## 39:3-10o \& 39:3-10p et al LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

Compiled by the NJ State Law Library
LAWS OF: 2019 CHAPTER: 271

NJSA: | 39:3-100 \& 39:3-10p et al (Creates two categories of driver's licenses and identification |
| :--- |
| cards; allows residents unable to prove lawful presence in US to receive permits, and |
| standard driver's licenses or identification cards; permits MVC to increase certain fees.) |

BILL NO: A4743 (Substituted for S3229)
SPONSOR(S) Annette Quijano and others
DATE INTRODUCED: 12/3/2018
COMMITTEE: ASSEMBLY: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Judiciary } \\ & \text { Appropriations }\end{aligned}$
SENATE: Transportation
AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes
DATE OF PASSAGE: ASSEMBLY: 12/16/2019
SENATE: 12/16/2019
DATE OF APPROVAL: 12/19/2019

## FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

FINAL TEXT OF BILL (First Reprint enacted) Yes
A4743
SPONSORS' STATEMENT: (Begins on page 43 of introduced bill) Yes
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: ASSEMBLY: Yes Judiciary
Appropr.
SENATE:
No
(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, may possibly be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: No
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: Yes
S3229
SPONSORS' STATEMENT: (Begins on page 42 of introduced bill)
Yes
COMMITTEE STATEMENT:
ASSEMBLY: No
SENATE: Yes Trans.
FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT: ..... No
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE: ..... No
VETO MESSAGE: ..... No
GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING: ..... Yes
FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:
To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 278-2640 ext. 103 or mailto:refdesk@njstatelib.org
REPORTS: ..... No
HEARINGS: ..... No
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES: ..... Yes
MURPHY SIGNS INTO LAW IMMIGRANT LICENSE BILL - OFFICIALS SAY IT WILL TAKE YEAR BEFORE ACTUAL DOCUMENTS ARE ISSUED
Record, The (Hackensack, NJ) - December 20, 2019
NJ LEGISLATORS OK LICENSES FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS
Wayne Today (NJ) - December 19, 2019
Do I need a test? When can I get a license? Details on new $N J$ driver's license law northjersey.com (Published as northjersey.com (NJ)) - December 20, 2019
What you need to know about the new driver's licenses for undocumented immigrants in NJ northjersey.com (Published as northjersey.com (NJ)) - December 18, 2019
Gov. greenlights licenses for immigrants,
The Jersey Journal (Jersey City, NJ) - December 20, 2019
Unauthorized immigrants to get licenses Gov. signs law allowing hundreds of thousands to get driver identification
Star-Ledger, The (Newark, NJ) - December 20, 2019
Long-sought driver's license bill passes Licenses
Star-Ledger, The (Newark, NJ) - December 18, 2019
Murphy signs bill giving undocumented immigrants access to driver's licenses
Burlington County Times (Willingboro, NJ) - December 20, 2019
NJ will now allow driver licenses for undocumented immigrants
NJBIZ (New Brunswick, NJ) - December 19, 2019
New law says undocumented immigrants in New Jersey can get driver's licenses
northjersey.com (Published as northjersey.com (NJ)) - December 19, 2019
NJ enacts law letting immigrants without docs to get license
Associated Press State Wire: New Jersey (NJ) - December 19, 2019
RH/CL

## P.L. 2019, CHAPTER 271, approved December 19, 2019 Assembly, No. 4743 (First Reprint)

> An ACt concerning documents, driver's licenses, and non-driver identification cards provided by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, amending various parts of the statutory law, and supplementing Title 39 of the Revised Statutes.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. R.S.39:1-1 is amended to read as follows:

39:1-1. As used in this subtitle, unless other meaning is clearly apparent from the language or context, or unless inconsistent with the manifest intention of the Legislature:
"Alley" means a public highway wherein the roadway does not exceed 12 feet in width.
"Authorized emergency vehicles" means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and other vehicles as are approved by the chief administrator when operated in response to an emergency call.
"Autocycle" means a three-wheeled motorcycle designed to be controlled with a steering wheel and pedals in which the operator and passenger may ride in a completely or partially enclosed seating area that is equipped with a roll cage or roll hoops, safety seat belts for each occupant, and anti-lock brakes.
"Automobile" includes all motor vehicles except motorcycles.
"Berm" means that portion of the highway exclusive of roadway and shoulder, bordering the shoulder but not to be used for vehicular travel.
"Business district" means that portion of a highway and the territory contiguous thereto, where within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at

[^0]least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of the roadway.
"Car pool" means two or more persons commuting on a daily basis to and from work by means of a vehicle with a seating capacity of nine passengers or less.
"Chief Administrator" or "Administrator" means the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission.
"Commercial motor vehicle" includes every type of motor-driven vehicle used for commercial purposes on the highways, such as the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, excepting such vehicles as are run only upon rails or tracks and vehicles of the passenger car type used for touring purposes or the carrying of farm products and milk, as the case may be.
"Commission" means the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission established by section 4 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A4).
"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Transportation of this State.
"Commuter van" means a motor vehicle having a seating capacity of not less than seven nor more than 15 adult passengers, in which seven or more persons commute on a daily basis to and from work and which vehicle may also be operated by the driver or other designated persons for their personal use.
"Crosswalk" means that part of a highway at an intersection, either marked or unmarked existing at each approach of every roadway intersection, included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the shoulder, or, if none, from the edges of the roadway; also, any portion of a highway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other marking on the surface.
"Curb extension" or "bulbout" means a horizontal extension of the sidewalk into the street which results in a narrower roadway section.
"Dealer" includes every person actively engaged in the business of buying, selling or exchanging motor vehicles or motorcycles and who has an established place of business.
"Deputy Chief Administrator" means the deputy chief administrator of the commission.
"Driver" means the rider or driver of a horse, bicycle or motorcycle or the driver or operator of a motor vehicle, unless otherwise specified.
"Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities
or packing that an ignition by fire, friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.
"Farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.
"Flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds.
"Gross weight" means the combined weight of a vehicle and a load thereon.
"High occupancy vehicle" or "HOV" means a vehicle which is used to transport two or more persons and shall include public transportation, car pool, van pool, and other vehicles as determined by regulation of the Department of Transportation.
"Highway" means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
"Horse" includes mules and all other domestic animals used as draught animals or beasts of burden.
"Inside lane" means the lane nearest the center line of the roadway.
"Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb lines or, if none, the lateral boundary lines of two or more highways which join one another at an angle, whether or not one such highway crosses another.
"Laned roadway" means a roadway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.
"Leased limousine" means any limousine subject to regulation in the State which:
a. Is offered for rental or lease, without a driver, to be operated by a limousine service as the lessee, for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire; and
b. Is leased or rented for a period of one year or more following registration.
"Leased motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle subject to registration in this State which:
a. Is offered for rental or lease, without a driver, to be operated by the lessee, his agent or servant, for purposes other than the transportation of passengers for hire; and
b. Is leased or rented for a period of one year or more following registration.
"Limited-access highway" means every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same
except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street, or roadway; and includes any highway designated as a "freeway" or "parkway" by authority of law.
"Local authorities" means every county, municipal and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this State, including every county governing body with relation to county roads.
"Low-speed vehicle" means a four-wheeled low-speed vehicle, as defined in 49 [CFR] C.F.R. s.571.3(b), whose attainable speed is more than 20 miles per hour but not more than 25 miles per hour on a paved level surface and which is not powered by gasoline or diesel fuel and complies with federal safety standards as set forth in 49 [CFR] C.F.R. s.571.500.
"Magistrate" means any municipal court and the Superior Court, and any officer having the powers of a committing magistrate and the chief administrator.
"Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles, who will, under normal business conditions during the year, manufacture or assemble at least 10 new motor vehicles.
"Metal tire" means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material.
"Mid-block crosswalk" means a crosswalk located away from an intersection, distinctly indicated by lines or markings on the surface.
"Motorized bicycle" means a pedal bicycle having a helper motor characterized in that either the maximum piston displacement is less than 50 cc . or said motor is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower or is powered by an electric drive motor and said bicycle is capable of a maximum speed of no more than 25 miles per hour on a flat surface.
"Motorcycle" includes motorcycles, autocycles, motor bikes, bicycles with motor attached and all motor-operated vehicles of the bicycle or tricycle type, except motorized bicycles as defined in this section, whether the motive power be a part thereof or attached thereto and having a saddle or seat with driver sitting astride or upon it or a platform on which the driver stands.
"Motor-drawn vehicle" includes trailers, semitrailers, or any other type of vehicle drawn by a motor-driven vehicle.
"Motor vehicle" includes all vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks and motorized bicycles.
"Motorized scooter" means a miniature motor vehicle and includes, but is not limited to, pocket bikes, super pocket bikes, scooters, mini-scooters, sport scooters, mini choppers, mini
motorcycles, motorized skateboards and other vehicles with motors not manufactured in compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and which have no permanent Federal Safety Certification stickers affixed to the vehicle by the original manufacturer. This term shall not include: electric personal assistive mobility devices, motorized bicycles or low-speed vehicles; or motorized wheelchairs, mobility scooters or similar mobility assisting devices used by persons with physical disabilities, or persons whose ambulatory mobility has been impaired by age or illness.
"Motorized skateboard" means a skateboard that is propelled otherwise than by muscular power.
"Motorized wheelchair" means any motor-driven wheelchair utilized to increase the independent mobility, in the activities of daily living, of an individual who has limited or no ambulation abilities, and includes mobility scooters manufactured specifically for such purposes and designed primarily for indoor use.
"Noncommercial truck" means every motor vehicle designed primarily for transportation of property, and which is not a "commercial vehicle."
"Official traffic control devices" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this subtitle placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.
"Omnibus" includes all motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire, except commuter vans and vehicles used in ridesharing arrangements and school buses, if the same are not otherwise used in the transportation of passengers for hire.
"Operator" means a person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle or street car.
"Outside lane" means the lane nearest the curb or outer edge of the roadway.
"Owner" means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or if a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or if a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then the conditional vendee, lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this subtitle.
"Parking" means the standing or waiting on a street, road or highway of a vehicle not actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers or merchandise, unless in obedience to traffic regulations or traffic signs or signals.
"Passenger automobile" means all automobiles used and designed for the transportation of passengers, other than omnibuses and school buses.
"Pedestrian" means a person afoot.
"Person" includes natural persons, firms, copartnerships, associations, and corporations.
"Pneumatic tire" means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.
"Pole trailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads, such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.
"Private road or driveway" means every road or driveway not open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
"Railroad train" means a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except street cars.
"REAL ID basic driver's license" means a basic driver's license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID identification card" means an identification card issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID license" means any license to operate a motor vehicle issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID motorcycle license" means a motorcycle license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID probationary license" means a probationary license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," P.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"Recreation vehicle" means a self-propelled or towed vehicle equipped to serve as temporary living quarters for recreational,
camping or travel purposes and used solely as a family or personal conveyance.
"Residence district" means that portion of a highway and the territory contiguous thereto, not comprising a business district, where within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or residential purposes which occupy 300 feet or more of frontage on at least one side of the highway.
"Ridesharing" means the transportation of persons in a motor vehicle, with a maximum carrying capacity of not more than 15 passengers, including the driver, where such transportation is incidental to the purpose of the driver. The term shall include such ridesharing arrangements known as car pools and van pools.
"Right-of-way" means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.
"Road tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.
"Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways, collectively.
"Safety zone" means the area or space officially set aside within a highway for the exclusive use of pedestrians, which is so plainly marked or indicated by proper signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.
"School bus" means every motor vehicle operated by, or under contract with, a public or governmental agency, or religious or other charitable organization or corporation, or privately operated for the transportation of children to or from school for secular or religious education, which complies with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission affecting school buses, including "School Vehicle Type I" and "School Vehicle Type II" as defined below:
"School Vehicle Type I" means any vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, used to transport enrolled children, and adults only when serving as chaperones, to or from a school, school connected activity, day camp, summer day camp, summer residence camp, nursery school, child care center, preschool center or other similar places of education. Such vehicle shall comply with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and either the Department of Education or the Department of Human Services, whichever is the appropriate supervising agency.
"School Vehicle Type II" means any vehicle designed to transport less than 16 passengers, including the driver, used to
transport enrolled children, and adults only when serving as chaperones, to or from a school, school connected activity, day camp, summer day camp, summer residence camp, nursery school, child care center, preschool center or other similar places of education. Such vehicle shall comply with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and either the Department of Education or the Department of Human Services, whichever is the appropriate supervising agency.
"School zone" means that portion of a highway which is either contiguous to territory occupied by a school building or is where school crossings are established in the vicinity of a school, upon which are maintained appropriate "school signs" in accordance with specifications adopted by the chief administrator and in accordance with law.
"School crossing" means that portion of a highway where school children are required to cross the highway in the vicinity of a school.
"Semitrailer" means every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.
"Shipper" means any person who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, any commodity, produce or article for transportation as the contents or load of a commercial motor vehicle. In the case of a sealed ocean container, "shipper" shall not be construed to include any person whose activities with respect to the shipment are limited to the solicitation or negotiation of the sale, resale, or exchange of the commodity, produce or article within that container.
"Shoulder" means that portion of the highway, exclusive of and bordering the roadway, designed for emergency use but not ordinarily to be used for vehicular travel.
"Sidewalk" means that portion of a highway intended for the use of pedestrians, between the curb line or the lateral line of a shoulder, or if none, the lateral line of the roadway and the adjacent right-of-way line.
"Sign." See "Official traffic control devices."
"Slow-moving vehicle" means a vehicle run at a speed less than the maximum speed then and there permissible.
"Solid tire" means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.
"Standard" means, when used to describe any license to operate a motor vehicle or any identification card issued by the commission under the provisions of this Title, that the issuance of the license or identification card does not require proof of lawful presence in the United States.
"Street" means the same as highway.
"Street car" means a car other than a railroad train, for transporting persons or property and operated upon rails principally within a municipality.
"Stop," when required, means complete cessation from movement.
"Stopping or standing," when prohibited, means any cessation of movement of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal.
"Suburban business or residential district" means that portion of highway and the territory contiguous thereto, where within any 1,320 feet along that highway there is land in use for business or residential purposes and that land occupies more than 660 feet of frontage on one side or collectively more than 660 feet of frontage on both sides of that roadway.
"Through highway" means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter.
"Trackless trolley" means every motor vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated upon rails.
"Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances either singly, or together, while using any highway for purposes of travel.
"Traffic control signal" means a device, whether manually, electrically, mechanically, or otherwise controlled, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.
"Trailer" means every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.
"Truck" means every motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.
"Truck tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.
"Van pooling" means seven or more persons commuting on a daily basis to and from work by means of a vehicle with a seating arrangement designed to carry seven to 15 adult passengers.
"Vehicle" means every device in, upon or by which a person or property is or may be transported upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks or motorized bicycles.
(cf: P.L.2016, c.35, s.1)
${ }^{1}$ [17.] 2. ${ }^{1}$ Section 2 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-2) is amended to read as follows:
2. The Legislature finds and declares that:
a. The Division of Motor Vehicle Services (DMV) is one of the State's principal customer service agencies with regular and direct contact with virtually every citizen;
b. The DMV has over 15 million contacts a year with the public, including 39 million transactions, more than any other State agency;
c. The DMV has responsibility for issuing and certifying motor vehicle driver's licenses, ensuring the proper registration of motor vehicles, as well as conducting safety and emissions inspections of motor vehicles;
d. The public expects courteous, efficient and accessible service from government agencies, including the DMV;
e. The DMV's failed security systems are contributing to a growing national problem of identity theft that is costing New Jersey and the nation millions of dollars each week;
f. In the past, the DMV has been unable to deal with fraud and corruption because of inadequate funding, training, security, internal controls and oversight;
g. The DMV must improve its security system and equipment, and its fraud detection, training and monitoring so that fraudulent driver's licenses, such as those used in the furtherance of terroristic activities, will be eliminated;
h. Internal audits and controls and investigations are also needed to detect patterns of fraud, theft, corruption, identity theft and mismanagement in the issuance of driver's licenses, registrations, and titles because DMV documents must be more resistant to compromise;
i. Criminals have used counterfeit passports, Social Security cards, county identification cards, pay stubs and W-2 forms to obtain fraudulent driver's licenses and identification cards in furtherance of identity-theft schemes;
j. Proper identification must be required at all phases of the licensing and driver testing process to assure that only those persons qualified to legally obtain licenses do so;
k. It is essential that DMV records be matched with Social Security Administration records, when presented, in order to verify the validity of Social Security numbers in DMV databases;

1. Cameras, armed security guards, panic buttons, alarms, safety upgrades, card access systems and door replacements are needed in order to prevent fraud;
m . Employees or agents of the DMV should be required to undergo background checks and fingerprinting;
n. Cleaning crews and maintenance workers at DMV facilities must be supervised by DMV employees to ensure the security of DMV records;
o. In a time of rapidly changing information technology and Internet communications, the DMV lacks an information technology plan to bring it to the 21st Century and still operates on a decades-old computer network with patchwork hardware, antiquated software and obsolete display terminals that lack processing abilities;
p. Previous DMV efforts to implement complex technological mandates have failed, due to bureaucratic mismanagement, inefficient planning and inadequate oversight, as characterized by reports of the State Commission of Investigation;
q. The DMV has become a reactive agency, struggling to keep up with the demands of newly legislated responsibilities, and without the necessary resources to prevent fraud and corruption at its front-line agencies and without the ability to provide even adequate service to its six million customers;
r. The DMV needs a strategic business plan, which is a key to the operation of an agency, and must work within the confines of such plan in an effort to adopt best practices, improve customer service and gain back the confidence of New Jersey citizens and the Legislature;
s. The DMV's privatization of some of its agencies in July 1995 has created poor, disjointed and confused service delivery without consistency among the agencies in terms of policies and procedures, which has led to confusion and frustration in the minds of New Jersey citizens;
t. The DMV privatization has also resulted in poorly paid employees who have received inadequate benefits, resulting in a high turnover rate at DMV agencies;
u. A major benefit to a State-operated DMV system is the ability to centralize anti-fraud policies and procedures;
v. Historically, the privately-operated local motor vehicle agencies have been plagued with long lines, poor customer service and inadequate business practices that have routinely caused network delays and failures for hours at a time;
w. The DMV would be in a better position to plan for long-term improvements, replacements and daily operations if it had a dedicated and consistent source of funding;
x. In order to address the various problems with the DMV, a "FIX DMV Commission" was formed on April 25, 2002, by Governor's Executive Order Number 19 to conduct a comprehensive review of the DMV and to make recommendations on the restructuring and reorganization of the agency;
y. The "FIX DMV Commission" has reported that the DMV is in crisis and has recommended that a New Jersey Motor Vehicle

Commission be formed in, but not of, the Department of Transportation to replace the current New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles with the purposes of: (1) identifying and regulating drivers and motor vehicles to deter unlawful and unsafe acts; (2) identifying and correcting vehicle defects and limiting the amount of vehicle-produced air pollution; (3) focusing on and responding to customer service and security issues; and (4) effectuating change by bringing greater attention and resources to the needs of the organization;
z. It is therefore in the public interest to create a New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, the duties of which would include, but not be limited to: (1) addressing the multitude of functions assigned to it while curtailing fraudulent and criminal activities that present threats to the State's security system; (2) following a multiyear strategic business plan that is constantly reviewed and updated, thus avoiding the need for the cyclical reforms that have characterized its history; and (3) conducting operations on a fiscal year budget, controlling fees sufficient to fund the budget, adopting regulations regarding processes and fees; and implementing an annual strategic business plan.
(cf: P.L.2003, c.13, s.2)
13. (New section) The Legislature finds and declares that:
a. It is the responsibility of the State to ensure that all New Jersey residents that are of driving age are properly trained, tested, and insured in order to make public roads safer.
b. The State could improve roadway safety and automobile insurance coverage by making driver's licenses and permits available to any safe driver who meets all of the requirements relating to the driver's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle, and who provides proof of identity, qualifying age, and New Jersey residency.
c. Fourteen states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico now allow individuals to drive if the individual is a qualified driver and provides proof that establishes age, identity, and state residency.
d. The measures in P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) will protect the standard basic driver license and non-driver identification card as a valid and respected form of identification by requiring multiple documents, as deemed acceptable by the commission, in order to obtain the standard basic driver's license or non-driver identification card.
e. It is therefore the intent of the Legislature to support road safety and privacy protections by making driver's licenses available to any safe driver who meets all requirements relating to the driver's ability to operate a motor vehicle, pursuant to R.S.39:3-10,
and who provides proof of identity, qualifying age, and residency pursuant to the provisions of State law. ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1} 4$. Section 2 of P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.4) is amended to read as follows:
2. a. Notwithstanding the provisions of P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.) or any other law to the contrary, except as provided in this act, the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and any officer, employee or contractor thereof shall not knowingly disclose or otherwise make available to any person personal information about any individual obtained by the commission in connection with a motor vehicle record.
b. A person requesting a motor vehicle record including personal information shall produce proper identification and shall complete and submit a written request form provided by the chief administrator for the commission's approval. The written request form shall bear notice that the making of false statements therein is punishable and shall include, but not be limited to, the requestor's name and address; the requestor's driver's license number or corporate identification number; the requestor's reason for requesting the record; the driver's license number or the name, address and birth date of the person whose driver record is requested; the license plate number or VIN number of the vehicle for which a record is requested; any additional information determined by the chief administrator to be appropriate and the requestor's certification as to the truth of the foregoing statements. Prior to the approval of the written request form, the commission may also require the requestor to submit documentary evidence supporting the reason for the request.

In lieu of completing a written request form for each record requested, the commission may permit a person to complete and submit for approval of the chief administrator or the chief administrator's designee, on a case by case basis, a written application form for participation in a public information program on an ongoing basis. The written application form shall bear notice that the making of false statements therein is punishable and shall include, but not be limited to, the applicant's name, address and telephone number; the nature of the applicant's business activity; a description of each of the applicant's intended uses of the information contained in the motor vehicle records to be requested; the number of employees with access to the information; the name, title, ${ }_{2}$ and signature of the authorized company representative; and any additional information determined by the chief administrator to be appropriate. The chief administrator may also require the applicant to submit a copy of its business credentials, such as $\underline{a}$ license to do business or $\underline{a}$ certificate of incorporation. Prior to approval by the chief administrator or the chief administrator's
designee, the applicant shall certify in writing as to the truth of all statements contained in the completed application form.
c. Personal information shall be disclosed for use in connection with matters of motor vehicle or driver safety and theft; motor vehicle emissions; motor vehicle product alterations, recalls or advisories; performance monitoring of motor vehicles and dealers by motor vehicle manufacturers; and removal of non-owner records from the original owner records of motor vehicle manufacturers to carry out the purposes of the Automobile Information Disclosure Act, Pub.L.85-506, the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Saving Act, Pub.L.92-513, the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, Pub.L.89-563, the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992, Pub.L.102-519, and the Clean Air Act, Pub.L.88-206, and may be disclosed as follows:
(1) For use by any government agency, including any court or law enforcement agency in carrying out its functions, or any private person or entity acting on behalf of a federal, State, or local agency in carrying out its functions.
(2) For use in connection with matters of motor vehicle or driver safety and theft; motor vehicle emissions; motor vehicle product alterations, recalls, or advisories; performance monitoring of motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts and dealers; motor vehicle market research activities, including survey research; and the removal of non-owner records from the original owner records of motor vehicle manufacturers.
(3) For use in the normal course of business by a legitimate business or its agents, employees, or contractors, but only:
(a) to verify the accuracy of personal information submitted by the individual to the business or its agents, employees, or contractors; and
(b) if such information as so submitted is not correct or is no longer correct, to obtain the correct information, but only for the purposes of preventing fraud by, pursuing legal remedies against, or recovering on a debt or security interest against the individual.
(4) For use in connection with any civil, criminal, administrative or arbitral proceeding in any federal, State, or local court or agency or before any self-regulatory body, including service of process, investigation in anticipation of litigation, and the execution or enforcement of judgments and orders, or pursuant to an order of a federal, State, or local court.
(5) For use in educational initiatives, research activities, and for use in producing statistical reports, so long as the personal information is not published, redisclosed, or used to contact individuals and, in the case of educational initiatives, only to organ procurement organizations as aggregated, non-identifying information.
(6) For use by any insurer or insurance support organization, or by a self-insured entity, or its agents, employees, or contractors, in connection with claims investigation activities, antifraud activities, rating or underwriting.
(7) For use in providing notice to the owners of towed or impounded vehicles.
(8) For use by an employer or its agent or insurer to obtain or verify information relating to a holder of a commercial driver's license that is required under the "Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act," 49 U.S.C.App.s. 2710 et seq.
(9) For use in connection with the operation of private toll transportation facilities.
(10) For use by any requestor, if the requestor demonstrates it has obtained the notarized written consent of the individual to whom the information pertains.
(11) For product and service mail communications from automotive-related manufacturers, dealers and businesses, if the commission has implemented methods and procedures to ensure that:
(a) individuals are provided an opportunity, in a clear and conspicuous manner, to prohibit such uses; and
(b) product and service mail communications from automotiverelated manufacturers, dealers and businesses will not be directed at individuals who exercise their option under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.
(12) For use by an organ procurement organization designated pursuant to 42 U.S.C.s. 1320 b- 8 to serve in the State of New Jersey, or any donor registry established by any such organization, exclusively for the purposes of determining, verifying, and recording organ and tissue donor designation and identity. For these purposes, an organ procurement organization shall have electronic access at all times, without exception, to real-time organ donor designation and identification information. An organ procurement organization may also have information for research activities, pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection c. of this section.
d. As provided by the federal "Drivers' Privacy Protection Act of 1994," Pub.L.103-322, a person authorized to receive personal information under paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection c. of this section may resell or redisclose the personal information only for a use permitted by paragraphs (1) through (10) of subsection c. of this section subject to regulation by the commission. A person authorized to receive personal information under paragraph (11) of subsection c . of this section may resell or redisclose the personal information pursuant to paragraph (11) of subsection c. of this section subject to regulation by the commission. An organization authorized to receive personal information under paragraph (12) of
subsection c. of this section may redisclose the personal information only for the purposes set forth in that paragraph.
e. As provided by the federal "Drivers' Privacy Protection Act of 1994," Pub.L.103-322, a person authorized to receive personal information under this section who resells or rediscloses personal information covered by the provisions of [this act] P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.) shall keep for a period of five years records identifying each person or entity that receives information and the permitted purpose for which the information will be used and shall make such records available to the commission upon request. Any person who receives, from any source, personal information from a motor vehicle record shall release or disclose that information only in accordance with [this act] P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.).
f. The release of personal information under this section shall not include an individual's social security number except in accordance with applicable State or federal law.
g. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the commission shall not use, or disclose to any federal, State, or local law enforcement any motor vehicle record containing personal information, or any personal information, as this term is defined in section 1 of P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3), for any purposes related to Title 8 of the United States Code without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, lawful court order, or subpoena, except that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law.

When responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena. ${ }^{1}$ (cf: P.L.2008, c.48, s.12)
${ }^{1}$ 5. (New section) a. An applicant for a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard non-driver identification card shall only be required to provide information or documentation necessary to determine eligibility for the standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard non-driver identification card for which the applicant has applied. This provision shall not prohibit voluntary submission of documents as a proof of identity to obtain a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard non-driver identification card.

Any application form for a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard non-driver identification card shall not request
or require an applicant to state the reason for which an applicant is ineligible to receive a social security number.
b. The commission may not retain copies, scanned images, or records of any kind of primary or secondary documents submitted to establish eligibility to obtain a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard non-driver identification card, in accordance with the point based identification verification program established pursuant to section 28 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-28), except when necessary for purposes of investigating identity fraud, driver's license fraud, or non-driver identification card fraud.
c. The commission shall not disclose or otherwise make accessible for any purposes related to Title 8 of the United States Code any portion of any record that identifies whether or not the type of basic driver's license, motorcycle license, permit, probationary license, or non-driver identification card that a person has applied for complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, except where: (1) the applicant provides written informed consent to the disclosure; (2) the requesting entity presents a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, lawful court order, or subpoena; (3) required by State or federal law; or (4) the disclosure is in connection with an audit or investigation of identity fraud, driver's license fraud, or non-driver identification fraud. ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1} 6$. Section 28 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C. $39: 2 \mathrm{~A}-28$ ) is amended to read as follows:
28. In addition to any powers and duties otherwise imposed by [this act] P.L.2003, c. 13 (39:2A-1 et al.), the chief administrator shall have general responsibility for the implementation of [this act] P.L. 2003, c. 13 (39:2A-1 et al.), and shall, without limitation:
a. Perform, exercise, and discharge the functions, powers, and duties of the commission through such offices as may be established by [this act] P.L. 2003 , c. 13 (39:2A-1 et al.) or otherwise by law;
b. Administer and organize the work of the commission in such organizational units, and from time to time alter the plan of organization as deemed expedient, as necessary for the secure, efficient and effective operation of the commission;
c. Appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of subordinate officers and other personnel employed by the commission in accordance with the commission's table of organization, except as herein otherwise specifically provided;
d. Appoint, remove, and fix the compensation and terms of employment of the deputy administrator, who shall serve in the State unclassified service, in accordance with the commission's table of organization;
e. Organize and maintain an administrative office and employ therein such secretarial, clerical, and other assistants in the commission as the internal operations of the commission may require;
f. Formulate and adopt rules and regulations for the efficient conduct of the work and general administration of the commission, its officers and employees;
g. Prepare an annual budget, and submit it to the board;
h. Prepare annually, a strategic business plan and submit it to the board, including a facilities improvement and management plan and a table of organization;
i. Institute or cause to be instituted such legal proceedings or processes as may be necessary to properly enforce and give effect to any of the powers or duties of the chief administrator;
j. Report as the Governor shall from time to time request or as may be required by law;
k. Collect all fees, fines, penalties, surcharges, service charges, and other charges imposed by [this act] P.L.2003, c. 13 (39:2A-1 et al.) and the regulations issued pursuant thereto or pursuant to law;

1. Develop and maintain a master list of all assets;
m . Oversee the implementation of the facilities improvement and management plan, in consultation with the State Treasurer; [and]
n. Perform such other functions as may be prescribed in [this act] P.L.2003, c. 13 (39:2A-1 et al.) or by any other law or by the board; and
o. Establish a point based identification verification program, or a successor identification verification program as the chief administrator deems appropriate, which shall be used to prove the identity of any applicant for a basic driver's license, probationary license, permit, or non-driver identification card. ${ }^{1}$
(cf: P.L.2007, c.335, s.14)
${ }^{17}$. (New section) In addition to the customer service and security requirements set forth under this title, the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall provide language translation services at each commission agency and regional service center location that processes applications for basic driver's licenses, permits, probationary driver's licenses, or motor vehicle registration certificates. The language translation services shall be provided in a language spoken and understood by each applicant.

The commission shall translate its most commonly used application forms as determined by the chief administrator into each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State. The chief administrator shall periodically, and at least
every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State. ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1}$ [2.] 8. ${ }^{1}$ R.S.39:3-10 is amended to read as follows:
39:3-10. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a public highway in this State unless the person is under supervision while participating in a behind-the-wheel driving course pursuant to section 6 of P.L.1977, c. 25 (C.39:3-13.2a) or is in possession of a validated permit, or a probationary or basic driver's license issued to that person in accordance with this article.

A person under 18 years of age shall not be issued a basic license to drive motor vehicles, and a person shall not be issued a validated permit, including a validated examination permit, until the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination and other requirements as to the applicant's ability as an operator. The examination shall include: a test of the applicant's vision; the applicant's ability to understand traffic control devices; the applicant's knowledge of safe driving practices, including the dangers of driving a vehicle in an aggressive manner, which shall include, but not be limited to, unexpectedly altering the speed of a vehicle, making improper or erratic traffic lane changes, disregarding traffic control devices, failing to yield the right of way, and following another vehicle too closely; the applicant's knowledge of operating a motor vehicle in a manner that safely shares the roadway with pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, riders of motorized-scooters, and other non-motorized vehicles, which shall include, but not be limited to, passing a cyclist on the roadway, recognizing bicycle lanes, navigating intersections with pedestrians and cyclists, and exiting a vehicle without endangering pedestrians and cyclists; the applicant's knowledge of the effects that ingestion of alcohol or drugs has on a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle; the applicant's knowledge of the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle; the applicant's knowledge of portions of the mechanism of motor vehicles as is necessary to insure the safe operation of a vehicle of the kind or kinds indicated by the applicant; and the applicant's knowledge of the laws and ordinary usages of the road. The examination shall be made available in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State, as determined by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall periodically, and at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State.

A person shall not sit for an examination for any permit without exhibiting photo identification deemed acceptable by the commission, unless that person is a high school student participating in a course of automobile driving education approved
by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State, pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1). The commission may waive the written law knowledge examination for any person 18 years of age or older possessing a valid driver's license issued by any other state, the District of Columbia, or the United States Territories of American Samoa, Guam, ${ }^{1}$ Northern Mariana Islands, ${ }^{1}$ Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The commission shall be required to provide that person with a booklet that highlights those motor vehicle laws unique to New Jersey. A road test shall be required for a probationary license and serve as a demonstration of the applicant's ability to operate a vehicle of the class designated. During the road test, an applicant may use a rear visibility system, parking sensors, or other technology installed on the motor vehicle that enables the applicant to view areas directly behind the vehicle or alerts the applicant of obstacles while parking.

A person shall not sit for a road test unless that person exhibits photo identification deemed acceptable by the commission. A high school student who has completed a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State, who has been issued a special learner's permit pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1) prior to January 1, 2003, shall not be required to exhibit photo identification in order to sit for a road test. The commission may waive the road test for any person 18 years of age or older possessing a valid driver's license issued by any other state, the District of Columbia, or the United States Territories of American Samoa, Guam, ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ Northern Mariana Islands, ${ }^{1}$ Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The road test shall be given on public streets, where practicable and feasible, but may be preceded by an off-street screening process to assess basic skills. The commission shall approve locations for the road test which pose no more than a minimal risk of injury to the applicant, the examiner, and other motorists. New locations for the road test shall not be approved unless the test can be given on public streets.

A person who successfully completes a road test for a motorcycle license or a motorcycle endorsement when operating a motorcycle or motorized scooter with an engine displacement of less than 231 cubic centimeters shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement restricting the person's operation of the vehicles to any motorcycle with an engine displacement of 500 cubic centimeters or less. A person who successfully completes a road test for a motorcycle license or motorcycle endorsement when operating a motorcycle with an engine displacement of 231 or more cubic centimeters shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement without any restriction as to engine displacement. Any person who successfully completes an approved motorcycle
safety education course established pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1991, c. 452 (C.27:5F-36) shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement without restriction as to engine displacement.

A person issued a motorcycle license pursuant to this section may be issued a standard motorcycle license or a REAL ID motorcycle license. ${ }^{1}$ The chief administrator shall require an applicant for a standard motorcycle license to provide as proof of the applicant's identity, age, and residence primary and secondary documents, with which the chief administrator shall attribute point values in accordance with the point based identification verification program established pursuant to section 28 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-28). The point total required to prove the identity of an applicant for the standard motorcycle license shall be the same for every applicant, regardless of immigration status. In the event that the commission changes the point total threshold, the requirement that every applicant reach the same point total threshold shall remain in effect. ${ }^{1}$

In addition to requiring the person to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the commission shall require the person to provide:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a standard motorcycle license,
${ }^{1}$ [two documents] proof of the person's social security number and one document ${ }^{1}$ providing satisfactory proof that the person is a New Jersey resident ${ }^{1}$ [and proof of the person's social security number] ${ }^{1}$.

