

ONE HUNDRED NINTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION - 2026
COMMITTEE STATEMENT (UPDATED)
LB972

Hearing Date: Monday January 26, 2026
Committee On: Transportation and Telecommunications
Introducer: Fredrickson
One Liner: Adopt the Recreational Vehicle Industry Regulation Act and change provisions relating to parking spaces for handicapped or disabled persons, certain license revocations, the Motor Vehicle Industry Regulation Act, the Motor Vehicle Operator's License Act, the Motor Vehicle Registration Act, the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act, the Nebraska Rules of the Road, and the State Boat Act

Roll Call Vote - Final Committee Action:
Advanced to General File with amendment(s)

Vote Results:
Aye: 5 Senators Moser, Brandt, DeBoer, Fredrickson, Guereca
Nay:
Absent:
Present Not Voting: 3 Senators Ballard, Bosn, Storer

Testimony:

Proponents:

Senator John Fredrickson
Rhonda Lahm
Candance Meredith
Loy Todd

Representing:

Opening Presenter
Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles
Nebraska Association of County Officials
Nebraska New Car & Truck Dealers Association

Opponents:

Tim Hruza

Jennifer Meints
Justin Solomon

Representing:

The Nebraska Association of Service Providers (NASP)
Hearts of the Heartland
Integrated Life Choices

Neutral:

Robert Bell

Christa Yoakum

Representing:

Nebraska Insurance Federation, American Property Casualty Insurance Federation
Lancaster County Board of Commissioners

* ADA Accommodation Written Testimony

Summary of purpose and/or changes:

LB972 is a Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) cleanup bill that makes several changes to Nebraska law. It requires that those applying for a bonded certificate of title in a motorboat give notice to any party with a security



interest in the vehicle. It clarifies requirements for In Transit and transporter license plates. It adds to the information required when applying to register a motor vehicle or trailer. Special interest motor vehicle license plates will no longer be offered after December 31, 2028 and the DMV will now offer Choice Color Plates. It allows the DMV to waive testing requirements for operator's seeking to reinstate their license after using an ignition interlock permit if their revocation period was a year or less. Operators can now renew their licenses online or in person. Beginning July 1, 2027, proof of liability coverage will now be transmitted electronically to the DMV by the insurance company. Finally, it alters requirements to operate snowmobiles and raises the minimum age to sixteen.

Explanation of amendments:

The Committee considered and adopted an amendment which accomplishes the following:

Incorporates the provisions of LB922 (Section 65), LB1121 as amended (Sections 1-35, 62, 64, 66, 69 and 70), LB1104 (Sections 42 and 50), LB738 (Sections 49 and 71) and LB769 (Sections 49 and 72). It also amends the provisions of LB972 to harmonize the effective date of In Transit changes with the switch from two license plates to one license plate passed with LB97 in 2025.

LB972 as amended by AM2260 serves as the carrier bill and was modified to clean up statutory language and harmonize the effective date of In Transits with the transition from two to one license plates requirement passed in LB97 last year by the Legislature (Section 43). The requirement for a bonded certificate of title in a motorboat give notice to any party with a security interest is retained (section 38) as are the requirements for transporter license plates (Section 44). It requires additional information to be provided to the DMV when registering motor vehicles and trailers (Section 45). Special interested license plates will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2029 (Sections 47 and 48) and the DMV will now offer Choice Color Plates (Section 13). The DMV continues to retain the ability to waive testing requirements for motor vehicle operators seeking to reinstate their license after obtaining an ignition interlock permit (Section 56). Operators retain the ability to renew their licenses online or in person (Section 60). Starting January 1, 2027, the DMV will begin transmitting an SR-22 certificate, proof of financial responsibility coverage, to insurance companies electronically (Section 61). Finally, it continues to alter requirements to operate snowmobiles, setting the minimum age at 16 years old (Section 63).

