

(8) information on the adequacy and effectiveness of laws of the United States and the States aimed at preventing the distribution and sale of used parts that have been removed from stolen motor vehicles and the adequacy of systems available to enforcement personnel for tracing parts to determine if they have been stolen from a motor vehicle;

(9) an assessment of whether the identification of parts of other classes of motor vehicles is likely—

(A) to decrease the theft rate of those vehicles;

(B) to increase the recovery rate of those vehicles;

(C) to decrease the trafficking in stolen parts of those vehicles;

(D) to stem the export and import of those stolen vehicles, parts, or components; or

(E) to have benefits greater than the costs of the identification; and

(10) other relevant and reliable information available to the Secretary about the impact, including the beneficial impact, of the laws set forth in titles II and III of the Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act of 1984 on law enforcement, consumers, and manufacturers; and

(11) recommendations (including, as appropriate, legislative and administrative recommendations) for—

(A) continuing without change the standards prescribed under this chapter;

(B) amending this chapter to cover more or fewer lines of passenger motor vehicles;

(C) amending this chapter to cover other classes of motor vehicles; or

(D) ending the standards for all future motor vehicles.

(c) **BASES OF REPORTS.**—(1) The reports under subsections (a) and (b) of this section each shall be based on—

(A) information reported under this chapter by insurers of motor vehicles and manufacturers of motor vehicles and major replacement parts;

(B) information provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(C) experience obtained in carrying out this chapter;

(D) experience of the Government under the laws set forth in titles II and III of the Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act of 1984; and

(E) other relevant and reliable information available to the Secretary.

(2) In preparing each report, the Secretary shall consult with the Attorney General and State and local law enforcement officials, as appropriate.

(3) The report under subsection (b) of this section shall—

(A) cover a period of at least 4 years after the standards required by this chapter are prescribed; and

(B) reflect any information, as appropriate, from the report under subsection (a) of this section, updated from the date of the report.

(4) At least 90 days before submitting each report to Congress, the Secretary shall publish a

proposed report for public review and an opportunity of at least 45 days for written comment. The Secretary shall consider those comments in preparing the report to be submitted and include a summary of the comments with the submitted report.

(Pub. L. 103-272, §1(e), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1089.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
33113	15:2034.	Oct. 20, 1972, Pub. L. 92-513, 86 Stat. 947, §617; added Oct. 25, 1984, Pub. L. 98-547, §101(a), 98 Stat. 2765; Oct. 25, 1992, Pub. L. 102-519, §306(a), (e), 106 Stat. 3397, 3400.

In this section, the word “information” is substituted for “data” for consistency in the revised title. The word “standards” is substituted for “standard” because there is more than one standard prescribed under this chapter.

In subsection (a), before clause (1), the words “October 25, 1995” are substituted for “3 years after October 25, 1992” (the date of enactment of the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992) for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words. In clause (1), the words “distributed for sale in interstate commerce that are” are substituted for “for all such motor vehicles distributed for sale in interstate commerce” for clarity. In clause (5)(A), the word “decrease” is substituted for “have . . . a beneficial impact in decreasing” for consistency and to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (b), before clause (1), the words “October 25, 1997” are substituted for “5 years after October 25, 1992” (the date of enactment of the Anti-Car Theft Act of 1992) for clarity and to eliminate unnecessary words. In clause (1)(B), the word “accuracy” is omitted as redundant. In clause (2), the words “distributed for sale in interstate commerce that are” are substituted for “for all such motor vehicles distributed for sale in interstate commerce” for clarity. In clause (9)(A), the word “decrease” is substituted for “have . . . a beneficial impact in decreasing” for consistency and to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (c)(1)(C), the words “carrying out” are substituted for “the implementation, administration, and enforcement” for consistency and to eliminate unnecessary words.

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Motor Vehicle Theft Law Enforcement Act of 1984, referred to in subsecs. (b)(6)(A), (10) and (c)(1)(D), is Pub. L. 98-547, Oct. 25, 1984, 98 Stat. 2754. Titles II and III of that act enacted sections 511, 512, 553, and 2320 [now 2321] of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and section 1627 of Title 19, Customs Duties, and amended sections 1961, 2311, and 2313 of Title 18. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1984 Amendment note set out under section 1901 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, and Tables.