If the person does not have a social security number, the person shall ${ }^{1}$ either:
(a) provide satisfactory proof of an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number; or
(b) ${ }^{1}$ indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission ${ }^{1}$ and consistent with all other provisions of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) ${ }^{1}$, that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID motorcycle license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the person is a New Jersey resident; proof of the person's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the person's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard motorcycle license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal

## regulations adopted thereunder ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}[$, and shall bear a unique design or

 color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose $]^{\mathbf{1}}$.The commission shall issue a standard basic driver's license or a REAL ID basic driver's license to operate a motor vehicle other than a motorcycle to a person over 18 years of age who previously has not been licensed to drive a motor vehicle in this State or another jurisdiction only if that person has: (1) operated a passenger automobile in compliance with the requirements of this Title for not less than one year, not including any period of suspension or postponement, from the date of issuance of a probationary license pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4); (2) not been assessed more than two motor vehicle points; (3) not been convicted in the previous year for a violation of R.S.39:4-50, section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a), section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14), R.S.39:4-129, N.J.S.2C:11-5, section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3), subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1, or any other motor vehicle-related violation the commission determines to be significant and applicable pursuant to regulation; and (4) passed an examination of the applicant's ability to operate a motor vehicle pursuant to this section.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination by 20 percent. The additional questions to be added shall consist solely of questions developed in conjunction with the Department of Health concerning the use of alcohol or drugs as related to highway safety. The commission shall develop, in conjunction with the Department of Health, supplements to the driver's manual which shall include information necessary to answer any question on the driver's license examination concerning alcohol or drugs as related to highway safety.

Up to 20 questions may be added to the examination on subjects to be determined by the commission that are of particular relevance to youthful drivers, including the importance of operating a motor vehicle in a manner that safely shares the roadway with pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, riders of motorized-scooters, and other nonmotorized vehicles, which shall include, but not be limited to, passing a cyclist on the roadway, recognizing bicycle lanes, navigating intersections with pedestrians and cyclists, and exiting a vehicle without endangering pedestrians and cyclists, and the dangers of driving a vehicle in an aggressive manner, which shall include, but not be limited to, unexpectedly altering the speed of a vehicle, making improper or erratic traffic lane changes, disregarding traffic control devices, failing to yield the right of way, and following another vehicle too closely, after consultation with the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include a question asking whether the applicant is aware of the provisions of the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act," P.L.2008, c. 50 (C.26:6-77 et al.) and the procedure for indicating on the driver's license the intention to make a donation of body organs or tissues pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1978, c. 181 (C.39:3-12.2).

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include a question asking whether the applicant is aware of the dangers of failing to comply with this State's motor vehicle traffic laws and the "STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge" set forth in subsection e. of R.S.39:3-41.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include questions concerning the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle.

Any person applying for a driver's license to operate a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle in this State shall surrender to the commission any current driver's license issued to the applicant by another state or jurisdiction upon the applicant's receipt of a driver's license for this State. The commission shall refuse to issue a driver's license if the applicant fails to comply with this provision. An applicant for a permit or license who is [less than] under 18 years of age, and who holds a permit or license for a passenger automobile issued by another state or country that is valid or has expired within a time period designated by the commission, shall be subject to the permit and license requirements and penalties applicable to State permit and license applicants who are of the same age; except that if the other state or country has permit or license standards substantially similar to those of this State, the credentials of the other state or country shall be acceptable.

The commission shall create classified licensing of drivers covering the following classifications:
a. Motorcycles, except that for the purposes of this section, motorcycle shall not include any three-wheeled motor vehicle equipped with a single cab with glazing enclosing the occupant, seats similar to those of a passenger vehicle or truck, seat belts and automotive steering or any vehicle defined as a motorcycle pursuant to R.S.39:1-1 having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed of no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface.
b. Omnibuses as classified by R.S.39:3-10.1 and school buses classified under N.J.S.18A:39-1 et seq.
c. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1999, c.28)
d. All motor vehicles not included in classifications a. and b. A license issued pursuant to this classification d . shall be referred to
as the "basic driver's license[.]" and may be issued as a standard basic driver's license or a REAL ID basic driver's license.

Every applicant for a license under classification b. shall be a holder of a basic driver's license. Any issuance of a license under classification $b$. shall be by endorsement on the person's basic driver's license.

A driver's license for motorcycles may be issued separately, but if issued to the holder of a basic driver's license, it shall be by endorsement on the person's basic driver's license. The holder of a basic driver's license or a separately issued motorcycle license shall be authorized to operate a motorcycle having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface.

The commission, upon payment of the lawful fee and after it or a person authorized by it has examined the applicant and is satisfied of the applicant's ability as an operator, may, in its discretion, issue a license to the applicant to drive a motor vehicle. The license shall authorize the person to drive any registered vehicle, of the kind or kinds indicated.

The license shall expire, except as otherwise provided, during the fourth calendar year following the date in which the license was issued and on the same calendar day as the person's date of birth. If the person's date of birth does not correspond to a calendar day of the fourth calendar year, the license shall expire on the last day of the person's birth month.

The commission may, at its discretion and for good cause shown, issue licenses [which shall] that expire on a date fixed by it. If the commission issues a REAL ID basic driver's license or REAL ID motorcycle license to a person who has demonstrated authorization to be present in the United States for a period of time shorter than the standard period of the license, the commission shall fix the expiration date of the license at a date based on the period in which the person is authorized to be present in the United States under federal immigration laws. The commission may renew the person's REAL ID basic driver's license or REAL ID motorcycle license only if it is demonstrated that the person's continued presence in the United States is authorized under federal law. The fee for licenses with expiration dates fixed by the commission shall be fixed by the commission in amounts proportionately less or greater than the fee herein established.

The required fee for a license for the license period shall be as follows, subject to adjustment pursuant to section 16 of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1):
[Motorcycle] Standard motorcycle license or endorsement: \$18.

REAL ID motorcycle license: $\$ 29$.

Omnibus or school bus endorsement: \$18.
[Basic] Standard basic driver's license: $\$ 18$. REAL ID basic driver's license: $\$ 29$.
The commission shall waive the payment of fees for issuance of omnibus endorsements whenever an applicant establishes to the commission's satisfaction that the applicant will use the omnibus endorsement exclusively for operating omnibuses owned by a nonprofit organization duly incorporated under ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ [Title] Titles ${ }^{1} 15$ or 16 of the Revised Statutes or Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes.

The commission shall issue licenses for the following license period on and after the first day of the calendar month immediately preceding the commencement of the period, the licenses to be effective immediately.

All applications for renewals of licenses shall be made in a manner prescribed by the commission and in accordance with procedures established by it.

The commission in its discretion may refuse to grant a permit or license to drive motor vehicles to a person who is, in its estimation, not a proper person to be granted a permit or license, but a defect of the applicant shall not debar the applicant from receiving a permit or license unless it can be shown by tests approved by the commission that the defect incapacitates the applicant from safely operating a motor vehicle.
${ }^{1}$ A person issued a basic driver's license pursuant to this section may be issued a standard basic driver's license or a REAL ID basic driver's license. The chief administrator shall require an applicant for a standard basic driver's license to provide as proof of the applicant's identity, age, and residence primary and secondary documents, with which the chief administrator shall attribute point values in accordance with the point based identification verification program established pursuant to section 28 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-28). The point total required to prove the identity of an applicant for the standard basic driver's license shall be the same for every applicant, regardless of immigration status. In the event that the commission changes the point total threshold, the requirement that every applicant reach the same point total threshold shall remain in effect. ${ }^{1}$

In addition to requiring an applicant for a driver's license to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the commission also shall require the applicant to provide[,]:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a permit and standard basic driver's license, ${ }^{1}$ [two documents] proof of the person's social security number and one document ${ }^{1}$ providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ [and proof of the
applicant's social security number $\mathbf{~}^{\mathbf{1}}$. If the person does not have a social security number, the person shall ${ }^{1}$ either:
(a) provide satisfactory proof of an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number; or
(b) ${ }^{1}$ indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission ${ }^{1}$ and consistent with all other provisions of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) ${ }^{1}$, that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID basic driver's license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.10913 , any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard basic driver's license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder ${ }^{1}[$ and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose $]^{1}$.

If the commission has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the commission shall refuse to grant the permit or license until the time when the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the commission's satisfaction.

A person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $\$ 500$ or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, but if that person has never been licensed to drive in this State or any other jurisdiction, the applicant shall be subject to a fine of not less than $\$ 200$ and, in addition, the court shall issue an order to the commission requiring the commission to refuse to issue a license to operate a motor vehicle to the person for a period of not less than 180 days. The penalties provided for by this paragraph shall not be applicable in cases where failure to have actual possession of the operator's license is due to an administrative or technical error by the commission.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or extend the expiration of any license issued prior to the date this amendatory and supplementary act becomes operative.

Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license shall be confidential, shall not be considered a
government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for ${ }^{1}$ [the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status] any purpose related to Title 8 of the United States Code ${ }^{1}$ without the ${ }^{1}$ informed ${ }^{1}$ consent of the applicant ${ }^{1}$ [or without a valid], a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful ${ }^{1}$ court order or subpoena; except that ${ }^{1}$ the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s.1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.] nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law. When responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena. ${ }^{1}$

Possession of a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.
${ }^{1}$ Information regarding an applicant's Individual Tax Identification Number, social security number, or ineligibility to receive a social security number obtained by the commission for the issuance of a standard motorcycle license or standard basic driver's license pursuant to this section, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission except where: (1) required by section 11 of P.L.1998, c. 1 (C.2A:17-56.60); (2) the applicant provides written informed consent to the disclosure; (3) the requesting entity presents a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, a lawful court order, or a subpoena; (4) required by State or federal law, and to the extent that the disclosure may be necessary to permit the State to participate in the National Driver Register program, as set forth in 49 U.S.C. s. 30301 et seq.; or (5) the disclosure is in connection with an audit or investigation of identity fraud, driver's license fraud, or nondriver identification card fraud. ${ }^{1}$

As used in this section:
"Parking sensors" means proximity sensors which use either electromagnetic or ultrasonic technology and are designed to alert the driver to obstacles while parking.
"Rear visibility system" means devices or components installed on a motor vehicle at the time of manufacture that allow a forward facing driver to view a visual image of the area directly behind the vehicle.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.374, s.1)
${ }^{1}$ [3.] 9. ${ }^{1}$ R.S.39:3-31 is amended to read as follows:
39:3-31. a. The chief administrator, upon presentation of a statement duly sworn to, stating that the original registration certificate or original motorized bicycle registration certificate has been destroyed, lost or stolen, may, if [he] the chief administrator is satisfied that the facts as set forth in the statement are substantially true, issue a duplicate or amended registration certificate or motorized bicycle registration certificate to the original holder thereof, upon the payment to the chief administrator of a fee of $\$ 5$ for each duplicate or amended registration certificate or motorized bicycle registration certificate so issued. The chief administrator, upon presentation of a statement, duly sworn to, stating that the original driver's license has been destroyed, lost or stolen, or requesting a new color [picture] photograph, may, if [he] the chief administrator is satisfied that the facts as set forth in the statement are substantially true, issue a duplicate driver's license to the original holder thereof, upon payment to the chief administrator of a fee of $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the fee for a duplicate or amended registration certificate for any new passenger automobile required to be registered for a 48-month term or for any new passenger automobile leased for a term of more than 12 months pursuant to R.S.39:3-4, shall be $\$ 11$.
b. The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license under subsection a. of this section if the applicant, at the time of application: is applying for a REAL ID license, as that term is defined in R.S.39:1-1; currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle issued by the commission; and is not eligible to renew the applicant's current license. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate license fee under this subsection shall expire on October 1, 2020. In order to receive a REAL ID license pursuant to this subsection, the applicant shall first surrender to the commission the applicant's current license to operate a motor vehicle. (cf: P.L.2004, c.64, s.3)
${ }^{1}$ [4.] 10. ${ }^{1}$ Section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 261 (C.39:3-10f) is amended to read as follows:

1. In addition to the requirements for the form and content of a motor vehicle driver's license under R.S.39:3-10 and a probationary license issued under section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4), on and after the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.), each initial New Jersey license, each renewal of a New Jersey driver's license, and each probationary license shall have a digitized [color picture] photograph of the licensee. All licenses issued on and after January 1, 2000 shall be valid for a period of 48 calendar months. However, the chief administrator may, at the chief administrator's discretion, issue licenses and endorsements [which] that shall expire on a date fixed by the chief administrator. The fee for those licenses or endorsements shall be fixed in amounts proportionately less or greater than the fee otherwise established. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary, a person 70 years of age or older may elect to have a license issued for a period of two or four years, which election shall not be altered by the chief administrator. The fee for the two-year standard license shall be $\$ 9$, in addition to the fee for a digitized [picture] photograph established in section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:310f4). The fee for a two-year REAL ID license shall be $\$ 14.50$, in addition to the fee for a digitized photograph established in section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4). The chief administrator may, for good cause, extend a license and any endorsement thereon beyond their expiration dates for periods not to exceed 12 additional months. The chief administrator may extend the expiration date of a license and any endorsement thereon without payment of a proportionate fee when the chief administrator determines that the extension is necessary for good cause. If any license and endorsements thereon are so extended, the licensee shall pay upon renewal the full license fee for the period fixed by the chief administrator as if no extension had been granted.

Each initial driver's license issued to a person under the age of 21 after the effective date of P.L.1999, c. 28 (C.39:3-10f1 et al.) shall be conspicuously distinct, through the use of color and design, from the driver's licenses issued to persons 21 years of age or older. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Superintendent of State Police, shall determine the color and the manner in which the license is designed to achieve this result. The license shall [also] bear the words "UNDER 21 " in a conspicuous manner. The chief administrator shall provide that, upon attaining the age of 21 , a licensee shall be issued a replacement driver's license or a new license, as appropriate. The fee for a replacement license shall be $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

As conditions for the renewal of a driver's license, the chief administrator shall provide that the [picture] photograph of a licensee be updated except that the chief administrator may elect to use a stored [picture] photograph to renew a license for a period
not exceeding four additional years for $\$ 18$ for a standard license and $\$ 29$ for a REAL ID license, in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

In addition to any other extension, the chief administrator shall allow a person to use a stored [picture] photograph to renew a license for a period not exceeding one year if the person presents documentation by a licensed physician that the person is undergoing medical treatment for an illness and the treatment results in temporary changes to the person's physical characteristics. The fee for this extension shall be $\$ 18$ for a standard license and $\$ 29$ for a REAL ID license and the person shall not be required to pay the digitized [picture] photograph fee pursuant to section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4).

Whenever a person has reconstructive or cosmetic surgery which significantly alters the person's facial features, the person shall notify the chief administrator who may require the [picture] photograph of the licensee to be updated for $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or change any expiration date on any New Jersey driver's license issued prior to the operative date of P.L.2001, c.391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.) and, unless a licensee's driving privileges are otherwise suspended or revoked, except as provided in R.S.39:3-10, that license shall remain valid until that expiration date.

Specific use of the driver's license and any information stored or encoded, electronically or otherwise, in relation thereto shall be in accordance with P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.) and the federal "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994,", Pub.L.103-322. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the digitized [picture] photograph or any access thereto or any use thereof shall not be sold, leased, or exchanged for value.
(cf: P.L.2015, c.306, s.1)
${ }^{1}$ [5.] 11. ${ }^{1}$ Section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4) is amended to read as follows:
4. The fee for a digitized [picture] photograph shall be $\$ 6$ for each license, renewal, or duplicate thereof, and shall be in addition to the fee presently authorized for the issuance of a driver's license pursuant to R.S.39:3-10.
(cf: P.L.2001, c.391, s.4)
${ }^{1}$ [6.] 12. ${ }^{1}$ R.S.39:3-13 is amended to read as follows:
39:3-13. The chief administrator may, in the chief administrator's discretion, issue to a person over 17 years of age an examination permit, under the hand and seal of the chief administrator, allowing such person, for the purpose of fitting the
person to become a licensed driver, to operate a designated class of motor vehicles other than passenger automobiles and motorcycles for a specified period of not more than 90 days, while in the company and under the supervision of a driver licensed to operate such designated class of motor vehicles.

The chief administrator, in the chief administrator's discretion, may issue for a specified period of not less than one year a passenger automobile or motorcycle-only examination permit to a person over 17 years of age regardless of whether a person has completed a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1). An examination permit applicant who is under 18 years of age shall obtain the signature of a parent or guardian for submission to the commission on a form prescribed by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall postpone for six months the driving privileges of any person who submits a fraudulent signature for a parent or guardian.

For six months immediately following the validation of an examination permit, and until the holder passes the road test, the holder who is less than 21 years of age shall operate the passenger automobile only when accompanied by, and under the supervision of, a New Jersey licensed driver who is at least 21 years of age and has been licensed to drive a passenger automobile for not less than three years. The holder of an examination permit who is at least 21 years of age shall operate the passenger automobile for the first three months under such supervision and until the holder passes the road test. The supervising driver of the passenger automobile shall sit in the front seat of the vehicle. Whenever operating a vehicle while in possession of an examination permit, the holder of the permit shall operate the passenger automobile with only one additional passenger in the vehicle excluding dependents of the permit holder, except that this passenger restriction shall not apply when the permit holder is at least 21 years of age or when the permit holder is accompanied by a parent or guardian. Further, the holder of the passenger automobile permit who is less than 21 years of age shall not drive during the hours between 11:01 p.m. and 5 a.m.; provided, however, that this condition may be waived for an emergency which, in the judgment of local police, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to substantially endanger the health, safety, welfare, or property of a person, or for any bona fide employment or religion-related activity if the employer or appropriate religious authority provides written verification of such activity in a manner provided for by the chief administrator. The holder of the examination permit shall not use any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device, except in an emergency, while operating a moving passenger automobile on a public road or highway. "Use" shall include, but not be limited to, talking or
listening on any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device or operating its keys, buttons, or other controls. The passenger automobile permit holder shall ensure that all occupants of the vehicle are secured in a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt or child restraint system.

The holder of an examination permit subject to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b) shall not operate a motorcycle at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise. A motorcycle operated by the holder of an examination permit shall carry only the operator and shall not be operated on any toll road over which the New Jersey Turnpike Authority or the South Jersey Transportation Authority has jurisdiction or on any limited-access interstate highway.

The holder of any examination permit shall not operate a motorcycle having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed of no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface at anytime from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and shall not operate the motorcycle with any other passenger. The holder of any examination permit shall not operate such a motorcycle upon limited-access interstate highways or public roads or highways with a posted speed limit greater than 35 miles per hour.

An applicant for an examination permit subject to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b), who is less than 18 years of age, shall be required to successfully complete a motorcycle safety education course established pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1991, c. 452 (C.27:5F-36) as a condition for obtaining a motorcycle license or endorsement.

The chief administrator shall provide the holder of an examination permit with two removable, transferable, highly visible, reflective decals indicating that the driver of the vehicle may be the holder of an examination permit. The decals shall be designed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety. The chief administrator may charge a fee for the decals not to exceed the actual cost of producing and distributing the decals. The decals shall be displayed in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, and shall be clearly visible to law enforcement officers. The holder of an examination permit shall not operate a vehicle unless the decals are displayed. The decal shall be removed once the driver's examination permit period has ended.

When notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that an examination permit holder has been convicted of a violation which causes the permit holder to accumulate more than two motor vehicle
points or has been convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5; section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3)[,]; subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle-related law the chief administrator deems significant and applicable pursuant to regulation, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the examination permit holder's examination permit for 90 days. The chief administrator shall restore the permit following the term of the permit suspension if the permit holder satisfactorily completes a remedial training course of not less than four hours which may be given by the commission, a driving school licensed by the chief administrator pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2), or any Statewide safety organization approved by the chief administrator. The course shall be subject to oversight by the commission according to its guidelines. The permit holder shall also remit a course fee prior to the commencement of the course. The chief administrator also shall postpone without the exercise of discretion or a hearing the issuance of a basic license for 90 days if the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that the examination permit holder, after completion of the remedial training course, has been convicted of any motor vehicle violation which results in the imposition of any motor vehicle points or has been convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, [c.182] c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5[,]; subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle-related law the chief administrator deems significant and applicable pursuant to regulation. When the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that an examination permit holder has been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related offense unrelated to the operation of a motor vehicle and is not otherwise subject to any other suspension penalty therefor, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the examination permit for six months.

An examination permit for a motorcycle or a commercial motor vehicle issued to a person with a disability, as determined by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission after consultation with the Department of Education, shall be valid for nine months or until the completion of the road test portion of the license examination, whichever period is shorter.

Each permit shall be sufficient license for the person to operate such designated class of motor vehicles in this State during the period specified, while in the company of and under the control of a driver licensed by this State to operate such designated class of motor vehicles, or, in the case of a commercial driver license
permit, while in the company of and under the control of a holder of a valid commercial driver license for the appropriate license class and with the appropriate endorsements issued by this or any other state. Such person, as well as the licensed driver, except for a motor vehicle examiner administering a driving skills test, shall be held accountable for all violations of this subtitle committed by such person while in the presence of the licensed driver.

In addition to requiring an applicant for an examination permit to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age ${ }^{1}$ in accordance with the type of license for which the applicant has applied ${ }^{1}$, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide ${ }^{1}[$, as a condition for obtaining the permit, two $]$ the requisite number of ${ }^{1}$ documents providing satisfactory proof that the [applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law] applicant is a resident of the State ${ }^{1}[$. An applicant for a commercial driver license permit shall submit satisfactory proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law and proof of the applicant's social security number pursuant to the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.] in accordance with the provisions of R.S.39:3-10.

Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard permit shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-1$ et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for any purposes related to Title 8 of the United States Code without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena; except that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law. When responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena.

Possession of a standard permit issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

Information regarding an applicant's Individual Tax Identification Number, social security number, or ineligibility to receive a social security number obtained by the commission for the issuance of a standard permit pursuant to this section, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-1$ et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-5$ et al.), or the
common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission except where: (1) required by section 11 of P.L.1998, c. 1 (C.2A:17-56.60); (2) the applicant provides written informed consent to the disclosure; (3) the requesting entity presents a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, a lawful court order, or a subpoena; (4) required by State or federal law, and to the extent that the disclosure may be necessary to permit the State to participate in the National Driver Register program, as set forth in 49 U.S.C. s. 30301 et seq.; or (5) the disclosure is in connection with an audit or investigation of identity fraud, driver's license fraud, or non-driver identification card fraud. ${ }^{1}$

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the permit until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ A person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $\$ 500$ or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, but if that person has never been licensed to drive in this State or any other jurisdiction, the applicant shall be subject to a fine of not less than $\$ 200$ and, in addition, the court shall issue an order to the commission requiring the commission to refuse to issue a license to operate a motor vehicle to the person for a period of not less than 180 days. ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$

The holder of an examination permit shall be required to take a road test in order to obtain a probationary license. No road test for any person who has been issued an examination permit to operate a passenger vehicle shall be given unless the person has met the requirements of this section. No road test for a probationary license shall be given unless the applicant has first secured an examination permit and no such road test shall be scheduled for an applicant who has secured an examination permit for a passenger vehicle or a motorcycle for which an endorsement is not required until at least six months for an applicant under 21 years of age or three months for an applicant 21 years of age or older shall have elapsed following the validation of the examination permit for practice driving or, in the case of an examination permit for other vehicles, until 20 days have elapsed. In the case of an omnibus endorsement or school bus, no road test shall be scheduled until at least 10 days shall have elapsed. Every applicant for an examination permit to qualify for an omnibus endorsement or an articulated vehicle endorsement shall be a holder of a valid basic driver's license.

The required fees for special learner's permits and examination permits shall be as follows:
Basic driver's license.
up to $\$ 10$

Motorcycle license or endorsement.................................. \$ 5
Omnibus or school bus endorsement................................ $\$ 25$
The chief administrator shall waive the payment of fees for issuance of examination permits for omnibus endorsements whenever the applicant establishes to the chief administrator's satisfaction that said applicant will use the omnibus endorsement exclusively for operating omnibuses owned by a nonprofit organization duly incorporated under ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ [Title] Titles ${ }^{1} 15$ or 16 of the Revised Statutes or Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes.

The specified period for which a permit is issued may be extended for not more than an additional 60 days, without payment of an added fee, upon application made by the holder thereof, where the holder has applied to take the examination for a driver's license prior to the expiration of the original period for which the permit was issued and the chief administrator was unable to schedule an examination during said period.

As a condition for the issuance of an examination permit under this section, the chief administrator shall secure a digitized [picture] photograph of the applicant. The [picture] photograph shall be stored in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator and may be displayed on the examination permit.

The chief administrator may require that whenever a person to whom an examination permit has been issued has reconstructive or cosmetic surgery which significantly alters the person's facial features, the person shall notify the chief administrator who may require the [picture] photograph of the person to be updated.

Specific use of the examination permit and any information stored or encoded, electronically or otherwise, in relation thereto shall be in accordance with P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.) and the federal "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994," Pub.L.103322. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the digitized [picture] photograph or any access thereto or any use thereof shall not be sold, leased, or exchanged for value. (cf: P.L.2017, c.165, s.11)
${ }^{1}$ [7.] 13. ${ }^{1}$ Section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1) is amended to read as follows:

1. The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission may issue to a person over 16 years of age a special learner's permit, under the hand and seal of the chief administrator, allowing such person, for the purpose of preparing ${ }^{1}$ [himself] ${ }^{1}$ to qualify for a probationary license for a passenger automobile by operating a dual pedal controlled motor vehicle while taking a required course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State or a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving instruction conducted by a
drivers' school duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-1 et seq.). The special learner's permit shall be issued in lieu of the examination permit provided for in R.S.39:313.

In addition to requiring an applicant for a permit to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age ${ }^{1}$ in accordance with the type of license for which the applicant has applied ${ }^{1}$, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}[$, as a condition for obtaining the permit, twol the requisite number of ${ }^{1}$ documents providing satisfactory proof that the [applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law] applicant is a resident of the State.
${ }^{1}$ Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard permit shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-1$ et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for any purpose related to Title 8 of the United States Code without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena; except that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law. When responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena.

Possession of a standard permit issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

Information regarding an applicant's Individual Tax Identification Number, social security number, or ineligibility to receive a social security number obtained by the commission for the issuance of a standard permit pursuant to this section, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-5$ et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission except where: (1) required by section 11 of P.L.1998, c. 1 (C.2A:17-56.60); (2) the applicant provides written informed consent to the disclosure; (3) the requesting entity presents a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, a lawful court order, or a subpoena; (4) required by State or federal law, and to the extent that the disclosure may be necessary to permit the State to participate in the National Driver Register program, as set forth in 49 U.S.C. s. 30301 et seq.; or (5) the disclosure is in connection with an audit or investigation of identity
fraud, driver's license fraud, or non-driver identification card fraud. ${ }^{1}$

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the permit until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
${ }^{1}$ A person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $\$ 500$ or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, but if that person has never been licensed to drive in this State or any other jurisdiction, the applicant shall be subject to a fine of not less than $\$ 200$ and, in addition, the court shall issue an order to the commission requiring the commission to refuse to issue a license to operate a motor vehicle to the person for a period of not less than 180 days. ${ }^{1}$

The special learner's permit described above, when issued to a person taking a course of behind-the-wheel driving education conducted in a public, parochial, or private school, shall be retained in the office of the school principal at all times except during such time as the person to whom the permit is issued is undergoing behind-the-wheel automobile driving instruction. The chief administrator may make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
(cf: P.L.2009, c.38, s.7)
${ }^{1}$ [8.] 14. ${ }^{1}$ Section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4) is amended to read as follows:
4. a. The holder of a special learner's permit shall be entitled to a probationary driver's license (1) upon attaining the age of 17 years, (2) upon the satisfactory completion of an approved behind-the-wheel driver training course as indicated upon the face of the special permit over the signature of the principal of the school or the person operating the driving school in which the course was conducted, (3) upon the completion of six months' driving experience with a validated special learner's permit in compliance with the provisions of section 6 of P.L.1977, c. 25 (C.39:3-13.2a), and (4) upon passing the road test pursuant to R.S.39:3-10.
b. The holder of a probationary license shall be permitted to operate the passenger automobile with only one additional passenger in the vehicle besides any dependent of the probationary license holder, except that this passenger restriction shall not apply when the holder of the probationary license is at least 21 years of age or the probationary license holder is accompanied by a parent or guardian. Further, the holder of the probationary license who is under 21 years of age shall not drive during the hours between 11:01 p.m. and 5 a.m.; provided however, that this condition may
be waived for an emergency which, in the judgment of local police, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to substantially endanger the health, safety, welfare, or property of a person or for any bona fide employment or religion-related activity if the employer or appropriate religious authority provides written verification of such activity in a manner provided for by the chief administrator.
c. The holder of the probationary license shall not use any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device, except in an emergency, while operating a moving passenger automobile on a public road or highway. "Use" shall include, but not be limited to, talking or listening on any hand-held or handsfree interactive wireless communication device or operating its keys, buttons, or other controls. In addition, the holder of the probationary license shall ensure that all occupants of the vehicle are secured in a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt or child restraint system.
d. In addition to any other penalties provided under law, the holder of a probationary license who accumulates more than two motor vehicle points or is convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5; section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3); subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle law the chief administrator deems to be significant and applicable pursuant to regulation shall, for the first violation, be required to satisfactorily complete a remedial training course of not less than four hours which may be given by the commission, a driving school licensed by the chief administrator pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2), or any Statewide safety organization approved by the chief administrator. The course shall be administered pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the chief administrator and subject to oversight by the commission. The authority of the chief administrator to suspend, revoke, or deny issuance of an initial or renewal license to operate a driving school or an instructor's license, and to assess fines, pursuant to P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-1 et seq.) shall apply to any violations related to the administration of a remedial training course. The license holder shall also remit a course fee prior to the commencement of the course.
e. When notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that a probationary license holder has been convicted of a second or subsequent violation, in addition to any other penalties provided under law, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the probationary license for three months, and shall postpone eligibility for a basic license for an equivalent period. In addition, when the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that a probationary license holder has been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related
offense unrelated to the operation of a motor vehicle, and he is not otherwise subject to any other suspension penalty therefor, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the probationary license for six months.
f. The chief administrator shall provide the holder of a probationary license with two removable, transferable, highly visible, reflective decals indicating that the driver of the vehicle may be the holder of a probationary license. The decals shall be designed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety. The chief administrator may charge a fee for the decals not to exceed the actual cost of producing and distributing the decals. The decals shall be displayed in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, and shall be clearly visible to law enforcement officers. The holder of a probationary license shall not operate a vehicle unless the decals are displayed. The decal shall be removed once the driver's probationary license period has ended.
g. A probationary license may be sent by mail and shall be clearly identifiable and distinguishable in appearance from a basic license by any name, mark, color, or device deemed appropriate by the chief administrator.
h. A person issued a probationary license pursuant to this section may be issued a standard probationary license or a REAL ID probationary license. ${ }^{1}$ The chief administrator shall require an applicant for a standard probationary license to provide as proof of the applicant's identity, age, and residence primary and secondary documents, with which the chief administrator shall attribute point values in accordance with the point based identification verification program established pursuant to section 28 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-28). The point total required to prove the identity of an applicant for the standard probationary license shall be the same for every applicant, regardless of immigration status. In the event that the commission changes the point total threshold, the requirement that every applicant reach the same point total threshold shall remain in effect. ${ }^{1}$

In addition to requiring an applicant for a probationary license to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the chief administrator shall require the applicant to provide:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a standard probationary license, ${ }^{1}$ [two documents] proof of the applicants social security number and one document ${ }^{1}$ providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ [and proof of the applicant's social security number ${ }^{11}$. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the applicant shall ${ }^{1}$ either:
(a) provide satisfactory proof of an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number; or
(b) ${ }^{1}$ indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission ${ }^{1}$ and consistent with all other provisions of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) ${ }^{1}$, that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID probationary license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.10913 , any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard probationary license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}[$, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose $]^{\mathbf{1}}$.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the probationary license until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
${ }^{1}$ A person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $\$ 500$ or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, but if that person has never been licensed to drive in this State or any other jurisdiction, the applicant shall be subject to a fine of not less than $\$ 200$ and, in addition, the court shall issue an order to the commission requiring the commission to refuse to issue a license to operate a motor vehicle to the person for a period of not less than 180 days. ${ }^{1}$
i. Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard probationary license shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for ${ }^{1}$ the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status] any purpose related to Title 8 of the United States Code ${ }^{1}$ without the ${ }^{1}$ informed ${ }^{1}$ consent of the applicant ${ }^{1}$ [or without a valid], a warrant signed by
a State or federal judge, or a lawful ${ }^{1}$ court order or subpoena; except that ${ }^{1}$ [the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s.1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.] nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law. When responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena.