Committee vote to amend LB972 with AM1800:

Yes - 8 Ballard, Brandt, Guereca, Fredrickson, DeBoer, Bosn, Moser, Storer;

No - 0;

Absent - 0;

Present Not Voting - 0;

Committee vote to amend LB972 with AM2260:

Yes - 6 Ballard, Brandt, Guereca, Fredrickson, DeBoer, Moser;

No - 0;

Absent - 0;

Present Not Voting – 2 Bosn, Storer;

LB922 changes fees related to various motor vehicle dealer licenses in Nebraska (Section 65). The maximum thresholds on fees charged by the Nebraska Motor Vehicle Licensing Board are raised by the following amounts:

- the motor vehicle dealer's license fee from twenty dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the supplemental motor vehicle dealer's license fee from twenty dollars to five hundred dollars;



- the dealer's agent license from one hundred dollars to five hundred dollars;
- the motor vehicle, motorcycle, or trailer manufacturer's license from six hundred dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars;
- the distributor's license from six hundred dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars;
- the factory representative's license from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars;
- the distributor representative's license from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars;
- the finance company's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the wrecker or salvage dealer's license from two hundred dollars to five hundred dollars;
- the factory branch license from two hundred dollars to five hundred dollars;
- the motorcycle dealer's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the motor vehicle auction dealer's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the trailer dealer's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars and
- the fee to move to a new location within the same city limits or county from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars.

Testifiers on LB922:

Proponents:

Senator Tom Brandt , Opening Presenter

Josh Eickmeier, Motor Vehicle Industry Licensing Board

Loy Todd, Nebraska New Car & Truck Dealers Association

Opponents: None

Neutral: None

Committee vote to attach LB922 to LB972 as amended:

Yes: 6 Brandt, Guereca, Fredrickson, DeBoer, Bosn, Moser;

No: 1 Ballard;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 1 Storer;

LB1121, Recreational Vehicle Industry Regulation Act (RVIR Act) creates a new class of dealership licenses in Nebraska, a recreational vehicle dealer's license, regulated by the Motor Vehicle Industry Licensing Board (MVILB) (section 5). It describes the information needed on license applications (Section 7) and necessary terms for manufacturer-dealer agreements (section 9), addresses the procedures involved when those agreements are terminated (sections 12-15) and when the terms are changed (sections 17, 19-20).

The RVIR Act also addresses the relationship between dealers and warrantors (sections 21-30).

It lays out processes that must occur when a party is injured subject to a termination action a violation of this act (sections 31-34).

Finally, the RVIR Act adds two new board positions, one for recreational dealers and one for recreational manufacturers (Section 36) and gives the board the power to suspend, revoke, and fine licensees for violations of the act (section 35).

Testifiers on LB1121:



Proponents:

Senator Beau Ballard , Opening Presenter
Michael Ochs, RV Industry Association
Nicholas Staab, Rich + Sons Camper Sales
Andrew Mullin, AC NELSON RV WORLD
Justin Brady, RV Industry Assoc.

Opponents: None

Neutral:

Loy Todd, Nebraska New Car & Truck Dealers Association
Josh Eickmeier, Motor Vehicle Industry Licensing Bd

Committee vote to amend LB1121 with AM1930:

Yes: 8 Moser, Ballard, Bosn, DeBoer, Brandt, Fredrickson, Guereca, Storer;
No: 0;
Absent: 0;
Present Not Voting: 0;

Committee vote to attach LB1121 as amended to LB972 as amended:

Yes: 8 Moser, Ballard, Bosn, DeBoer, Brandt, Fredrickson, Guereca, Storer;
No: 0;
Absent: 0;
Present Not Voting: 0;

LB1104 amends section 60-362 to allow the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) or the Department of Revenue (DOR) to make a determination that a Nebraska resident is avoiding motor vehicle taxes, fees, registration fees, or sales or use taxes by registering their motor vehicle or trailer in another state (Section 42).

If the DMV makes these determinations, there is a rebuttable presumption that the resident is the owner of the vehicle or trailer, that the resident is required to register it in Nebraska and pay any required taxes and fees, and that the purchase of it is subject to sales or use tax. The agency must notify the resident who is the presumed owner that they are required to register and pay applicable taxes and fees. The resident has the right to appeal these determinations according to processes detailed in section 42.