§ 33114. Prohibited acts

(a) **GENERAL.**—A person may not—

(1) manufacture for sale, sell, offer for sale, introduce or deliver for introduction in interstate commerce, or import into the United States, a motor vehicle or major replacement part subject to a standard prescribed under section 33102 or 33103 of this title, unless it conforms to the standard;

(2) fail to comply with a regulation prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation or Attorney General under this chapter;

(3) fail to keep specified records, refuse access to or copying of records, fail to make reports or provide items or information, or fail or refuse to allow entry or inspection, as required by this chapter;

(4) fail to provide the certification required by section 33108(c) of this title, or provide a certification that the person knows, or in the exercise of reasonable care has reason to know, is false or misleading in a material respect; or

(5) knowingly—

(A) own, operate, maintain, or control a chop shop;

(B) conduct operations in a chop shop; or

(C) transport a passenger motor vehicle or passenger motor vehicle part to or from a chop shop.

(b) NONAPPLICATION.—Subsection (a)(1) of this section does not apply to a person establishing that in the exercise of reasonable care the person did not have reason to know that the motor vehicle or major replacement part was not in conformity with the standard.

(Pub. L. 103-272, §1(e), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1091.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
33114	15:2027(a), (b).	Oct. 20, 1972, Pub. L. 92-513, 86 Stat. 947, §610(a), (b); added Oct. 25, 1984, Pub. L. 98-547, §101(a), 98 Stat. 2761; Oct. 25, 1992, Pub. L. 102-519, §§305(a), 306(a), 106 Stat. 3396, 3397.
	15:2027(c)(1).	Oct. 20, 1972, Pub. L. 92-513, 86 Stat. 947, §610(c)(1); added Oct. 25, 1992, Pub. L. 102-519, §§305(b), 306(a), 106 Stat. 3396, 3397.

In subsection (a)(1), the words “which is manufactured on or after the date the standard under section 2022 of this title takes effect under this subchapter for such vehicle or major replacement part” are omitted as obsolete because the standard applies to passenger motor vehicles and major replacement parts starting with the 1987 model year. See 50 Fed. Reg. 43166 (1985).

In subsection (a)(5)(A), the words “of any kind” are omitted as unnecessary because of the definition of “chop shop” in section 33101 of the revised title.

§ 33115. Civil penalties and enforcement

(a) GENERAL PENALTY AND CIVIL ACTIONS TO COLLECT.—(1) A person that violates section 33114(a)(1)–(4) of this title is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation. The failure of more than one part of a single motor vehicle to conform to an applicable standard under section 33102 or 33103 of this title is only a single violation. The maximum penalty under this subsection for a related series of violations is \$250,000.

(2) The Secretary of Transportation imposes a civil penalty under this subsection. The Secretary may compromise the amount of a penalty.

(3) In determining the amount of a civil penalty or compromise under this subsection, the

Secretary shall consider the size of the person’s business and the gravity of the violation.

(4) The Attorney General shall bring a civil action in a United States district court to collect a civil penalty imposed under this subsection.

(5) The Government may deduct the amount of a civil penalty imposed or compromised under this subsection from amounts it owes the person liable for the penalty.

(b) CHOP SHOP PENALTY AND ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) A person that violates section 33114(a)(5) of this title is liable to the Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$100,000 a day for each violation.

(2) As appropriate and in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary shall—

(A) bring a civil action for a temporary or permanent injunction to restrain a person violating section 33114(a)(5) of this section;

(B) impose and recover the penalty described in paragraph (1) of this subsection; or

(C) take both the actions described in clauses (A) and (B) of this paragraph.

(c) CIVIL ACTIONS TO ENFORCE.—(1) The Attorney General may bring a civil action in a United States district court to enjoin a violation of this chapter or the sale, offer for sale, introduction or delivery for introduction in interstate commerce, or importation into the United States, of a passenger motor vehicle containing a major part, or of a major replacement part, that is subject to the standard and is determined before the sale of the vehicle or part to a first purchaser not to conform to the standard.

(2)(A) When practicable, the Secretary—

(i) shall notify a person against whom an action under this subsection is planned;

(ii) shall give the person an opportunity to present that person’s views; and

(iii) except for a knowing and willful violation, shall give the person a reasonable opportunity to comply.

(B) The failure of the Secretary to comply with subparagraph (A) of this paragraph does not prevent a court from granting appropriate relief.

(d) JURY TRIAL DEMAND.—In a trial for criminal contempt for violating an injunction or restraining order issued under subsection (c) of this section, the violation of which is also a violation of this chapter, the defendant may demand a jury trial. The defendant shall be tried as provided in rule 42(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure (18 App. U.S.C.).

(e) VENUE.—A civil action under subsection (a) or (c) of this section may be brought in the judicial district in which the violation occurred or the defendant resides, is found, or transacts business. Process in the action may be served in any other judicial district in which the defendant resides or is found. A subpoena for a witness in the action may be served in any judicial district.

(Pub. L. 103-272, §1(e), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1091.)