**Definitions**

**257.904 257.328 (1)**

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| [Section 257.904](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/%28S%28ddompo45l3ombs455niics45%29%29/mileg.aspx?page=getobject&objectname=mcl-257-904&query=on&highlight=904) | Section | Operating vehicle if license, registration certificate, or designation suspended, revoked, or denied; penalty; extending period of suspension or revocation; informing court of record and status; applicability.  **257.328 Producing evidence of motor vehicle insurance upon request of police officer; violation as civil infraction; certificate of insurance as prima facie evidence that insurance in force; contents; presentation of proof of insurance to court; civil infraction determination; surrendering license unless proof of insurance submitted to court; suspension of license by secretary of state; order; fee; renewal, transfer, or replacement of registration plate; producing false evidence as misdemeanor; penalty; points; section inapplicable to owner or operator of motor vehicle registered in other state or foreign country or province.**  257. 328 (1)  (1) The owner of a motor vehicle who operates or permits the operation of the motor vehicle upon the highways of this state or the operator of the motor vehicle shall produce, pursuant to subsection (2), upon the request of a police officer, evidence that the motor vehicle is insured under chapter 31 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 to 500.3179. Subject to section 907(16), an owner or operator of a motor vehicle who fails to produce evidence of insurance under this subsection when requested to produce that evidence or who fails to have motor vehicle insurance for the vehicle as required under chapter 31 of the insurance code of 1956, 1956 PA 218, MCL 500.3101 to 500.3179, is responsible for a civil infraction.  **Definition of "motor vehicle" in the U.S. Codes is: The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo. TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 2 > § 31(6)**  **DRIVER**. One employed... Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Ed, 1951  11 Am Jur, Constitutional Law, section 329, page 1135*:*  *"The right of a citizen to travel upon the public highways and to transport his property thereon, by horse-drawn carriage, wagon, or automobile, is not a mere privilege which may be permitted or prohibited at will, but a common right which he has under his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Under this constitutional guaranty one may, therefore, under normal conditions, travel at his inclination along the public highways or in public places, and while conducting himself in an orderly and decent manner, neither interfering with nor disturbing another's rights, he will be protected, not only in his person, but in his safe conduct."*    That's right. Police must protect you in your safe conduct as you travel without a license. Don’t claim to live in a free country if you have never seen liberty.    Notice from the Supreme Court that the right to travel within or without the country, without an abhorrent ID credential (or passport), is a liberty protected by the Constitution.  Government was created to protect rights. The Supreme Court keeps saying over and over again that the right to travel on the public roads cannot be regulated. Ever since Nevada tried to tax people in stage coaches in Crandall v. Nevada 73 US 35. |

*There is indeed a difference between a driver and a motorist. While a driver is always a motorist, a motorist need not be a driver.  
  
A "motorist" is anyone who is either operating a motor vehicle, or who is a passenger in, or upon, a motor vehicle.*

**DRIVER**. One employed...  
Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, 1856  
  
**DRIVER**-- one employed in conducting a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle..."  
BOUVIER'S LAW DICTIONARY, (1914) p. 940.

**Traffic** - Black's Law Dictionary 4th

Commerce; trade; sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money, and the like. The passing of goods or commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money. Senior v. Ratterman, 44 Ohio St. 673, 11 N.E. 321; Fine v. Morgan, 74 Fla. 417, 77 So. 533, 538; Bruno v. U. S. C.C.A.Mass., 289 F. 649, 655; Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. v. Schwer, 36 Ohio App. 512, 173 N.E. 633. The subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods; the passing to and fro of persons, animals, vehicles, or vessels, along a route of transportation, as along a street, canal, etc. United States v. Golden Gate Bridge and Highway Dist. Of California, D.C.Cal., 37 F. Supp. 505, 512.

Government was created to protect rights. The Supreme Court keeps saying over and over again that the right to travel on the public roads cannot be regulated. Ever since Nevada tried to tax people in stage coaches in Crandall v. Nevada 73 US 35.

By getting a license, you waive your right to travel in their (or any) commercial vehicle. By getting a license you are no longer protected by the constitution.

The federal definition of *Motor Vehicle*: 18 USC Part 1 Chapter 2 section 31 definitions:

"(6) Motor vehicle. - The term "motor vehicle" means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways…"

"(10) "Used for commercial purposes." Means the carriage of persons or property for any fare, fee, rate, charge or other consideration, or directly or indirectly in connection with any business, or other undertaking intended for profit"

Your state will have a similar definition, but it will be hidden. Government is allowed to regulate commercial use of the roads, but cannot prohibit travel. Look for the all-important element of "commercial purpose" that makes "driving" a government regulated privilege instead of a right. This all-important element might be hidden in state laws behind the definition of the word *carriage*, or *transport* -- *transportation\*,* or *traffic*. NO ONE has a right to profit from the public roads because driving-for-profit is a government granted privilege. Anything else would be a government restriction of liberty, and contrary to the purpose of government.