Testifiers on LB1104:

Proponents:

Senator Robert Dover, Opening Presenter
Rhonda Lahm, Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles
Loy Todd, Nebraska New Car & Truck Dealers Association

Opponents: None

Neutral: None

Committee vote to attach LB1104 to LB972 as amended:

Yes: 8 Moser, Ballard, Bosn, Brandt, DeBoer, Fredrickson, Guereca, Storer;



No: 0;
Absent: 0;
Present Not Voting: 0;

LB738 creates a new type of alternate license plate honor the service of women veterans. It also creates Women Veterans Cash Fund which may be used by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) for events that focus on highlighting women veterans (Sections 49 and 71).

Testifiers on LB738:

Proponents:

Senator Victor Rountree, Opening Presenter

Melissa Allen, DAV / NVC

Desiree Wineland, Women's Military Museum Ambassador for the Great State of Nebraska

Opponents: None

Neutral: None

Committee vote to attach LB738 to LB972 as amended:

Yes: 8 Moser, Ballard, Bosn, Brandt, DeBoer, Fredrickson, Guereca, Storer;

No: 0;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 0;

LB769 adds University of Nebraska State Museum License Plates to the list of alternate license plates provided by the Department of Motor Vehicles (Sections 49 and 72). It is designed to promote the museums managed by the University of Nebraska including Ashfalls Fossil Beds, Morrill Hall, and the Trailside Museum.

Testifiers on LB769:

Proponents:

Senator Barry DeKay , Opening Presenter

Chloe Sweet, Friends of the State Museum

Opponents: None

Neutral:

Susan Weller, Univ. of Nebraska State Museum UNL

Committee vote to attach LB769 to LB972 as amended:

Yes: 8 Moser, Ballard, Bosn, DeBoer, Brandt, Fredrickson, Guereca, Storer;

No: 0;

Absent: 0;

Present Not Voting: 0;



Section by section summary:

Section 1 - Sections 1-35 will be known as the Recreational Vehicle Industry Regulation (RVIR) Act.

Section 2 – The RVIR Act applies to agreements between dealers and manufacturers.

Section 3 – The Legislature declares that the recreational vehicle industry operates differently than the motor vehicle industry and these differences should be reflected in the law regulating those industries.

Section 4 – Definitions for the RVIR Act.

Section 5 – The Motor Vehicle Industry Licensing Board may regulate the issuance and revocation of licenses, promulgate rules, and employ a hearing officer to conduct preliminary hearings. Investigators employed by the board can inspect licensees' facilities, records, and recreational vehicles. If a controlling number of the members of the board have an active interest in the recreational vehicle market in which an action is taken, the chairperson must review the action taken and modify, alter, approve, or reject the decision.

Section 6 – Defines recreational vehicle dealer licenses, manufacturer licenses, and distributor licenses.

Section 7 - Describes the information needed in license applications for the RVIR Act. The name, address, social security number, and name under which the applicant intends to do business is required if the applicant is an individual. If the applicant is a partnership or limited liability company, the name and address of each partner or member, their social security numbers, and the name under which the applicant intends to do business is required. Other applicants must provide the applicant's name, the name and address of its principal officers, and the name under which it intends to do business is required. Applicants must provide a statement that they will comply with and be subject to the RVIR Act.

The application must also list the address of each place where the applicant intends to do business, a description of the facilities for the display of recreational vehicles, and whether the applicant owns or leases that space. If the space is leased, a copy of the lease agreement must be included.

If the applicant is applying for a recreational vehicle dealer license, the name and address of the salesperson must be provided. If the application is for a manufacturer or distributor license, a statement saying that the applicant will comply with the Recreational Vehicle Industry Regulation Act.

Section 8 - Beginning January 1, 2027, only dealers may sell new recreational vehicles in Nebraska. Manufacturers and distributors must enter into an agreement with a dealer to sell new recreational vehicles. Motor vehicle dealers, motorcycle dealers, and trailer dealers are prohibited from selling new recreational vehicles in Nebraska without obtaining a valid recreational dealer license.

Section 9 – Agreements between manufacturers and dealers under the RVIR Act must include a designation of the dealer's area of sales responsibility and the timeframe for inspection and refusal to take delivery of a recreational vehicle, which must be more than one business day after physical delivery of the vehicle. The agreements must also contain the terms of the agreement and the duration of the agreement. Any terms requiring a party to violate the Recreational Vehicle Industry Regulation Act are null and void. Agreements must also not provide for the sale of a vehicle already authorized to be sold by another dealer in the same area, be changed during the duration of the agreement without the mutual consent of the parties, and manufacturers are prohibited from issuing a policy or procedure that would violate or substantially alter the agreement without mutual consent of the parties.



