



Sub. S.B. 231*

124th General Assembly

(As Reported by S. Highways and Transportation)

Sens. Goodman, White, Ryan, Mallory, Spada

BILL SUMMARY

- Exempts electric personal assistive mobility devices from the definitions of "vehicle" applicable in the state Traffic Laws generally and in the Operation of Motor Vehicles Law, the Equipment and Load Limitations Law, and the Financial Responsibility Law specifically.
- Permits the operation of these devices on public sidewalks, paths, bikeways, highways, and streets, subject to certain restrictions.
- Allows a local authority to regulate or prohibit the operation of these devices on public streets, highways, sidewalks, and paths under its jurisdiction.
- Prohibits the operation of these devices by persons under 14, regulates the operation of the devices by persons under 16, and requires operators under 18 to wear a helmet.
- Establishes other prohibitions relative to the operation of these devices and to their sale or distribution without a specified protective equipment use warning.

* *This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Highways and Transportation Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.*

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices

The bill *excludes* an electric personal assistive mobility device from the definition of vehicle that applies to the law governing the operation of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment, from the definition of "vehicle" that generally applies to the entire state Traffic Law, and from the definition of "vehicle" that specifically applies to the Financial Responsibility Law. (Secs. 4501.01(A), 4509.09(H), and 4511.01(A).)

The general effect of these exclusions is to remove electric personal assistive devices from the routine application of the general traffic laws, the laws governing registration and titling of motor vehicles, financial responsibility laws, and the licensing of motor vehicle operators. The bill treats these devices as unique machines defined as "self-balancing two non-tandem wheeled" devices that are designed to transport only one person, have an "electric propulsion system of an average of 750 watts," and, when ridden on a paved level surface by an operator who weighs 170 pounds, have a maximum speed of less than 20 miles per hour (sec. 4501.01(TT)).

The bill specifically authorizes the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices on public streets, highways, sidewalks, and paths and portions of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. However, the bill contains a number of specific limitations and regulations related to such operation. First, it subjects the devices to those provisions of the state Traffic Law (R.C. Chapter 4511.) that "by their nature are applicable" to it and the person operating it whenever it is operated upon any public street, highway, sidewalk, or path or any portion of a roadway set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Effectively, when these devices are operated on streets and highways, they are subject to traffic control devices such as stop signs. (Sec. 4511.512(A)(1) and (2).) (See **COMMENT.**)

Secondly, the bill allows a local authority to regulate or prohibit the operation of these devices on public streets, highways, sidewalks, and paths under its jurisdiction.¹ (Sec. 4511.512(A)(3).) The bill also specifies that it is not to be construed to affect any rule of the Director of Natural Resources or a board of park district commissioners governing the operation of vehicles on lands under the control of the Director or board (sec. 4511.512(E)).

¹ Under R.C. 4511.01(AA), "local authorities" are defined as "every county, municipal, and other local board or body having authority to adopt police regulations...."

Third, the bill contains specific criminal prohibitions related to the devices.

Criminal prohibitions and penalties

The bill prohibits the operation of the device as follows:

- (1) By any person under age 14;
- (2) By any person under age 16, unless the person is under the direct visual and audible supervision of another person who is 18 years of age or older and is responsible for the immediate care of the child;
- (3) By a person under age 18, unless the person is wearing a protective helmet on the person's head, with the chin strap properly fastened;
- (4) Upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of pedestrians or other specialized use when an appropriate sign giving notice of the specialized use is posted.

Additionally, the bill prohibits the operator of an electric personal assistive mobility device from (1) failing to yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians and human-powered vehicles at all times, (2) failing to give an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian, (3) operating the device at night unless the device or its operator is equipped with or wearing (a) a lamp pointing to the front that emits a white light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet *and* (b) a red reflector facing the rear that is visible from all distances from 100 to 600 feet when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle, or (4) operating the device on any portion of a street or highway that has an established speed limit of 55 miles per hour (sec. 4511.512(B)).

An operator of a device who violates any of these prohibitions in any manner is guilty of a minor misdemeanor and must be fined \$10 (sec. 4511.99(Q)(1)(a)). If the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of any of these prohibitions or a substantially similar municipal ordinance, the court, in addition to imposing the \$10 fine, must do one of the following (sec. 4511.99(Q)(1)(b)):

- Order the impoundment for not less than one day but not more than 30 days of the device that was involved in the current violation. The court must order the device to be impounded at a safe indoor location it designates and may assess *storage fees* of not more than \$5 per day. The court apparently also may impose *processing and release fees* against the offender or the device in connection with the device's impoundment or subsequent release, but the total of those fees plus the storage fees must not exceed \$50.

- If the court does not issue an impoundment order, issue an order prohibiting the offender from operating any electric personal assistive mobility device on the public streets, highways, sidewalks, and paths and portions of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, for not less than one day but not more than 30 days.

The bill also prohibits any person from distributing or selling an electric personal assistive mobility device unless the device is accompanied by a written statement that is substantially equivalent to the following: "WARNING: TO REDUCE THE RISK OF SERIOUS INJURY, USE ONLY WHILE WEARING FULL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT--HELMET, WRIST GUARDS, ELBOW PADS, AND KNEE PADS" (sec. 4511.512(C)). A person who violates this prohibition is guilty of a minor misdemeanor (sec. 4511.99(Q)(2)).

COMMENT

Two other sections of the Traffic Law use similar terms in establishing the applicability of the Traffic Law to particular vehicles; *see*, R.C. 4511.491, governing the operation of motorized wheelchairs, and R.C. 4511.52, governing the operation of bicycles.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	02-06-02	p. 1427
Reported, S. Highways & Transportation	---	---

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