**Driver** - One employed in conducting or operating a coach, carriage, wagon, or other vehicle, with horses, mules, or other animals, or a bicycle, tricycle, or motor car, though not a street railroad car. See Davis v. Petrinovich, 112 Ala. 654, 21 So. 344, 36 L.R.A. 615; Isaacs v. Railroad Co., 7 Am. Rep. 418, 47 N.Y. 122.  
Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd Ed  
  
**DRIVER**. One employed...  
Black’s Law Dictionary, 4th Ed, 1951

“The activity licensed by state DMVs and in connection with which individuals must [submit](http://www.gemworld.com/US--DRIVER--definitions%20and%20meaning%20of.htm) personal information to the DMV - the operation of motor vehicles - is itself integrally related to interstate commerce”.  
Seth Waxman, Solicitor General  
U.S. Department of Justice  
BRIEF FOR THE PETITIONERS  
***Reno v. Condon***, No. 98-1464, decided January 12, 2000  
Supreme Court of the United States

Title18, UNITED STATES CODE  Sec. 31  
PART I - [CRIMES](http://www.gemworld.com/US--DRIVER--definitions%20and%20meaning%20of.htm)  
CHAPTER 2 - AIRCRAFT AND MOTOR VEHICLES  
Sec. 31. Definitions

When used in this chapter the term -

''Motor vehicle'' means every description of carriage or other contrivance propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used for commercial purposes on the highways in the transportation of passengers, passengers and property, or property or cargo;

**Motor vehicle** - Laws of Florida c. 14764 (1931)

The term "motor vehicle" shall include all vehicles or machines propelled by any power other than muscular used upon the public highways (but not over fixed rails) for the transportation of persons or property for compensation either as common carriers, private contract carriers or for hire carriers.

**Traffic** - Webster's Unified Dictionary and Encyclopedia, International Illustrated Edition (1960)

1. Business or trade, commerce. 2. Transportation. 3. The movement of vehicles on street or highway, as, the *traffic* is very heavy today.

**Traffic** - Bouvier's Law Dictionary (1856)

Commerce, trade, sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money and the like.

**Traffic** - Black's Law Dictionary 3rd

Commerce; trade; sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money, and the like. The passing of goods or commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money. Senior v. Ratterman, 44 Ohio St. 673, 11 N.E. 321; People v. Horan, 293 Ill. 314, 127 N.E. 673, 674; People v. Dunford, 207 N.Y. 17, 100 N.E. 433, 434; Fine v. Morgan, 74 Fla. 417, 77 So. 533, 538; Bruno v. U. S. (C.C.A.) 289 F. 649, 655.  
Traffic includes the ordinary uses of the streets and highways by travelers. Stewart v. Hugh Nawn Contracting Co., 223 Mass. 525, 112 N.E. 218, 219; Withey v. Fowler Co., 164 Iowa, 377, 145 N.W. 923, 927.

**Traffic** - Black's Law Dictionary 4th

Commerce; trade; sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money, and the like. The passing of goods or commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money. Senior v. Ratterman, 44 Ohio St. 673, 11 N.E. 321; Fine v. Morgan, 74 Fla. 417, 77 So. 533, 538; Bruno v. U. S. C.C.A.Mass., 289 F. 649, 655; Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. v. Schwer, 36 Ohio App. 512, 173 N.E. 633. The subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods; the passing to and fro of persons, animals, vehicles, or vessels, along a route of transportation, as along a street, canal, etc. United States v. Golden Gate Bridge and Highway Dist. Of California, D.C.Cal., 37 F. Supp. 505, 512.

**Traffic** -Black's Law Dictionary 6th

Commerce; trade; sale or exchange of merchandise, bills, money, and the like. The passing or exchange of goods or commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods and money. The subjects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods; the passing to and fro of persons, animals, vegetables, or vessels, along a route of transportation, as along a street, highway, etc.

**Transportation** - Webster's Unified Dictionary and Encyclopedia, International Illustrated Edition (1960)

1. The act or business of moving passengers and goods. 2. The means of conveyance used. 3. Banishment, esp. of convicts to a penal colony.

**Transportation** - Black's Law Dictionary 3rd

The removal of goods or persons from one place to another, by a carrier. See Railroad Co. v. Pratt, 22 Wall. 133, 22 L.Ed. 827; Interstate Commerce Com'n v. Brimson, 154 U.S. 447, 14 Sup.Ct. 1125, 38 L.Ed. 1047; Gloucester Ferry Co. v. Pennsylvania, 114 U.S. 196, 5 Sup.Ct. 826, 29 L.Ed. 158.  
  
Under Interstate Commerce Act, (49 USCA sec. 1 et seq.), "transportation" includes the entire body of services rendered by a carrier in connection with the receipt, handling, and delivery of property transported, and includes the furnishing of cars. Pletcher v. Chicago, R. L. & P. Ry. Co., 103 Kan. 834, 177 P. 1, 2.  
In a general sense transportation means merely conveyance from one place to another. People v. Martin, 235 Mich. 206, 209 N.W. 87.