Section 10 – Under the RVIR Act, manufacturers must distribute new recreational vehicles to dealers in a fair and equitable manner. Dealers may request information on the manner of distribution from the manufacturer and must submit such request in writing to the headquarters of the manufacturer. Dealers have thirty days to provide such information to the dealer, and the information provided must be in writing.

Section 11 – Under the RVIR Act, manufacturers must provide adequate technical information to dealers so that they can perform consumer care and repairs on recreational vehicles.

Section 12 – Under the RVIR Act, a manufacturer or distributor must not commence a termination action without first providing good cause. They have the burden of showing such good cause. Factors influencing good cause include extent of the dealer's penetration in the relevant market area, the nature and extent of the dealer's investment in the dealer's business, adequacy of the dealer's service facilities, the effect of termination on the community, the extent and quality of the dealer's service under recreational vehicle warranties, the failure to follow reasonable procedures related to the overall operation of the dealership, the dealer's performance under the terms of agreement between the parties, whether the dealer has been convicted of a felony, the abandonment or closing of the dealer's business operations for ten or more days, and a significant misrepresentation by the dealer. Suspensions, revocations, or nonrenewals of the dealer's recreational vehicle dealer license.

Section 13 – Under the RVIR Act, manufacturers must provide written notice of their intent to initiate a termination action, unless the dealer is experiencing insolvency or bankruptcy. Such notice must be delivered to the dealer's headquarters at least one hundred twenty days before the termination action or thirty days prior to the termination act if good cause exists as described in section 12 of this act. Such notice must show each reason showing good cause exists, the date of the proposed termination action, and that the dealer may provide within thirty days a written notice of intent to cure each stated reason. A dealer providing notice of intent to cure the stated reasons has ninety days after notice was received by the manufacturer or distributor to cure each reason. If the stated reasons are cured within that time period, the termination action must not occur.

Section 14 – Under the RVIR Act, dealers can initiate a termination action with a manufacturer or distributor with or without good cause at any time by providing written notice, delivered to their headquarters. Such notice must be provided at least thirty days before the intended termination action. If good cause exists, the dealer has the burden of proving good cause. Factors influencing whether good cause exist include the manufacturer or distributor being convicted of a felony, their business operations being abandoned or closed for ten or more consecutive days a significant misrepresentation, a material violation of this act that is not cured within thirty days after receipt of written notice, a declaration of bankruptcy or insolvency, a material violation of the agreement between the parties, coercion of the dealer by the manufacturer or distributor, and a violation of the agreement terms relating to the area of sales responsibility.

Section 15 – This section applies to terminations by a manufacturer or distributor under the RVIR Act, without good cause and to terminations by a dealer with good cause. In those cases, the manufacturer or distributor must repurchase all new, undamaged recreational vehicles acquired by the dealer in the eighteen-month period prior to the date of termination at one hundred percent of the net invoice cost. Those vehicles can't have been used for demonstration purchases or have been altered. If the vehicle is damaged, the repurchase amount can be reduced by the cost to repair the damage.

The manufacturer or distributor in those cases must also repurchase all undamaged accessories and parts sold to the dealer within the year prior to termination at one hundred five percent of the original cost. Those accessories and parts must be accompanied must be accompanied by their original invoice.

The manufacturer or distributor must also repurchase any properly functioning diagnostic equipment, special tools,



current signage, and other equipment and machinery that was purchased at their request within the five years period prior to termination if they can no longer be used in the normal course of the dealer's ongoing business.

Finally, repurchased recreational vehicles must be paid in full before removal from the dealer's premises.

Section 16 – Dealers can continue to sell recreational vehicles not repurchased in a termination agreement that they have in stock.

Section 17 – Under the RVIR Act, the dealer must provide written notice to each manufacturer and distributor that it has a manufacturer-dealer agreement before entering into a new manufacturer-dealer agreement. The notice must specify that the dealer is entering into a new manufacturer-dealer agreement and specify the length of time that the agreement will be effective. The notice must be provided to the manufacturer and distributor at least thirty days prior to the effective date of the new agreement.