Possession of a standard probationary license issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

Information regarding an applicant's Individual Tax Identification Number, social security number, or ineligibility to receive a social security number obtained by the commission for the issuance of a standard probationary license pursuant to this section, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-1$ et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission except where: (1) required by section 11 of P.L.1998, c. 1 (C.2A:17-56.60); (2) the applicant provides written informed consent to the disclosure; (3) the requesting entity presents a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, a lawful court order, or a subpoena; (4) required by State or federal law, and to the extent that the disclosure may be necessary to permit the State to participate in the National Driver Register program, as set forth in 49 U.S.C. s. 30301 et seq.; or (5) the disclosure is in connection with an audit or investigation of identity fraud, driver's license fraud, or non-driver identification card fraud. ${ }^{1}$ (cf: P.L.2017, c.165, s.13)
${ }^{1}$ [9.] 15. ${ }^{1}$ Section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) is amended to read as follows:
2. a. (1) The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall issue an identification card to any resident of the State who is 14 years of age or older and who is not the holder of a valid permit or basic driver's license. The identification card shall attest to the true name, correct age, and veteran status, upon submission of satisfactory proof, by any veteran, and shall contain other identifying data as certified by the applicant for such identification

## A4743 [1R]

card. Every application for an identification card shall be signed and verified by the applicant and shall be accompanied by the written consent of at least one parent or the person's legal guardian if the person is under 17 years of age and shall be supported by such documentary evidence of the age, identity, and veteran status, or blindness, or disability of such person as the chief administrator may require.
${ }^{1}$ A person issued an identification card pursuant to this section may be issued a standard identification card or a REAL ID identification card. The chief administrator shall require any applicant for a standard identification card to provide as proof of the applicant's identity, age, and residence primary and secondary documents, with which the chief administrator shall attribute point values in accordance with the point based identification verification program established pursuant to section 28 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-28). The point total required to prove the identity of an applicant for the standard probationary license shall be the same for every applicant, regardless of immigration status. In the event that the commission changes the point total threshold, the requirement that every applicant reach the same point total threshold shall remain in effect. ${ }^{1}$

In addition to requiring an applicant for an identification card to submit satisfactory proof of identity, age, and, if appropriate, veteran status, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide[,]:
(a) as a condition for obtaining [the] a standard identification card, ${ }^{1}$ [two documents] proof of the applicant's social security number and one document ${ }^{1}$ providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ [and proof of the applicant's social security number] ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the applicant shall ${ }^{1}$ either:
(i) provide satisfactory proof of an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number; or
(ii) ${ }^{1}$ indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission ${ }^{1}$ and consistent with all other provisions of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) ${ }^{1}$, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(b) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID identification card: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard identification card shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-5$ et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for ${ }^{1}$ [the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status] any purposes related to Title 8 of the United States Code ${ }^{1}$ without the ${ }^{1}$ informed ${ }^{1}$ consent of the applicant ${ }^{1}$ [or without a valid], a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful ${ }^{1}$ court order or subpoena; except that ${ }^{1}$ [the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s.1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.] nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law. When responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena. ${ }^{1}$

Possession of a standard identification card issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.
${ }^{1}$ Information regarding an applicant's Individual Tax Identification Number, social security number, or ineligibility to receive a social security number obtained by the commission for the issuance of a standard identification card pursuant to this section, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission except where: (1) required by section 11 of P.L.1998, c. 1 (C.2A:17-56.60); (2) the applicant provides written informed consent to the disclosure; (3) the requesting entity presents a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, a lawful court order, or a subpoena; (4) required by State or federal law, and to the extent that the disclosure may be necessary to permit the State to participate in the National Driver Register program, as set forth in 49 U.S.C. s. 30301 et seq.; or (5) the disclosure is in connection with an audit or investigation of identity
fraud, driver's license fraud, or non-driver identification card fraud. ${ }^{1}$

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, veteran status, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the identification card until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
${ }^{1}$ A person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $\$ 500$ or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days. ${ }^{1}$
(2) In addition to the requirements for the form and content of an identification card pursuant to this section, the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall, upon submission of satisfactory proof, designate on an identification card that the card holder is a Gold Star Family member. The commission shall provide to the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs personal identifying information for any person issued an identification card with a Gold Star Family designation pursuant to this section.
b. The designation of veteran status on an identification card shall not be deemed sufficient valid proof of veteran status for official governmental purposes when any other statute, or any regulation or other directive of a governmental entity, requires documentation of veteran status.
c. For the purpose of this section:
"Gold Star Family member" means a spouse, domestic partner, partner in a civil union, parent, brother, sister, child, legal guardian, or other legal custodian, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard, who lost his or her life while on active duty for the United States.
"REAL ID identification card" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S.39:1-1.
"Veteran" means a person who has been honorably discharged from the active military service of the United States ${ }^{1}$ or from service in the New Jersey National Guard ${ }^{1}$; and
"Satisfactory proof" means, in the case of a veteran, a copy of form ${ }^{1}$ NGB-22, ${ }^{1}$ DD-214 or federal activation orders showing service under Title 10, section 672 or section 12301, of the United States Code, or a county veteran identification card only if issuance of the card requires a copy of form DD-214 discharge papers or approved separation forms as outlined by all branches of the military and duly recorded by the county clerk's office. In the case of a Gold Star Family member, satisfactory proof includes any or all of the following:
(1) a certification from the Department of New Jersey of American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., or any other organization formed for the support of family members of members of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard, who lost their lives while on active duty for the United States, that the applicant is either the spouse, domestic partner, partner in a civil union, parent, brother, sister, child, legal guardian, or other legal custodian, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, of a member of the armed forces or National Guard who died while on active duty for the United States; or
(2) (a) documentation deemed acceptable by the Adjutant General, including, but not limited to, a federal DD Form 1300, Report of Casualty, or a federal DD Form 2064, Certificate of Death Overseas, which identifies the member of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard who died while on active duty for the United States; and
(b) documentation indicating the applicant's relationship to the service member.
(cf: P.L.2019, c.255, s.2)
${ }^{1}$ [10.] 16. ${ }^{1}$ Section 3 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.4) is amended to read as follows:
3. Every identification card authorized by section 2 of [this act] P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) shall bear a color [picture] photograph of the person to whom it is issued and shall be issued upon the [standard license] form prescribed by the [Division of Motor Vehicles] New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission for color [picture] photograph drivers' licenses, except that the card shall prominently contain the words "For Identification Only." $\underline{A}$ standard identification card shall indicate that the identification card shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder ${ }^{1}[$, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the identification card shall not be accepted for such official purpose $]^{\mathbf{1}}$. (cf: P.L.1999, c.28, s.7)
${ }^{1}$ [11.] 17. ${ }^{1}$ Section 4 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.5) is amended to read as follows:
4. a. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, each original identification card authorized by section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) shall, unless canceled earlier or otherwise provided, expire during the fourth calendar year following its date of issuance and on the same calendar day as the person's date of birth. If the date of birth of the bearer of the
identification card does not correspond to a calendar day of the fourth calendar year, the identification card shall expire on the last day of the birth month of the bearer of the card.

The identification card shall be renewable upon the request of the bearer of the card, pursuant to terms of license renewal established by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, and upon payment of a fee as required by section 6 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.7). An identification card issued pursuant to P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.2 et seq.) to an applicant who is blind or who has a disability shall be valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder. Cards issued prior to October 16, 1989 and valid upon the effective date of P.L.1990, c. 30 shall be valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder. Cards issued to persons with blindness or disabilities between October 16, 1989 and the effective date of P.L.1990, c.30, and which are valid on the effective date of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.2 et seq.), shall be made valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder, upon presentation of proof that the person's blindness or disability existed at the time of the original application. The chief administrator is authorized to require periodic verification of information included on any identification card issued for or valid for the life of the holder. Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or change any expiration date on any New Jersey identification card issued prior to the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.) and any such identification card shall remain valid until its expiration date.
b. If the chief administrator issues [an] a REAL ID identification card to a person who has demonstrated authorization to be present in the United States for a period of time shorter than the standard periods of identification cards, the chief administrator shall fix the expiration date of the REAL ID identification card at a date based on the period in which the person is authorized to be present in the United States under federal immigration laws. The chief administrator may renew such [an] REAL ID identification card only if it is demonstrated that the person's continued presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.131, s.153)
${ }^{1}$ [12.] 18. ${ }^{1}$ Section 6 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.7) is amended to read as follows:
6. a. The chief administrator shall charge fees as follows: Standard Identification Card, Original \$18
Identification Card, Duplicate \$5
Identification Card, Renewal \$18
REAL ID Identification Card $\$ 29$
Digitized [picture] photograph \$6, in addition to the fees
required above
b. The chief administrator may waive the fees established under subsection a. of this section for a homeless person who submits proof of temporary residence through a social worker or the coordinator of an emergency shelter for the homeless where the person is temporarily residing. For the purposes of this section, "homeless person" means a person without a domicile who is unable to secure permanent and stable housing as determined by a social worker or the coordinator of an emergency shelter for the homeless established pursuant to P.L.1985, c. 48 (C.55:13C-1 et seq.).
c. The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate identification card if the applicant, at the time of application: is applying for a REAL ID identification card, as that term is defined in R.S.39:1-1; currently holds a valid identification card issued by the commission; and is not eligible to renew the applicant's current identification card. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate identification card fee under this subsection shall expire on October 1, 2020. In order to receive a REAL ID identification card pursuant to this subsection, the applicant shall first surrender to the commission the applicant's current identification card. (cf: P.L.2016, c.99, s.1)
${ }^{1}$ [13.] 19. ${ }^{1}$ Section 15 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.2) is amended to read as follows:
15. a. Insurers shall put in writing all underwriting rules applicable to each rate level utilized pursuant to section 14 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.1). An insurer may take into account factors, including, but not limited to, driving record characteristics appropriate for underwriting and classification in formulating its underwriting rules; provided that no underwriting rule based on motor vehicle violations shall be formulated in such a manner as to assign any named insured to a rating tier other than the standard rating tier applicable to the insured's territory solely on the basis of accumulating four motor vehicle points or less. No underwriting rule shall operate in such a manner as to assign a risk to a rating plan on the basis of the territory in which the insured resides or any other factor which the commissioner finds is a surrogate for territory. No underwriting rule shall operate in such a manner as to assign a risk to a rating plan on the basis of an insured holding a standard motorcycle license or standard basic driver's license issued pursuant to R.S.39:3-10, or standard probationary license issued pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4). An insurer which knowingly fails to transact automobile insurance consistently with its underwriting rules shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000 for each violation.
b. All underwriting rules applicable to each rate level as provided for in section 14 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.1) shall be filed with the commissioner and shall be subject to [his] the commissioner's prior approval. All underwriting rules shall be subject to public inspection. Except as provided in subsection d. of section 27 of P.L.1990, c. 8 (C.17:33B-15), insurers shall apply their underwriting rules uniformly and without exception throughout the State, so that every applicant or insured conforming with the underwriting rules will be insured or renewed, and so that every applicant not conforming with the underwriting rules will be refused insurance.
c. An insurer with more than one rating plan for private passenger automobile insurance policies providing identical coverages shall not adopt underwriting rules which would permit a person to be insured for private passenger automobile insurance under more than one of the rating plans.
d. An insurer that revises its underwriting rules with respect to the assignment of insureds to rating tiers based on the number of accumulated motor vehicle points, as provided by subsection a. of this section, as amended by P.L.2003, c.89, shall certify to the commissioner that the revised rule will produce rates that are revenue neutral based upon the insurer's current coverages and book of business.
(cf: P.L.2003, c.89, s.40)
${ }^{1}$ [14.] 20. ${ }^{1}$ Section 2 of P.L.1989, c. 326 (C.39:3-9b) is amended to read as follows:
2. Each application for a driver's license, or a renewal thereof, required by R.S.39:3-10 shall contain the street address of the place of residence [or business] of the licensee at the time of application or renewal. A post office box shall appear on a driver's license application only as part of a mailing address that is submitted by the licensee in addition to the street address of the licensee's residence [or business]; provided, however, the [director] chief administrator, upon application, shall permit a person who was a victim of a violation of [N.J.S.2C:12-10] section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 209 (C.2C:12-10), N.J.S.2C:14-2, or [N.J.S.2C:25-17 et seq.] P.L.1991, c. 261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.), or who the [director] chief administrator otherwise determines to have good cause, to use as a mailing address a post office box, an address other than the applicant's address or other contact point. A licensee whose last address appears on the records of the [division] commission as a post office box shall change the address on the application for renewal to the street address of the licensee's residence [or business] and, if different from the street address, [his] the licensee's mailing address unless the [director] chief administrator
has determined, pursuant to this section, that the licensee may use a post office box, an address other than the licensee's address or other contact point as a mailing address.
(cf: P.L.1997, c.189, s.2)
${ }^{1}$ 21. (New section) The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall permit a license or identification card holder to amend the notation on the person's license or identification card to reflect legal changes, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1984, c. 191 (C.26:8-40.12). ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1}$ [15.] 22. ${ }^{1}$ (New section) ${ }^{1}$ a. A person or entity shall not discriminate against any person based upon the fact that the person applied for, was issued, holds, or presents a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard identification card. ${ }^{1}$

The holder of a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license issued pursuant to R.S.39:3-10, standard probationary license issued pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4), and standard identification card issued pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3), shall have the opportunity to obtain employment and to obtain all the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, publicly assisted housing accommodation in which the person meets all qualifications for receipt of the publicly assisted housing accommodation under State or federal law, and other real property without discrimination by reason of holding or presenting a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard probationary license, or standard identification card, subject only to conditions and limitations applicable alike to all persons.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter an employer's rights or obligations under 8 U.S.C. s.1324a regarding obtaining documentation evidencing identity and authorization for employment. ${ }^{1}$ [An action taken by an employer that is required by 8 U.S.C. s.1324a shall not constitute a violation of this section.] Any action that is required by federal or State law or regulation, or by government contract shall not constitute a violation of this section.
b. The provisions of this section shall also apply to the State, any political subdivision of the State, any agency or instrumentality of the State, and to any political subdivision of the State, and the employees, officers, or officials thereof, including law enforcement officers. Employees, officers, or officials, including law enforcement officers shall accept any standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard identification card, as proof of
identity, age, and State residency of its holder and shall not discriminate against an individual based upon the fact that the individual applied for, was issued, holds, or presents a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard permit, standard probationary license, or standard identification card. ${ }^{1}$
${ }^{1}$ [16.] 23. ${ }^{1}$ Section 16 of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1) is amended to read as follows:
16. a. On and after the effective date of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1 et al.), the board may, by regulation adopted pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c. 410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), increase fees and surcharges collected pursuant to the following statutes, notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary:

Section 4 of P.L.1995, c. 401 (C.12:7-73); section 24 of P.L.1984, c. 152 (C.12:7A-24); section 28 of P.L.1984, c. 152 (C.12:7A-28); section 1 of P.L.1983, c. 65 (C.17:29A-33); section 6 of P.L.1983, c. 65 (C.17:29A-35); section 9 of P.L.1998, c. 108 (C.27:5F-42); R.S.39:2-10; section 1 of P.L.1969, c. 301 (C.39:34b); section 2 of P.L.1969, c. 301 (C.39:3-4c); section 2 of P.L.1968, c. 439 (C.39:3-8.1); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 87 (C.39:38.2); R.S.39:3-10; section 23 of P.L.1975, c. 180 (C.39:3-10a); section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b); section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 261 (C.39:3-10f); section 22 of P.L.1990, c. 103 (C.39:3-10.30); R.S.39:3-13; R.S.39:3-18; R.S.39:3-19; section 2 of P.L.1974, c. 162 (C.39:3-19.2); section 12 of P.L.1979, c. 224 (C.39:3-19.5); R.S.39:3-20; section 1 of P.L.1973, c. 319 (C.39:3-20.1); R.S.39:321; R.S.39:3-24; R.S.39:3-25; R.S.39:3-26; section 2 of P.L.1964, c. 195 (C.39:3-27.4); section 2 of P.L.1968, c. 247 (C.39:3-27.6); section 2 of P.L.1977, c. 369 (C.39:3-27.9); section 2 of P.L.1979, c. 457 (C.39:3-27.16); section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 139 (C.39:3-27.19); R.S.39:3-28; R.S.39:3-30; R.S.39:3-31; section 1 of P.L.1961, c. 77 (C.39:3-31.1); R.S.39:3-32; section 1 of P.L.1999, c. 192 (C.39:333a); section 1 of P.L.2001, c. 35 (C.39:3-33b); section 2 of P.L.1959, c. 56 (C.39:3-33.4); section 4 of P.L.1959, c. 56 (C.39:333.6); R.S.39:3-36; section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 314 (C.39:3-54.14); section 2 of P.L.1999, c. 308 (C.39:3-75.2); R.S.39:3-84; section 2 of P.L.1999, c. 396 (C.39:3-84.7); section 3 of P.L.1973, c. 307 (C.39:3C-3); section 10 of P.L.1983, c. 105 (C.39:4-14.3j); section 23 of P.L.1983, c. 105 (C.39:4-14.3w); R.S.39:4-26; R.S.39:4-30; section 11 of P.L.1985, c. 14 (C.39:4-139.12); section 1 of P.L.1972, c. 38 (C.39:5-30.4); section 31 of P.L.1994, c. 60 (C.39:5-36.1); section 20 of P.L.1952, c. 173 (C.39:6-42); section 2 of P.L.1983, c. 141 (C.39:6B-3); R.S.39:7-3; section 3 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-11); section 8 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-16); section 9 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-17); section 15 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:823); section 5 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-45); section 7 of
P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-47); section 12 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:852); section 11 of P.L.1995, c. 157 (C.39:8-69); section 13 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-53); section 14 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:854); R.S.39:10-11; R.S.39:10-12; R.S.39:10-14; R.S.39:10-16; R.S.39:10-19; R.S.39:10-25; section 5 of P.L.1983, c. 323 (C.39:1035); section 8 of P.L.1983, c. 455 (C.39:10A-15); R.S.39:11-8; section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2); section 5 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-5); and section 2 of P.L.1983, c. 360 (C.39:13-2).
b. (1) In determining an appropriate increase of any fee or surcharge pursuant to subsection a. of this section, the board shall consider at least the following factors: (a) the year in which the fee or surcharge was last increased; (b) the actual costs to the State of New Jersey for administering any transaction, process, filing, registration, inspection, audit, or any license, permit, or other document issuance, for which the fee or surcharge is collected; and (c) the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index or other similar relevant index.

No fee or surcharge set forth in this section shall be increased by regulation more than once during any five-year period, and no such fee or surcharge shall be increased beyond an amount that exceeds the actual costs to the State of New Jersey for administering any transaction, process, filing, registration, inspection, audit, or any license, permit, or other document issuance, for which the fee or surcharge is collected.
(2) All increases in a fee or surcharge after the first increase shall also be subject to the following limitation: the increase shall not exceed the cumulative annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the five fiscal years prior to the date of the proposed subsequent increase.
(3) All increases in fees or surcharges imposed by regulation proposed to be adopted in a calendar year shall be consolidated in one single regulatory proposal in that calendar year.
(4) As used in this section, the "Consumer Price Index" means the consumer price index for all urban consumers in the New York City and Philadelphia areas as reported by the Department of Labor or successor index.
c. Pursuant to subsection b. of section 105 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-36), 100 percent of the increased revenues collected from such increase shall be remitted to the commission.
(cf: P.L.2007, c.335, s.16)
${ }^{1}$ [18.] 24. ${ }^{1}$ R.S.39:3-41 is amended to read as follows:
39:3-41. a. At the time of the issuance of an examination permit or a special learner's permit to operate a motor vehicle, the chief administrator shall make available to each applicant for the examination permit or special learner's permit a driver's manual
containing information required to be known and followed by licensed drivers relating to licensing requirements.
b. At the time of any required examination for renewal of a driver's license, the chief administrator shall upon request make available to each applicant for renewal a copy of the manual and any supplements thereto.
c. The driver's manual and any supplements thereto or any other booklet or writing prepared in connection with examinations for drivers' licenses or for renewals of drivers' licenses shall contain all information necessary to answer any question on an examination for a driver's license or for a renewal of a driver's license.

The chief administrator shall publish the driver's manual on the website of the commission in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State, as determined by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall periodically, and at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State.
d. The chief administrator, following consultation with the organ procurement organizations designated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s.1320b-8 to serve in the State of New Jersey, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the provisions of the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act," P.L.2008, c. 50 (C.26:6-77 et al.), the beneficial uses of donated organs and tissues, and the procedure for indicating on the driver's license the intention to make a donation pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1978, c. 181 (C.39:312.2). The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of the existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
e. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Nikhil Badlani Foundation, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the dangers of failing to comply with this State's motor vehicle traffic laws and indicating that interested drivers may take the STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection.
(1) The "STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge" is as follows:
"In order to ensure the safety of others on the road, passengers in my car, and myself as a driver, I pledge to obey traffic laws while operating a motor vehicle, be extra cautious, and be attentive to traffic signs and signals and road conditions. Specifically:

I will come to a complete stop at every "stop" sign or red traffic light, and will not proceed through a red traffic light;

I will stay alert, keep two hands on the steering wheel whenever possible, and keep my mind on the road;

I will talk safely by using a hands-free wireless telephone while driving if I am of lawful age to do so and refrain from texting while driving; and I will plan ahead and leave enough time to arrive at my destination."
(2) The chief administrator shall ensure that drivers have the option of taking the pledge set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection by filling out a standard form made available at motor vehicle offices or by following instructions publicized by the chief administrator directing interested drivers to the appropriate website to complete the pledge.
(3) The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of the existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
f. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Commissioner of Health and the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle. The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of any existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection. (cf: P.L.2016, c.81, s.3)
${ }^{1}$ [19.] 25. ${ }^{1}$ (New section) The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall establish a public awareness campaign for the duration of 24 months following the effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) to inform the general public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID basic driver's license, motorcycle license, probationary license, and identification card.
${ }^{1}$ [20.] 26. ${ }^{1}$ (New section) a. There is created an advisory board to be known as the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board."
b. The purpose of the advisory board shall be to review the implementation of the provisions of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and the issuance of standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards by the commission. The advisory board shall provide guidance to the commission concerning public awareness and education of the differences between standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards.
c. The advisory board shall consist of 11 members as follows:
(1) the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, or the chief administrator's designee, who shall serve ex officio;
(2) the Governor's Chief Counsel, or the chief counsel's designee, who shall serve ex officio; and
(3) nine public members as follows:
(a) three members appointed by the Governor;
(b) three members appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the President of the Senate; and
(c) three members appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the General Assembly.
d. A vacancy in the membership of the advisory board shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointment.
e. The advisory board shall organize ${ }^{1}$ [as soon as practicable following the appointment of its members] within 90 days of the effective of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) ${ }^{1}$, and shall select a chairperson and vice-chairperson from among its members.
f. The public members of the advisory board shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties to the extent that such funds are made available for that purpose.
g. The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall provide staff support to the advisory board as may be necessary for its purposes. The advisory board shall be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of any State, county, or municipal department, board, bureau, commission, or agency, as it may require and as may be available for its purposes.
h. No later than 12 months after the effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), the advisory board shall report to the Governor, and to the Legislature pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c. 164 (C.52:14-19.1), its findings and recommendations. The advisory board shall terminate upon submission of the report.
${ }^{1}$ [21. This act] 27. a. Sections 1 through 24 and section $26^{1}$ shall take effect on the first day of the thirteenth month after enactment, except that the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission may take any anticipatory administrative action in advance as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act.
${ }^{1}$ b. Section 25 of this act shall take effect on the first day of the sixth month after enactment.
c. ${ }^{1}$ Section ${ }^{1}$ [20] $26{ }^{1}$ of this act shall expire upon submission of the advisory board's report required to be prepared and submitted pursuant to subsection h. of section ${ }^{1}$ [20] $\underline{26}^{1}$ of this act.

A4743 [1R]
56

Creates two categories of driver's licenses and identification cards; allows residents unable to prove lawful presence in US to receive permits, and standard driver's licenses or identification cards; permits MVC to increase certain fees.

## ASSEMBLY, No. 4743

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED DECEMBER 3, 2018

Sponsored by:
Assemblywoman ANNETTE QUIJANO
District 20 (Union)
Assemblyman RAJ MUKHERJI
District 33 (Hudson)
Assemblyman GARY S. SCHAER
District 36 (Bergen and Passaic)
Assemblyman GORDON M. JOHNSON
District 37 (Bergen)
Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE
District 37 (Bergen)
Assemblyman JOE DANIELSEN
District 17 (Middlesex and Somerset)

Co-Sponsored by:
Assemblywomen Jasey, Pinkin, Tucker, Jones, Pintor Marin, Assemblymen Chiaravalloti, Giblin, Assemblywomen Chaparro, Lampitt, McKnight, Jimenez, Assemblyman Mejia, Assemblywomen Lopez, Reynolds-Jackson, Speight, Carter, Assemblymen McKeon, Spearman, Kennedy, Assemblywomen Timberlake, Murphy, Assemblymen Caputo, Karabinchak, Wimberly, Calabrese, Assemblywoman Sumter and Assemblyman Zwicker

## SYNOPSIS

Creates two categories of driver's licenses and identification cards; allows residents unable to prove lawful presence in US to receive permits, and standard driver's licenses or identification cards; permits MVC to increase certain fees.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT
As introduced.


## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

2

> An Act concerning documents, driver's licenses, and non-driver identification cards provided by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, amending various parts of the statutory law, and supplementing Title 39 of the Revised Statutes.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. R.S.39:1-1 is amended to read as follows:

39:1-1. As used in this subtitle, unless other meaning is clearly apparent from the language or context, or unless inconsistent with the manifest intention of the Legislature:
"Alley" means a public highway wherein the roadway does not exceed 12 feet in width.
"Authorized emergency vehicles" means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and other vehicles as are approved by the chief administrator when operated in response to an emergency call.
"Autocycle" means a three-wheeled motorcycle designed to be controlled with a steering wheel and pedals in which the operator and passenger may ride in a completely or partially enclosed seating area that is equipped with a roll cage or roll hoops, safety seat belts for each occupant, and anti-lock brakes.
"Automobile" includes all motor vehicles except motorcycles.
"Berm" means that portion of the highway exclusive of roadway and shoulder, bordering the shoulder but not to be used for vehicular travel.
"Business district" means that portion of a highway and the territory contiguous thereto, where within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of the roadway.
"Car pool" means two or more persons commuting on a daily basis to and from work by means of a vehicle with a seating capacity of nine passengers or less.
"Chief Administrator" or "Administrator" means the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission.
"Commercial motor vehicle" includes every type of motor-driven vehicle used for commercial purposes on the highways, such as the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, excepting such vehicles as are run only upon rails or tracks and vehicles of the passenger car type used for touring purposes or the carrying of farm products and milk, as the case may be.

[^1]Matter underlined thus is new matter.

## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

3
"Commission" means the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission established by section 4 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A4).
"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Transportation of this State.
"Commuter van" means a motor vehicle having a seating capacity of not less than seven nor more than 15 adult passengers, in which seven or more persons commute on a daily basis to and from work and which vehicle may also be operated by the driver or other designated persons for their personal use.
"Crosswalk" means that part of a highway at an intersection, either marked or unmarked existing at each approach of every roadway intersection, included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the shoulder, or, if none, from the edges of the roadway; also, any portion of a highway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other marking on the surface.
"Curb extension" or "bulbout" means a horizontal extension of the sidewalk into the street which results in a narrower roadway section.
"Dealer" includes every person actively engaged in the business of buying, selling or exchanging motor vehicles or motorcycles and who has an established place of business.
"Deputy Chief Administrator" means the deputy chief administrator of the commission.
"Driver" means the rider or driver of a horse, bicycle or motorcycle or the driver or operator of a motor vehicle, unless otherwise specified.
"Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.
"Farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.
"Flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds
"Gross weight" means the combined weight of a vehicle and a load thereon.

## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

"High occupancy vehicle" or "HOV" means a vehicle which is used to transport two or more persons and shall include public transportation, car pool, van pool, and other vehicles as determined by regulation of the Department of Transportation.
"Highway" means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
"Horse" includes mules and all other domestic animals used as draught animals or beasts of burden.
"Inside lane" means the lane nearest the center line of the roadway.
"Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb lines or, if none, the lateral boundary lines of two or more highways which join one another at an angle, whether or not one such highway crosses another.
"Laned roadway" means a roadway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.
"Leased limousine" means any limousine subject to regulation in the State which:
a. Is offered for rental or lease, without a driver, to be operated by a limousine service as the lessee, for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire; and
b. Is leased or rented for a period of one year or more following registration.
"Leased motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle subject to registration in this State which:
a. Is offered for rental or lease, without a driver, to be operated by the lessee, his agent or servant, for purposes other than the transportation of passengers for hire; and
b. Is leased or rented for a period of one year or more following registration.
"Limited-access highway" means every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street, or roadway; and includes any highway designated as a "freeway" or "parkway" by authority of law.
"Local authorities" means every county, municipal and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this State, including every county governing body with relation to county roads.
"Low-speed vehicle" means a four-wheeled low-speed vehicle, as defined in 49 [CFR] C.F.R. s.571.3(b), whose attainable speed is more than 20 miles per hour but not more than 25 miles per hour on a paved level surface and which is not powered by gasoline or
diesel fuel and complies with federal safety standards as set forth in 49 [CFR] C.F.R. s.571.500.
"Magistrate" means any municipal court and the Superior Court, and any officer having the powers of a committing magistrate and the chief administrator.
"Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles, who will, under normal business conditions during the year, manufacture or assemble at least 10 new motor vehicles.
"Metal tire" means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material.
"Mid-block crosswalk" means a crosswalk located away from an intersection, distinctly indicated by lines or markings on the surface.
"Motorized bicycle" means a pedal bicycle having a helper motor characterized in that either the maximum piston displacement is less than 50 cc . or said motor is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower or is powered by an electric drive motor and said bicycle is capable of a maximum speed of no more than 25 miles per hour on a flat surface.
"Motorcycle" includes motorcycles, autocycles, motor bikes, bicycles with motor attached and all motor-operated vehicles of the bicycle or tricycle type, except motorized bicycles as defined in this section, whether the motive power be a part thereof or attached thereto and having a saddle or seat with driver sitting astride or upon it or a platform on which the driver stands.
"Motor-drawn vehicle" includes trailers, semitrailers, or any other type of vehicle drawn by a motor-driven vehicle.
"Motor vehicle" includes all vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks and motorized bicycles.
"Motorized scooter" means a miniature motor vehicle and includes, but is not limited to, pocket bikes, super pocket bikes, scooters, mini-scooters, sport scooters, mini choppers, mini motorcycles, motorized skateboards and other vehicles with motors not manufactured in compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and which have no permanent Federal Safety Certification stickers affixed to the vehicle by the original manufacturer. This term shall not include: electric personal assistive mobility devices, motorized bicycles or low-speed vehicles; or motorized wheelchairs, mobility scooters or similar mobility assisting devices used by persons with physical disabilities, or persons whose ambulatory mobility has been impaired by age or illness.
"Motorized skateboard" means a skateboard that is propelled otherwise than by muscular power.

## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

6
"Motorized wheelchair" means any motor-driven wheelchair utilized to increase the independent mobility, in the activities of daily living, of an individual who has limited or no ambulation abilities, and includes mobility scooters manufactured specifically for such purposes and designed primarily for indoor use.
"Noncommercial truck" means every motor vehicle designed primarily for transportation of property, and which is not a "commercial vehicle."
"Official traffic control devices" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this subtitle placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.
"Omnibus" includes all motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire, except commuter vans and vehicles used in ridesharing arrangements and school buses, if the same are not otherwise used in the transportation of passengers for hire.
"Operator" means a person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle or street car.
"Outside lane" means the lane nearest the curb or outer edge of the roadway.
"Owner" means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or if a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or if a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then the conditional vendee, lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this subtitle.
"Parking" means the standing or waiting on a street, road or highway of a vehicle not actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers or merchandise, unless in obedience to traffic regulations or traffic signs or signals.
"Passenger automobile" means all automobiles used and designed for the transportation of passengers, other than omnibuses and school buses.
"Pedestrian" means a person afoot.
"Person" includes natural persons, firms, copartnerships, associations, and corporations.
"Pneumatic tire" means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.
"Pole trailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads, such as poles, pipes,
or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.
"Private road or driveway" means every road or driveway not open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
"Railroad train" means a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except street cars.
"REAL ID basic driver's license" means a basic driver's license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID identification card" means an identification card issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID license" means any license to operate a motor vehicle issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID motorcycle license" means a motorcycle license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID probationary license" means a probationary license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," P.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"Recreation vehicle" means a self-propelled or towed vehicle equipped to serve as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or travel purposes and used solely as a family or personal conveyance.
"Residence district" means that portion of a highway and the territory contiguous thereto, not comprising a business district, where within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or residential purposes which occupy 300 feet or more of frontage on at least one side of the highway.
"Ridesharing" means the transportation of persons in a motor vehicle, with a maximum carrying capacity of not more than 15 passengers, including the driver, where such transportation is incidental to the purpose of the driver. The term shall include such ridesharing arrangements known as car pools and van pools.
"Right-of-way" means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.
"Road tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.
"Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways, collectively.
"Safety zone" means the area or space officially set aside within a highway for the exclusive use of pedestrians, which is so plainly marked or indicated by proper signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.
"School bus" means every motor vehicle operated by, or under contract with, a public or governmental agency, or religious or other charitable organization or corporation, or privately operated for the transportation of children to or from school for secular or religious education, which complies with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission affecting school buses, including "School Vehicle Type I" and "School Vehicle Type II" as defined below:
"School Vehicle Type I" means any vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, used to transport enrolled children, and adults only when serving as chaperones, to or from a school, school connected activity, day camp, summer day camp, summer residence camp, nursery school, child care center, preschool center or other similar places of education. Such vehicle shall comply with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and either the Department of Education or the Department of Human Services, whichever is the appropriate supervising agency.
"School Vehicle Type II" means any vehicle designed to transport less than 16 passengers, including the driver, used to transport enrolled children, and adults only when serving as chaperones, to or from a school, school connected activity, day camp, summer day camp, summer residence camp, nursery school, child care center, preschool center or other similar places of education. Such vehicle shall comply with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and either the Department of Education or the Department of Human Services, whichever is the appropriate supervising agency.
"School zone" means that portion of a highway which is either contiguous to territory occupied by a school building or is where school crossings are established in the vicinity of a school, upon which are maintained appropriate "school signs" in accordance with
specifications adopted by the chief administrator and in accordance with law.
"School crossing" means that portion of a highway where school children are required to cross the highway in the vicinity of a school.
"Semitrailer" means every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.
"Shipper" means any person who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, any commodity, produce or article for transportation as the contents or load of a commercial motor vehicle. In the case of a sealed ocean container, "shipper" shall not be construed to include any person whose activities with respect to the shipment are limited to the solicitation or negotiation of the sale, resale, or exchange of the commodity, produce or article within that container.
"Shoulder" means that portion of the highway, exclusive of and bordering the roadway, designed for emergency use but not ordinarily to be used for vehicular travel.
"Sidewalk" means that portion of a highway intended for the use of pedestrians, between the curb line or the lateral line of a shoulder, or if none, the lateral line of the roadway and the adjacent right-of-way line.
"Sign." See "Official traffic control devices."
"Slow-moving vehicle" means a vehicle run at a speed less than the maximum speed then and there permissible.
"Solid tire" means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.
"Standard" means, when used to describe any license to operate a motor vehicle or any identification card issued by the commission under the provisions of this Title, that the issuance of the license or identification card does not require proof of lawful presence in the United States.
"Street" means the same as highway.
"Street car" means a car other than a railroad train, for transporting persons or property and operated upon rails principally within a municipality.
"Stop," when required, means complete cessation from movement.
"Stopping or standing," when prohibited, means any cessation of movement of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal.
"Suburban business or residential district" means that portion of highway and the territory contiguous thereto, where within any

1,320 feet along that highway there is land in use for business or residential purposes and that land occupies more than 660 feet of frontage on one side or collectively more than 660 feet of frontage on both sides of that roadway.
"Through highway" means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter.
"Trackless trolley" means every motor vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated upon rails.
"Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances either singly, or together, while using any highway for purposes of travel.
"Traffic control signal" means a device, whether manually, electrically, mechanically, or otherwise controlled, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.
"Trailer" means every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.
"Truck" means every motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.
"Truck tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.
"Van pooling" means seven or more persons commuting on a daily basis to and from work by means of a vehicle with a seating arrangement designed to carry seven to 15 adult passengers.
"Vehicle" means every device in, upon or by which a person or property is or may be transported upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks or motorized bicycles.
(cf: P.L.2016, c.35, s.1)
2. R.S.39:3-10 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-10. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a public highway in this State unless the person is under supervision while participating in a behind-the-wheel driving course pursuant to section 6 of P.L.1977, c. 25 (C.39:3-13.2a) or is in possession of a validated permit, or a probationary or basic driver's license issued to that person in accordance with this article.

A person under 18 years of age shall not be issued a basic license to drive motor vehicles, and a person shall not be issued a validated permit, including a validated examination permit, until the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination and other requirements as to
the applicant's ability as an operator. The examination shall include: a test of the applicant's vision; the applicant's ability to understand traffic control devices; the applicant's knowledge of safe driving practices, including the dangers of driving a vehicle in an aggressive manner, which shall include, but not be limited to, unexpectedly altering the speed of a vehicle, making improper or erratic traffic lane changes, disregarding traffic control devices, failing to yield the right of way, and following another vehicle too closely; the applicant's knowledge of operating a motor vehicle in a manner that safely shares the roadway with pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, riders of motorized-scooters, and other non-motorized vehicles, which shall include, but not be limited to, passing a cyclist on the roadway, recognizing bicycle lanes, navigating intersections with pedestrians and cyclists, and exiting a vehicle without endangering pedestrians and cyclists; the applicant's knowledge of the effects that ingestion of alcohol or drugs has on a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle; the applicant's knowledge of the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle; the applicant's knowledge of portions of the mechanism of motor vehicles as is necessary to insure the safe operation of a vehicle of the kind or kinds indicated by the applicant; and the applicant's knowledge of the laws and ordinary usages of the road. The examination shall be made available in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State, as determined by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall periodically, and at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State.

