
- 5 costs to be made within a specified period of time or in specified
- 6 installments but, unless permission is included in the order or
- 7 judgment, the civil fine and costs must be payable immediately.
- 8 Except as otherwise provided, a person found responsible or
- 9 responsible "with explanation" for a civil infraction must pay
- 10 costs as provided in subsection (4) and 1 or more of the following
- 11 civil fines, as applicable:
- 12 (a) Except as otherwise provided, for a civil infraction under
- 13 this act or a local ordinance that substantially corresponds to a
- 14 provision of this act, the person shall be ordered to pay a civil
- 15 fine of not more than \$100.00.
- 16 (b) If the civil infraction was a moving violation that
- 17 resulted in an at-fault collision with another vehicle, a person,
- 18 or any other object, the civil fine ordered under this section is
- 19 increased by \$25.00 but the total civil fine must not be more than
- 20 \$100.00.
- 21 (c) For a violation of section 240, the civil fine ordered
- 22 under this subsection is \$15.00.
- 23 (d) For a violation of section 312a(4)(a), the civil fine
- 24 ordered under this section must not be more than \$250.00.
- (e) For a first violation of section 319f(1), the civil fine
- 26 ordered under this section must not be less than \$2,500.00 or more
- 27 than \$2,750.00; for a second or subsequent violation, the civil
- 28 fine must not be less than \$5,000.00 or more than \$5,500.00.
- (f) For a violation of section 319g(1)(a), the civil fine

- 1 ordered under this section must not be more than \$10,000.00.
- 2 (g) For a violation of section 319g(1)(g), the civil fine
 3 ordered under this section must not be less than \$2,750.00 or more
 4 than \$25,000.00.
- (h) For a violation of section 602b, 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.
- 8 (i) For a violation of section 674(1)(s) or a local ordinance
 9 that substantially corresponds to section 674(1)(s), the civil fine
 10 ordered under this section must not be less than \$100.00 or more
 11 than \$250.00.
- 12 (j) For a violation of section 676a(3), the civil fine ordered 13 under this section must not be more than \$10.00.
- 14 (k) For a violation of section 676c, the civil fine ordered15 under this section is \$1,000.00.
- (l) For a violation of section 682 or a local ordinance that substantially corresponds to section 682, the civil fine ordered under this section must not be less than \$100.00 or more than \$500.00.
- 20 (m) For a violation of section 710d, the civil fine ordered 21 under this section must not be more than \$10.00, subject to 22 subsection (11).
 - (n) For a violation of section 710e, the civil fine and court costs ordered under this subsection must be \$25.00.
- 25 (3) Except as provided in this section, if a person an
 26 individual is determined to be responsible or responsible "with
 27 explanation" for a civil infraction under this act or a local
 28 ordinance that substantially corresponds to a provision of this act
 29 while driving a commercial motor vehicle, he or she must be ordered

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- 1 to pay costs as provided in subsection (4) and a civil fine of not
 2 more than \$250.00.
- **3** (4) If a civil fine is ordered under subsection (2) or (3),
- 4 the judge or district court magistrate shall summarily tax and
- 5 determine the costs of the action , which that are not limited to
- 6 the costs taxable in ordinary civil actions, and may include all
- 7 expenses, direct and indirect, to which the plaintiff has been put
- 8 in connection with the civil infraction, up to the entry of
- 9 judgment. Costs must not be ordered in excess of \$100.00. A civil
- 10 fine ordered under subsection (2) or (3) must not be waived unless
- 11 costs ordered under this subsection are waived. Except as otherwise
- 12 provided by law, costs are payable to the general fund of the
- 13 plaintiff.
- 14 (5) In addition to a civil fine and costs ordered under
- 15 subsection (2) or (3) and subsection (4) and the justice system
- 16 assessment ordered under subsection (12), the judge or district
- 17 court magistrate may order the person to attend and complete a
- 18 program of treatment, education, or rehabilitation program.
- 19 (6) A district court magistrate shall impose the sanctions
- 20 permitted under subsections (2), (3), and (5) only to the extent
- 21 expressly authorized by the chief judge or only judge of the
- 22 district court district.
- 23 (7) Each district of the district court and each municipal
- 24 court may establish a schedule of civil fines, costs, and
- 25 assessments to be imposed for civil infractions that occur within
- 26 the respective district or city. If a schedule is established, it
- 27 must be prominently posted and readily available for public
- 28 inspection. A schedule need not include all violations that are
- 29 designated by law or ordinance as civil infractions. A schedule may