Section 18 – Renewed manufacturer-dealer agreements shall not require additional inventory stocking agreements or increased sales targets beyond the market growth in the dealer's area under the RVIR Act.

Section 19 – If the dealer of recreational vehicles or trailers intends to change ownership in any manner, they must provide written notice to the headquarters of each manufacturer or dealer with whom they have a relationship. Such notice must be provided at least ten business days before the change of ownership. Within three days of receipt of the notice, a manufacturer or dealer may request supporting information to determine if they will object to the change. After receiving this request, dealers have three business days to provide the requested information.

Section 20 – Details circumstances in which a manufacturer or distributor of recreational vehicles or trailers may object to a change in ownership. They must not object to the change unless certain criteria are fulfilled. They may object if the change would breach the manufacturer-dealer agreement or the dealer failed to provide requested information. They can also object if the transferee has previously been terminated for cause by the manufacturer, has been convicted of a felony or fraud, lacks a license necessary to operate the dealership, does not have an active line of credit necessary to purchase the manufacturer's products under the manufacturer-dealer agreement, or if the transferee has undergone bankruptcy within ten years. If the transferee is a family member, the manufacturer can object if they, without the consent of the manufacturer, intent to relocate the dealership or alter the terms of the manufacturer-dealer agreement.

If the manufacturer or distributor intends to object, they must provide written notice to the dealer with seven business days of receipt of the provided information. The notice must detail the reasons for their objection and they have the burden of proof regarding the objection. If the manufacturer or distributor doesn't object, the transfer is deemed approved.

Section 21 – Warrantors of recreational vehicles or trailers must specify in writing a dealer's obligations for preparation, delivery, and consumer care on products that are under warranty by the warrantor. They must also compensate a dealer for consumer car that is provided by the dealer and is covered by warranty. They must create a schedule for compensation and provide that schedule to the dealer. Finally, they must provide a new schedule if such schedule is modified.

Section 22 – Under the RVIR Act, schedules of compensation must include the reasonable compensation that will be paid by the warrantor for customer care. Such compensation must not be less than the lowest retail labor rate charge by the dealer for nonwarranty consumer car. The schedules must include reasonable time allowances for performing consumer care.



Any consumer care performed by the dealer that is not on the schedule must be paid by the warrantor at the actual time expended to complete the repair. A warrantor may dispute the payment if they can demonstrate the at the actual time claimed by the dealer to complete the repair is not reasonable, at which point the warrantor can pay a reasonable sum. The warrantor bears the burden of proof for such dispute.

Section 23 – A dealer of recreational vehicles or trailers that replaces a warranty part must be paid the wholesale cost paid by the dealer and a handling charge equal to the lesser of thirty percent of the actual cost paid or three hundred dollars. The dealer must also be paid the freight cost to ship to the warrantor the part that was replaced if the warrantor requests such shipment.

Section 24 – A warrantor of recreational vehicles or trailers may ship parts to the dealer to complete factory campaign work. Any unused parts may be returned to the warrantor for credit.

Section 25 – A dealer of recreational vehicles or trailers must notify the warrantor as soon as reasonably possible if the dealer is unable or unwilling to perform material or repetitive customer care.

Section 26 – Warrantors can conduct a warranty audit of any dealer that requests compensation. Warranty audits cannot occur less than three months after a previous warranty audit.

Section 27 – Dealers of recreational vehicles or trailers must submit a warranty compensation claim within forty-five days of completing customer care. A request must not be denied except for cause including performance of nonwarranty repairs, material noncompliance with the warrantor's published policies, lack of material documentation, fraud, or misrepresentation.

Warrantors must prove written notice to the dealer for each claim that they deny within forty-five days after request for submission of payment has been received. Any claim not denied must be paid within sixty days of the request for submission of payment.

Section 28 – A warrantor of recreational vehicles or trailers must not fail to perform its warranty obligations, fail to include in written notice the expected date when parts and equipment will be available to the dealer to complete the repair, fail to compensate a dealer for authorized consumer care related to merchandise that was damaged during the manufacturing process or during transit to the dealer, fail to compensate a dealer for authorized warranty service in accordance with the time allowances set forth in the schedule of compensation, intentionally misrepresent to a purchaser of a recreational vehicle that the dealer is a warrantor or co-warrantor, or require the dealer to make any warranty to a customer.