**Transportation** - Black's Law Dictionary 4th

The removal of goods or persons from one place to another, by a carrier. Railroad Co. v. Pratt, 22 Wall. 133, 22 L.Ed. 827; Interstate Commerce Com'n v. Brimson, 14 S.Ct. 1125, 154 U.S. 447, 38 L.Ed. 1047; Gloucester Ferry Co. v. Pennsylvania, 5 S.Ct. 826, 114 U.S. 196, 29 L.Ed. 158.

**Transportation** - Black's 6th

The movement of goods or persons from one place to another, by a carrier.

**Transportation** - [49 U.S.C. ¤ 5102(](http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/49/5102.text.html)12)

"transports" or "transportation" means the movement of property and loading, unloading, or storage incidental to the movement.

**Transportation** - Words and Phrases

See State v. Western Trans Co. (1950, Iowa) 43 N.W.2d 739 [The judge, after giving his conclusion, goes on to give examples of "transportation" - all involving the movement of persons or goods for hire.]

"Prior to November 2, 1926, the Statutes of 1925 imposed a license tax ... on those operating motor vehicles over the public highways for hire, ... On November 2, 1926, the People adopted an amendment to article XIII, section 15, of the Constitution, changing the tax rate ... on carriage of passengers and ... on transportation of property, and relieving the carrier of municipal licenses and taxes.  ... The amendment contained the provision that 'Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses' upon the property of such companies."  
***People v. Borderland Express*** (1933) 218 Cal. 680, 681.

""It is obvious that those who operate motor vehicles for the transportation of persons or property for hire enjoy a different and more extensive use of the public highways. \* \* \* Such extraordinary use constitutes a natural distinction and a full justification for their separate classification and for relieving from the burden of the license tax those who merely employ the public highways for the transportation of their own property or employees."   
***Bacon Service Corporation v. Huss***, 129 Cal. 21, 248 P. 235, 238." (State v. Karel, 180 So. 3 at 8.)

"... [T]he exemptions provided for in section 1 of the Motor Vehicle Transportation License Act of 1925 (Stats. 1925, p. 833) in favor of those who solely transport their own property or employees, or both, and of those who transport no persons or property for hire or compensation, by motor vehicle, have been determined in the Bacon Service Corporation case to be lawful exemptions.  
***In re Schmolke*** (1926) 199 Cal. 42, 46.

**Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs**

**Office of Financial and Insurance Regulation**

Dear Motorist,

We’ve published this guide to help you understand your no-fault

insurance policy. This guide will help explain the mandatory

coverages required under no-fault, as well as optional coverages

like collision and comprehensive coverage. The guide explains

different factors that affect the cost of your insurance and offers

suggestions for lowering your insurance rates.

I encourage you to read this guide to gain a better understanding of

your no-fault auto insurance policy. We encourage you to explore

the Office of Financial and Insurance Regulation website at

www.michigan.gov/ofir. There you’ll find a wealth of information

about insurance, and financial products. You can also contact OFIR

toll free at 877-999-6442 to receive publications or get answers to

questions about the industries we regulate.

Very truly yours,

R. Kevin Clinton

Commissioner

Laws for Michigan [car insurance](http://www.superiorcarinsurance.com/)

Michigan is what you call a No-Fault state and [car insurance](http://www.superiorcarinsurance.com/CarInsurance/Michigan.html) is a requirement for the resident in Michigan that want to drive. Michigan happens to have one of the most comprehensive and easy to follow systems in the world when it comes to insurance. Their system simply states that your vehicle must be insured. Since your vehicle is insured, you and your family will be covered with unlimited services and benefits such as medical and rehabilitation benefits that may be need due to an accident. The benefits are going to cover things such as loss of wages, a $20 per day for any of replacement services for a time period of three years should you be injured in an auto accident anytime. Right now, it does not matter who is at fault of the accident.

When you live in Michigan and have insurance coverage, you are going to have three different by basic parts to no-fault policy. They must be purchased and they are going to have to be covered on every vehicle that you operate in Michigan. Those three kinds of coverage are Person Injury Protection (PIP), Property Protection, and Residual Bodily Injury and Property Damage [Liability Insurance](http://www.superiorcarinsurance.com/CarInsurance/Michigan.html) (BI/PD).

\*Bouvier's American Law Dictionary 1856 has ONLY one definition of transportation:

"TRANSPORTATION, punishment. In the English law, this punishment is inflicted by virtue of sundry statutes; it was unknown to the common law. 2 H. Bl. 223. It is a part of the judgment or sentence of the court, that the party shall be transported or sent into exile. 1 Ch. Cr. Law, 789 to 796: Princ. of Pen. Law, c. 4 2."

Don't be fooled by government. The definition did not change. This was the ONLY definition when most states wrote their constitutions.

The [Declaration of Independence](http://www.archives.gov/national_archives_experience/declaration.html) uses the phrase "*sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people*" as a legitimate reason to overthrow their government in 1776 -- and bring forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty. Today, most *swarms of officers* are untrained and more than willing to beat you like Rodney King if you do not surrender your car and your liberty.