- 1 exclude cases on the basis of a defendant's prior record of civil
- 2 infractions or traffic offenses, or a combination of civil
- 3 infractions and traffic offenses.
- 4 (8) The state court administrator shall annually publish and
- 5 distribute to each district and court a recommended range of civil
- 6 fines and costs for first-time civil infractions. This
- 7 recommendation is not binding on the courts having that have
- 8 jurisdiction over civil infractions but is intended to act as a
- 9 normative guide for judges and district court magistrates and a
- 10 basis for public evaluation of disparities in the imposition of
- 11 civil fines and costs throughout this state.
- 12 (9) If a person has received a civil infraction citation for
- 13 defective safety equipment on a vehicle under section 683, the
- 14 court shall waive a civil fine, costs, and assessments on receipt
- 15 of certification by a law enforcement agency that repair of the
- 16 defective equipment was made before the appearance date on the
- 17 citation.
- 18 (10) A default in the payment of a civil fine or costs ordered
- 19 under subsection (2), (3), or (4) or a justice system assessment
- 20 ordered under subsection (12), or an installment of the fine,
- 21 costs, or assessment, may be collected by a means authorized for
- 22 the enforcement of a judgment under chapter 40 of the revised
- 23 judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.4001 to 600.4065, or
- 24 under chapter 60 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA
- 25 236, MCL 600.6001 to 600.6098.
- 26 (11) The court may waive any civil fine, cost, or assessment
- 27 against a person who that received a civil infraction citation for
- 28 a violation of section 710d if the person, before the appearance
- 29 date on the citation, supplies the court with evidence of

acquisition, purchase, or rental of a child seating system meetingthe requirements of section 710d.

(12) 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. On 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.

(13) If a person has received a citation for a violation of section 223, the court shall waive any civil fine, costs, and assessment, on 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.

(14) 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 on 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 make the person eligible for a waiver under this subsection.

- 1 (15) If a person is determined to be responsible or
 2 responsible "with explanation" for a civil infraction under this
 3 act or a local ordinance that substantially corresponds to a
 4 provision of this act and the civil infraction arises out of the
 5 ownership or operation of a commercial quadricycle, he or she the
 6 person must be ordered to pay costs as provided in subsection (4)
 7 and a civil fine of not more than \$500.00.
 - (16) As used in this section, "moving violation" means an act or omission prohibited under this act or a local ordinance that substantially corresponds to this act that involves the operation of a motor vehicle and for which a fine may be assessed.
- 12 Sec. 909. (1) Except as provided in subsection subsections (2) and (3), a civil fine which that is ordered under section 907 for a 13 14 violation of this act or other state statute shall must be 15 exclusively applied to the support of public libraries and county 16 law libraries in the same manner as is provided by law for penal 17 fines assessed and collected for violation of a penal law of the 18 state. A—Except as provided in subsection (4), a civil fine ordered 19 for a violation of a code or ordinance of a local authority 20 regulating the operation of commercial motor vehicles and substantially corresponding to a provision of this act shall must 21 22 be paid to the county treasurer and shall must be allocated as 23 follows:
- (a) Seventy percent to the local authority in which thecitation is issued.
 - (b) Thirty percent for library purposes as provided by law.
- (2) Subsection (1) is intended to maintain a source of revenue
 for public libraries which that previously received penal fines for
 misdemeanor violations of this act which that are now civil

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1 infractions.

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- 2 (3) A civil fine ordered for a violation of section 682 may be 3 distributed to the school district that operates the school bus as 4 provided in that section.
 - (4) A civil fine ordered for a violation of a code or ordinance of a local authority that substantially corresponds to section 682 may be distributed to the school district that operates the school bus as provided in that section.

9 Enacting section 1. This amendatory act does not take effect 10 unless all of the following bills of the 101st Legislature are 11 enacted into law:

- 12 (a) House Bill No. 5501.
- 13 (b) House Bill No. 5508.