Section 29 – A dealer of recreational vehicles or trailers must not fail to perform predelivery inspection functions in a timely and competent manner, fail to perform warranty service authorized by a warrantor in a reasonably competent and timely manner, fail to track Actual time expended to complete such repair, claim an agency relationship with a warrantor or manufacturer, or misrepresent the terms of any warranty.

Section 30 - Under the RVIR Act, warrantors must not fail to indemnify dealers that performed warranty service on behalf of the warrantor against any loss or damage caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of such warrantor. Dealers must not be denied indemnification by the warrantor for failing to discover, disclose, or remedy a defect in the design or manufacturing of a recreational vehicle. Dealers receiving a complaint in any legal proceeding for warranty work must provide such complaint to the warrantor's headquarters within ten calendar days of receipt of the complaint. The guarantees of indemnity in this section do not apply if the complaint is not provided to the warrantor.

Dealers must not fail to indemnify warrantors if damage was caused by the negligence or willful misconduct of the



dealer. Warrantors must provide a copy of any complaint received in a legal proceed to the dealer within ten calendar days of receipt of the complaint. The guarantees of indemnity in this section do not apply if they do not provide the complaint to the dealer.

Indemnification includes court costs, reasonable attorney's fees, and expert witness fees.

Section 31 – If a new recreational vehicle is damaged prior to transit to the dealer or is damaged in transit and the means of transportation was selected by the manufacturer or distributor, the dealer must notify them within the timeframe specified in the manufacturer-dealer agreement. The dealer must request authorization to replace any damaged component, part, or accessory or not take delivery of the vehicle. Ownership of the vehicle reverts to the manufacturer or distributor if the dealer requests authorization to make a repair and does not receive such authorization within ten business days after notification has been given or if the dealer does not take delivery of the vehicle. Dealers accepting delivery shall exercise due care with the vehicle.

Dealers may choose to not take delivery of a vehicle if the odometer shows an unreasonable amount of miles. 'Unreasonable amount of miles' means one hundred miles plus the shortest distance over paved roads where the vehicle was manufactured if it comes from a manufacturer or one hundred miles plus the shortest distance on paved roads where the vehicle was manufactured through the location of the distributor if it was received from a distributor.

Section 32 – Provides a definition of coercion under the RVIR Act. Manufacturers and distributors must not coerce a dealer to purchase any product the dealer did not order, enter into an agreement with the manufacturer or distributor, take any action that is unfair or unreasonable against the dealer, enter into any agreement that required the dealer to submit to binding arbitration, or forego exercising any right authorized by the manufacturer-dealer. The dealer bears the burden of proof regarding any coercive action.

Section 33 – Dealers, manufacturers, distributors, and warrantors of recreational vehicles or trailers who are injured under the terms of this act may bring a civil action to recover actual damages. Venue for the action must be brought in the county of the dealership if only one dealer is a party to the action, any county of a dealership that is party to the action if more than one dealer is a party, or any county with relevant jurisdiction if no dealers are parties. County courts must award attorney's fees and costs to the prevailing party in an action.

Before bringing an action, written request for mediation for mediation must be made by the party bringing the action via certified mail to the address specified in the manufacturer-dealer agreement or, if there is no agreement, to the address listed on the offending party's license application. The demand for mediation must contain a brief statement of the dispute and relief sought. Within twenty days after a demand for mediation is served, the parties must select an independent mediator and meet with the mediator to attempt to resolve the dispute at a location selected by the mediator. The mediator may extend the date for good cause shown by either party or on agreement of the parties.

The service of the mediation demand stays any statute of limitations or statute of repose for the filing of any complaint under this act. Proceedings already issued in court should be suspended and the parties shall bear their own costs for attorney's fees for the mediation.

Section 34 – Dealers, manufacturers, distributors, and warrantors of recreational vehicles or trailers may file a civil complaint for injunctive relieve for violations or potential violations of this act. Venue is the same as aa complaint for recovery of damages. Any injunctive issued must be without bond.

Section 35 – The Motor Vehicle Industry Licensing Board may suspend or revoke the license of any licensee under this act upon a finding that the licensee has violated this act. It may also impose and collect a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each violation of the act, which will be remitted to the state Treasurer for distribution



to the county general fund.