A person shall not sit for an examination for any permit without exhibiting photo identification deemed acceptable by the commission, unless that person is a high school student participating in a course of automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State, pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1). The commission may waive the written law knowledge examination for any person 18 years of age or older possessing a valid driver's license issued by any other state, the District of Columbia, or the United States Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The commission shall be required to provide that person with a booklet that highlights those motor vehicle laws unique to New Jersey. A road test shall be required for a probationary license and serve as a demonstration of the applicant's ability to operate a vehicle of the class designated. During the road test, an applicant may use a rear visibility system, parking sensors, or other technology installed on
the motor vehicle that enables the applicant to view areas directly behind the vehicle or alerts the applicant of obstacles while parking.

A person shall not sit for a road test unless that person exhibits photo identification deemed acceptable by the commission. A high school student who has completed a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State, who has been issued a special learner's permit pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1) prior to January 1, 2003, shall not be required to exhibit photo identification in order to sit for a road test. The commission may waive the road test for any person 18 years of age or older possessing a valid driver's license issued by any other state, the District of Columbia, or the United States Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The road test shall be given on public streets, where practicable and feasible, but may be preceded by an off-street screening process to assess basic skills. The commission shall approve locations for the road test which pose no more than a minimal risk of injury to the applicant, the examiner, and other motorists. New locations for the road test shall not be approved unless the test can be given on public streets.

A person who successfully completes a road test for a motorcycle license or a motorcycle endorsement when operating a motorcycle or motorized scooter with an engine displacement of less than 231 cubic centimeters shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement restricting the person's operation of the vehicles to any motorcycle with an engine displacement of 500 cubic centimeters or less. A person who successfully completes a road test for a motorcycle license or motorcycle endorsement when operating a motorcycle with an engine displacement of 231 or more cubic centimeters shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement without any restriction as to engine displacement. Any person who successfully completes an approved motorcycle safety education course established pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1991, c. 452 (C.27:5F-36) shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement without restriction as to engine displacement.

A person issued a motorcycle license pursuant to this section may be issued a standard motorcycle license or a REAL ID motorcycle license. In addition to requiring the person to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the commission shall require the person to provide:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a standard motorcycle license, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the person is a New Jersey resident and proof of the person's social security number. If the person does not have a social security number, the person shall
indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID motorcycle license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the person is a New Jersey resident; proof of the person's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the person's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard motorcycle license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose.

The commission shall issue a standard basic driver's license or a REAL ID basic driver's license to operate a motor vehicle other than a motorcycle to a person over 18 years of age who previously has not been licensed to drive a motor vehicle in this State or another jurisdiction only if that person has: (1) operated a passenger automobile in compliance with the requirements of this Title for not less than one year, not including any period of suspension or postponement, from the date of issuance of a probationary license pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4); (2) not been assessed more than two motor vehicle points; (3) not been convicted in the previous year for a violation of R.S.39:4-50, section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a), section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14), R.S.39:4-129, N.J.S.2C:11-5, section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3), subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1, or any other motor vehicle-related violation the commission determines to be significant and applicable pursuant to regulation; and (4) passed an examination of the applicant's ability to operate a motor vehicle pursuant to this section.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination by 20 percent. The additional questions to be added shall consist solely of questions developed in conjunction with the Department of Health concerning the use of alcohol or drugs as related to highway safety. The commission shall develop, in conjunction with the Department of Health, supplements to the driver's manual which shall include information necessary to answer any question on the driver's license examination concerning alcohol or drugs as related to highway safety.

Up to 20 questions may be added to the examination on subjects to be determined by the commission that are of particular relevance to youthful drivers, including the importance of operating a motor
vehicle in a manner that safely shares the roadway with pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, riders of motorized-scooters, and other nonmotorized vehicles, which shall include, but not be limited to, passing a cyclist on the roadway, recognizing bicycle lanes, navigating intersections with pedestrians and cyclists, and exiting a vehicle without endangering pedestrians and cyclists, and the dangers of driving a vehicle in an aggressive manner, which shall include, but not be limited to, unexpectedly altering the speed of a vehicle, making improper or erratic traffic lane changes, disregarding traffic control devices, failing to yield the right of way, and following another vehicle too closely, after consultation with the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include a question asking whether the applicant is aware of the provisions of the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act," P.L.2008, c. 50 (C.26:6-77 et al.) and the procedure for indicating on the driver's license the intention to make a donation of body organs or tissues pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1978, c. 181 (C.39:3-12.2).

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include a question asking whether the applicant is aware of the dangers of failing to comply with this State's motor vehicle traffic laws and the "STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge" set forth in subsection e. of R.S.39:3-41.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include questions concerning the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle.

Any person applying for a driver's license to operate a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle in this State shall surrender to the commission any current driver's license issued to the applicant by another state or jurisdiction upon the applicant's receipt of a driver's license for this State. The commission shall refuse to issue a driver's license if the applicant fails to comply with this provision. An applicant for a permit or license who is [less than] under 18 years of age, and who holds a permit or license for a passenger automobile issued by another state or country that is valid or has expired within a time period designated by the commission, shall be subject to the permit and license requirements and penalties applicable to State permit and license applicants who are of the same age; except that if the other state or country has permit or license standards substantially similar to those of this State, the credentials of the other state or country shall be acceptable.

The commission shall create classified licensing of drivers covering the following classifications:
a. Motorcycles, except that for the purposes of this section, motorcycle shall not include any three-wheeled motor vehicle
equipped with a single cab with glazing enclosing the occupant, seats similar to those of a passenger vehicle or truck, seat belts and automotive steering or any vehicle defined as a motorcycle pursuant to R.S.39:1-1 having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed of no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface.
b. Omnibuses as classified by R.S.39:3-10.1 and school buses classified under N.J.S.18A:39-1 et seq.
c. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1999, c.28)
d. All motor vehicles not included in classifications a. and b. A license issued pursuant to this classification d. shall be referred to as the "basic driver's license[.]" and may be issued as a standard basic driver's license or a REAL ID basic driver's license.

Every applicant for a license under classification $b$. shall be a holder of a basic driver's license. Any issuance of a license under classification $b$. shall be by endorsement on the person's basic driver's license.

A driver's license for motorcycles may be issued separately, but if issued to the holder of a basic driver's license, it shall be by endorsement on the person's basic driver's license. The holder of a basic driver's license or a separately issued motorcycle license shall be authorized to operate a motorcycle having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface.

The commission, upon payment of the lawful fee and after it or a person authorized by it has examined the applicant and is satisfied of the applicant's ability as an operator, may, in its discretion, is sue a license to the applicant to drive a motor vehicle. The license shall authorize the person to drive any registered vehicle, of the kind or kinds indicated.

The license shall expire, except as otherwise provided, during the fourth calendar year following the date in which the license was issued and on the same calendar day as the person's date of birth. If the person's date of birth does not correspond to a calendar day of the fourth calendar year, the license shall expire on the last day of the person's birth month.

The commission may, at its discretion and for good cause shown, issue licenses [which shall] that expire on a date fixed by it. If the commission issues a REAL ID basic driver's license or REAL ID motorcycle license to a person who has demonstrated authorization to be present in the United States for a period of time shorter than the standard period of the license, the commission shall fix the expiration date of the license at a date based on the period in which the person is authorized to be present in the United States under federal immigration laws. The commission may renew the person's

REAL ID basic driver's license or REAL ID motorcycle license only if it is demonstrated that the person's continued presence in the United States is authorized under federal law. The fee for licenses with expiration dates fixed by the commission shall be fixed by the commission in amounts proportionately less or greater than the fee herein established.

The required fee for a license for the license period shall be as follows, subject to adjustment pursuant to section 16 of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1):
[Motorcycle] Standard motorcycle license or endorsement: \$18.

REAL ID motorcycle license: \$29.
Omnibus or school bus endorsement: \$18.
[Basic] Standard basic driver's license: $\$ 18$.
REAL ID basic driver's license: \$29.
The commission shall waive the payment of fees for issuance of omnibus endorsements whenever an applicant establishes to the commission's satisfaction that the applicant will use the omnibus endorsement exclusively for operating omnibuses owned by a nonprofit organization duly incorporated under Title 15 or 16 of the Revised Statutes or Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes.

The commission shall issue licenses for the following license period on and after the first day of the calendar month immediately preceding the commencement of the period, the licenses to be effective immediately.

All applications for renewals of licenses shall be made in a manner prescribed by the commission and in accordance with procedures established by it.

The commission in its discretion may refuse to grant a permit or license to drive motor vehicles to a person who is, in its estimation, not a proper person to be granted a permit or license, but a defect of the applicant shall not debar the applicant from receiving a permit or license unless it can be shown by tests approved by the commission that the defect incapacitates the applicant from safely operating a motor vehicle.

In addition to requiring an applicant for a driver's license to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the commission also shall require the applicant to provide[,]:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a permit and standard basic driver's license, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident and proof of the applicant's social security number. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the applicant shall indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID basic driver's license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the
applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.10913 , any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard basic driver's license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose.

If the commission has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the commission shall refuse to grant the permit or license until the time when the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the commission's satisfaction.

A person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $\$ 500$ or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, but if that person has never been licensed to drive in this State or any other jurisdiction, the applicant shall be subject to a fine of not less than $\$ 200$ and, in addition, the court shall issue an order to the commission requiring the commission to refuse to issue a license to operate a motor vehicle to the person for a period of not less than 180 days. The penalties provided for by this paragraph shall not be applicable in cases where failure to have actual possession of the operator's license is due to an administrative or technical error by the commission.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or extend the expiration of any license issued prior to the date this amendatory and supplementary act becomes operative.

Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a valid court order or subpoena; except that the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful,
> of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s. 1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

Possession of a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

As used in this section:
"Parking sensors" means proximity sensors which use either electromagnetic or ultrasonic technology and are designed to alert the driver to obstacles while parking.
"Rear visibility system" means devices or components installed on a motor vehicle at the time of manufacture that allow a forward facing driver to view a visual image of the area directly behind the vehicle.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.374, s.1)
3. R.S.39:3-31 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-31. a. The chief administrator, upon presentation of a statement duly sworn to, stating that the original registration certificate or original motorized bicycle registration certificate has been destroyed, lost or stolen, may, if [he] the chief administrator is satisfied that the facts as set forth in the statement are substantially true, issue a duplicate or amended registration certificate or motorized bicycle registration certificate to the original holder thereof, upon the payment to the chief administrator of a fee of $\$ 5$ for each duplicate or amended registration certificate or motorized bicycle registration certificate so issued. The chief administrator, upon presentation of a statement, duly sworn to, stating that the original driver's license has been destroyed, lost or stolen, or requesting a new color [picture] photograph, may, if [he] the chief administrator is satisfied that the facts as set forth in the statement are substantially true, issue a duplicate driver's license to the original holder thereof, upon payment to the chief administrator of a fee of $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the fee for a duplicate or amended registration certificate for any new passenger automobile required to be registered for a 48-month term or for any new passenger automobile leased for a term of more than 12 months pursuant to R.S.39:3-4, shall be $\$ 11$.
b. The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license under subsection a. of this section if the applicant, at the time of application: is applying for a REAL ID license, as that term is defined in R.S.39:1-1; currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle issued by the commission; and is not
eligible to renew the applicant's current license. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate license fee under this subsection shall expire on October 1, 2020. In order to receive a REAL ID license pursuant to this subsection, the applicant shall first surrender to the commission the applicant's current license to operate a motor vehicle. (cf: P.L.2004, c.64, s.3)
4. Section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 261 (C.39:3-10f) is amended to read as follows:

1. In addition to the requirements for the form and content of a motor vehicle driver's license under R.S.39:3-10 and a probationary license issued under section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4), on and after the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.), each initial New Jersey license, each renewal of a New Jersey driver's license, and each probationary license shall have a digitized [color picture] photograph of the licensee. All licenses issued on and after January 1, 2000 shall be valid for a period of 48 calendar months. However, the chief administrator may, at the chief administrator's discretion, issue licenses and endorsements [which] that shall expire on a date fixed by the chief administrator. The fee for those licenses or endorsements shall be fixed in amounts proportionately less or greater than the fee otherwise established. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary, a person 70 years of age or older may elect to have a license issued for a period of two or four years, which election shall not be altered by the chief administrator. The fee for the two-year standard license shall be $\$ 9$, in addition to the fee for a digitized [picture] photograph established in section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:310f4). The fee for a two-year REAL ID license shall be $\$ 14.50$, in addition to the fee for a digitized photograph established in section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4). The chief administrator may, for good cause, extend a license and any endorsement thereon beyond their expiration dates for periods not to exceed 12 additional months. The chief administrator may extend the expiration date of a license and any endorsement thereon without payment of a proportionate fee when the chief administrator determines that the extension is necessary for good cause. If any license and endorsements thereon are so extended, the licensee shall pay upon renewal the full license fee for the period fixed by the chief administrator as if no extension had been granted.

Each initial driver's license issued to a person under the age of 21 after the effective date of P.L.1999, c. 28 (C.39:3-10f1 et al.) shall be conspicuously distinct, through the use of color and design, from the driver's licenses issued to persons 21 years of age or older. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Superintendent of State Police, shall determine the color and the manner in which the
license is designed to achieve this result. The license shall [also] bear the words "UNDER 21" in a conspicuous manner. The chief administrator shall provide that, upon attaining the age of 21 , a licensee shall be issued a replacement driver's license or a new license, as appropriate. The fee for a replacement license shall be $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

As conditions for the renewal of a driver's license, the chief administrator shall provide that the [picture] photograph of a licensee be updated except that the chief administrator may elect to use a stored [picture] photograph to renew a license for a period not exceeding four additional years for $\$ 18$ for a standard license and $\$ 29$ for a REAL ID license, in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

In addition to any other extension, the chief administrator shall allow a person to use a stored [picture] photograph to renew a license for a period not exceeding one year if the person presents documentation by a licensed physician that the person is undergoing medical treatment for an illness and the treatment results in temporary changes to the person's physical characteristics. The fee for this extension shall be $\$ 18$ for a standard license and $\$ 29$ for a REAL ID license and the person shall not be required to pay the digitized [picture] photograph fee pursuant to section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4).

Whenever a person has reconstructive or cosmetic surgery which significantly alters the person's facial features, the person shall notify the chief administrator who may require the [picture] photograph of the licensee to be updated for $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or change any expiration date on any New Jersey driver's license issued prior to the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.) and, unless a licensee's driving privileges are otherwise suspended or revoked, except as provided in R.S.39:3-10, that license shall remain valid until that expiration date.

Specific use of the driver's license and any information stored or encoded, electronically or otherwise, in relation thereto shall be in accordance with P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.) and the federal "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994," Pub.L.103-322. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the digitized [picture] photograph or any access thereto or any use thereof shall not be sold, leased, or exchanged for value. (cf: P.L.2015, c.306, s.1)
5. Section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4) is amended to read as follows:

## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

4. The fee for a digitized [picture] photograph shall be $\$ 6$ for each license, renewal, or duplicate thereof, and shall be in addition to the fee presently authorized for the issuance of a driver's license pursuant to R.S.39:3-10.
(cf: P.L.2001, c.391, s.4)
5. R.S.39:3-13 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-13. The chief administrator may, in the chief administrator's discretion, issue to a person over 17 years of age an examination permit, under the hand and seal of the chief administrator, allowing such person, for the purpose of fitting the person to become a licensed driver, to operate a designated class of motor vehicles other than passenger automobiles and motorcycles for a specified period of not more than 90 days, while in the company and under the supervision of a driver licensed to operate such designated class of motor vehicles.

The chief administrator, in the chief administrator's discretion, may issue for a specified period of not less than one year a passenger automobile or motorcycle-only examination permit to a person over 17 years of age regardless of whether a person has completed a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1). An examination permit applicant who is under 18 years of age shall obtain the signature of a parent or guardian for submission to the commission on a form prescribed by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall postpone for six months the driving privileges of any person who submits a fraudulent signature for a parent or guardian.

For six months immediately following the validation of an examination permit, and until the holder passes the road test, the holder who is less than 21 years of age shall operate the passenger automobile only when accompanied by, and under the supervision of, a New Jersey licensed driver who is at least 21 years of age and has been licensed to drive a passenger automobile for not less than three years. The holder of an examination permit who is at least 21 years of age shall operate the passenger automobile for the first three months under such supervision and until the holder passes the road test. The supervising driver of the passenger automobile shall sit in the front seat of the vehicle. Whenever operating a vehicle while in possession of an examination permit, the holder of the permit shall operate the passenger automobile with only one additional passenger in the vehicle excluding dependents of the permit holder, except that this passenger restriction shall not apply when the permit holder is at least 21 years of age or when the permit holder is accompanied by a parent or guardian. Further, the holder of the passenger automobile permit who is less than 21 years of age shall not drive during the hours between 11:01 p.m. and 5
a.m.; provided, however, that this condition may be waived for an emergency which, in the judgment of local police, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to substantially endanger the health, safety, welfare, or property of a person, or for any bona fide employment or religion-related activity if the employer or appropriate religious authority provides written verification of such activity in a manner provided for by the chief administrator. The holder of the examination permit shall not use any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device, except in an emergency, while operating a moving passenger automobile on a public road or highway. "Use" shall include, but not be limited to, talking or listening on any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device or operating its keys, buttons, or other controls. The passenger automobile permit holder shall ensure that all occupants of the vehicle are secured in a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt or child restraint system.

The holder of an examination permit subject to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b) shall not operate a motorcycle at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise. A motorcycle operated by the holder of an examination permit shall carry only the operator and shall not be operated on any toll road over which the New Jersey Turnpike Authority or the South Jersey Transportation Authority has jurisdiction or on any limited-access interstate highway.

The holder of any examination permit shall not operate a motorcycle having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed of no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface at anytime from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and shall not operate the motorcycle with any other passenger. The holder of any examination permit shall not operate such a motorcycle upon limited-access interstate highways or public roads or highways with a posted speed limit greater than 35 miles per hour.

An applicant for an examination permit subject to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b), who is less than 18 years of age, shall be required to successfully complete a motorcycle safety education course established pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1991, c. 452 (C.27:5F-36) as a condition for obtaining a motorcycle license or endorsement.

The chief administrator shall provide the holder of an examination permit with two removable, transferable, highly visible, reflective decals indicating that the driver of the vehicle may be the holder of an examination permit. The decals shall be designed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety. The chief administrator may charge a fee for the
decals not to exceed the actual cost of producing and distributing the decals. The decals shall be displayed in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, and shall be clearly visible to law enforcement officers. The holder of an examination permit shall not operate a vehicle unless the decals are displayed. The decal shall be removed once the driver's examination permit period has ended.

When notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that an examination permit holder has been convicted of a violation which causes the permit holder to accumulate more than two motor vehicle points or has been convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5; section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3)[,]; subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle-related law the chief administrator deems significant and applicable pursuant to regulation, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the examination permit holder's examination permit for 90 days. The chief administrator shall restore the permit following the term of the permit suspension if the permit holder satisfactorily completes a remedial training course of not less than four hours which may be given by the commission, a driving school licensed by the chief administrator pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2), or any Statewide safety organization approved by the chief administrator. The course shall be subject to oversight by the commission according to its guidelines. The permit holder shall also remit a course fee prior to the commencement of the course. The chief administrator also shall postpone without the exercise of discretion or a hearing the issuance of a basic license for 90 days if the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that the examination permit holder, after completion of the remedial training course, has been convicted of any motor vehicle violation which results in the imposition of any motor vehicle points or has been convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992,
[c.182] c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5[,]; subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle-related law the chief administrator deems significant and applicable pursuant to regulation. When the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that an examination permit holder has been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related offense unrelated to the operation of a motor vehicle and is not otherwise subject to any other suspension penalty therefor, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the examination permit for six months.

An examination permit for a motorcycle or a commercial motor vehicle issued to a person with a disability, as determined by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission after consultation with the Department of Education, shall be valid for nine months or until the completion of the road test portion of the license examination, whichever period is shorter.

Each permit shall be sufficient license for the person to operate such designated class of motor vehicles in this State during the period specified, while in the company of and under the control of a driver licensed by this State to operate such designated class of motor vehicles, or, in the case of a commercial driver license permit, while in the company of and under the control of a holder of a valid commercial driver license for the appropriate license class and with the appropriate endorsements issued by this or any other state. Such person, as well as the licensed driver, except for a motor vehicle examiner administering a driving skills test, shall be held accountable for all violations of this subtitle committed by such person while in the presence of the licensed driver.

In addition to requiring an applicant for an examination permit to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide, as a condition for obtaining the permit, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the [applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law] applicant is a resident of the State. An applicant for a commercial driver license permit shall submit satisfactory proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law and proof of the applicant's social security number pursuant to the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the permit until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.

The holder of an examination permit shall be required to take a road test in order to obtain a probationary license. No road test for any person who has been issued an examination permit to operate a passenger vehicle shall be given unless the person has met the requirements of this section. No road test for a probationary license shall be given unless the applicant has first secured an examination permit and no such road test shall be scheduled for an applicant who has secured an examination permit for a passenger vehicle or a motorcycle for which an endorsement is not required until at least six months for an applicant under 21 years of age or three months for an applicant 21 years of age or older shall have elapsed
following the validation of the examination permit for practice driving or, in the case of an examination permit for other vehicles, until 20 days have elapsed. In the case of an omnibus endorsement or school bus, no road test shall be scheduled until at least 10 days shall have elapsed. Every applicant for an examination permit to qualify for an omnibus endorsement or an articulated vehicle endorsement shall be a holder of a valid basic driver's license.

The required fees for special learner's permits and examination permits shall be as follows:
Basic driver's license up to $\$ 10$
Motorcycle license or endorsement. \$ 5
Omnibus or school bus endorsement. \$25
The chief administrator shall waive the payment of fees for issuance of examination permits for omnibus endorsements whenever the applicant establishes to the chief administrator's satisfaction that said applicant will use the omnibus endorsement exclusively for operating omnibuses owned by a nonprofit organization duly incorporated under Title 15 or 16 of the Revised Statutes or Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes.

The specified period for which a permit is issued may be extended for not more than an additional 60 days, without payment of an added fee, upon application made by the holder thereof, where the holder has applied to take the examination for a driver's license prior to the expiration of the original period for which the permit was issued and the chief administrator was unable to schedule an examination during said period.

As a condition for the issuance of an examination permit under this section, the chief administrator shall secure a digitized [picture] photograph of the applicant. The [picture] photograph shall be stored in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator and may be displayed on the examination permit.

The chief administrator may require that whenever a person to whom an examination permit has been issued has reconstructive or cosmetic surgery which significantly alters the person's facial features, the person shall notify the chief administrator who may require the [picture] photograph of the person to be updated.

Specific use of the examination permit and any information stored or encoded, electronically or otherwise, in relation thereto shall be in accordance with P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.) and the federal "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994," Pub.L.103322. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the digitized [picture] photograph or any access thereto or any use thereof shall not be sold, leased, or exchanged for value. (cf: P.L.2017, c.165, s.11)
7. Section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1) is amended to read as follows:

1. The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission may issue to a person over 16 years of age a special learner's permit, under the hand and seal of the chief administrator, allowing such person, for the purpose of preparing himself to qualify for a probationary license for a passenger automobile by operating a dual pedal controlled motor vehicle while taking a required course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State or a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving instruction conducted by a drivers' school duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-1 et seq.). The special learner's permit shall be issued in lieu of the examination permit provided for in R.S.39:313.

In addition to requiring an applicant for a permit to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide, as a condition for obtaining a permit, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the [applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law] applicant is a resident of the State.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the permit until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.

The special learner's permit described above, when issued to a person taking a course of behind-the-wheel driving education conducted in a public, parochial, or private school, shall be retained in the office of the school principal at all times except during such time as the person to whom the permit is issued is undergoing behind-the-wheel automobile driving instruction. The chief administrator may make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
(cf: P.L.2009, c.38, s.7)
8. Section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4) is amended to read as follows:
4. a. The holder of a special learner's permit shall be entitled to a probationary driver's license (1) upon attaining the age of 17 years, (2) upon the satisfactory completion of an approved behind-the-wheel driver training course as indicated upon the face of the special permit over the signature of the principal of the school or the person operating the driving school in which the course was conducted, (3) upon the completion of six months' driving experience with a validated special learner's permit in compliance
with the provisions of section 6 of P.L.1977, c. 25 (C.39:3-13.2a), and (4) upon passing the road test pursuant to R.S.39:3-10.
b. The holder of a probationary license shall be permitted to operate the passenger automobile with only one additional passenger in the vehicle besides any dependent of the probationary license holder, except that this passenger restriction shall not apply when the holder of the probationary license is at least 21 years of age or the probationary license holder is accompanied by a parent or guardian. Further, the holder of the probationary license who is under 21 years of age shall not drive during the hours between 11:01 p.m. and 5 a.m.; provided however, that this condition may be waived for an emergency which, in the judgment of local police, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to substantially endanger the health, safety, welfare, or property of a person or for any bona fide employment or religion-related activity if the employer or appropriate religious authority provides written verification of such activity in a manner provided for by the chief administrator.
c. The holder of the probationary license shall not use any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device, except in an emergency, while operating a moving passenger automobile on a public road or highway. "Use" shall include, but not be limited to, talking or listening on any hand-held or handsfree interactive wireless communication device or operating its keys, buttons, or other controls. In addition, the holder of the probationary license shall ensure that all occupants of the vehicle are secured in a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt or child restraint system.
d. In addition to any other penalties provided under law, the holder of a probationary license who accumulates more than two motor vehicle points or is convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5; section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3); subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle law the chief administrator deems to be significant and applicable pursuant to regulation shall, for the first violation, be required to satisfactorily complete a remedial training course of not less than four hours which may be given by the commission, a driving school licensed by the chief administrator pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2), or any Statewide safety organization approved by the chief administrator. The course shall be administered pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the chief administrator and subject to oversight by the commission. The authority of the chief administrator to suspend, revoke, or deny issuance of an initial or renewal license to operate a driving school or an instructor's license, and to assess fines, pursuant to P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-1 et seq.) shall apply to any violations related to the administration of a remedial training
course. The license holder shall also remit a course fee prior to the commencement of the course.
e. When notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that a probationary license holder has been convicted of a second or subsequent violation, in addition to any other penalties provided under law, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the probationary license for three months, and shall postpone eligibility for a basic license for an equivalent period. In addition, when the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that a probationary license holder has been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related offense unrelated to the operation of a motor vehicle, and he is not otherwise subject to any other suspension penalty therefor, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the probationary license for six months.
f. The chief administrator shall provide the holder of a probationary license with two removable, transferable, highly visible, reflective decals indicating that the driver of the vehicle may be the holder of a probationary license. The decals shall be designed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety. The chief administrator may charge a fee for the decals not to exceed the actual cost of producing and distributing the decals. The decals shall be displayed in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, and shall be clearly visible to law enforcement officers. The holder of a probationary license shall not operate a vehicle unless the decals are displayed. The decal shall be removed once the driver's probationary license period has ended.
g. A probationary license may be sent by mail and shall be clearly identifiable and distinguishable in appearance from a basic license by any name, mark, color, or device deemed appropriate by the chief administrator.
h. A person issued a probationary license pursuant to this section may be issued a standard probationary license or a REAL ID probationary license. In addition to requiring an applicant for a probationary license to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the chief administrator shall require the applicant to provide:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a standard probationary license, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident and proof of the applicant's social security number. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the applicant shall indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID probationary license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.10913 , any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard probationary license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the probationary license until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
i. Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard probationary license shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-5$ et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a valid court order or subpoena; except that the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s.1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this subsection shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

Possession of a standard probationary license issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention. (cf: P.L.2017, c.165, s.13)
9. Section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) is amended to read as follows:
2. a. (1) The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall issue an identification card to any resident of the State who is 14 years of age or older and who is not the holder of a valid permit or basic driver's license. The identification card shall attest to the true name, correct age, and veteran status, upon submission of satisfactory proof, by any veteran, and shall contain other identifying data as certified by the applicant for such identification card. Every application for an identification card shall be signed and verified by the applicant and shall be accompanied by the written consent of at least one parent or the person's legal guardian if the person is under 17 years of age and shall be supported by such documentary evidence of the age, identity, and veteran status, or blindness, or disability of such person as the chief administrator may require. In addition to requiring an applicant for an identification card to submit satisfactory proof of identity, age, and, if appropriate, veteran status, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide $[$,$] :$
(a) as a condition for obtaining [the] a standard identification card, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident and proof of the applicant's social security number. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the applicant shall indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(b) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID identification card: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard identification card shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citizenship, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a valid court order or subpoena; except that the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s.1644. Any person that knowingly
discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this subsection shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

Possession of a standard identification card issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, veteran status, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the identification card until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
(2) In addition to the requirements for the form and content of an identification card pursuant to this section, the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall, upon submission of satisfactory proof, designate on an identification card that the card holder is a Gold Star Family member. The commission shall provide to the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs personal identifying information for any person issued an identification card with a Gold Star Family designation pursuant to this section.
b. The designation of veteran status on an identification card shall not be deemed sufficient valid proof of veteran status for official governmental purposes when any other statute, or any regulation or other directive of a governmental entity, requires documentation of veteran status.
c. For the purpose of this section:
"Gold Star Family member" means a spouse, domestic partner, partner in a civil union, parent, brother, sister, child, legal guardian, or other legal custodian, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard, who lost his or her life while on active duty for the United States.
"REAL ID identification card" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S.39:1-1.
"Veteran" means a person who has been honorably discharged from the active military service of the United States; and
"Satisfactory proof" means, in the case of a veteran, a copy of form DD-214 or federal activation orders showing service under Title 10 , section 672 or section 12301 , of the United States Code, or a county veteran identification card only if issuance of the card requires a copy of form DD-214 discharge papers or approved separation forms as outlined by all branches of the military and duly recorded by the county clerk's office. In the case of a Gold Star Family member, satisfactory proof includes any or all of the following:

## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

32
(1) a certification from the Department of New Jersey of American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., or any other organization formed for the support of family members of members of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard, who lost their lives while on active duty for the United States, that the applicant is either the spouse, domestic partner, partner in a civil union, parent, brother, sister, child, legal guardian, or other legal custodian, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, of a member of the armed forces or National Guard who died while on active duty for the United States; or
(2) (a) documentation deemed acceptable by the Adjutant General, including, but not limited to, a federal DD Form 1300, Report of Casualty, or a federal DD Form 2064, Certificate of Death Overseas, which identifies the member of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard who died while on active duty for the United States; and
(b) documentation indicating the applicant's relationship to the service member.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.175, s.7)
10. Section 3 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.4) is amended to read as follows:
3. Every identification card authorized by section 2 of [this act] P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) shall bear a color [picture] photograph of the person to whom it is issued and shall be issued upon the [standard license] form prescribed by the [Division of Motor Vehicles] New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission for color [picture] photograph drivers' licenses, except that the card shall prominently contain the words "For Identification Only." $\underline{A}$ standard identification card shall indicate that the identification card shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the identification card shall not be accepted for such official purpose. (cf: P.L.1999, c.28, s.7)
11. Section 4 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.5) is amended to read as follows:
4. a. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, each original identification card authorized by section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) shall, unless canceled earlier or otherwise provided, expire during the fourth calendar year following its date of issuance and on the same calendar day as the person's date of birth. If the date of birth of the bearer of the identification card does not correspond to a calendar day of the
fourth calendar year, the identification card shall expire on the last day of the birth month of the bearer of the card.

The identification card shall be renewable upon the request of the bearer of the card, pursuant to terms of license renewal established by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, and upon payment of a fee as required by section 6 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.7). An identification card issued pursuant to P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.2 et seq.) to an applicant who is blind or who has a disability shall be valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder. Cards issued prior to October 16, 1989 and valid upon the effective date of P.L.1990, c. 30 shall be valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder. Cards issued to persons with blindness or disabilities between October 16, 1989 and the effective date of P.L.1990, c.30, and which are valid on the effective date of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.2 et seq.), shall be made valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder, upon presentation of proof that the person's blindness or disability existed at the time of the original application. The chief administrator is authorized to require periodic verification of information included on any identification card issued for or valid for the life of the holder. Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or change any expiration date on any New Jersey identification card issued prior to the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.) and any such identification card shall remain valid until its expiration date.
b. If the chief administrator issues [an] a REAL ID identification card to a person who has demonstrated authorization to be present in the United States for a period of time shorter than the standard periods of identification cards, the chief administrator shall fix the expiration date of the REAL ID identification card at a date based on the period in which the person is authorized to be present in the United States under federal immigration laws. The chief administrator may renew such [an] REAL ID identification card only if it is demonstrated that the person's continued presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.131, s.153)
12. Section 6 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.7) is amended to read as follows:
6. a. The chief administrator shall charge fees as follows:

Standard Identification Card, Original \$18
Identification Card, Duplicate \$5
Identification Card, Renewal \$18
REAL ID Identification Card $\$ 29$
Digitized [picture] photograph \$6, in addition to the fees required above
b. The chief administrator may waive the fees established under subsection a. of this section for a homeless person who submits proof of temporary residence through a social worker or the coordinator of an emergency shelter for the homeless where the person is temporarily residing. For the purposes of this section, "homeless person" means a person without a domicile who is unable to secure permanent and stable housing as determined by a social worker or the coordinator of an emergency shelter for the homeless established pursuant to P.L.1985, c. 48 (C.55:13C-1 et seq.).
c. The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate identification card if the applicant, at the time of application: is applying for a REAL ID identification card, as that term is defined in R.S.39:1-1; currently holds a valid identification card issued by the commission; and is not eligible to renew the applicant's current identification card. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate identification card fee under this subsection shall expire on October 1, 2020. In order to receive a REAL ID identification card pursuant to this subsection, the applicant shall first surrender to the commission the applicant's current identification card. (cf: P.L.2016, c.99, s.1)
13. Section 15 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.2) is amended to read as follows:
15. a. Insurers shall put in writing all underwriting rules applicable to each rate level utilized pursuant to section 14 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.1). An insurer may take into account factors, including, but not limited to, driving record characteristics appropriate for underwriting and classification in formulating its underwriting rules; provided that no underwriting rule based on motor vehicle violations shall be formulated in such a manner as to assign any named insured to a rating tier other than the standard rating tier applicable to the insured's territory solely on the basis of accumulating four motor vehicle points or less. No underwriting rule shall operate in such a manner as to assign a risk to a rating plan on the basis of the territory in which the insured resides or any other factor which the commissioner finds is a surrogate for territory. No underwriting rule shall operate in such a manner as to assign a risk to a rating plan on the basis of an insured holding a standard motorcycle license or standard basic driver's license issued pursuant to R.S.39:3-10, or standard probationary license issued pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4). An insurer which knowingly fails to transact automobile insurance consistently with its underwriting rules shall be subject to a fine of not less than $\$ 1,000$ for each violation.
b. All underwriting rules applicable to each rate level as provided for in section 14 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.1) shall be filed with the commissioner and shall be subject to [his] the commissioner's prior approval. All underwriting rules shall be subject to public inspection. Except as provided in subsection d. of section 27 of P.L.1990, c. 8 (C.17:33B-15), insurers shall apply their underwriting rules uniformly and without exception throughout the State, so that every applicant or insured conforming with the underwriting rules will be insured or renewed, and so that every applicant not conforming with the underwriting rules will be refused insurance.
c. An insurer with more than one rating plan for private passenger automobile insurance policies providing identical coverages shall not adopt underwriting rules which would permit a person to be insured for private passenger automobile insurance under more than one of the rating plans.
d. An insurer that revises its underwriting rules with respect to the assignment of insureds to rating tiers based on the number of accumulated motor vehicle points, as provided by subsection a. of this section, as amended by P.L.2003, c.89, shall certify to the commissioner that the revised rule will produce rates that are revenue neutral based upon the insurer's current coverages and book of business.
(cf: P.L.2003, c.89, s.40)
14. Section 2 of P.L.1989, c. 326 (C.39:3-9b) is amended to read as follows:
2. Each application for a driver's license, or a renewal thereof, required by R.S.39:3-10 shall contain the street address of the place of residence [or business] of the licensee at the time of application or renewal. A post office box shall appear on a driver's license application only as part of a mailing address that is submitted by the licensee in addition to the street address of the licensee's residence [or business]; provided, however, the [director] chief administrator, upon application, shall permit a person who was a victim of a violation of [N.J.S.2C:12-10] section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 209 (C.2C:12-10), N.J.S.2C:14-2, or [N.J.S.2C:25-17 et seq.] P.L.1991, c. 261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.), or who the [director] chief administrator otherwise determines to have good cause, to use as a mailing address a post office box, an address other than the applicant's address or other contact point. A licensee whose last address appears on the records of the [division] commission as a post office box shall change the address on the application for renewal to the street address of the licensee's residence [or business] and, if different from the street address, [his] the licensee's mailing address unless the [director] chief administrator

## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

36
has determined, pursuant to this section, that the licensee may use a post office box, an address other than the licensee's address or other contact point as a mailing address.
(cf: P.L.1997, c.189, s.2)
15. (New section) The holder of a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license issued pursuant to R.S.39:310, standard probationary license issued pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4), and standard identification card issued pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3), shall have the opportunity to obtain employment and to obtain all the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, publicly assisted housing accommodation in which the person meets all qualifications for receipt of the publicly assisted housing accommodation under State or federal law, and other real property without discrimination by reason of holding or presenting a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard probationary license, or standard identification card, subject only to conditions and limitations applicable alike to all persons.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter an employer's rights or obligations under 8 U.S.C. s.1324a regarding obtaining documentation evidencing identity and authorization for employment. An action taken by an employer that is required by 8 U.S.C. s.1324a shall not constitute a violation of this section.
16. Section 16 of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1) is amended to read as follows:
16. a. On and after the effective date of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1 et al.), the board may, by regulation adopted pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c. 410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), increase fees and surcharges collected pursuant to the following statutes, notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary:

Section 4 of P.L.1995, c. 401 (C.12:7-73); section 24 of P.L.1984, c. 152 (C.12:7A-24); section 28 of P.L.1984, c. 152 (C.12:7A-28); section 1 of P.L.1983, c. 65 (C.17:29A-33); section 6 of P.L.1983, c. 65 (C.17:29A-35); section 9 of P.L.1998, c. 108 (C.27:5F-42); R.S.39:2-10; section 1 of P.L.1969, c.301 (C.39:34b); section 2 of P.L.1969, c. 301 (C.39:3-4c); section 2 of P.L.1968, c. 439 (C.39:3-8.1); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 87 (C.39:38.2); R.S.39:3-10; section 23 of P.L.1975, c. 180 (C.39:3-10a); section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b); section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 261 (C.39:3-10f); section 22 of P.L.1990, c. 103 (C.39:3-10.30); R.S.39:3-13; R.S.39:3-18; R.S.39:3-19; section 2 of P.L.1974, c. 162 (C.39:3-19.2); section 12 of P.L.1979, c. 224 (C.39:3-19.5); R.S.39:3-20; section 1 of P.L.1973, c. 319 (C.39:3-20.1); R.S.39:3-

## A4743 QUIJANO, MUKHERJI

21; R.S.39:3-24; R.S.39:3-25; R.S.39:3-26; section 2 of P.L.1964, c. 195 (C.39:3-27.4); section 2 of P.L.1968, c. 247 (C.39:3-27.6); section 2 of P.L.1977, c. 369 (C.39:3-27.9); section 2 of P.L.1979, c. 457 (C.39:3-27.16); section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 139 (C.39:3-27.19); R.S.39:3-28; R.S.39:3-30; R.S.39:3-31; section 1 of P.L.1961, c. 77 (C.39:3-31.1); R.S.39:3-32; section 1 of P.L.1999, c. 192 (C.39:333a); section 1 of P.L.2001, c. 35 (C.39:3-33b); section 2 of P.L.1959, c. 56 (C.39:3-33.4); section 4 of P.L.1959, c. 56 (C.39:333.6); R.S.39:3-36; section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 314 (C.39:3-54.14); section 2 of P.L.1999, c. 308 (C.39:3-75.2); R.S.39:3-84; section 2 of P.L.1999, c. 396 (C.39:3-84.7); section 3 of P.L.1973, c. 307 (C.39:3C-3); section 10 of P.L.1983, c. 105 (C.39:4-14.3j); section 23 of P.L.1983, c. 105 (C.39:4-14.3w); R.S.39:4-26; R.S.39:4-30; section 11 of P.L.1985, c. 14 (C.39:4-139.12); section 1 of P.L.1972, c. 38 (C.39:5-30.4); section 31 of P.L.1994, c. 60 (C.39:5-36.1); section 20 of P.L.1952, c. 173 (C.39:6-42); section 2 of P.L.1983, c. 141 (C.39:6B-3); R.S.39:7-3; section 3 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-11); section 8 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-16); section 9 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-17); section 15 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:823); section 5 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-45); section 7 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-47); section 12 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:852); section 11 of P.L.1995, c. 157 (C.39:8-69); section 13 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-53); section 14 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:854); R.S.39:10-11; R.S.39:10-12; R.S.39:10-14; R.S.39:10-16; R.S.39:10-19; R.S.39:10-25; section 5 of P.L.1983, c. 323 (C.39:1035); section 8 of P.L.1983, c. 455 (C.39:10A-15); R.S.39:11-8; section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2); section 5 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-5); and section 2 of P.L.1983, c. 360 (C.39:13-2).
b. (1) In determining an appropriate increase of any fee or surcharge pursuant to subsection a. of this section, the board shall consider at least the following factors: (a) the year in which the fee or surcharge was last increased; (b) the actual costs to the State of New Jersey for administering any transaction, process, filing, registration, inspection, audit, or any license, permit, or other document issuance, for which the fee or surcharge is collected; and (c) the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index or other similar relevant index.

No fee or surcharge set forth in this section shall be increased by regulation more than once during any five-year period, and no such fee or surcharge shall be increased beyond an amount that exceeds the actual costs to the State of New Jersey for administering any transaction, process, filing, registration, inspection, audit, or any license, permit, or other document issuance, for which the fee or surcharge is collected.
(2) All increases in a fee or surcharge after the first increase shall also be subject to the following limitation: the increase shall not exceed the cumulative annual percentage increase in the

Consumer Price Index for the five fiscal years prior to the date of the proposed subsequent increase.
(3) All increases in fees or surcharges imposed by regulation proposed to be adopted in a calendar year shall be consolidated in one single regulatory proposal in that calendar year.
(4) As used in this section, the "Consumer Price Index" means the consumer price index for all urban consumers in the New York City and Philadelphia areas as reported by the Department of Labor or successor index.
c. Pursuant to subsection b. of section 105 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-36), 100 percent of the increased revenues collected from such increase shall be remitted to the commission.
(cf: P.L.2007, c.335, s.16)
17. Section 2 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-2) is amended to read as follows:
2. The Legislature finds and declares that:
a. The Division of Motor Vehicle Services (DMV) is one of the State's principal customer service agencies with regular and direct contact with virtually every citizen;
b. The DMV has over 15 million contacts a year with the public, including 39 million transactions, more than any other State agency;
c. The DMV has responsibility for issuing and certifying motor vehicle driver's licenses, ensuring the proper registration of motor vehicles, as well as conducting safety and emissions inspections of motor vehicles;
d. The public expects courteous, efficient and accessible service from government agencies, including the DMV;
e. The DMV's failed security systems are contributing to a growing national problem of identity theft that is costing New Jersey and the nation millions of dollars each week;
f. In the past, the DMV has been unable to deal with fraud and corruption because of inadequate funding, training, security, internal controls and oversight;
g. The DMV must improve its security system and equipment, and its fraud detection, training and monitoring so that fraudulent driver's licenses, such as those used in the furtherance of terroristic activities, will be eliminated;
h. Internal audits and controls and investigations are also needed to detect patterns of fraud, theft, corruption, identity theft and mismanagement in the issuance of driver's licenses, registrations, and titles because DMV documents must be more resistant to compromise;
i. Criminals have used counterfeit passports, Social Security cards, county identification cards, pay stubs and W-2 forms to
obtain fraudulent driver's licenses and identification cards in furtherance of identity-theft schemes;
j. Proper identification must be required at all phases of the licensing and driver testing process to assure that only those persons qualified to legally obtain licenses do so;
k. It is essential that DMV records be matched with Social Security Administration records, when presented, in order to verify the validity of Social Security numbers in DMV databases;

1. Cameras, armed security guards, panic buttons, alarms, safety upgrades, card access systems and door replacements are needed in order to prevent fraud;
m . Employees or agents of the DMV should be required to undergo background checks and fingerprinting;
n. Cleaning crews and maintenance workers at DMV facilities must be supervised by DMV employees to ensure the security of DMV records;
o. In a time of rapidly changing information technology and Internet communications, the DMV lacks an information technology plan to bring it to the 21st Century and still operates on a decades-old computer network with patchwork hardware, antiquated software and obsolete display terminals that lack processing abilities;
p. Previous DMV efforts to implement complex technological mandates have failed, due to bureaucratic mismanagement, inefficient planning and inadequate oversight, as characterized by reports of the State Commission of Investigation;
q. The DMV has become a reactive agency, struggling to keep up with the demands of newly legislated responsibilities, and without the necessary resources to prevent fraud and corruption at its front-line agencies and without the ability to provide even adequate service to its six million customers;
r. The DMV needs a strategic business plan, which is a key to the operation of an agency, and must work within the confines of such plan in an effort to adopt best practices, improve customer service and gain back the confidence of New Jersey citizens and the Legislature;
s. The DMV's privatization of some of its agencies in July 1995 has created poor, disjointed and confused service delivery without consistency among the agencies in terms of policies and procedures, which has led to confusion and frustration in the minds of New Jersey citizens;
t. The DMV privatization has also resulted in poorly paid employees who have received inadequate benefits, resulting in a high turnover rate at DMV agencies;
u. A major benefit to a State-operated DMV system is the ability to centralize anti-fraud policies and procedures;
v. Historically, the privately-operated local motor vehicle agencies have been plagued with long lines, poor customer service and inadequate business practices that have routinely caused network delays and failures for hours at a time;
w. The DMV would be in a better position to plan for long-term improvements, replacements and daily operations if it had a dedicated and consistent source of funding;
x. In order to address the various problems with the DMV, a "FIX DMV Commission" was formed on April 25, 2002, by Governor's Executive Order Number 19 to conduct a comprehensive review of the DMV and to make recommendations on the restructuring and reorganization of the agency;
y. The "FIX DMV Commission" has reported that the DMV is in crisis and has recommended that a New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission be formed in, but not of, the Department of Transportation to replace the current New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles with the purposes of: (1) identifying and regulating drivers and motor vehicles to deter unlawful and unsafe acts; (2) identifying and correcting vehicle defects and limiting the amount of vehicle-produced air pollution; (3) focusing on and responding to customer service and security issues; and (4) effectuating change by bringing greater attention and resources to the needs of the organization;
z. It is therefore in the public interest to create a New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, the duties of which would include, but not be limited to: (1) addressing the multitude of functions assigned to it while curtailing fraudulent and criminal activities that present threats to the State's security system; (2) following a multiyear strategic business plan that is constantly reviewed and updated, thus avoiding the need for the cyclical reforms that have characterized its history; and (3) conducting operations on a fiscal year budget, controlling fees sufficient to fund the budget, adopting regulations regarding processes and fees; and implementing an annual strategic business plan.
(cf: P.L.2003, c.13, s.2)
2. R.S.39:3-41 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-41. a. At the time of the issuance of an examination permit or a special learner's permit to operate a motor vehicle, the chief administrator shall make available to each applicant for the examination permit or special learner's permit a driver's manual containing information required to be known and followed by licensed drivers relating to licensing requirements.
b. At the time of any required examination for renewal of a driver's license, the chief administrator shall upon request make available to each applicant for renewal a copy of the manual and any supplements thereto.
c. The driver's manual and any supplements thereto or any other booklet or writing prepared in connection with examinations for drivers' licenses or for renewals of drivers' licenses shall contain all information necessary to answer any question on an examination for a driver's license or for a renewal of a driver's license.

The chief administrator shall publish the driver's manual on the website of the commission in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State, as determined by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall periodically, and at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State.
d. The chief administrator, following consultation with the organ procurement organizations designated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s.1320b-8 to serve in the State of New Jersey, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the provisions of the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act," P.L.2008, c. 50 (C.26:6-77 et al.), the beneficial uses of donated organs and tissues, and the procedure for indicating on the driver's license the intention to make a donation pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1978, c. 181 (C.39:312.2). The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of the existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
e. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Nikhil Badlani Foundation, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the dangers of failing to comply with this State's motor vehicle traffic laws and indicating that interested drivers may take the STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection.
(1) The "STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge" is as follows:
"In order to ensure the safety of others on the road, passengers in my car, and myself as a driver, I pledge to obey traffic laws while operating a motor vehicle, be extra cautious, and be attentive to traffic signs and signals and road conditions. Specifically:

I will come to a complete stop at every "stop" sign or red traffic light, and will not proceed through a red traffic light;

I will stay alert, keep two hands on the steering wheel whenever possible, and keep my mind on the road;

I will talk safely by using a hands-free wireless telephone while driving if I am of lawful age to do so and refrain from texting while driving; and I will plan ahead and leave enough time to arrive at my destination."
(2) The chief administrator shall ensure that drivers have the option of taking the pledge set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection by filling out a standard form made available at motor vehicle offices or by following instructions publicized by the chief administrator directing interested drivers to the appropriate website to complete the pledge.
(3) The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of the existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
f. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Commissioner of Health and the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle. The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of any existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
(cf: P.L.2016, c.81, s.3)
19. (New section) The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall establish a public awareness campaign for the duration of 24 months following the effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) to inform the general public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID basic driver's license, motorcycle license, probationary license, and identification card.
20. (New section) a. There is created an advisory board to be known as the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board."
b. The purpose of the advisory board shall be to review the implementation of the provisions of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and the issuance of standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards by the commission. The advisory board shall provide guidance to the commission concerning public awareness and education of the differences between standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards.
c. The advisory board shall consist of 11 members as follows:
(1) the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, or the chief administrator's designee, who shall serve ex officio;
(2) the Governor's Chief Counsel, or the chief counsel's designee, who shall serve ex officio; and
(3) nine public members as follows:
(a) three members appointed by the Governor;
(b) three members appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the President of the Senate; and
(c) three members appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the General Assembly.
d. A vacancy in the membership of the advisory board shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointment.
e. The advisory board shall organize as soon as practicable following the appointment of its members, and shall select a chairperson and vice-chairperson from among its members.
f. The public members of the advisory board shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties to the extent that such funds are made available for that purpose.
g. The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall provide staff support to the advisory board as may be necessary for its purposes. The advisory board shall be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of any State, county, or municipal department, board, bureau, commission, or agency, as it may require and as may be available for its purposes.
h. No later than 12 months after the effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), the advisory board shall report to the Governor, and to the Legislature pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c. 164 (C.52:14-19.1), its findings and recommendations. The advisory board shall terminate upon submission of the report.
21. This act shall take effect on the first day of the thirteenth month after enactment, except that the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission may take any anticipatory administrative action in advance as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act. Section 20 of this act shall expire upon submission of the advisory board's report required to be prepared and submitted pursuant to subsection h. of section 20 of this act.

## STATEMENT

This bill creates two categories of basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and non-driver identification cards (hereinafter referred to collectively as licenses and identification cards).

Under the bill, a person may apply for a standard license or identification card or a REAL ID license or identification card. A REAL ID license or identification card is to comply with the provisions of the federal "REAL ID Act of 2005," any amendatory or supplementary acts, and any federal regulations adopted
thereunder. Under the bill, the fee for a REAL ID license or identification card is greater than the fee for a standard license or identification card.

The bill allows a New Jersey resident who meets requirements for the issuance of a license or identification, but who is unable to prove lawful presence in the United States to receive a standard license or identification card if the person provides satisfactory proof of identity and age, two documents providing proof of New Jersey residency, and proof of the person's social security number. If the person applying for a standard license or identification card does not have a social security number, the person is required to indicate, in a manner prescribed by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC), that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number.

In addition to requiring an applicant to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, an applicant for a REAL ID license or identification card is required to submit two documents providing satisfactory proof of New Jersey residency, proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

The bill requires a standard license or identification card to indicate that the license or identification card is not to be accepted as identification for an official federal purpose and is to bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license or identification card is not to be accepted for an official federal purpose. An official federal purpose includes but is not limited to accessing federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, and entering nuclear power plants.

The bill removes the requirement that an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit provide proof of lawful presence in the country and, instead, requires an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit to provide two documents providing satisfactory proof of residency in New Jersey. However, an applicant for a commercial driver license permit is required to submit satisfactory proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law and proof of the applicant's social security number.

Under the bill, any documents and personal information obtained by the MVC from an applicant for a standard license or identification card is confidential, is not to be considered a government record, and is not to be disclosed by the MVC for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a court order or subpoena. However, the MVC is not to be restricted, prohibited, or prevented
from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual pursuant to certain provisions of federal law. A person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information that violates this provision is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by up to 18 months imprisonment and a maximum fine of $\$ 10,000$.

The bill provides that possession of a standard license or identification card is not to be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and is not to be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

Under the bill, the chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license and identification card if the applicant, at the time of application: (1) is applying for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card; (2) currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle or identification card issued by the MVC; and (3) is not eligible to renew the applicant's current license or identification card. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate fee expires on October 1, 2020. An applicant for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card is required to surrender to the MVC the applicant's current license or identification card.

The bill provides that the holder of a standard license or identification card is to have the opportunity to obtain employment, accommodation, publicly assisted housing accommodation in which the person meets all qualifications for receipt of the publicly assisted housing accommodation under State or federal law, and other real property without discrimination by reason of holding or presenting a standard license or identification card. However, this provision does not alter an employer's rights and obligations to obtain documentation evidencing identity and authorization for employment in accordance with certain provisions of federal law and an action taken by an employer that is required by a certain provision of federal law does not constitute a violation of this nondiscrimination provision.

Under the bill, no insurance underwriting rule is to operate in a way that assigns risk to a rating plan on the basis of the insured holding a standard license.

The bill provides that an application for a driver's license or a renewal of a driver's license is to contain the street address of the applicant's residence at the time of application or renewal and is no longer permitted to contain the applicant's business address.

The bill permits the MVC to increase certain driver's license and endorsement fees by regulation including fees for issuance of a standard motorcycle license or endorsement, REAL ID motorcycle
license, omnibus or school bus endorsement, standard basic driver's license, or REAL ID basic driver's license.

The bill also requires that the written knowledge examination for a basic driver's license or validated permit be made available in English and each of the three languages most commonly spoken in New Jersey, other than English. The bill also requires the Chief Administrator of the MVC to publish the driver's manual on the MVC's website in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey. The chief administrator is required to periodically, but at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey.

The bill requires the Chief Administrator of the MVC to establish a 24 month public awareness campaign to inform the public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID license or identification card.

The bill creates the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board" to review the MVC's implementation of the provisions of the bill and the issuance of standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board is also to provide guidance to the MVC concerning public awareness and education of the differences between the standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board is required to report to the Governor and Legislature its findings and recommendations no later than 12 months following the effective date of the bill. The advisory board terminates upon the submission of the report.

It is the sponsor's intent to improve roadway safety and Statewide automobile insurance coverage by making driver's licenses and permits available to any safe driver who meets all of the requirements relating to the driver's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle pursuant to State statute and regulations, and who provides proof of identity, qualifying age, and New Jersey residency in accordance with the terms of the bill.

## ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

## STATEMENT TO

## ASSEMBLY, No. 4743

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 9, 2019


#### Abstract

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reports favorably Assembly, No. 4743.

As reported, this bill creates two categories of basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, permits, and nondriver identification cards (hereinafter referred to collectively as licenses and identification cards). Under the bill, a person may apply for a standard license or identification card or a REAL ID license or identification card.


## Requirements to obtain a REAL ID

A REAL ID license or identification card is to comply with the provisions of the federal "REAL ID Act of 2005," any amendatory or supplementary acts, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.

An applicant for a REAL ID license or identification card is required to submit: (1) proof of identity and age; (2) two documents providing proof of New Jersey residency; (3) proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005;" and (4) proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

## Requirements for a Standard License or Identification Card

The bill allows a New Jersey resident who meets requirements for the issuance of a license or identification card, but who is unable to prove lawful presence in the United States, to receive a standard license or identification card if the person provides: (1) proof of identity and age; (2) two documents providing proof of New Jersey residency; and (3) proof of the person's social security number. If the person applying for a standard license or identification card does not have a social security number, the person is required to indicate, in a manner prescribed by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC), that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number.

The bill also requires that a standard license or identification card indicate that the license or identification card is not to be accepted as identification for an official federal purpose and bear a unique design or color. An official federal purpose includes, but is not limited to accessing federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, and entering nuclear power plants.

## Requirements for Permits

The bill removes the requirement that an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit provide proof of lawful presence in the country and, instead, requires an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit to provide two documents providing satisfactory proof of residency in New Jersey. However, an applicant for a commercial driver license permit is required to submit satisfactory proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law and proof of the applicant's social security number.

## Information Obtained by MVC

Under the bill, any documents and personal information obtained by the MVC from an applicant for a standard license or identification card is confidential, is not to be considered a government record, and is not to be disclosed by the MVC for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a court order or subpoena.

However, the MVC is not to be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual pursuant to certain provisions of federal law. A person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information that violates this provision is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by up to 18 months imprisonment and a maximum fine of $\$ 10,000$.

## Fees for Licenses and Identification Cards

Under the bill, the fee for a REAL ID license or identification card is greater than the fee for a standard license or identification card.

The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license and identification card if the applicant, at the time of application:
(1) is applying for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card;
(2) currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle or identification card issued by the MVC; and
(3) is not eligible to renew the applicant's current license or identification card.

The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate fee expires on October 1, 2020. To obtain the fee waiver, an applicant for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card is required to surrender to the MVC the applicant's current license or identification card.

The bill permits the MVC to increase certain driver's license and endorsement fees by regulation including fees for issuance of a standard motorcycle license or endorsement, REAL ID motorcycle license, omnibus or school bus endorsement, standard basic driver's license, or REAL ID basic driver's license.

## Elimination of Business Address for Licenses

The bill provides that an application for a driver's license or a renewal of a driver's license is to contain the street address of the applicant's residence at the time of application or renewal and is no longer permitted to contain the applicant's business address. The bill leaves the exception in current law to allow a victim of domestic violence to use a post office box as the address on the person's driver's license.

## Anti-discrimination Provisions

The bill provides that possession of a standard license or identification card is not to be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and is not to be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

The bill provides that the holder of a standard license or identification card is to have the opportunity to obtain employment, accommodation, publicly assisted housing accommodation, for which the person meets all qualifications for receipt of under State or federal law, without discrimination by reason of holding or presenting a standard license or identification card.

However, this provision does not alter an employer's rights and obligations to obtain documentation evidencing identity and authorization for employment in accordance with certain provisions of federal law. An action taken by an employer that is required by a certain provision of federal law does not constitute a violation of this nondiscrimination provision.

## Insurance

Under the bill, no insurance underwriting rule is to operate in a way that assigns risk to a rating plan on the basis of the insured holding a standard license.

## Written Exam and Driver's Manual

The bill requires that the written examination (knowledge test) for a basic driver's license or validated permit be made available in English and each of the three languages most commonly spoken in New Jersey, other than English. The bill requires the chief administrator to publish the driver's manual on the MVC's website in English and each of the three languages. The chief administrator is required to periodically, but at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey. Public Awareness Campaign and Advisory Board

The bill requires the Chief Administrator of the MVC to establish a 24 month public awareness campaign to inform the public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID license or identification card.

The bill also creates the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board" to review the MVC's
implementation of the provisions of the bill and the issuance of licenses and identification cards.

The advisory board is also to provide guidance to the MVC concerning public awareness and education of the differences between the standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board is required to report to the Governor and Legislature its findings and recommendations no later than 12 months following the effective date of the bill. The advisory board terminates upon the submission of the report.

## MINORITY STATEMENT

By Assemblymen Carroll and Peterson

American government's existence depends upon respect for the rule of law. We, as citizens, expect that our fellow citizens will know the law and obey it. We expect that when people break the law, punishment will follow; because we understand that if the law falls into disrespect, anarchy must necessarily follow.

As Americans, we understand and respect the rule of law, even when we disagree. We understand that the law is to be obeyed because it is the law, and that even laws we consider foolish or harmful must be obeyed until such time as they are properly changed.

We further understand that in our federal system of government, certain areas of authority are specifically delegated to the federal government, with any undelegated powers reserved to the states. Neither sovereign may, consistent with the Constitution, properly interfere with the powers of the other.

While immigration is a contentious topic, certain aspects should be beyond legitimate dispute. The United States Constitution expressly delegates to Congress the right to make "a uniform Rule of Naturalization." Put simply, no person may enter or remain in the United States except in conformity with federal law. While New Jersey need not expend scarce resources enforcing federal law simple respect for the rule of law demands that New Jersey not act in a fashion inconsistent with federal immigration policy duly enacted by Congress.

Furthermore, the very act of facilitating illegal immigration represents a tacit endorsement of criminal activity. Crossing the border illegally is a crime; any person here illegally who secures employment does so illegally, likely committing numerous crimes in doing so. People flouting the rule of law should not be accorded any special benefits; instead, it should be the policy of the State of New Jersey that everyone should comply with the law. Our state should adopt no law that effectively facilities the violation of federal law.

People who believe federal law to be in error are completely free to advocate that such federal law be changed. As Immanuel Kant wrote
in his essay "What is Enlightenment?": Argue as you please, but obey! Free thoughts and free speech against the law is encouraged and is a right; subversion of the law should be discouraged and is a crime.

Until such time as federal law changes, New Jersey should take no action to actively undercut it. Policies that help facilitate the commission of additional wrongs - like making it easier to get an identification card or driver's license they have no legal right to hold are misguided at best.

Indeed, New Jersey government would advance the interests of its citizens by enthusiastically cooperating with federal authorities to encourage legal re-entry. We welcome the greater demand for our housing market. We welcome the labor-skills and unique abilities of all individuals, including immigrants. We welcome children who are ready and willing to learn in the best school system in the entire country.

In short, the benefit to New Jersey for cooperating with federal authorities to encourage legal immigration would be immense and immediate, both financially and spiritually, as the very presence of people who exist outside the law inevitably undercuts respect for the rule of law.

Advocates of the instant proposal believe themselves to be justified on the grounds that it would make life easier for those who should have entered legally. The asserted fears of interactions with the authorities could be instantly salved by getting right with the law and returning to their legal homeland, taking their families with them. The fear arises from the fact that they are breaking the law, which we as legislators are sworn by oath to uphold. Respect for the rule of law and our oath of office discourages easing their fear of the consequences of their illegal actions.

New Jersey will not reap any benefits from this proposal. All it will do is reward illegal behavior and facilitate the commission of further crimes by people who conclude that we simply are not serious about enforcing the law. Lawlessness should not be rewarded; it should be deterred, punished, or corrected.

The minority avers that people who find living here illegally too stressful or inconvenient should solve that problem by re-entering this nation's sovereign borders legally. New Jersey should not be facilitating their lawbreaking; it should be acting to put an end to it. It is our sworn duty as legislators to do so.

STATEMENT TO
ASSEMBLY, No. 4743
with committee amendments

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: DECEMBER 12, 2019

The Assembly Appropriations Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly, No. 4743.

As amended and reported, this bill creates two categories of basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, permits, and non-driver identification cards (hereinafter referred to collectively as licenses and identification cards). Under the bill, a person may apply for a standard license or identification card or a REAL ID license or identification card.

## Establishment of the Point Based Identification Program

The bill codifies into law the point based identification verification program, commonly known as the "6 Point ID Verification Program," currently employed by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) to prove the identity of any applicant for any license or identification card.

## Requirements for a Standard License or Identification Card

To obtain a standard license or identification card, a person is required to provide satisfactory proof of identity and age, proof of the person's social security number, and one document providing proof of residency. If the person applying for a standard license or identification card does not have a social security number, the person is required to provide an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (I-TIN) or indicate, in a manner prescribed by the MVC and consistent with all other provisions of law, that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number.

As proof of identity, age, and residency, an applicant for a standard license or identification card is required to provide primary and secondary documents, with which the Chief Administrator of the MVC is required to attribute point values in accordance with the " 6 Point ID Verification Program." The point total required to prove the identity of an applicant for a standard license or identification card is required to be the same for every applicant. In the event that the MVC changes the point total threshold, the requirement that every applicant reach the same point total threshold will remain in effect.

The bill also requires that a standard license or identification card indicate that the license or identification card is not to be accepted as identification for an official federal purpose. An official federal purpose includes, but is not limited to accessing federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, and entering nuclear power plants.

## Requirements to obtain a REAL ID

A REAL ID license or identification card is to comply with the provisions of the federal "REAL ID Act of 2005," any amendatory or supplementary acts, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.

In addition to requiring an applicant to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, an applicant for a REAL ID license or identification card is required to submit two documents providing proof of New Jersey residency, proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

## Requirements for Permits

The bill removes the requirement that an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit provide proof of lawful presence in the country. Instead, in addition to identity and age, the bill requires an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit to provide the requisite number of documents providing proof of residency consistent with the type of license for which the applicant applied.

## Information Obtained by MVC

Under the bill, an applicant for a standard license or identification card is only required to provide information or documentation necessary to determine eligibility for the standard license or identification card for which the applicant has applied. This provision does not prohibit voluntary submission of documents as proof of identity. The bill prohibits the MVC from retaining copies, scanned images, or records of any kind of primary or secondary documents submitted to the MVC by an applicant to establish eligibility for a standard license or identification card.

Any documents and personal information obtained by the MVC from an applicant for a standard license or identification card is confidential and is not to be considered a government record and cannot be disclosed for any purpose related to Title 8 of the U.S. Code without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a state or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena. The bill also prohibits the MVC from disclosing to any federal, State, or local law enforcement any motor vehicle record that includes personal information for any purposes related to Title 8 of the U.S. Code
without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena.

The bill provides that when responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena. The bill also provides that, with respect to the disclosure of information by the MVC, nothing is to be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law.

## Fees for Licenses and Identification Cards

Under the bill, the fee for a REAL ID license or identification card is greater than the fee for a standard license or identification card.

The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license and identification card if the applicant, at the time of application:
(1) is applying for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card;
(2) currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle or identification card issued by the MVC; and
(3) is not eligible to renew the applicant's current license or identification card.

The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate fee expires on October 1, 2020. To obtain the fee waiver, an applicant for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card is required to surrender to the MVC the applicant's current license or identification card.

The bill permits the MVC to increase certain driver's license and endorsement fees by regulation including fees for issuance of a standard motorcycle license or endorsement, REAL ID motorcycle license, omnibus or school bus endorsement, standard basic driver's license, or REAL ID basic driver's license.

## Elimination of Business Address for Licenses

The bill provides that an application for a driver's license or a renewal of a driver's license is to contain the street address of the applicant's residence at the time of application or renewal and is no longer permitted to contain the applicant's business address. The bill leaves the exception in current law to allow a victim of domestic violence to use a post office box as the address on the person's driver's license.

## Ability to Amend Notation on License or Identification Card

The bill requires MVC to permit a license or identification card holder to amend the notation on the holder's license or identification card to reflect any legal change made in accordance with "Babs Siperstein Law," which allows a person to change the person's gender identity on the person's birth certificate.

## Non-discrimination Provisions

The bill prohibits a person or entity from discriminating against a person based upon the fact that the person applied for, was issued, holds, or presents a standard license or identification card. The bill entitles the holder of a standard license or identification card to have the opportunity to obtain employment, accommodation, and publicly assisted housing accommodation, for which the person meets all qualifications State or federal law, without discrimination by reason of holding or presenting a standard license or identification card.

The non-discrimination provisions of the bill are also to apply to the State, any political subdivision of the State, any agency or instrumentality of the State, and to any political subdivision of the State, and the employees, officers, or officials thereof, including law enforcement officers.

This provision does not alter an employer's rights and obligations to obtain documentation of identity and authorization for employment in accordance with certain provisions of federal law. Any action that is required by federal or State law or regulation, or by government contract does not constitute a violation of this non-discrimination provision.

## Insurance

Under the bill, no insurance underwriting rule is to operate in a way that assigns risk to a rating plan on the basis of the insured holding a standard license.

## Language Translation of Forms and other MVC Services

The bill requires that the written examination (knowledge test) for a basic driver's license or validated permit be made available in English and each of the three languages most commonly spoken in New Jersey, other than English. The bill requires the chief administrator to publish the driver's manual on the MVC's website in English and each of the three languages. The MVC is also required to translate the most commonly used application forms, as determine by the chief administrator, into each of the three languages. The chief administrator is required to periodically, but at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey.

The bill also requires language translation services to be provided at each MVC agency and regional service center location, in a language spoken and understood by each applicant.

## Public Awareness Campaign and Advisory Board

The bill requires the chief administrator to establish a 24 month public awareness campaign to inform the public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID license or identification card.

The bill also creates the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board" (advisory board) to review the MVC's implementation of the provisions of the bill and the issuance of licenses and identification cards.

The advisory board is to provide guidance to the MVC concerning public awareness and education of the differences between the standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board is required to report to the Governor and Legislature its findings and recommendations no later than 12 months following the effective date of the bill. The advisory board terminates upon the submission of the report.

## Committee Amendments

The committee amended the bill to:

- include additional findings and declarations;
- codify the point-based identification verification program, commonly known as the "6 Point ID Verification Program;"
- require the MVC to provide language translation services at MVC agencies and regional service center locations and on certain application forms;
- require that an applicant for a standard license or identification card only provide one document providing proof of New Jersey residency, instead of two documents;
- permit an applicant for a standard license or identification card to provide an I-TIN or statement that the applicant is ineligible to receive a social security number, if the applicant does not have a social security number;
- prohibit the MVC from disclosing the social security number, I-TIN, or the statement of ineligibility for a social security number for any applicant for a standard license or identification card, except under certain circumstances;
- require that the documents attributed point values under the " 6 Point ID Verification Program" are to have the same point value threshold for all applicants for standard licenses and identification cards, regardless of immigration status;
- prohibit the MVC from disclosing personal information for any purpose related to Title 8 of the U.S. Code without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena;
- clarify that an applicant for a permit is required to provide the requisite number of documents in accordance with the type of license for which the person applied,
- eliminate new requirements created under the original bill for an applicant for a commercial drivers license examination permit;
- permit the holder of a license or identification card to amend the gender notation on the holder's license or identification card;
- require the advisory board to organize within 90 days of the effective date of the bill; and
- change the effective date to require the MVC to start the public awareness campaign within six months of enactment and the advisory board to expire upon the submission the report.


## FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) finds that this bill will result in an indeterminate increase in State costs, and various impacts to State revenue of an indeterminate magnitude, likely netting to an increase. The Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) will realize costs to redesign and issue new standard licenses, including programming and software changes that will apply to the driver's, motorcycle, probationary, and non-driver licenses. The MVC will also realize costs to translate and publish the drivers manual and driver knowledge tests in three additional languages, and additional employment costs to provide translation services at MVC agencies, that will depend upon how those services are provided. The MVC will realize costs to conduct the 24 month public awareness campaign required under the bill. The magnitude of these costs cannot be currently quantified due to a lack of knowledge about how the requirements will be implemented, including the final design of the licenses, manual, and tests, nor the scope and scale of the public awareness campaign. The majority of costs are likely to be realized in the first two fiscal years after enactment. In addition, the bill should result in a significant increase in the number of persons seeking driver's licenses, which will increase costs indeterminately.