Section 38 -Amends section 37-1278.01 – Provides that applicants for a bonded certificate of title for a motorboat must give each party with a secured interest in the vehicle. It must be provided to the last-known address of the party by certified mail and shall include a notice that the security interest will be discharged if the party fails to respond within thirty days after receipt. Any responses must be provided to the DMV along with the written notice and certified mail receipt. The interest of any party who does not respond will be extinguished.

Section 41 – Definition – In Transit means a placard or sticker authorizing a motor vehicle or trailer that is not registered under the Motor Vehicle Act to be operated legally on highways.

Section 42 - Amends section 60-362 - Gives the DMV or the DOR to determine if a Nebraska resident is avoiding motor vehicle taxes, fees, registration fees, or sales or use taxes by registering their motor vehicle or trailer in another state. In making this determination, they may look to the following factors: The owner does not own property in another state where the vehicle or trailer is registered, the owner does not maintain a physical location in another state where the vehicle or trailer is registered, and the owner hasn't filed a state income tax return in another state where the vehicle or trailer is registered. If such a determination is made, there is a rebuttable presumption that the Nebraska resident is the actual owner of the motor vehicle or trailer, that they are required to register the motor vehicle or trailer in Nebraska, and that the motor vehicle or trailer is subject to sales or use tax.

The agencies may make a determination that the vehicle has been kept in Nebraska for more than thirty days by analyzing the following factors: a Nebraska resident was initial purchaser, a resident stored or operated the vehicle or trailer in Nebraska for any period of time, a resident is affiliated with a business entity that is purported to own the vehicle or trailer, a resident is covered under an insurance policy for the vehicle or trailer, and any evidence that the vehicle or trailer has been kept in Nebraska for more than thirty days.

Appeals must be filed with the DMV, in accordance with the agency's standard appeals process detailed in 77-2709, within thirty days after notice was delivered or the determinations will be final. If the appeal is timely filed, the Director of the DMV must appoint a hearing officer who will hear the appeal and issue a written decision. If the decision is in favor of the DMV, the resident must pay any applicable taxes and fees along with any reasonable costs for appeal.

If a resident who has been ordered to pay relevant taxes and fees does not pay, a late fee of fifty percent of the unpaid taxes and fees will be assessed, to be directed to the Highway Trust Fund. The resident is still liable for penalties assessed for operation or parking of an unregistered vehicle and may be guilty of a class III misdemeanor.

Section 43 – Amends section 60-376 – In Transits must displayed in the rear window, the rear side window, or on the rear of the vehicle. They must contain the words "In Transit" in black letters. They may be one-half the size for motorcycles compared with other vehicles. They must contain registration numbers that are different for each motor vehicle or trailer. They allow the operation of the motor vehicle trailer for thirty days. These requirements go into effect on January 1, 2029.

Section 44 – Amends section 60-378 – Transporters registered with the Secretary of State and authorized to transact business in Nebraska may apply to the DMV for a transporter's certificate and one transporter license plate. Section 44 also adds the possibility of displaying a transporter license plate to the front of a properly registered truck or truck-tractor that is a work or service vehicle in the process of towing a trailer that is itself being delivered by the transporter.

Section 45 – Amends section 60-386 – Applications to register a motor vehicle or trailer must now, in addition to the information already required, contain the full legal name of the applicant, the name of each owner of the motor vehicle



or trailer as it appears on that owner's operator's license or state identification card, the operator's license number of each owner, and the tax identification number of each owner that is an organization.

Applications to register trailers that are exempt from the requirement to have a certificate of title must also contain a properly assigned certificate of title indication a transfer of ownership if it exists. If such certificate does not exist and the trailer was purchased with thirty days of the application, the application must contain the most recently issued certificate of registration and a bill of sale for the trailer. A copy of the most recent certificate of registration is acceptable as is verification through the Vehicle Title and Registration System by a county treasurer's office that the applicant was the last owner of record. If the trailer has not previously been registered, a bill of sale is required. If there is no certificate of registration and no bill of sale, the application must contain a manufacturer's statement of origin including a description of the trailer and required ownership details, a valid military registration and a Certificate to Obtain Title document if the trailer was issued by the United States Government, and a notarized untitled trailer affidavit that affirms ownership.