The bill will result in increased revenue from the significant expected increase in the number of persons seeking driver's licenses. Also, the bill will result in increased revenue as a result of setting fees for a REAL ID-compliant documents above current document fees. identification card at $\$ 29$, compared to the existing cost of $\$ 18$. The magnitude of those increased revenues cannot be determined due to a lack of information about how many people will be opt for REAL ID documents. Also, the bill allows the Chief administrator to waive duplicate license fees for certain individuals upgrading to a REAL ID. The amount of lost revenue from fee waivers cannot be determined due to a lack of information on the exercise of this discretion. The duration of the impact is limited to October 2020, so will only apply in FY 2020 and part of 2021.

The bill also may result in additional State fine revenue due to the new prohibition on disclosing documents and personal information obtained by the MVC for various purposes, except as required under federal law. The maximum fine for a violation of this provision is $\$ 10,000$. The bill also provides for fines for submitting false
documents on driver's license applications not greater than $\$ 500$ or less than $\$ 200$. It is unclear how many, if any, violations of these prohibitions are likely to occur.

The state may also result in increased revenue by granting the chief administrator the power to raise license fees through administrative action. The amount is indeterminate due to a lack of future knowledge about whether the Chief Administrator will exercise this ability, as well as when and by how much the license fees might be raised. Traditionally, the MVC has used its administrative power to raise fees to set the fees at a level at which the revenue projected to be raised by the MVC matches the cost of the service attached to the fee.

## LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ESTIMATE

[First Reprint]
ASSEMBLY, No. 4743
STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

DATED: DECEMBER 20, 2019

## SUMMARY

| Synopsis: | Creates two categories of driver's licenses and identification cards; <br> allows residents unable to prove lawful presence in US to receive <br> permits, and standard driver's licenses or identification cards; permits |
| :--- | :--- |
| MVC to increase certain fees. |  |

Agencies Affected: New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission.

## Office of Legislative Services Estimate

## Fiscal Impact

| State Cost | Indeterminate Increase |
| :--- | :--- |
| State Revenue | Indeterminate Increase |

- The Office of Legislative Services finds that this bill will result in an indeterminate increase in State costs as the Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) will realize costs to redesign and issue new standard licenses, including programming and software changes that will apply to the standard driver's, motorcycle, probationary, and non-driver licenses. The MVC will also realize costs to translate and publish the drivers manual and driver knowledge tests in three additional languages, and additional employment costs to provide translation services at MVC agencies, that will depend upon how those services are provided. The MVC will realize costs to conduct the 24-month public awareness campaign required under the bill. The majority of costs are likely to be realized in the first two fiscal years after enactment. In addition, the bill should result in a significant increase in the number of persons seeking driver's licenses, which for subsequent years will increase costs proportionately to the current cost per person for providing driver's licenses.
- The bill will result in increased revenue as a result of setting fees for the new issuance and renewal of REAL ID-compliant documents at $\$ 11$ more than current document fees. Also, the bill allows the Chief administrator to waive duplicate license fees for certain individuals upgrading to a REAL ID. If the waiver happens, then individuals with current standard driver's

| Office of Legislative Services | Legislative Budget and Finance Office |
| :---: | :---: |
| Phone (609) 847-3105 |  |
| P.O Bouse Annex 068 | Fax (609) 777-2442 |
| Trenton, New Jersey 08625 |  |
| www.njleg.state.nj.us |  |

licenses would be able to upgrade to Real ID licenses at no cost, but would subsequently be required to pay the full REAL ID license cost at their scheduled renewal date. The potential exercise of the waiver would represent a loss of potential revenue that would be largely realized in FY 2020 and part of FY 2021. The State may also realize increased revenue by granting the chief administrator the power to raise license fees through administrative action. The timing and amount of any future license fee increase cannot be known, but the MVC is statutorily required when raising fees through administrative action to limit the size of the fee to the actual cost to the MVC to provide the service for which the fee is charged.

- The bill also may result in additional State fine revenue due to the new prohibition on disclosing documents and personal information obtained by the MVC for various purposes, except as required to be disclosed under federal law. The maximum fine for a violation of this provision is $\$ 10,000$. The bill also provides for fines for submitting false documents on driver's license applications not greater than $\$ 500$ or less than $\$ 200$.


## BILL DESCRIPTION

This bill creates two categories of basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, permits, and non-driver identification cards (hereinafter referred to collectively as licenses and identification cards). Under the bill, a person may apply for a standard license or identification card or a REAL ID license or identification card. The principal difference between standard and REAL ID documents is that the latter must comply with federal requirements, in particular that the holder has demonstrated that presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

Provisions most relevant to the bill's fiscal impact include the following:

- The fee for a REAL ID license or identification card and their renewal is raised to $\$ 29$ from the $\$ 18$ fee for a standard license or identification card and currently changed for these documents.

The bill permits the chief administrator to waive the $\$ 5$ fee, plus the $\$ 6$ photo fee, imposed for a duplicate license and identification card, for applicants for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card who currently hold a valid license or identification card and are not eligible to renew the applicant's current license or identification card.

The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate fee expires on October 1, 2020. To obtain the fee waiver, an applicant for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card is required to surrender to the MVC the applicant's current license or identification card.

The bill permits the MVC to increase certain driver's license and endorsement fees by regulation including fees for issuance of a standard motorcycle license or endorsement, REAL ID motorcycle license, omnibus or school bus endorsement, standard basic driver's license, or REAL ID basic driver's license.

- The bill requires that the written examination (knowledge test) for a basic driver's license or validated permit be made available in English and each of the three languages most commonly spoken in New Jersey, other than English. The bill requires the chief administrator to publish the driver's manual on the MVC's website in English and each of the three languages.

The bill also requires the MVC to provide language translation services at each MVC agency and regional service center location, to be provided in a language spoken and understood by each applicant. The MVC is also required to translate the most commonly used application forms, as determine by the chief administrator, into each of the three languages.

The chief administrator is required to periodically, but at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey.

- The bill requires the chief administrator to establish a 24 -month public awareness campaign to inform the public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID license or identification card.
- The bill also creates the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board" (advisory board) to review the MVC's implementation of the provisions of the bill and the issuance of licenses and identification cards, and to provide guidance to the MVC concerning public awareness and education of standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board terminates upon the submission of its report, no later than 12 months following the effective date of the bill.
- The bill makes unauthorized disclosures by the MVC certain driver document applicant information a fourth degree crime. The bill also makes violations of certain provisions of law pertaining to probationary, learner's and examination permits subject to fines of up to $\$ 500$ or 60day county jail imprisonment.


## FISCAL ANALYSIS

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

None received.

## OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The Office of Legislative Services concludes that this bill will result in an indeterminate increase in State costs, and various impacts to State revenue of an indeterminate magnitude, likely netting to an increase.

The MVC will incur costs to redesign and issue new standard licenses, including programming and software changes that will apply to the standard driver's, motorcycle, probationary, and nondriver licenses. The MVC will also incur costs to translate and publish the drivers manual and driver knowledge tests in three additional languages, and will realize costs to conduct the 24-month public awareness campaign required under the bill. The majority of these costs are likely to be realized in the first two fiscal years after enactment in order to set up the new license system.

There is limited information about the nature of the programming and design changes that will be required for the licenses; however in response to previous questions about license changes such as providing space for medical notations, it was indicated that programming and design changes could range from $\$ 50,000$ to over $\$ 200,000$ depending upon the nature of the changes. The bill could require even more software and programming changes to the MVC's underlying databases of driver information, and more complicated interactions between the driver's license database and other systems that the MVC is responsible for, such as interaction with voter registration systems and donor registries, where each type of license may have a different type of interaction. Despite the potential magnitude of these changes, it is not clear how much of the current work to redesign license system is a direct result of this bill as opposed to a result of the federal requirements for the rollout of the REAL ID itself, which would have happened regardless of this bill.

The redesign of the driver's manual and knowledge test will result in an indeterminate cost increase. The primary cost will be to hire translation services to convert the existing English language manual and tests into the next three most commonly used languages in the State. There will then be costs to produce copies of the test in all three languages, and potentially copies of the manual as well if the MVC decides to hold physical copies of the manuals in each language at MVC facilities. In addition to those costs, it may be necessary to revise some parts of the exams
and tests in the event that the current wording and verbiage create translation challenges. These costs are indeterminate due to a lack of knowledge about which of the three languages will be used, the changes that might be made to the exam, and what choices the MVC will make concerning physical production or only hosting them digitally.

The 24 -month public awareness campaign will result in indeterminate costs. Common materials involve flyers, brochures, short audio clips, short video clips, frequently asked questions, post cards, and interactive websites. There will then be subsequent costs to distribute these materials to the public. Publishing materials online and digitally on monitors at MVC and other State facilities will have relatively little cost. Purchasing advertising time on television and radio or purchasing website advertising could be a substantially larger expense. It is not possible to determine the cost of this campaign due to a lack of knowledge about which public awareness materials will be produced by the MVC and which distribution methods will be chosen.

In addition, the bill should result in a significant increase in the number of persons seeking driver's licenses, increasing the level of activity and underlying operational costs for the agency as well as additional costs to provide translation services at MVC agencies and to reset the three non-english languages used every five years. These volume and translation-based costs will be ongoing annual increases in agency cost. The magnitude of these costs is indeterminate, absent data on current and future unlicensed drivers and MVC choices to manage workload increases and new requirements.

The bill will result in increased revenue from the expected significant increase in the number of persons seeking driver's licenses; increased fees for REAL ID compliant licenses; fines for falsifying license applications; and fines for disclosing customer documents and personal information protected under the bill. The primary revenue driver will be the increase in customer volume and the increase in REAL ID fees. The magnitude of that increase is indeterminate due to a lack of information about demand for REAL ID and new licenses, respectively, and whether the chief administrator will exercise power granted to waive duplicate ID fees through October 2020.

The additional revenue from newly eligible applicants is indeterminate due to a lack of information. US Census population estimates for 2018 suggest that the State has a population of about 7 million people over the age of 18 in New Jersey. This suggests that there are roughly 500,000 unlicensed adults in the State. The reason those people are unlicensed is unclear and whether they will choose to obtain a license as a result of this bill is also unclear.

Growth in the number of REAL ID applicants is expected under current law. There are a variety of ways in which a person can shift from an existing standard identification to a REAL ID. REAL ID applications where the current identification has multiple years before expiration, will be processed as a request for a duplicate ID and be charged the duplicate identification fee of $\$ 11$. The MVC would realize $\$ 11$ in revenue per person who exercises this option; however the chief administrator is empowered under the bill to waive these fees. If the fees are waived, the MVC would realize no new revenue. After the right to waive expires, revenue will increase by indeterminate amounts.

If a person has a license that is soon to expire, the person will have to go through the license renewal process and the expiration date of their new license will be 48 months following the renewal. If a person decides to renew their standard license, they will be subject to the same $\$ 24$ renewal fee as under current law and it would have no revenue impact. If a person decides to obtain a REAL ID upon renewal, they will be subject to the new $\$ 35$ fee, and the MVC will realize an extra $\$ 11$ per person for each of these renewals. The OLS does not have information about the distribution of license expiration dates or a way to determine which people will choose to maintain their standard identification and which will obtain REAL ID, so the revenue impact is indeterminate. The State has 6.5 million licensed drivers currently, so over the entire 48 month
period in which licenses are valid, the impact could be up to $\$ 71.5$ million every four years if every single driver were to adopt REAL ID.

The bill may ultimately cause an increase in revenue by granting the chief administrator the power to raise license fees through administrative action. The MVC is permitted under current law to increase fees through administrative action, but no more frequently than once every five years. Additionally, the MVC is required to set the fees at a level equal to or less than the actual cost to the MVC for the service and document for which the fee is collected. In this case that would mean that any new license fee cannot exceed the cost to the MVC of producing the actual license, including the management of the license making software and other data activities the State is required to administer in relation to the licensing of drivers. The amount of potential revenue is indeterminate since it is based on future choices by the chief administrator.

The bill also may result in additional State fine revenue of indeterminate amounts from violations of new prohibitions on disclosing documents and personal information collected by the MVC, fines for submitting false documents on driver's license applications. It is unclear how many, if any, violations of these prohibitions are likely to occur. If violations do occur, then these fines would be realized as increased State revenue.

| Section: | Authorities, Utilities, Transportation and Communications |
| :--- | :--- |
| Analyst: | Patrick Brennan <br> Principal Fiscal Analyst |
| Approved: | Frank W. Haines III <br> Legislative Budget and Finance Officer |

This legislative fiscal estimate has been produced by the Office of Legislative Services due to the failure of the Executive Branch to respond to our request for a fiscal note.

This fiscal estimate has been prepared pursuant to P.L.1980, c. 67 (C.52:13B-6 et seq.).

## SENATE, No. 3229

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED DECEMBER 3, 2018

Sponsored by:<br>Senator JOSEPH F. VITALE<br>District 19 (Middlesex)<br>Senator JOSEPH P. CRYAN<br>District 20 (Union)<br>Senator M. TERESA RUIZ<br>District 29 (Essex)<br>Senator NILSA CRUZ-PEREZ<br>District 5 (Camden and Gloucester)<br>Senator NELLIE POU<br>District 35 (Bergen and Passaic)<br>Co-Sponsored by:<br>Senators Weinberg, Diegnan, Sacco, Stack and Cunningham

## SYNOPSIS

Creates two categories of driver's licenses and identification cards; allows residents unable to prove lawful presence in US to receive permits, and standard driver's licenses or identification cards; permits MVC to increase certain fees.

## CURRENT VERSION OFTEXT

As introduced
(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 10/25/2019)

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

2

An Act concerning documents, driver's licenses, and non-driver identification cards provided by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, amending various parts of the statutory law, and supplementing Title 39 of the Revised Statutes.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. R.S.39:1-1 is amended to read as follows:

39:1-1. As used in this subtitle, unless other meaning is clearly apparent from the language or context, or unless inconsistent with the manifest intention of the Legislature:
"Alley" means a public highway wherein the roadway does not exceed 12 feet in width.
"Authorized emergency vehicles" means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and other vehicles as are approved by the chief administrator when operated in response to an emergency call.
"Autocycle" means a three-wheeled motorcycle designed to be controlled with a steering wheel and pedals in which the operator and passenger may ride in a completely or partially enclosed seating area that is equipped with a roll cage or roll hoops, safety seat belts for each occupant, and anti-lock brakes.
"Automobile" includes all motor vehicles except motorcycles.
"Berm" means that portion of the highway exclusive of roadway and shoulder, bordering the shoulder but not to be used for vehicular travel.
"Business district" means that portion of a highway and the territory contiguous thereto, where within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of the roadway.
"Car pool" means two or more persons commuting on a daily basis to and from work by means of a vehicle with a seating capacity of nine passengers or less.
"Chief Administrator" or "Administrator" means the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission.
"Commercial motor vehicle" includes every type of motor-driven vehicle used for commercial purposes on the highways, such as the transportation of goods, wares and merchandise, excepting such vehicles as are run only upon rails or tracks and vehicles of the passenger car type used for touring purposes or the carrying of farm products and milk, as the case may be.

[^2]Matter underlined thus is new matter.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

"Commission" means the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission established by section 4 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A4).
"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Transportation of this State.
"Commuter van" means a motor vehicle having a seating capacity of not less than seven nor more than 15 adult passengers, in which seven or more persons commute on a daily basis to and from work and which vehicle may also be operated by the driver or other designated persons for their personal use.
"Crosswalk" means that part of a highway at an intersection, either marked or unmarked existing at each approach of every roadway intersection, included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the shoulder, or, if none, from the edges of the roadway; also, any portion of a highway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other marking on the surface.
"Curb extension" or "bulbout" means a horizontal extension of the sidewalk into the street which results in a narrower roadway section.
"Dealer" includes every person actively engaged in the business of buying, selling or exchanging motor vehicles or motorcycles and who has an established place of business.
"Deputy Chief Administrator" means the deputy chief administrator of the commission.
"Driver" means the rider or driver of a horse, bicycle or motorcycle or the driver or operator of a motor vehicle, unless otherwise specified.
"Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.
"Farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.
"Flammable liquid" means any liquid having a flash point below 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds.
"Gross weight" means the combined weight of a vehicle and a load thereon.
"High occupancy vehicle" or "HOV" means a vehicle which is used to transport two or more persons and shall include public

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

transportation, car pool, van pool, and other vehicles as determined by regulation of the Department of Transportation.
"Highway" means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
"Horse" includes mules and all other domestic animals used as draught animals or beasts of burden.
"Inside lane" means the lane nearest the center line of the roadway.
"Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb lines or, if none, the lateral boundary lines of two or more highways which join one another at an angle, whether or not one such highway crosses another.
"Laned roadway" means a roadway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.
"Leased limousine" means any limousine subject to regulation in the State which:
a. Is offered for rental or lease, without a driver, to be operated by a limousine service as the lessee, for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire; and
b. Is leased or rented for a period of one year or more following registration.
"Leased motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle subject to registration in this State which:
a. Is offered for rental or lease, without a driver, to be operated by the lessee, his agent or servant, for purposes other than the transportation of passengers for hire; and
b. Is leased or rented for a period of one year or more following registration.
"Limited-access highway" means every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street, or roadway; and includes any highway designated as a "freeway" or "parkway" by authority of law.
"Local authorities" means every county, municipal and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the Constitution and laws of this State, including every county governing body with relation to county roads.
"Low-speed vehicle" means a four-wheeled low-speed vehicle, as defined in 49 [CFR] C.F.R. s.571.3(b), whose attainable speed is more than 20 miles per hour but not more than 25 miles per hour on a paved level surface and which is not powered by gasoline or diesel fuel and complies with federal safety standards as set forth in 49 [CFR] C.F.R. s.571.500.
"Magistrate" means any municipal court and the Superior Court, and any officer having the powers of a committing magistrate and the chief administrator.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

"Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles, who will, under normal business conditions during the year, manufacture or assemble at least 10 new motor vehicles.
"Metal tire" means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material.
"Mid-block crosswalk" means a crosswalk located away from an intersection, distinctly indicated by lines or markings on the surface.
"Motorized bicycle" means a pedal bicycle having a helper motor characterized in that either the maximum piston displacement is less than 50 cc . or said motor is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower or is powered by an electric drive motor and said bicycle is capable of a maximum speed of no more than 25 miles per hour on a flat surface.
"Motorcycle" includes motorcycles, autocycles, motor bikes, bicycles with motor attached and all motor-operated vehicles of the bicycle or tricycle type, except motorized bicycles as defined in this section, whether the motive power be a part thereof or attached thereto and having a saddle or seat with driver sitting astride or upon it or a platform on which the driver stands.
"Motor-drawn vehicle" includes trailers, semitrailers, or any other type of vehicle drawn by a motor-driven vehicle.
"Motor vehicle" includes all vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks and motorized bicycles.
"Motorized scooter" means a miniature motor vehicle and includes, but is not limited to, pocket bikes, super pocket bikes, scooters, mini-scooters, sport scooters, mini choppers, mini motorcycles, motorized skateboards and other vehicles with motors not manufactured in compliance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and which have no permanent Federal Safety Certification stickers affixed to the vehicle by the original manufacturer. This term shall not include: electric personal assistive mobility devices, motorized bicycles or low-speed vehicles; or motorized wheelchairs, mobility scooters or similar mobility assisting devices used by persons with physical disabilities, or persons whose ambulatory mobility has been impaired by age or illness.
"Motorized skateboard" means a skateboard that is propelled otherwise than by muscular power.
"Motorized wheelchair" means any motor-driven wheelchair utilized to increase the independent mobility, in the activities of daily living, of an individual who has limited or no ambulation abilities, and includes mobility scooters manufactured specifically for such purposes and designed primarily for indoor use.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

"Noncommercial truck" means every motor vehicle designed primarily for transportation of property, and which is not a "commercial vehicle."
"Official traffic control devices" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this subtitle placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.
"Omnibus" includes all motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire, except commuter vans and vehicles used in ridesharing arrangements and school buses, if the same are not otherwise used in the transportation of passengers for hire.
"Operator" means a person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle or street car.
"Outside lane" means the lane nearest the curb or outer edge of the roadway.
"Owner" means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or if a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or if a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then the conditional vendee, lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this subtitle.
"Parking" means the standing or waiting on a street, road or highway of a vehicle not actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers or merchandise, unless in obedience to traffic regulations or traffic signs or signals.
"Passenger automobile" means all automobiles used and designed for the transportation of passengers, other than omnibuses and school buses.
"Pedestrian" means a person afoot.
"Person" includes natural persons, firms, copartnerships, associations, and corporations.
"Pneumatic tire" means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.
"Pole trailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads, such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.
"Private road or driveway" means every road or driveway not open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.
"Railroad train" means a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except street cars.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

"REAL ID basic driver's license" means a basic driver's license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID identification card" means an identification card issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID license" means any license to operate a motor vehicle issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID motorcycle license" means a motorcycle license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"REAL ID probationary license" means a probationary license issued by the commission that complies with the provisions of the "REAL ID Act of 2005," P.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.
"Recreation vehicle" means a self-propelled or towed vehicle equipped to serve as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or travel purposes and used solely as a family or personal conveyance.
"Residence district" means that portion of a highway and the territory contiguous thereto, not comprising a business district, where within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or residential purposes which occupy 300 feet or more of frontage on at least one side of the highway.
"Ridesharing" means the transportation of persons in a motor vehicle, with a maximum carrying capacity of not more than 15 passengers, including the driver, where such transportation is incidental to the purpose of the driver. The term shall include such ridesharing arrangements known as car pools and van pools.
"Right-of-way" means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.
"Road tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.
"Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways, collectively.
"Safety zone" means the area or space officially set aside within a highway for the exclusive use of pedestrians, which is so plainly marked or indicated by proper signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.
"School bus" means every motor vehicle operated by, or under contract with, a public or governmental agency, or religious or other charitable organization or corporation, or privately operated for the transportation of children to or from school for secular or religious education, which complies with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission affecting school buses, including "School Vehicle Type I" and "School Vehicle Type II" as defined below:
"School Vehicle Type I" means any vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, used to transport enrolled children, and adults only when serving as chaperones, to or from a school, school connected activity, day camp, summer day camp, summer residence camp, nursery school, child care center, preschool center or other similar places of education. Such vehicle shall comply with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and either the Department of Education or the Department of Human Services, whichever is the appropriate supervising agency.
"School Vehicle Type II" means any vehicle designed to transport less than 16 passengers, including the driver, used to transport enrolled children, and adults only when serving as chaperones, to or from a school, school connected activity, day camp, summer day camp, summer residence camp, nursery school, child care center, preschool center or other similar places of education. Such vehicle shall comply with the regulations of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and either the Department of Education or the Department of Human Services, whichever is the appropriate supervising agency.
"School zone" means that portion of a highway which is either contiguous to territory occupied by a school building or is where school crossings are established in the vicinity of a school, upon which are maintained appropriate "school signs" in accordance with specifications adopted by the chief administrator and in accordance with law.
"School crossing" means that portion of a highway where school children are required to cross the highway in the vicinity of a school.
"Semitrailer" means every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.
"Shipper" means any person who shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, any commodity, produce or article for transportation as the contents or load of a commercial motor vehicle. In the case of a sealed ocean container, "shipper" shall not be construed to include any person whose activities with respect to the shipment are limited to the solicitation or negotiation of the sale, resale, or exchange of the commodity, produce or article within that container.
"Shoulder" means that portion of the highway, exclusive of and bordering the roadway, designed for emergency use but not ordinarily to be used for vehicular travel.
"Sidewalk" means that portion of a highway intended for the use of pedestrians, between the curb line or the lateral line of a shoulder, or if none, the lateral line of the roadway and the adjacent right-of-way line.
"Sign." See "Official traffic control devices."
"Slow-moving vehicle" means a vehicle run at a speed less than the maximum speed then and there permissible.
"Solid tire" means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.
"Standard" means, when used to describe any license to operate a motor vehicle or any identification card issued by the commission under the provisions of this Title, that the issuance of the license or identification card does not require proof of lawful presence in the United States.
"Street" means the same as highway.
"Street car" means a car other than a railroad train, for transporting persons or property and operated upon rails principally within a municipality.
"Stop," when required, means complete cessation from movement.
"Stopping or standing," when prohibited, means any cessation of movement of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal.
"Suburban business or residential district" means that portion of highway and the territory contiguous thereto, where within any 1,320 feet along that highway there is land in use for business or residential purposes and that land occupies more than 660 feet of frontage on one side or collectively more than 660 feet of frontage on both sides of that roadway.
"Through highway" means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter.
"Trackless trolley" means every motor vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated upon rails.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

10
"Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances either singly, or together, while using any highway for purposes of travel.
"Traffic control signal" means a device, whether manually, electrically, mechanically, or otherwise controlled, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.
"Trailer" means every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.
"Truck" means every motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.
"Truck tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.
"Van pooling" means seven or more persons commuting on a daily basis to and from work by means of a vehicle with a seating arrangement designed to carry seven to 15 adult passengers.
"Vehicle" means every device in, upon or by which a person or property is or may be transported upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks or motorized bicycles.
(cf: P.L.2016, c.35, s.1)
2. R.S.39:3-10 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-10. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle on a public highway in this State unless the person is under supervision while participating in a behind-the-wheel driving course pursuant to section 6 of P.L.1977, c. 25 (C.39:3-13.2a) or is in possession of a validated permit, or a probationary or basic driver's license issued to that person in accordance with this article.

A person under 18 years of age shall not be issued a basic license to drive motor vehicles, and a person shall not be issued a validated permit, including a validated examination permit, until the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination and other requirements as to the applicant's ability as an operator. The examination shall include: a test of the applicant's vision; the applicant's ability to understand traffic control devices; the applicant's knowledge of safe driving practices, including the dangers of driving a vehicle in an aggressive manner, which shall include, but not be limited to, unexpectedly altering the speed of a vehicle, making improper or erratic traffic lane changes, disregarding traffic control devices, failing to yield the right of way, and following another vehicle too closely; the applicant's knowledge of operating a motor vehicle in a manner that safely shares the roadway with pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, riders of motorized-scooters, and other non-motorized vehicles, which shall include, but not be limited to, passing a cyclist on the roadway, recognizing bicycle lanes, navigating intersections
with pedestrians and cyclists, and exiting a vehicle without endangering pedestrians and cyclists; the applicant's knowledge of the effects that ingestion of alcohol or drugs has on a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle; the applicant's knowledge of the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle; the applicant's knowledge of portions of the mechanism of motor vehicles as is necessary to insure the safe operation of a vehicle of the kind or kinds indicated by the applicant; and the applicant's knowledge of the laws and ordinary usages of the road. The examination shall be made available in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State, as determined by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall periodically, and at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State.

A person shall not sit for an examination for any permit without exhibiting photo identification deemed acceptable by the commission, unless that person is a high school student participating in a course of automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State, pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1). The commission may waive the written law knowledge examination for any person 18 years of age or older possessing a valid driver's license issued by any other state, the District of Columbia, or the United States Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The commission shall be required to provide that person with a booklet that highlights those motor vehicle laws unique to New Jersey. A road test shall be required for a probationary license and serve as a demonstration of the applicant's ability to operate a vehicle of the class designated. During the road test, an applicant may use a rear visibility system, parking sensors, or other technology installed on the motor vehicle that enables the applicant to view areas directly behind the vehicle or alerts the applicant of obstacles while parking.

A person shall not sit for a road test unless that person exhibits photo identification deemed acceptable by the commission. A high school student who has completed a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State, who has been issued a special learner's permit pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1) prior to January 1, 2003, shall not be required to exhibit photo identification in order to sit for a road test. The commission may waive the road test for any person 18 years of age or older possessing a valid driver's license issued by any other state, the District of Columbia, or the United States Territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. The road test shall be given on public streets, where practicable and feasible, but may be preceded by an off-street

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

screening process to assess basic skills. The commission shall approve locations for the road test which pose no more than a minimal risk of injury to the applicant, the examiner, and other motorists. New locations for the road test shall not be approved unless the test can be given on public streets.

A person who successfully completes a road test for a motorcycle license or a motorcycle endorsement when operating a motorcycle or motorized scooter with an engine displacement of less than 231 cubic centimeters shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement restricting the person's operation of the vehicles to any motorcycle with an engine displacement of 500 cubic centimeters or less. A person who successfully completes a road test for a motorcycle license or motorcycle endorsement when operating a motorcycle with an engine displacement of 231 or more cubic centimeters shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement without any restriction as to engine displacement. Any person who successfully completes an approved motorcycle safety education course established pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1991, c. 452 (C.27:5F-36) shall be issued a motorcycle license or endorsement without restriction as to engine displacement.

A person issued a motorcycle license pursuant to this section may be issued a standard motorcycle license or a REAL ID motorcycle license. In addition to requiring the person to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the commission shall require the person to provide:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a standard motorcycle license, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the person is a New Jersey resident and proof of the person's social security number. If the person does not have a social security number, the person shall indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID motorcycle license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the person is a New Jersey resident; proof of the person's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the person's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard motorcycle license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose.

The commission shall issue a standard basic driver's license or a REAL ID basic driver's license to operate a motor vehicle other
than a motorcycle to a person over 18 years of age who previously has not been licensed to drive a motor vehicle in this State or another jurisdiction only if that person has: (1) operated a passenger automobile in compliance with the requirements of this Title for not less than one year, not including any period of suspension or postponement, from the date of issuance of a probationary license pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4); (2) not been assessed more than two motor vehicle points; (3) not been convicted in the previous year for a violation of R.S.39:4-50, section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a), section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14), R.S.39:4-129, N.J.S.2C:11-5, section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3), subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1, or any other motor vehicle-related violation the commission determines to be significant and applicable pursuant to regulation; and (4) passed an examination of the applicant's ability to operate a motor vehicle pursuant to this section.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination by 20 percent. The additional questions to be added shall consist solely of questions developed in conjunction with the Department of Health concerning the use of alcohol or drugs as related to highway safety. The commission shall develop, in conjunction with the Department of Health, supplements to the driver's manual which shall include information necessary to answer any question on the driver's license examination concerning alcohol or drugs as related to highway safety.

Up to 20 questions may be added to the examination on subjects to be determined by the commission that are of particular relevance to youthful drivers, including the importance of operating a motor vehicle in a manner that safely shares the roadway with pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, riders of motorized-scooters, and other nonmotorized vehicles, which shall include, but not be limited to, passing a cyclist on the roadway, recognizing bicycle lanes, navigating intersections with pedestrians and cyclists, and exiting a vehicle without endangering pedestrians and cyclists, and the dangers of driving a vehicle in an aggressive manner, which shall include, but not be limited to, unexpectedly altering the speed of a vehicle, making improper or erratic traffic lane changes, disregarding traffic control devices, failing to yield the right of way, and following another vehicle too closely, after consultation with the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include a question asking whether the applicant is aware of the provisions of the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act," P.L.2008, c. 50 (C.26:6-77 et al.) and the procedure for indicating on the driver's license the intention to make a donation of body organs or tissues pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1978, c. 181 (C.39:3-12.2).

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include a question asking whether the applicant is aware of the

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

dangers of failing to comply with this State's motor vehicle traffic laws and the "STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge" set forth in subsection e. of R.S.39:3-41.

The commission shall expand the driver's license examination to include questions concerning the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle.

Any person applying for a driver's license to operate a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle in this State shall surrender to the commission any current driver's license issued to the applicant by another state or jurisdiction upon the applicant's receipt of a driver's license for this State. The commission shall refuse to issue a driver's license if the applicant fails to comply with this provision. An applicant for a permit or license who is [less than] under 18 years of age, and who holds a permit or license for a passenger automobile issued by another state or country that is valid or has expired within a time period designated by the commission, shall be subject to the permit and license requirements and penalties applicable to State permit and license applicants who are of the same age; except that if the other state or country has permit or license standards substantially similar to those of this State, the credentials of the other state or country shall be acceptable.

The commission shall create classified licensing of drivers covering the following classifications:
a. Motorcycles, except that for the purposes of this section, motorcycle shall not include any three-wheeled motor vehicle equipped with a single cab with glazing enclosing the occupant, seats similar to those of a passenger vehicle or truck, seat belts and automotive steering or any vehicle defined as a motorcycle pursuant to R.S.39:1-1 having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed of no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface.
b. Omnibuses as classified by R.S.39:3-10.1 and school buses classified under N.J.S.18A:39-1 et seq.
c. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.1999, c.28)
d. All motor vehicles not included in classifications a. and b. A license issued pursuant to this classification d. shall be referred to as the "basic driver's license[.]" and may be issued as a standard basic driver's license or a REAL ID basic driver's license.

Every applicant for a license under classification $b$. shall be a holder of a basic driver's license. Any issuance of a license under classification $b$. shall be by endorsement on the person's basic driver's license.

A driver's license for motorcycles may be issued separately, but if issued to the holder of a basic driver's license, it shall be by endorsement on the person's basic driver's license. The holder of a basic driver's license or a separately issued motorcycle license shall be authorized to operate a motorcycle having a motor with a

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface.

The commission, upon payment of the lawful fee and after it or a person authorized by it has examined the applicant and is satisfied of the applicant's ability as an operator, may, in its discretion, issue a license to the applicant to drive a motor vehicle. The license shall authorize the person to drive any registered vehicle, of the kind or kinds indicated.

The license shall expire, except as otherwise provided, during the fourth calendar year following the date in which the license was issued and on the same calendar day as the person's date of birth. If the person's date of birth does not correspond to a calendar day of the fourth calendar year, the license shall expire on the last day of the person's birth month.

The commission may, at its discretion and for good cause shown, issue licenses [which shall] that expire on a date fixed by it. If the commission issues a REAL ID basic driver's license or REAL ID motorcycle license to a person who has demonstrated authorization to be present in the United States for a period of time shorter than the standard period of the license, the commission shall fix the expiration date of the license at a date based on the period in which the person is authorized to be present in the United States under federal immigration laws. The commission may renew the person's REAL ID basic driver's license or REAL ID motorcycle license only if it is demonstrated that the person's continued presence in the United States is authorized under federal law. The fee for licenses with expiration dates fixed by the commission shall be fixed by the commission in amounts proportionately less or greater than the fee herein established.

The required fee for a license for the license period shall be as follows, subject to adjustment pursuant to section 16 of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1):
[Motorcycle] Standard motorcycle license or endorsement: \$18.

REAL ID motorcycle license: \$29.
Omnibus or school bus endorsement: \$18.
[Basic] Standard basic driver's license: $\$ 18$.
REAL ID basic driver's license: \$29.
The commission shall waive the payment of fees for issuance of omnibus endorsements whenever an applicant establishes to the commission's satisfaction that the applicant will use the omnibus endorsement exclusively for operating omnibuses owned by a nonprofit organization duly incorporated under Title 15 or 16 of the Revised Statutes or Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes.

The commission shall issue licenses for the following license period on and after the first day of the calendar month immediately

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

preceding the commencement of the period, the licenses to be effective immediately.

All applications for renewals of licenses shall be made in a manner prescribed by the commission and in accordance with procedures established by it.

The commission in its discretion may refuse to grant a permit or license to drive motor vehicles to a person who is, in its estimation, not a proper person to be granted a permit or license, but a defect of the applicant shall not debar the applicant from receiving a permit or license unless it can be shown by tests approved by the commission that the defect incapacitates the applicant from safely operating a motor vehicle.

In addition to requiring an applicant for a driver's license to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the commission also shall require the applicant to provide[,]:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a permit and standard basic driver's license, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident and proof of the applicant's social security number. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the applicant shall indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID basic driver's license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.10913 , any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard basic driver's license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose.

If the commission has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the commission shall refuse to grant the permit or license until the time when the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the commission's satisfaction.

A person violating this section shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $\$ 500$ or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, but if that person has never been licensed to drive in this State or any other jurisdiction, the applicant shall be subject to a fine of not less than $\$ 200$ and, in addition, the court shall issue an
order to the commission requiring the commission to refuse to issue a license to operate a motor vehicle to the person for a period of not less than 180 days. The penalties provided for by this paragraph shall not be applicable in cases where failure to have actual possession of the operator's license is due to an administrative or technical error by the commission.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or extend the expiration of any license issued prior to the date this amendatory and supplementary act becomes operative.

Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C.47:1A-1 et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a valid court order or subpoena; except that the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s. 1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this section shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

Possession of a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

As used in this section:
"Parking sensors" means proximity sensors which use either electromagnetic or ultrasonic technology and are designed to alert the driver to obstacles while parking.
"Rear visibility system" means devices or components installed on a motor vehicle at the time of manufacture that allow a forward facing driver to view a visual image of the area directly behind the vehicle.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.374, s.1)
3. R.S.39:3-31 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-31. a. The chief administrator, upon presentation of a statement duly sworn to, stating that the original registration certificate or original motorized bicycle registration certificate has been destroyed, lost or stolen, may, if [he] the chief administrator is satisfied that the facts as set forth in the statement are substantially true, issue a duplicate or amended registration
certificate or motorized bicycle registration certificate to the original holder thereof, upon the payment to the chief administrator of a fee of $\$ 5$ for each duplicate or amended registration certificate or motorized bicycle registration certificate so issued. The chief administrator, upon presentation of a statement, duly sworn to, stating that the original driver's license has been destroyed, lost or stolen, or requesting a new color [picture] photograph, may, if [he] the chief administrator is satisfied that the facts as set forth in the statement are substantially true, issue a duplicate driver's license to the original holder thereof, upon payment to the chief administrator of a fee of $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the fee for a duplicate or amended registration certificate for any new passenger automobile required to be registered for a 48-month term or for any new passenger automobile leased for a term of more than 12 months pursuant to R.S.39:3-4, shall be $\$ 11$.
b. The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license under subsection a. of this section if the applicant, at the time of application: is applying for a REAL ID license, as that term is defined in R.S.39:1-1; currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle issued by the commission; and is not eligible to renew the applicant's current license. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate license fee under this subsection shall expire on October 1, 2020. In order to receive a REAL ID license pursuant to this subsection, the applicant shall first surrender to the commission the applicant's current license to operate a motor vehicle. (cf: P.L.2004, c.64, s.3)
4. Section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 261 (C.39:3-10f) is amended to read as follows:

1. In addition to the requirements for the form and content of a motor vehicle driver's license under R.S.39:3-10 and a probationary license issued under section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4), on and after the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.), each initial New Jersey license, each renewal of a New Jersey driver's license, and each probationary license shall have a digitized [color picture] photograph of the licensee. All licenses issued on and after January 1, 2000 shall be valid for a period of 48 calendar months. However, the chief administrator may, at the chief administrator's discretion, issue licenses and endorsements [which] that shall expire on a date fixed by the chief administrator. The fee for those licenses or endorsements shall be fixed in amounts proportionately less or greater than the fee otherwise established. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary, a person 70 years of age or older may elect to have a license issued for a period of two or four years, which election shall not be altered by the chief administrator. The fee for the two-year standard

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

19
license shall be $\$ 9$, in addition to the fee for a digitized [picture] photograph established in section 4 of P.L.2001, c.391 (C.39:310f4). The fee for a two-year REAL ID license shall be $\$ 14.50$, in addition to the fee for a digitized photograph established in section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4). The chief administrator may, for good cause, extend a license and any endorsement thereon beyond their expiration dates for periods not to exceed 12 additional months. The chief administrator may extend the expiration date of a license and any endorsement thereon without payment of a proportionate fee when the chief administrator determines that the extension is necessary for good cause. If any license and endorsements thereon are so extended, the licensee shall pay upon renewal the full license fee for the period fixed by the chief administrator as if no extension had been granted.

Each initial driver's license issued to a person under the age of 21 after the effective date of P.L.1999, c. 28 (C.39:3-10f1 et al.) shall be conspicuously distinct, through the use of color and design, from the driver's licenses issued to persons 21 years of age or older. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Superintendent of State Police, shall determine the color and the manner in which the license is designed to achieve this result. The license shall [also] bear the words "UNDER 21" in a conspicuous manner. The chief administrator shall provide that, upon attaining the age of 21 , a licensee shall be issued a replacement driver's license or a new license, as appropriate. The fee for a replacement license shall be $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

As conditions for the renewal of a driver's license, the chief administrator shall provide that the [picture] photograph of a licensee be updated except that the chief administrator may elect to use a stored [picture] photograph to renew a license for a period not exceeding four additional years for $\$ 18$ for a standard license and $\$ 29$ for a REAL ID license, in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

In addition to any other extension, the chief administrator shall allow a person to use a stored [picture] photograph to renew a license for a period not exceeding one year if the person presents documentation by a licensed physician that the person is undergoing medical treatment for an illness and the treatment results in temporary changes to the person's physical characteristics. The fee for this extension shall be $\$ 18$ for a standard license and $\$ 29$ for a REAL ID license and the person shall not be required to pay the digitized [picture] photograph fee pursuant to section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4).

Whenever a person has reconstructive or cosmetic surgery which significantly alters the person's facial features, the person shall notify the chief administrator who may require the [picture] photograph of the licensee to be updated for $\$ 5$ in addition to the digitized [picture] photograph fee.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or change any expiration date on any New Jersey driver's license issued prior to the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.) and, unless a licensee's driving privileges are otherwise suspended or revoked, except as provided in R.S.39:3-10, that license shall remain valid until that expiration date.

Specific use of the driver's license and any information stored or encoded, electronically or otherwise, in relation thereto shall be in accordance with P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.) and the federal "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994," Pub.L.103-322. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the digitized [picture] photograph or any access thereto or any use thereof shall not be sold, leased, or exchanged for value.
(cf: P.L.2015, c.306, s.1)
5. Section 4 of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4) is amended to read as follows:
4. The fee for a digitized [picture] photograph shall be $\$ 6$ for each license, renewal, or duplicate thereof, and shall be in addition to the fee presently authorized for the issuance of a driver's license pursuant to R.S.39:3-10.
(cf: P.L.2001, c.391, s.4)
6. R.S.39:3-13 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-13. The chief administrator may, in the chief administrator's discretion, issue to a person over 17 years of age an examination permit, under the hand and seal of the chief administrator, allowing such person, for the purpose of fitting the person to become a licensed driver, to operate a designated class of motor vehicles other than passenger automobiles and motorcycles for a specified period of not more than 90 days, while in the company and under the supervision of a driver licensed to operate such designated class of motor vehicles.

The chief administrator, in the chief administrator's discretion, may issue for a specified period of not less than one year a passenger automobile or motorcycle-only examination permit to a person over 17 years of age regardless of whether a person has completed a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1). An examination permit applicant who is under 18 years of age shall obtain the signature of a parent or guardian for submission to the commission on a form prescribed by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall postpone for six months the driving privileges of any person who submits a fraudulent signature for a parent or guardian.

For six months immediately following the validation of an examination permit, and until the holder passes the road test, the holder who is less than 21 years of age shall operate the passenger automobile only when accompanied by, and under the supervision

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

of, a New Jersey licensed driver who is at least 21 years of age and has been licensed to drive a passenger automobile for not less than three years. The holder of an examination permit who is at least 21 years of age shall operate the passenger automobile for the first three months under such supervision and until the holder passes the road test. The supervising driver of the passenger automobile shall sit in the front seat of the vehicle. Whenever operating a vehicle while in possession of an examination permit, the holder of the permit shall operate the passenger automobile with only one additional passenger in the vehicle excluding dependents of the permit holder, except that this passenger restriction shall not apply when the permit holder is at least 21 years of age or when the permit holder is accompanied by a parent or guardian. Further, the holder of the passenger automobile permit who is less than 21 years of age shall not drive during the hours between 11:01 p.m. and 5 a.m.; provided, however, that this condition may be waived for an emergency which, in the judgment of local police, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to substantially endanger the health, safety, welfare, or property of a person, or for any bona fide employment or religion-related activity if the employer or appropriate religious authority provides written verification of such activity in a manner provided for by the chief administrator. The holder of the examination permit shall not use any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device, except in an emergency, while operating a moving passenger automobile on a public road or highway. "Use" shall include, but not be limited to, talking or listening on any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device or operating its keys, buttons, or other controls. The passenger automobile permit holder shall ensure that all occupants of the vehicle are secured in a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt or child restraint system.

The holder of an examination permit subject to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b) shall not operate a motorcycle at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise. A motorcycle operated by the holder of an examination permit shall carry only the operator and shall not be operated on any toll road over which the New Jersey Turnpike Authority or the South Jersey Transportation Authority has jurisdiction or on any limited-access interstate highway.

The holder of any examination permit shall not operate a motorcycle having a motor with a maximum piston displacement that is less than 50 cubic centimeters or a motor that is rated at no more than 1.5 brake horsepower with a maximum speed of no more than 35 miles per hour on a flat surface at anytime from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and shall not operate the motorcycle with any other passenger. The holder of any examination permit shall not operate such a motorcycle upon limited-access interstate highways or public roads or highways with a posted speed limit greater than 35 miles per hour.

An applicant for an examination permit subject to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b), who is less than 18 years of age, shall be required to successfully complete a motorcycle safety education course established pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of P.L.1991, c. 452 (C.27:5F-36) as a condition for obtaining a motorcycle license or endorsement.

The chief administrator shall provide the holder of an examination permit with two removable, transferable, highly visible, reflective decals indicating that the driver of the vehicle may be the holder of an examination permit. The decals shall be designed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety. The chief administrator may charge a fee for the decals not to exceed the actual cost of producing and distributing the decals. The decals shall be displayed in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, and shall be clearly visible to law enforcement officers. The holder of an examination permit shall not operate a vehicle unless the decals are displayed. The decal shall be removed once the driver's examination permit period has ended.

When notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that an examination permit holder has been convicted of a violation which causes the permit holder to accumulate more than two motor vehicle points or has been convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5; section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3)[,]; subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle-related law the chief administrator deems significant and applicable pursuant to regulation, in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the examination permit holder's examination permit for 90 days. The chief administrator shall restore the permit following the term of the permit suspension if the permit holder satisfactorily completes a remedial training course of not less than four hours which may be given by the commission, a driving school licensed by the chief administrator pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2), or any Statewide safety organization approved by the chief administrator. The course shall be subject to oversight by the commission according to its guidelines. The permit holder shall also remit a course fee prior to the commencement of the course. The chief administrator also shall postpone without the exercise of discretion or a hearing the issuance of a basic license for 90 days if the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that the examination permit holder, after completion of the remedial training course, has been convicted of any motor vehicle violation which results in the imposition of any motor vehicle points or has been convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50;

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, [c.182] c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5[,]; subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle-related law the chief administrator deems significant and applicable pursuant to regulation. When the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that an examination permit holder has been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related offense unrelated to the operation of a motor vehicle and is not otherwise subject to any other suspension penalty therefor, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the examination permit for six months.

An examination permit for a motorcycle or a commercial motor vehicle issued to a person with a disability, as determined by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission after consultation with the Department of Education, shall be valid for nine months or until the completion of the road test portion of the license examination, whichever period is shorter.

Each permit shall be sufficient license for the person to operate such designated class of motor vehicles in this State during the period specified, while in the company of and under the control of a driver licensed by this State to operate such designated class of motor vehicles, or, in the case of a commercial driver license permit, while in the company of and under the control of a holder of a valid commercial driver license for the appropriate license class and with the appropriate endorsements issued by this or any other state. Such person, as well as the licensed driver, except for a motor vehicle examiner administering a driving skills test, shall be held accountable for all violations of this subtitle committed by such person while in the presence of the licensed driver.

In addition to requiring an applicant for an examination permit to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide, as a condition for obtaining the permit, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the [applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law] applicant is a resident of the State. An applicant for a commercial driver license permit shall submit satisfactory proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law and proof of the applicant's social security number pursuant to the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the permit until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.

The holder of an examination permit shall be required to take a road test in order to obtain a probationary license. No road test for any person who has been issued an examination permit to operate a passenger vehicle shall be given unless the person has met the requirements of this section. No road test for a probationary license shall be given unless the applicant has first secured an examination permit and no such road test shall be scheduled for an applicant who has secured an examination permit for a passenger vehicle or a motorcycle for which an endorsement is not required until at least six months for an applicant under 21 years of age or three months for an applicant 21 years of age or older shall have elapsed following the validation of the examination permit for practice driving or, in the case of an examination permit for other vehicles, until 20 days have elapsed. In the case of an omnibus endorsement or school bus, no road test shall be scheduled until at least 10 days shall have elapsed. Every applicant for an examination permit to qualify for an omnibus endorsement or an articulated vehicle endorsement shall be a holder of a valid basic driver's license.

The required fees for special learner's permits and examination permits shall be as follows:
Basic driver's license. .up to $\$ 10$
Motorcycle license or endorsement..................................\$ 5
Omnibus or school bus endorsement................................ $\$ 25$
The chief administrator shall waive the payment of fees for issuance of examination permits for omnibus endorsements whenever the applicant establishes to the chief administrator's satisfaction that said applicant will use the omnibus endorsement exclusively for operating omnibuses owned by a nonprofit organization duly incorporated under Title 15 or 16 of the Revised Statutes or Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes.

The specified period for which a permit is issued may be extended for not more than an additional 60 days, without payment of an added fee, upon application made by the holder thereof, where the holder has applied to take the examination for a driver's license prior to the expiration of the original period for which the permit was issued and the chief administrator was unable to schedule an examination during said period.

As a condition for the issuance of an examination permit under this section, the chief administrator shall secure a digitized
[picture] photograph of the applicant. The [picture] photograph shall be stored in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator and may be displayed on the examination permit.

The chief administrator may require that whenever a person to whom an examination permit has been issued has reconstructive or cosmetic surgery which significantly alters the person's facial features, the person shall notify the chief administrator who may require the [picture] photograph of the person to be updated.

Specific use of the examination permit and any information stored or encoded, electronically or otherwise, in relation thereto

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

25
shall be in accordance with P.L.1997, c. 188 (C.39:2-3.3 et seq.) and the federal "Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994," Pub.L.103322. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the digitized [picture] photograph or any access thereto or any use thereof shall not be sold, leased, or exchanged for value.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.165, s.11)
7. Section 1 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.1) is amended to read as follows:

1. The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission may issue to a person over 16 years of age a special learner's permit, under the hand and seal of the chief administrator, allowing such person, for the purpose of preparing himself to qualify for a probationary license for a passenger automobile by operating a dual pedal controlled motor vehicle while taking a required course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving education approved by the State Department of Education and conducted in a public, parochial, or private school of this State or a course of behind-the-wheel automobile driving instruction conducted by a drivers' school duly licensed pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-1 et seq.). The special learner's permit shall be issued in lieu of the examination permit provided for in R.S.39:313.

In addition to requiring an applicant for a permit to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide, as a condition for obtaining a permit, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the [applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law] applicant is a resident of the State.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the permit until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.

The special learner's permit described above, when issued to a person taking a course of behind-the-wheel driving education conducted in a public, parochial, or private school, shall be retained in the office of the school principal at all times except during such time as the person to whom the permit is issued is undergoing behind-the-wheel automobile driving instruction. The chief administrator may make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
(cf: P.L.2009, c.38, s.7)
8. Section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4) is amended to read as follows:

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

4. a. The holder of a special learner's permit shall be entitled to a probationary driver's license (1) upon attaining the age of 17 years, (2) upon the satisfactory completion of an approved behind-the-wheel driver training course as indicated upon the face of the special permit over the signature of the principal of the school or the person operating the driving school in which the course was conducted, (3) upon the completion of six months' driving experience with a validated special learner's permit in compliance with the provisions of section 6 of P.L.1977, c. 25 (C.39:3-13.2a), and (4) upon passing the road test pursuant to R.S.39:3-10.
b. The holder of a probationary license shall be permitted to operate the passenger automobile with only one additional passenger in the vehicle besides any dependent of the probationary license holder, except that this passenger restriction shall not apply when the holder of the probationary license is at least 21 years of age or the probationary license holder is accompanied by a parent or guardian. Further, the holder of the probationary license who is under 21 years of age shall not drive during the hours between 11:01 p.m. and 5 a.m.; provided however, that this condition may be waived for an emergency which, in the judgment of local police, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to substantially endanger the health, safety, welfare, or property of a person or for any bona fide employment or religion-related activity if the employer or appropriate religious authority provides written verification of such activity in a manner provided for by the chief administrator.
c. The holder of the probationary license shall not use any hand-held or hands-free interactive wireless communication device, except in an emergency, while operating a moving passenger automobile on a public road or highway. "Use" shall include, but not be limited to, talking or listening on any hand-held or handsfree interactive wireless communication device or operating its keys, buttons, or other controls. In addition, the holder of the probationary license shall ensure that all occupants of the vehicle are secured in a properly adjusted and fastened seat belt or child restraint system.
d. In addition to any other penalties provided under law, the holder of a probationary license who accumulates more than two motor vehicle points or is convicted of a violation of R.S.39:4-50; section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 512 (C.39:4-50.4a); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 189 (C.39:4-50.14); R.S.39:4-129; N.J.S.2C:11-5; section 1 of P.L.2017, c. 165 (C.2C:11-5.3); subsection c. of N.J.S.2C:12-1; or any other motor vehicle law the chief administrator deems to be significant and applicable pursuant to regulation shall, for the first violation, be required to satisfactorily complete a remedial training course of not less than four hours which may be given by the commission, a driving school licensed by the chief administrator pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2), or any Statewide safety organization approved by the chief administrator. The course shall be administered pursuant to rules and regulations
promulgated by the chief administrator and subject to oversight by the commission. The authority of the chief administrator to suspend, revoke, or deny issuance of an initial or renewal license to operate a driving school or an instructor's license, and to assess fines, pursuant to P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-1 et seq.) shall apply to any violations related to the administration of a remedial training course. The license holder shall also remit a course fee prior to the commencement of the course.
e. When notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that a probationary license holder has been convicted of a second or subsequent violation, in addition to any other penalties provided under law, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the probationary license for three months, and shall postpone eligibility for a basic license for an equivalent period. In addition, when the chief administrator is notified by a court of competent jurisdiction that a probationary license holder has been convicted of any alcohol or drug-related offense unrelated to the operation of a motor vehicle, and he is not otherwise subject to any other suspension penalty therefor, the chief administrator shall, without the exercise of discretion or a hearing, suspend the probationary license for six months.
f. The chief administrator shall provide the holder of a probationary license with two removable, transferable, highly visible, reflective decals indicating that the driver of the vehicle may be the holder of a probationary license. The decals shall be designed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety. The chief administrator may charge a fee for the decals not to exceed the actual cost of producing and distributing the decals. The decals shall be displayed in a manner prescribed by the chief administrator, in consultation with the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, and shall be clearly visible to law enforcement officers. The holder of a probationary license shall not operate a vehicle unless the decals are displayed. The decal shall be removed once the driver's probationary license period has ended.
g. A probationary license may be sent by mail and shall be clearly identifiable and distinguishable in appearance from a basic license by any name, mark, color, or device deemed appropriate by the chief administrator.
h. A person issued a probationary license pursuant to this section may be issued a standard probationary license or a REAL ID probationary license. In addition to requiring an applicant for a probationary license to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, the chief administrator shall require the applicant to provide:
(1) as a condition for obtaining a standard probationary license, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident and proof of the applicant's social security number. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

28
applicant shall indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(2) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID probationary license: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.10913 , any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

A standard probationary license shall indicate that the license shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license shall not be accepted for such official purpose.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant pursuant to this section is altered, false, or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the probationary license until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
i. Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard probationary license shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-1$ et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-5$ et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a valid court order or subpoena; except that the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s.1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this subsection shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

Possession of a standard probationary license issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.165, s.13)
9. Section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) is amended to read as follows:

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

29
2. a. (1) The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall issue an identification card to any resident of the State who is 14 years of age or older and who is not the holder of a valid permit or basic driver's license. The identification card shall attest to the true name, correct age, and veteran status, upon submission of satisfactory proof, by any veteran, and shall contain other identifying data as certified by the applicant for such identification card. Every application for an identification card shall be signed and verified by the applicant and shall be accompanied by the written consent of at least one parent or the person's legal guardian if the person is under 17 years of age and shall be supported by such documentary evidence of the age, identity, and veteran status, or blindness, or disability of such person as the chief administrator may require. In addition to requiring an applicant for an identification card to submit satisfactory proof of identity, age, and, if appropriate, veteran status, the chief administrator also shall require the applicant to provide[,]:
(a) as a condition for obtaining [the] a standard identification card, two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident and proof of the applicant's social security number. If the applicant does not have a social security number, the applicant shall indicate, in a manner prescribed by the commission, that the applicant is not eligible to receive a social security number; or
(b) as a condition for obtaining a REAL ID identification card: two documents providing satisfactory proof that the applicant is a New Jersey resident; proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder; and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

Any documents and personal information, including an applicant's photograph, obtained by the commission from an applicant for a standard identification card shall be confidential, shall not be considered a government record pursuant to P.L.1963, c. 73 (C. $47: 1 \mathrm{~A}-1$ et seq.), P.L.2001, c. 404 (C.47:1A-5 et al.), or the common law concerning access to government records, and shall not be disclosed by the commission for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citizenship, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a valid court order or subpoena; except that the commission shall not be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding the citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. s. 1373 and 8 U.S.C. s.1644. Any person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information in violation of this subsection shall be guilty of a crime of the fourth degree.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

30

Possession of a standard identification card issued pursuant to this section shall not be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and shall not be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

If the chief administrator has reasonable cause to suspect that any document presented by an applicant [as proof of identity, age, veteran status, or legal residency] pursuant to this section is altered, false or otherwise invalid, the chief administrator shall refuse to grant the identification card until such time as the document may be verified by the issuing agency to the chief administrator's satisfaction.
(2) In addition to the requirements for the form and content of an identification card pursuant to this section, the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall, upon submission of satisfactory proof, designate on an identification card that the card holder is a Gold Star Family member. The commission shall provide to the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs personal identifying information for any person issued an identification card with a Gold Star Family designation pursuant to this section.
b. The designation of veteran status on an identification card shall not be deemed sufficient valid proof of veteran status for official governmental purposes when any other statute, or any regulation or other directive of a governmental entity, requires documentation of veteran status.
c. For the purpose of this section:
"Gold Star Family member" means a spouse, domestic partner, partner in a civil union, parent, brother, sister, child, legal guardian, or other legal custodian, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard, who lost his or her life while on active duty for the United States.
"REAL ID identification card" shall have the same meaning as provided in R.S.39:1-1.
"Veteran" means a person who has been honorably discharged from the active military service of the United States; and
"Satisfactory proof" means, in the case of a veteran, a copy of form DD-214 or federal activation orders showing service under Title 10, section 672 or section 12301, of the United States Code, or a county veteran identification card only if issuance of the card requires a copy of form DD-214 discharge papers or approved separation forms as outlined by all branches of the military and duly recorded by the county clerk's office. In the case of a Gold Star Family member, satisfactory proof includes any or all of the following:
(1) a certification from the Department of New Jersey of American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., or any other organization formed for the support of family members of members of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard, who lost their lives while on

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

active duty for the United States, that the applicant is either the spouse, domestic partner, partner in a civil union, parent, brother, sister, child, legal guardian, or other legal custodian, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, of a member of the armed forces or National Guard who died while on active duty for the United States; or
(2) (a) documentation deemed acceptable by the Adjutant General, including, but not limited to, a federal DD Form 1300, Report of Casualty, or a federal DD Form 2064, Certificate of Death Overseas, which identifies the member of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard who died while on active duty for the United States; and
(b) documentation indicating the applicant's relationship to the service member.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.175, s.7)
10. Section 3 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.4) is amended to read as follows:
3. Every identification card authorized by section 2 of [this act] P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) shall bear a color [picture] photograph of the person to whom it is issued and shall be issued upon the [standard license] form prescribed by the [Division of Motor Vehicles] New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission for color [picture] photograph drivers' licenses, except that the card shall prominently contain the words "For Identification Only." $\underline{A}$ standard identification card shall indicate that the identification card shall not be accepted as identification for an official purpose, as that term is defined under the "REAL ID Act of 2005," Pub.L.109-13, any acts amendatory or supplementary thereto, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder, and shall bear a unique design or color to indicate that the identification card shall not be accepted for such official purpose. (cf: P.L.1999, c.28, s.7)
11. Section 4 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.5) is amended to read as follows:
4. a. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, each original identification card authorized by section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3) shall, unless canceled earlier or otherwise provided, expire during the fourth calendar year following its date of issuance and on the same calendar day as the person's date of birth. If the date of birth of the bearer of the identification card does not correspond to a calendar day of the fourth calendar year, the identification card shall expire on the last day of the birth month of the bearer of the card.

The identification card shall be renewable upon the request of the bearer of the card, pursuant to terms of license renewal established by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, and
upon payment of a fee as required by section 6 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.7). An identification card issued pursuant to P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.2 et seq.) to an applicant who is blind or who has a disability shall be valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder. Cards issued prior to October 16, 1989 and valid upon the effective date of P.L.1990, c. 30 shall be valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder. Cards issued to persons with blindness or disabilities between October 16, 1989 and the effective date of P.L.1990, c.30, and which are valid on the effective date of P.L. 1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.2 et seq.), shall be made valid for the life of the holder unless canceled by the holder, upon presentation of proof that the person's blindness or disability existed at the time of the original application. The chief administrator is authorized to require periodic verification of information included on any identification card issued for or valid for the life of the holder. Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or change any expiration date on any New Jersey identification card issued prior to the operative date of P.L.2001, c. 391 (C.39:3-10f4 et al.) and any such identification card shall remain valid until its expiration date.
b. If the chief administrator issues [an] a REAL ID identification card to a person who has demonstrated authorization to be present in the United States for a period of time shorter than the standard periods of identification cards, the chief administrator shall fix the expiration date of the REAL ID identification card at a date based on the period in which the person is authorized to be present in the United States under federal immigration laws. The chief administrator may renew such [an] REAL ID identification card only if it is demonstrated that the person's continued presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.
(cf: P.L.2017, c.131, s.153)
12. Section 6 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.7) is amended to read as follows:
6. a. The chief administrator shall charge fees as follows: Standard Identification Card, Original \$18 Identification Card, Duplicate \$5 Identification Card, Renewal \$18 REAL ID Identification Card $\$ 29$ Digitized [picture] photograph \$6, in addition to the fees required above
b. The chief administrator may waive the fees established under subsection a. of this section for a homeless person who submits proof of temporary residence through a social worker or the coordinator of an emergency shelter for the homeless where the person is temporarily residing. For the purposes of this section, "homeless person" means a person without a domicile who is unable to secure permanent and stable housing as determined by a

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

social worker or the coordinator of an emergency shelter for the homeless established pursuant to P.L.1985, c. 48 (C.55:13C-1 et seq.).
c. The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate identification card if the applicant, at the time of application: is applying for a REAL ID identification card, as that term is defined in R.S.39:1-1; currently holds a valid identification card issued by the commission; and is not eligible to renew the applicant's current identification card. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate identification card fee under this subsection shall expire on October 1, 2020. In order to receive a REAL ID identification card pursuant to this subsection, the applicant shall first surrender to the commission the applicant's current identification card. (cf: P.L.2016, c.99, s.1)
13. Section 15 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.2) is amended to read as follows:
15. a. Insurers shall put in writing all underwriting rules applicable to each rate level utilized pursuant to section 14 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.1). An insurer may take into account factors, including, but not limited to, driving record characteristics appropriate for underwriting and classification in formulating its underwriting rules; provided that no underwriting rule based on motor vehicle violations shall be formulated in such a manner as to assign any named insured to a rating tier other than the standard rating tier applicable to the insured's territory solely on the basis of accumulating four motor vehicle points or less. No underwriting rule shall operate in such a manner as to assign a risk to a rating plan on the basis of the territory in which the insured resides or any other factor which the commissioner finds is a surrogate for territory. No underwriting rule shall operate in such a manner as to assign a risk to a rating plan on the basis of an insured holding a standard motorcycle license or standard basic driver's license issued pursuant to R.S.39:3-10, or standard probationary license issued pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4). An insurer which knowingly fails to transact automobile insurance consistently with its underwriting rules shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000 for each violation.
b. All underwriting rules applicable to each rate level as provided for in section 14 of P.L.1997, c. 151 (C.17:29A-46.1) shall be filed with the commissioner and shall be subject to [his] the commissioner's prior approval. All underwriting rules shall be subject to public inspection. Except as provided in subsection d. of section 27 of P.L.1990, c. 8 (C.17:33B-15), insurers shall apply their underwriting rules uniformly and without exception throughout the State, so that every applicant or insured conforming with the underwriting rules will be insured or renewed, and so that every

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

34
applicant not conforming with the underwriting rules will be refused insurance.
c. An insurer with more than one rating plan for private passenger automobile insurance policies providing identical coverages shall not adopt underwriting rules which would permit a person to be insured for private passenger automobile insurance under more than one of the rating plans.
d. An insurer that revises its underwriting rules with respect to the assignment of insureds to rating tiers based on the number of accumulated motor vehicle points, as provided by subsection a. of this section, as amended by P.L.2003, c.89, shall certify to the commissioner that the revised rule will produce rates that are revenue neutral based upon the insurer's current coverages and book of business.
(cf: P.L.2003, c.89, s.40)
14. Section 2 of P.L.1989, c. 326 (C.39:3-9b) is amended to read as follows:
2. Each application for a driver's license, or a renewal thereof, required by R.S.39:3-10 shall contain the street address of the place of residence [or business] of the licensee at the time of application or renewal. A post office box shall appear on a driver's license application only as part of a mailing address that is submitted by the licensee in addition to the street address of the licensee's residence [or business]; provided, however, the [director] chief administrator, upon application, shall permit a person who was a victim of a violation of [N.J.S.2C:12-10] section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 209 (C.2C:12-10), N.J.S.2C:14-2, or [N.J.S.2C:25-17 et seq.] P.L.1991, c. 261 (C.2C:25-17 et seq.), or who the [director] chief administrator otherwise determines to have good cause, to use as a mailing address a post office box, an address other than the applicant's address or other contact point. A licensee whose last address appears on the records of the [division] commission as a post office box shall change the address on the application for renewal to the street address of the licensee's residence [or business] and, if different from the street address, [his] the licensee's mailing address unless the [director] chief administrator has determined, pursuant to this section, that the licensee may use a post office box, an address other than the licensee's address or other contact point as a mailing address.
(cf: P.L.1997, c.189, s.2)
15. (New section) The holder of a standard basic driver's license or standard motorcycle license issued pursuant to R.S.39:310, standard probationary license issued pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1950, c. 127 (C.39:3-13.4), and standard identification card issued pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1980, c. 47 (C.39:3-29.3), shall have the opportunity to obtain employment and to obtain all the

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

35
accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of any place of public accommodation, publicly assisted housing accommodation in which the person meets all qualifications for receipt of the publicly assisted housing accommodation under State or federal law, and other real property without discrimination by reason of holding or presenting a standard basic driver's license, standard motorcycle license, standard probationary license, or standard identification card, subject only to conditions and limitations applicable alike to all persons.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter an employer's rights or obligations under 8 U.S.C. s.1324a regarding obtaining documentation evidencing identity and authorization for employment. An action taken by an employer that is required by 8 U.S.C. s.1324a shall not constitute a violation of this section.
16. Section 16 of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1) is amended to read as follows:
16. a. On and after the effective date of P.L.2007, c. 335 (C.39:2A-36.1 et al.), the board may, by regulation adopted pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c. 410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), increase fees and surcharges collected pursuant to the following statutes, notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary:

Section 4 of P.L.1995, c. 401 (C.12:7-73); section 24 of P.L.1984, c. 152 (C.12:7A-24); section 28 of P.L.1984, c. 152 (C.12:7A-28); section 1 of P.L.1983, c. 65 (C.17:29A-33); section 6 of P.L.1983, c. 65 (C.17:29A-35); section 9 of P.L.1998, c. 108 (C.27:5F-42); R.S.39:2-10; section 1 of P.L.1969, c. 301 (C.39:34b); section 2 of P.L.1969, c. 301 (C.39:3-4c); section 2 of P.L.1968, c. 439 (C.39:3-8.1); section 1 of P.L.1992, c. 87 (C.39:38.2); R.S.39:3-10; section 23 of P.L.1975, c. 180 (C.39:3-10a); section 1 of P.L.1977, c. 23 (C.39:3-10b); section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 261 (C.39:3-10f); section 22 of P.L.1990, c. 103 (C.39:3-10.30); R.S.39:3-13; R.S.39:3-18; R.S.39:3-19; section 2 of P.L.1974, c. 162 (C.39:3-19.2); section 12 of P.L.1979, c. 224 (C.39:3-19.5); R.S.39:3-20; section 1 of P.L.1973, c. 319 (C.39:3-20.1); R.S.39:321; R.S.39:3-24; R.S.39:3-25; R.S.39:3-26; section 2 of P.L.1964, c. 195 (C.39:3-27.4); section 2 of P.L.1968, c. 247 (C.39:3-27.6); section 2 of P.L.1977, c. 369 (C.39:3-27.9); section 2 of P.L.1979, c. 457 (C.39:3-27.16); section 2 of P.L.1981, c. 139 (C.39:3-27.19); R.S.39:3-28; R.S.39:3-30; R.S.39:3-31; section 1 of P.L.1961, c. 77 (C.39:3-31.1); R.S.39:3-32; section 1 of P.L.1999, c. 192 (C.39:333a); section 1 of P.L.2001, c. 35 (C.39:3-33b); section 2 of P.L.1959, c. 56 (C.39:3-33.4); section 4 of P.L.1959, c. 56 (C.39:333.6); R.S.39:3-36; section 1 of P.L.1979, c. 314 (C.39:3-54.14); section 2 of P.L.1999, c. 308 (C.39:3-75.2); R.S.39:3-84; section 2 of P.L.1999, c. 396 (C.39:3-84.7); section 3 of P.L.1973, c. 307 (C.39:3C-3); section 10 of P.L.1983, c. 105 (C.39:4-14.3j); section 23 of P.L.1983, c. 105 (C.39:4-14.3w); R.S.39:4-26; R.S.39:4-30;

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

36
section 11 of P.L.1985, c. 14 (C.39:4-139.12); section 1 of P.L.1972, c. 38 (C.39:5-30.4); section 31 of P.L.1994, c. 60 (C.39:5-36.1); section 20 of P.L.1952, c. 173 (C.39:6-42); section 2 of P.L.1983, c. 141 (C.39:6B-3); R.S.39:7-3; section 3 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-11); section 8 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-16); section 9 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:8-17); section 15 of P.L.1975, c. 156 (C.39:823); section 5 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-45); section 7 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-47); section 12 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:852); section 11 of P.L.1995, c. 157 (C.39:8-69); section 13 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:8-53); section 14 of P.L.1995, c. 112 (C.39:854); R.S.39:10-11; R.S.39:10-12; R.S.39:10-14; R.S.39:10-16; R.S.39:10-19; R.S.39:10-25; section 5 of P.L.1983, c. 323 (C.39:1035); section 8 of P.L.1983, c. 455 (C.39:10A-15); R.S.39:11-8; section 2 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-2); section 5 of P.L.1951, c. 216 (C.39:12-5); and section 2 of P.L.1983, c. 360 (C.39:13-2).
b. (1) In determining an appropriate increase of any fee or surcharge pursuant to subsection a. of this section, the board shall consider at least the following factors: (a) the year in which the fee or surcharge was last increased; (b) the actual costs to the State of New Jersey for administering any transaction, process, filing, registration, inspection, audit, or any license, permit, or other document issuance, for which the fee or surcharge is collected; and (c) the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index or other similar relevant index.