Sections 47 and 48 – Amend sections 60-3,104 and 60-3,135.01 – Special interest license plates will no longer be able to be renewed after December 31, 2028 and will not be offered after January 1, 2029.

Section 49 – Amends section 60-3,163.02 – The DMV will offer Choice Color Plates, license plates with a solid-color background. The plates will use white lettering and the background choices will be black, red, green, and blue. They will be available beginning January 1, 2027. The fee for alphanumeric plates will be seventy dollars and the fee for personalized message plates will be one hundred dollars. The fees will be remitted to the DMV Cash Fund.

A new type of alternate license plate is also created to honor women veterans. The DMV will design a plate in consultation with a nongovernment organization that provides support to veterans. The plate must depict a woman soldier and include the words "women veterans" at the top and "honoring her service at the bottom of the plate. Fees collected for the plate are to be remitted to the Women Veterans Cash Fund.

Finally, section 49 directs the DMV to create no more than three designs for the plates in consultation with the University of Nebraska (University) and a 501(c)(3) organization whose mission is the support of the University. The designs should reflect the support of museums managed by the University. Motorists may apply for the plates beginning January 1, 2027.

Section 56 – Amends section 60-4,121 – Allows the DMV to waive driver's tests for qualified ignition interlock permit holders seeking to reinstate their license. 'Qualified permit holder' means a person who passed skills and knowledge tests when applying for their permit and completed a license revocation period of one year or less.

Section 60 – Amends section 60-4,122 – Allows a licensed driver to renew their license by electronic means or in person.

Section 61 – Amends section 60-529 – Beginning July 1, 2027, proof of financial responsibility will now be furnished by electronic transmission of a certificate by an insurance carrier showing that the operator has a liability policy.

Section 63 – Amends section 60-6,340 – Raises the minimum age to operate a snowmobile and removes the requirement to hold a valid snowmobile certificate.

Section 64 – Amends section 60-1402 - Two new positions will be created on the Nebraska Motor Vehicles Licensing Board, one for recreational vehicle dealers and one for recreational vehicle manufacturers. The Governor must appoint two individuals to the positions by January 1, 2027 and they will serve three-year terms.



Section 65 - Amends section 60-1411.01 - The maximum thresholds on fees charged by the Nebraska Motor Vehicle Licensing Board are raised by the following amounts:

- the motor vehicle dealer's license fee from twenty dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the supplemental motor vehicle dealer's license fee from twenty dollars to five hundred dollars;
- the dealer's agent license from one hundred dollars to five hundred dollars;
- the motor vehicle, motorcycle, or trailer manufacturer's license from six hundred dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars;
- the distributor's license from six hundred dollars to one thousand five hundred dollars;
- the factory representative's license from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars;
- the distributor representative's license from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars;
- the finance company's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the wrecker or salvage dealer's license from two hundred dollars to five hundred dollars;
- the factory branch license from two hundred dollars to five hundred dollars;
- the motorcycle dealer's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the motor vehicle auction dealer's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars;
- the trailer dealer's license from four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars and
- the fee to move to a new location within the same city limits or county from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars.

Section 71 - Creates the Women Veterans Cash Fund. Funds may be used by the DMV for events honoring women veterans. Money in the fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment officer.

Section 72 - Creates the University of Nebraska Museum License Plate Cash Fund. Money in the fund is to be used for promoting understanding, appreciation and stewardship of science and natural history.

Section 73 - Operative dates

Section 74 - Repealer

Section 75 - Repealer

Section 76 - Section 60-6,341 is outright repealed

60-6,341.

Snowmobile safety certificate; application; contents; when issued.

(1) Application for a snowmobile safety certificate shall be made on uniform blanks prepared by the Director of Motor Vehicles.

(2) Such application shall contain all information and questions deemed necessary by the director to insure that the applicant is qualified and possesses reasonable ability to operate a snowmobile.

(3) No snowmobile safety certificate shall be issued until the applicant has appeared before an examiner and satisfied the examiner that the applicant possesses adequate vision and physical ability to operate a snowmobile.

(4) For purposes of this section, examiner shall refer to an examiner of the Department of Motor Vehicles.7



Mike Moser, Chairperson