No fee or surcharge set forth in this section shall be increased by regulation more than once during any five-year period, and no such fee or surcharge shall be increased beyond an amount that exceeds the actual costs to the State of New Jersey for administering any transaction, process, filing, registration, inspection, audit, or any license, permit, or other document issuance, for which the fee or surcharge is collected.
(2) All increases in a fee or surcharge after the first increase shall also be subject to the following limitation: the increase shall not exceed the cumulative annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the five fiscal years prior to the date of the proposed subsequent increase.
(3) All increases in fees or surcharges imposed by regulation proposed to be adopted in a calendar year shall be consolidated in one single regulatory proposal in that calendar year.
(4) As used in this section, the "Consumer Price Index" means the consumer price index for all urban consumers in the New York City and Philadelphia areas as reported by the Department of Labor or successor index.
c. Pursuant to subsection b. of section 105 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-36), 100 percent of the increased revenues collected from such increase shall be remitted to the commission.
(cf: P.L.2007, c.335, s.16)

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

17. Section 2 of P.L.2003, c. 13 (C.39:2A-2) is amended to read as follows:
18. The Legislature finds and declares that:
a. The Division of Motor Vehicle Services (DMV) is one of the State's principal customer service agencies with regular and direct contact with virtually every citizen;
b. The DMV has over 15 million contacts a year with the public, including 39 million transactions, more than any other State agency;
c. The DMV has responsibility for issuing and certifying motor vehicle driver's licenses, ensuring the proper registration of motor vehicles, as well as conducting safety and emissions inspections of motor vehicles;
d. The public expects courteous, efficient and accessible service from government agencies, including the DMV;
e. The DMV's failed security systems are contributing to a growing national problem of identity theft that is costing New Jersey and the nation millions of dollars each week;
f. In the past, the DMV has been unable to deal with fraud and corruption because of inadequate funding, training, security, internal controls and oversight;
g. The DMV must improve its security system and equipment, and its fraud detection, training and monitoring so that fraudulent driver's licenses, such as those used in the furtherance of terroristic activities, will be eliminated;
h. Internal audits and controls and investigations are also needed to detect patterns of fraud, theft, corruption, identity theft and mismanagement in the issuance of driver's licenses, registrations, and titles because DMV documents must be more resistant to compromise;
i. Criminals have used counterfeit passports, Social Security cards, county identification cards, pay stubs and W-2 forms to obtain fraudulent driver's licenses and identification cards in furtherance of identity-theft schemes;
j. Proper identification must be required at all phases of the licensing and driver testing process to assure that only those persons qualified to legally obtain licenses do so;
k. It is essential that DMV records be matched with Social Security Administration records, when presented, in order to verify the validity of Social Security numbers in DMV databases;
19. Cameras, armed security guards, panic buttons, alarms, safety upgrades, card access systems and door replacements are needed in order to prevent fraud;
m . Employees or agents of the DMV should be required to undergo background checks and fingerprinting;
n. Cleaning crews and maintenance workers at DMV facilities must be supervised by DMV employees to ensure the security of DMV records;

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

o. In a time of rapidly changing information technology and Internet communications, the DMV lacks an information technology plan to bring it to the 21st Century and still operates on a decades-old computer network with patchwork hardware, antiquated software and obsolete display terminals that lack processing abilities;
p. Previous DMV efforts to implement complex technological mandates have failed, due to bureaucratic mismanagement, inefficient planning and inadequate oversight, as characterized by reports of the State Commission of Investigation;
q. The DMV has become a reactive agency, struggling to keep up with the demands of newly legislated responsibilities, and without the necessary resources to prevent fraud and corruption at its front-line agencies and without the ability to provide even adequate service to its six million customers;
r. The DMV needs a strategic business plan, which is a key to the operation of an agency, and must work within the confines of such plan in an effort to adopt best practices, improve customer service and gain back the confidence of New Jersey citizens and the Legislature;
s. The DMV's privatization of some of its agencies in July 1995 has created poor, disjointed and confused service delivery without consistency among the agencies in terms of policies and procedures, which has led to confusion and frustration in the minds of New Jersey citizens;
t. The DMV privatization has also resulted in poorly paid employees who have received inadequate benefits, resulting in a high turnover rate at DMV agencies;
u. A major benefit to a State-operated DMV system is the ability to centralize anti-fraud policies and procedures;
v. Historically, the privately-operated local motor vehicle agencies have been plagued with long lines, poor customer service and inadequate business practices that have routinely caused network delays and failures for hours at a time;
w. The DMV would be in a better position to plan for long-term improvements, replacements and daily operations if it had a dedicated and consistent source of funding;
x. In order to address the various problems with the DMV, a "FIX DMV Commission" was formed on April 25, 2002, by Governor's Executive Order Number 19 to conduct a comprehensive review of the DMV and to make recommendations on the restructuring and reorganization of the agency;
y. The "FIX DMV Commission" has reported that the DMV is in crisis and has recommended that a New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission be formed in, but not of, the Department of Transportation to replace the current New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles with the purposes of: (1) identifying and regulating drivers and motor vehicles to deter unlawful and unsafe acts; (2) identifying and correcting vehicle defects and limiting the amount

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

39
of vehicle-produced air pollution; (3) focusing on and responding to customer service and security issues; and (4) effectuating change by bringing greater attention and resources to the needs of the organization;
z. It is therefore in the public interest to create a New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, the duties of which would include, but not be limited to: (1) addressing the multitude of functions assigned to it while curtailing fraudulent and criminal activities that present threats to the State's security system; (2) following a multiyear strategic business plan that is constantly reviewed and updated, thus avoiding the need for the cyclical reforms that have characterized its history; and (3) conducting operations on a fiscal year budget, controlling fees sufficient to fund the budget, adopting regulations regarding processes and fees; and implementing an annual strategic business plan.
(cf: P.L.2003, c.13, s.2)
18. R.S.39:3-41 is amended to read as follows:

39:3-41. a. At the time of the issuance of an examination permit or a special learner's permit to operate a motor vehicle, the chief administrator shall make available to each applicant for the examination permit or special learner's permit a driver's manual containing information required to be known and followed by licensed drivers relating to licensing requirements.
b. At the time of any required examination for renewal of a driver's license, the chief administrator shall upon request make available to each applicant for renewal a copy of the manual and any supplements thereto.
c. The driver's manual and any supplements thereto or any other booklet or writing prepared in connection with examinations for drivers' licenses or for renewals of drivers' licenses shall contain all information necessary to answer any question on an examination for a driver's license or for a renewal of a driver's license.

The chief administrator shall publish the driver's manual on the website of the commission in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State, as determined by the chief administrator. The chief administrator shall periodically, and at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in the State.
d. The chief administrator, following consultation with the organ procurement organizations designated pursuant to 42 U.S.C. s.1320b-8 to serve in the State of New Jersey, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the provisions of the "Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act," P.L.2008, c. 50 (C.26:6-77 et al.), the beneficial uses of donated organs and tissues, and the procedure for indicating on the driver's license the intention to make a donation pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1978, c. 181 (C.39:312.2). The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

of the existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
e. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Nikhil Badlani Foundation, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the dangers of failing to comply with this State's motor vehicle traffic laws and indicating that interested drivers may take the STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection.
(1) The "STOP for Nikhil Safety Pledge" is as follows:
"In order to ensure the safety of others on the road, passengers in my car, and myself as a driver, I pledge to obey traffic laws while operating a motor vehicle, be extra cautious, and be attentive to traffic signs and signals and road conditions. Specifically:

I will come to a complete stop at every "stop" sign or red traffic light, and will not proceed through a red traffic light;

I will stay alert, keep two hands on the steering wheel whenever possible, and keep my mind on the road;

I will talk safely by using a hands-free wireless telephone while driving if I am of lawful age to do so and refrain from texting while driving; and I will plan ahead and leave enough time to arrive at my destination."
(2) The chief administrator shall ensure that drivers have the option of taking the pledge set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection by filling out a standard form made available at motor vehicle offices or by following instructions publicized by the chief administrator directing interested drivers to the appropriate website to complete the pledge.
(3) The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of the existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
f. The chief administrator, in consultation with the Commissioner of Health and the Director of the Division of Highway Traffic Safety in the Department of Law and Public Safety, shall include in the driver's manual information explaining the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning from motor vehicles and techniques for the safe operation and proper maintenance of a motor vehicle. The chief administrator may distribute all remaining copies of any existing driver's manual before reprinting the manual with the information required pursuant to this subsection.
(cf: P.L.2016, c.81, s.3)
19. (New section) The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall establish a public awareness campaign for the duration of 24 months following the effective date of P.L.
c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) to inform the general public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID basic driver's license, motorcycle license, probationary license, and identification card.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

20. (New section) a. There is created an advisory board to be known as the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board."
b. The purpose of the advisory board shall be to review the implementation of the provisions of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission and the issuance of standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards by the commission. The advisory board shall provide guidance to the commission concerning public awareness and education of the differences between standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and identification cards.
c. The advisory board shall consist of 11 members as follows:
(1) the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, or the chief administrator's designee, who shall serve ex officio;
(2) the Governor's Chief Counsel, or the chief counsel's designee, who shall serve ex officio; and
(3) nine public members as follows:
(a) three members appointed by the Governor;
(b) three members appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the President of the Senate; and
(c) three members appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the General Assembly.
d. A vacancy in the membership of the advisory board shall be filled in the same manner provided for the original appointment.
e. The advisory board shall organize as soon as practicable following the appointment of its members, and shall select a chairperson and vice-chairperson from among its members.
f. The public members of the advisory board shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties to the extent that such funds are made available for that purpose.
g. The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission shall provide staff support to the advisory board as may be necessary for its purposes. The advisory board shall be entitled to call to its assistance and avail itself of the services of the employees of any State, county, or municipal department, board, bureau, commission, or agency, as it may require and as may be available for its purposes.
h. No later than 12 months after the effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), the advisory board shall report to the Governor, and to the Legislature pursuant to section 2 of P.L.1991, c. 164 (C.52:14-19.1), its findings and recommendations. The advisory board shall terminate upon submission of the report.

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

21. This act shall take effect on the first day of the thirteenth month after enactment, except that the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission may take any anticipatory administrative action in advance as shall be necessary for the implementation of this act. Section 20 of this act shall expire upon submission of the advisory board's report required to be prepared and submitted pursuant to subsection h. of section 20 of this act.

## STATEMENT

This bill creates two categories of basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, and non-driver identification cards (hereinafter referred to collectively as licenses and identification cards).

Under the bill, a person may apply for a standard license or identification card or a REAL ID license or identification card. A REAL ID license or identification card is to comply with the provisions of the federal "REAL ID Act of 2005," any amendatory or supplementary acts, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder. Under the bill, the fee for a REAL ID license or identification card is greater than the fee for a standard license or identification card.

The bill allows a New Jersey resident who meets requirements for the issuance of a license or identification, but who is unable to prove lawful presence in the United States to receive a standard license or identification card if the person provides satisfactory proof of identity and age, two documents providing proof of New Jersey residency, and proof of the person's social security number. If the person applying for a standard license or identification card does not have a social security number, the person is required to indicate, in a manner prescribed by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC), that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number.

In addition to requiring an applicant to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, an applicant for a REAL ID license or identification card is required to submit two documents providing satisfactory proof of New Jersey residency, proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

The bill requires a standard license or identification card to indicate that the license or identification card is not to be accepted as identification for an official federal purpose and is to bear a unique design or color to indicate that the license or identification card is not to be accepted for an official federal purpose. An official federal purpose includes but is not limited to accessing
federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, and entering nuclear power plants.

The bill removes the requirement that an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit provide proof of lawful presence in the country and, instead, requires an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit to provide two documents providing satisfactory proof of residency in New Jersey. However, an applicant for a commercial driver license permit is required to submit satisfactory proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law and proof of the applicant's social security number.

Under the bill, any documents and personal information obtained by the MVC from an applicant for a standard license or identification card is confidential, is not to be considered a government record, and is not to be disclosed by the MVC for the purpose of investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention related to an applicant's citizenship or immigration status without the consent of the applicant or without a court order or subpoena. However, the MVC is not to be restricted, prohibited, or prevented from maintaining, or sending to or receiving from federal immigration authorities information regarding citizenship or immigration status, lawful or unlawful, of any individual pursuant to certain provisions of federal law. A person that knowingly discloses any documents or personal information that violates this provision is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree. A crime of the fourth degree is punishable by up to 18 months imprisonment and a maximum fine of $\$ 10,000$.

The bill provides that possession of a standard license or identification card is not to be considered evidence of an individual's citizenship or immigration status and is not to be used as a basis for an investigation, arrest, citation, prosecution, or detention.

Under the bill, the chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license and identification card if the applicant, at the time of application: (1) is applying for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card; (2) currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle or identification card issued by the MVC; and (3) is not eligible to renew the applicant's current license or identification card. The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate fee expires on October 1, 2020. An applicant for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card is required to surrender to the MVC the applicant's current license or identification card.

The bill provides that the holder of a standard license or identification card is to have the opportunity to obtain employment, accommodation, publicly assisted housing accommodation in which the person meets all qualifications for receipt of the publicly assisted housing accommodation under State or federal law, and other real property without discrimination by reason of holding or
presenting a standard license or identification card. However, this provision does not alter an employer's rights and obligations to obtain documentation evidencing identity and authorization for employment in accordance with certain provisions of federal law and an action taken by an employer that is required by a certain provision of federal law does not constitute a violation of this nondiscrimination provision.

Under the bill, no insurance underwriting rule is to operate in a way that assigns risk to a rating plan on the basis of the insured holding a standard license.

The bill provides that an application for a driver's license or a renewal of a driver's license is to contain the street address of the applicant's residence at the time of application or renewal and is no longer permitted to contain the applicant's business address.

The bill permits the MVC to increase certain driver's license and endorsement fees by regulation including fees for issuance of a standard motorcycle license or endorsement, REAL ID motorcycle license, omnibus or school bus endorsement, standard basic driver's license, or REAL ID basic driver's license.

The bill also requires that the written knowledge examination for a basic driver's license or validated permit be made available in English and each of the three languages most commonly spoken in New Jersey, other than English. The bill also requires the Chief Administrator of the MVC to publish the driver's manual on the MVC's website in English and each of the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey. The chief administrator is required to periodically, but at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey.

The bill requires the Chief Administrator of the MVC to establish a 24 month public awareness campaign to inform the public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID license or identification card.

The bill creates the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board" to review the MVC's implementation of the provisions of the bill and the issuance of standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board is also to provide guidance to the MVC concerning public awareness and education of the differences between the standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board is required to report to the Governor and Legislature its findings and recommendations no later than 12 months following the effective date of the bill. The advisory board terminates upon the submission of the report.

It is the sponsor's intent to improve roadway safety and Statewide automobile insurance coverage by making driver's licenses and permits available to any safe driver who meets all of the requirements relating to the driver's ability to safely operate a

## S3229 VITALE, CRYAN

45
1 motor vehicle pursuant to State statute and regulations, and who 2 provides proof of identity, qualifying age, and New Jersey 3

# STATEMENT TO 

SENATE, No. 3229
with committee amendments

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

## DATED: DECEMBER 12, 2019


#### Abstract

The Senate Transportation Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Senate, No. 3229.

As amended and reported, this bill creates two categories of basic driver's licenses, motorcycle licenses, probationary licenses, permits, and non-driver identification cards (hereinafter referred to collectively as licenses and identification cards). Under the bill, a person may apply for a standard license or identification card or a REAL ID license or identification card.


## Establishment of the Point Based Identification Program

The bill codifies into law the point based identification verification program, commonly known as the "6 Point ID Verification Program," currently employed by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) to prove the identity of any applicant for any license or identification card.

## Requirements for a Standard License or Identification Card

To obtain a standard license or identification card, a person is required to provide satisfactory proof of identity and age, proof of the person's social security number, and one document providing proof of residency. If the person applying for a standard license or identification card does not have a social security number, the person is required to provide an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (I-TIN) or indicate, in a manner prescribed by the MVC and consistent with all other provisions of law, that the person is not eligible to receive a social security number.

As proof of identity, age, and residency, an applicant for a standard license or identification card is required to provide primary and secondary documents, with which the Chief Administrator of the MVC is required to attribute point values in accordance with the " 6 Point ID Verification Program." The point total required to prove the identity of an applicant for a standard license or identification card is required to be the same for every applicant. In the event that the MVC changes the point total threshold, the requirement that every applicant reach the same point total threshold will remain in effect.

The bill also requires that a standard license or identification card indicate that the license or identification card is not to be accepted as identification for an official federal purpose. An official federal purpose includes, but is not limited to accessing federal facilities, boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft, and entering nuclear power plants.

## Requirements to obtain a REAL ID

A REAL ID license or identification card is to comply with the provisions of the federal "REAL ID Act of 2005," any amendatory or supplementary acts, and any federal regulations adopted thereunder.

In addition to requiring an applicant to submit satisfactory proof of identity and age, an applicant for a REAL ID license or identification card is required to submit two documents providing proof of New Jersey residency, proof of the applicant's social security number or verification of ineligibility for a social security number in accordance with the "REAL ID Act of 2005," and proof that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

## Requirements for Permits

The bill removes the requirement that an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit provide proof of lawful presence in the country. Instead, in addition to identity and age, the bill requires an applicant for an examination permit or special learner's permit to provide the requisite number of documents providing proof of residency consistent with the type of license for which the applicant applied.

## Information Obtained by MVC

Under the bill, an applicant for a standard license or identification card is only required to provide information or documentation necessary to determine eligibility for the standard license or identification card for which the applicant has applied. This provision does not prohibit voluntary submission of documents as proof of identity. The bill prohibits the MVC from retaining copies, scanned images, or records of any kind of primary or secondary documents submitted to the MVC by an applicant to establish eligibility for a standard license or identification card.

Any documents and personal information obtained by the MVC from an applicant for a standard license or identification card is confidential and is not to be considered a government record and cannot be disclosed for any purpose related to Title 8 of the U.S. Code without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a state or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena. The bill also prohibits the MVC from disclosing to any federal, State, or local law enforcement any motor vehicle record that includes personal information for any purposes related to Title 8 of the U.S. Code
without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena.

The bill provides that when responding to a warrant, court order, or subpoena, the commission may disclose only those records or information specifically requested in the warrant, court order, or subpoena. The bill also provides that, with respect to the disclosure of information by the MVC, nothing is to be construed to prohibit, or in any way restrict, any action where such prohibition or restriction would be contrary to federal law.

## Fees for Licenses and Identification Cards

Under the bill, the fee for a REAL ID license or identification card is greater than the fee for a standard license or identification card.

The chief administrator may waive the fee imposed for a duplicate license and identification card if the applicant, at the time of application:
(1) is applying for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card;
(2) currently holds a valid license to operate a motor vehicle or identification card issued by the MVC; and
(3) is not eligible to renew the applicant's current license or identification card.

The chief administrator's authority to waive the duplicate fee expires on October 1, 2020. To obtain the fee waiver, an applicant for a REAL ID license or REAL ID identification card is required to surrender to the MVC the applicant's current license or identification card.

The bill permits the MVC to increase certain driver's license and endorsement fees by regulation including fees for issuance of a standard motorcycle license or endorsement, REAL ID motorcycle license, omnibus or school bus endorsement, standard basic driver's license, or REAL ID basic driver's license.

## Elimination of Business Address for Licenses

The bill provides that an application for a driver's license or a renewal of a driver's license is to contain the street address of the applicant's residence at the time of application or renewal and is no longer permitted to contain the applicant's business address. The bill leaves the exception in current law to allow a victim of domestic violence to use a post office box as the address on the person's driver's license.

## Ability to Amend Notation on License or Identification Card

The bill requires MVC to permit a license or identification card holder to amend the notation on the holder's license or identification card to reflect any legal change made in accordance with "Babs

Siperstein Law," which allows a person to change the person's gender identity on the person's birth certificate.

## Non-discrimination Provisions

The bill prohibits a person or entity from discriminating against a person based upon the fact that the person applied for, was issued, holds, or presents a standard license or identification card. The bill entitles the holder of a standard license or identification card to have the opportunity to obtain employment, accommodation, and publicly assisted housing accommodation, for which the person meets all qualifications State or federal law, without discrimination by reason of holding or presenting a standard license or identification card.

The non-discrimination provisions of the bill are also to apply to the State, any political subdivision of the State, any agency or instrumentality of the State, and to any political subdivision of the State, and the employees, officers, or officials thereof, including law enforcement officers.

This provision does not alter an employer's rights and obligations to obtain documentation of identity and authorization for employment in accordance with certain provisions of federal law. Any action that is required by federal or State law or regulation, or by government contract does not constitute a violation of this non-discrimination provision.

## Insurance

Under the bill, no insurance underwriting rule is to operate in a way that assigns risk to a rating plan on the basis of the insured holding a standard license.

## Language Translation of Forms and other MVC Services

The bill requires that the written examination (knowledge test) for a basic driver's license or validated permit be made available in English and each of the three languages most commonly spoken in New Jersey, other than English. The bill requires the chief administrator to publish the driver's manual on the MVC's website in English and each of the three languages. The MVC is also required to translate the most commonly used application forms, as determine by the chief administrator, into each of the three languages. The chief administrator is required to periodically, but at least every five years, verify the three languages, other than English, most commonly spoken in New Jersey.

The bill also requires language translation services to be provided at each MVC agency and regional service center location, in a language spoken and understood by each applicant.

## Public Awareness Campaign and Advisory Board

The bill requires the chief administrator to establish a 24 month public awareness campaign to inform the public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a standard and REAL ID license or identification card.

The bill also creates the "Standard and REAL ID Driver License and Identification Card Advisory Board" (advisory board) to review the MVC's implementation of the provisions of the bill and the issuance of licenses and identification cards.

The advisory board is to provide guidance to the MVC concerning public awareness and education of the differences between the standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards and how to obtain standard and REAL ID licenses and identification cards. The advisory board is required to report to the Governor and Legislature its findings and recommendations no later than 12 months following the effective date of the bill. The advisory board terminates upon the submission of the report.

## Committee Amendments

The committee amended the bill to:

- include additional findings and declarations;
- codify the point-based identification verification program, commonly known as the " 6 Point ID Verification Program;"
- require the MVC to provide language translation services at MVC agencies and regional service center locations and on certain application forms;
- require that an applicant for a standard license or identification card only provide one document providing proof of New Jersey residency, instead of two documents;
- permit an applicant for a standard license or identification card to provide an I-TIN or statement that the applicant is ineligible to receive a social security number, if the applicant does not have a social security number;
- prohibit the MVC from disclosing the social security number, I-TIN, or the statement of ineligibility for a social security number for any applicant for a standard license or identification card, except under certain circumstances;
- require that the documents attributed point values under the " 6 Point ID Verification Program" are to have the same point value threshold for all applicants for standard licenses and identification cards, regardless of immigration status;
- prohibit the MVC from disclosing personal information for any purpose related to Title 8 of the U.S. Code without the informed consent of the applicant, a warrant signed by a State or federal judge, or a lawful court order or subpoena;
- clarify that an applicant for a permit is required to provide the requisite number of documents in accordance with the type of license for which the person applied,
- eliminate new requirements created under the original bill for an applicant for a commercial drivers license examination permit;
- permit the holder of a license or identification card to amend the gender notation on the holder's license or identification card;
- require the advisory board to organize within 90 days of the effective date of the bill; and
- change the effective date to require the MVC to start the public awareness campaign within six months of enactment and the advisory board to expire upon the submission the report.


# Governor Murphy Signs Legislation Expanding Access to Driver's Licenses 

## 12/19/2019

ELIZABETH - Governor Phil Murphy today signed a new law (A4743) to expand access to driver's licenses. The bill will give more New Jersey residents the opportunity to earn a license while decreasing the number of uninsured drivers on the road, improving roadway safety. New Jersey joins thirteen other states, including California, New York, and Utah, and the District of Columbia, in allowing residents to obtain driver's licenses regardless of immigration status.
"Expanding access to driver's licenses is critical for the safety of New Jerseyans and a step toward building a stronger and fairer New Jersey for all," said Governor Murphy. "Allowing residents the opportunity to obtain driver's licenses regardless of their immigration status will decrease the number of uninsured drivers and increase safety on our roads. I thank my partners in the Legislature for sending this important bill to my desk."

Allowing residents the opportunity to obtain driver's licenses will decrease the number of uninsured drivers and increase safety on our roads. I thank my partners in the Legislature for sending this important bill to my desk."
"This law allows hundreds of thousands of immigrants on our roads to be trained, tested, licensed and insured," said Motor Vehicle Commission Chief Administrator Sue Fulton. "Those who pass our driver testing and meet our strict identity requirements will be able to drive to work, school, doctor's appointments, and other activities, without risking the break-up of their families."
"Studies have shown that similar legislation in other states has had positive results for public and highway traffic safety and we look forward to similar benefits here in New Jersey," said New Jersey State Police Superintendent Colonel Patrick Callahan.
"For many residents, access to a driver's license will mean access to educational and job opportunities that will allow them to enhance their families' lives. It will also mean access to auto insurance, which will reduce the number of uninsured in our state and create safer roadways for all of New Jersey. I want to thank the Governor and Legislature for their support and effort on taking a bold step that once again demonstrates that New Jersey is a leader on issues of social and economic justice that are vital to our residents, and to ensuring the success of our state," said
Department of Banking and Insurance Commissioner Marlene Caride.
The bill creates two categories of driver's licenses and non-driver identification cards: federally-compliant REAL ID, which is only available for documented residents, and the Standard Basic driver's license and ID, which will be available to all New Jersey residents regardless of immigration status. Anyone who applies for a Standard Basic driver's license or ID, whether a citizen or non-citizen, must provide six points of identification.

Further, the bill ensures that those who hold a Standard Basic driver's license are treated fairly. The bill prohibits insurance companies from charging a driver more for having a Standard Basic driver's license, and prohibits employment, housing, and public-accommodation discrimination against an individual for holding a Standard Basic driver's license or ID.

The bill also requires the Chief Administrator of Motor Vehicle Commission (MVC) to establish a two year public awareness campaign to inform the public about the availability of and the requirements to obtain a Standard Basic license or REAL ID. The bill also creates an 11-member advisory board to review the MVC's implementation of the bill and the issuance of Standard Basic and REAL ID driver's licenses. A report from the Board will be issued to the Governor and Legislature containing its findings and recommendations no later than 12 months following the bill's effective date, which is January 1, 2021.
"Ensuring all eligible New Jersey residents have access to greater independence with a driver's license or identification card, in the wake of Real IDs also posing affordability and access concerns, required a keen attention to detail," said Assemblymembers Annette Quijano, Raj Mukherji, Gary Schaer, Gordon Johnson, Valerie Vainieri Huttle, and Joe Danielsen. "The main purpose was to ensure safer roads and more insured drivers in New Jersey. We have created a pathway for a New Jersey resident to acquire a driver's license, register their vehicle and insure their vehicle thus making for safer roads for all. We know this legislation will change thousands of lives in the Garden

State, a state with both urban, suburban and rural communities that require residents to drive a car to get from point A to point B. This bill has always been, first and foremost, about safety. We're proud to have sponsored the bill and we look forward to it being signed into law."
"Everyone benefits from safer roads," said Senator Joseph Vitale. "When more people are able to be trained, tested and buy insurance, it reduces risk for everyone. This legislation, now law, is not only the right thing to do for our residents, it is the responsible thing to do for our state."
"This legislation is going to be life-changing for thousands of families across New Jersey. It is incredible to imagine the impact it will have on the 168,000 children with undocumented parents and over 400,000 undocumented immigrants of driving age. These are mothers and fathers striving to make a better life for their children. It is extremely difficult to navigate this state without a car and like every New Jerseyan, they have jobs to get to, children to drop off at school and lives to live," said Senator Teresa Ruiz. "Not only will this law make our roads safer, it will also positively impact our economy and workforce. Other states that have approved similar legislation have seen a significant decrease in car insurance premiums and hit-and-run accidents. We expect to see the same here."
"This legislation breaks down barriers that are holding back hardworking men and women trying to ensure their family's financial security and provide opportunities to their children that were not afforded to them," said Senator Nilsa Cruz-Perez. "Getting behind the wheel is a privilege that is often assumed in the commonality of our daily lives, but for the undocumented community residing in New Jersey, access to the roadways offers is a path to new opportunities and an improved quality of life. This law will be transformative for families across the state."
"This is a historic day, and I am grateful to everyone who has advocated and fought for this law, without their dedication, persistence and patience this would never have become a reality. Not only will this make our roadways safer, it is going to immediately impact the quality of life of over half a million tax paying and contributing residents of our state," said Senator Nellie Pou. "Through this law and regulatory approach, we will make our roads safer and boost our economy but more importantly, we will provide for a fair mechanism to empowering all communities here in New Jersey."
"It has been incredible to see the immigrant community organize, mobilize and advocate for this issue," said Senator Nia Gill. "It is good, common-sense legislation and I look forward to seeing the impact it has on our communities and our economy."
"This new law will allow residents the opportunity to obtain driver's licenses regardless of their immigration status and will keep our roads safe," said City of Passaic Police Chief Luis A. Guzman.
"There are advocates in New Jersey that have been fighting for access to driver's licenses for more than 20 years," said Adriana Abizadeh, Executive Director of the Latin American Legal Defense and Education Fund (LALDEF). "As the 15th state to pass this legislation, we are shouting from the rooftops that immigrants are welcome in New Jersey. As an organization focused on the inclusion of immigrants in this state, I am heartened by the progress we have made. It doesn't stop here. We will continue to tackle inequities through policy for some of the most vulnerable among us. ¡Si se pudo!"
"This is a historic moment for the Latino community of New Jersey, the culmination of 15 years of struggle," said Frank Argote-Freyre, a Latin-American history professor at Kean University and Chair of the Latino Action Network Foundation. "It is the moment when the organizing power of the community reached a new level and I am confident it will be seen as a turning point in the struggle for self-empowerment by generations to come. We are fortunate at this time to also have a Governor willing to show courage in the face of a torrent of anti-immigrant sentiment. His support of our community will be long remembered."
"This is a huge moment for working people who have fought for years to be able to have access to this necessity," said Kevin Brown, New Jersey State Director and Vice President of SEIU 32BJ. "Driving is more often than not essential to having and keeping a job in New Jersey, so expanded access to driver's licenses will fuel our economy, make our streets safer and support at-risk populations who need access. This bill is more than just a license; it's an opportunity for growth. We are thankful to Governor Murphy and the NJ Legislature for standing up for all New Jerseyans."
"On this historic day, New Jersey says to hundreds of thousands of New Jerseyans without status, you are a part of our state and our communities regardless of your federal immigration status," said Johanna Calle, director of New Jersey Alliance For Immigrant Justice. "A driver's license is so much more than a driver's license, it is a basic form of identification which shows that we are a part of this state and our communities. It brings immigrants out of the shadows. It means that every one of us, regardless of immigration status, belongs. Thank you to the Legislature and

Governor Murphy for making New Jersey the 15th state to allow all residents and families to drive safely."
"Expanding access to driver's license is a victory that was won by collective fights of all the community organizations," said Reynalda Cruz, member of the New Labor. "Having a license is a necessity that will allow individuals to drive to work, school, and doctor's appointments. New Labor members applaud New Jersey for taking this important step."
"Since the founding of the Latino Action Network in 2009, this has been our number one legislative priority," said Christian Estevez, President of LAN. "Governor Murphy's signing of this bill is a landmark moment for our community and the entire state of New Jersey. It makes our state, a more humane and safe place to live. The coming together of a wide range of constituencies made this possible. It challenges the tone of intolerance set by President Trump at the national level."
"Today New Jersey has taken a major step towards a more fair and welcoming state for all of its residents," said Itzel Hernandez, Immigrant Rights Organizer, American Friends Service Committee. "As the 15th state to sign a similar bill into law, New Jersey is ensuring that we can all enjoy safer roads. Today, we recognize that we all need to be able to get to work, school, take our children to the doctor and other regular tasks as productive members of society. Having tested, licensed and insured drivers is just commonsense legislation. While providing an economic boost for the state, it will also allow us to treat our neighbors with dignity and respect. We are thrilled to be part of this key moment for immigrant justice."
"I would like to thank Governor Phil Murphy for doing the right thing. It sounds foolish, but just look around the country. How many people in positions of power that do the wrong thing over and over," said Brian Lozano, Lead Organizer and Advocacy Coordinator of Wind of the Spirit. "Thank you for opening the door to undocumented immigrant communities and helping our communities reclaim their dignity."
"This law sends a clear message to the nation that New Jersey values the dignity of every resident, regardless of their immigration status or where they were born," said Erika Nava, Policy Analyst at New Jersey Policy Perspective (NJPP). "Driver's license expansion, more than any other policy, will immediately boost the mobility and economic opportunity of mixed-status households in every corner of the state. Allowing all residents to legally drive will also ensure everyone on the road is properly trained, tested, and insured, making roads safer for all."
"Today, after years of struggle, immigrants made history in New Jersey. As a mother who has taken three buses to take my son to the doctor and to school, my life will change now that I can have access to a driver's license," said Margarita Rodriguez, member of Make the Road New Jersey. "This victory belongs to immigrant brothers and sisters from across New Jersey who have fought so hard for so many years to be able to drive, and for the respect and dignity we deserve. We thank Governor Murphy, who has stood with our campaign from day one, and to our incredible sponsors, especially Assemblymembers Quijano and Schaer, as well as, Senators Vitale, Ruiz, Cryan, Pou and Cruz-Perez, and to Senate President Sweeney and Speaker Coughlin for their leadership."
"Now that the law will expand access to driver's licenses to all New Jersey residents regardless of immigration status, hundreds of thousands of New Jerseyans will be able to move more freely and live with less fear," said Amol Sinha, Executive Director of the ACLU-NJ. "It will surely improve public safety, increase civic participation, and strengthen our economy. We could not have gotten here without the leadership of Assemblywoman Annette Quijano and Senator Joseph Vitale, along with Senate President Steve Sweeney, Speaker Craig Coughlin, and Governor Murphy. Above all, we thank the tireless activists and fearless community members who have for years dedicated themselves to the causes of fairness, justice, and equality - this monumental achievement belongs to them, and to all New Jerseyans."
"This is an especially gratifying moment not only for the state, but for the many organizers and leaders within our organization that have dedicated their time and energy to this cause," said Charlene Walker, Executive Director of Faith in New Jersey. "We focus heavily on protecting the rights and needs of the most vulnerable, and this measure opens up a whole new door for thousands of individuals that have had to risk driving without a license or insurance, having to rely on public transportation, or having to walk miles to get to work. Having a license is a demonstration of inclusion and the state's way of recognizing that one is responsible enough to handle such a privilege that many of us take for granted."


[^0]:    EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

    Matter underlined thus is new matter.
    Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows:
    ${ }^{1}$ Assembly AAP committee amendments adopted December 12, 2019.

[^1]:    EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

[^2]:    EXPLANATION - Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

