



H.B. 388

126th General Assembly
(As Introduced)

Rep. Peterson

BILL SUMMARY

- Modifies the penalty for when a person violates a requirement to drive in marked lanes commits a "failure to yield the right-of-way" offense, violates the assured clear distance ahead provision, or operates certain vehicles at an unreasonable speed when the violation or offense causes serious physical harm or death to another person.
- Requires two to six points to be assessed against a person for violating any of the offenses referred to in the prior dot point.
- Establishes a Class 8 judicial driver's license suspension of a definite period not to exceed six months.
- Directs a peace officer who is investigating a motor vehicle accident in which an injured person who is not the offender is transported to a medical facility for emergency medical treatment to not complete the investigation and issue a ticket, citation, or summons to the offender for a violation of the Traffic Law until after the seriousness of the victim's injuries are determined.
- Requires the peace officer, if serious physical injury or death is caused to the injured person by the motor vehicle accident referred to in the prior dot point and the offender is not subject to indictment for another violation arising from the accident, to indicate on the ticket, citation, or summons that the offender must appear in person in the proper court to answer the charge and may not plead guilty and waive appearance.
- Creates the Highway Safety Education Fund for the use of the Department of Public Safety in paying for educational activities that relate to highway safety.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Assured clear distance ahead and operating a vehicle at an unreasonable speed

Current law

Current law provides that no person may operate a motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar at a speed greater or less than is reasonable or proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface, and width of the street or highway and any other conditions (operating a vehicle at an unreasonable speed), and no person may drive any motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar in and upon any street or highway at a greater speed than will permit the person to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead (assured clear distance ahead) (R.C. 4511.21(A)). Current law also specifies speed limits that are prima-facie lawful and speeds that are prima-facie unlawful and prohibits operating a motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar at a speed exceeding certain specified speeds (R.C. 4511.21(B), (C), and (D)).

Generally, a violation of any of these prohibitions is a minor misdemeanor. However, the penalty is either a misdemeanor of the fourth degree or a misdemeanor of the third degree if any of the following apply (R.C. 4511.21(P)):

(1) A misdemeanor of the fourth degree if within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of any of the above-described provisions included in R.C. 4511.21 or of any

provision of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of these provisions;

(2) A misdemeanor of the third degree if, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or more violations of any of the above-described provisions included in R.C. 4511.21 or of any provision of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any of these provisions;

(3) A misdemeanor of the fourth degree if the offender has not previously been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of any of the above-described provisions included in R.C. 4511.21 or of any provision of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to one of those provisions and operated a motor vehicle faster than 35 miles an hour in a business district of a municipal corporation, faster than 50 miles an hour in other portions of a municipal corporation, or faster than 35 miles an hour in a school zone during recess or while children are going to or leaving school during the school's opening or closing hours.

Notwithstanding the above penalties, if the offender operated a motor vehicle in a construction zone where a sign was properly posted, the court, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, must impose upon the offender a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation. However, no court may impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation upon an offender if the offender alleges, in an affidavit filed with the court prior to the offender's sentencing, that the offender is indigent and is unable to pay the fine imposed pursuant to this provision and if the court determines that the offender is an indigent person and unable to pay the fine. (R.C. 4511.21(P)(3).)

The bill

The bill modifies the penalty for a violation of the operating a vehicle at an unreasonable speed or assured clear distance ahead prohibition when the violation causes serious physical harm or death to another person.

Under the bill, if the offender's violation resulted in serious physical harm to another person, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court may sentence the offender to a jail term of not more than 60 days, impose a fine of not more than \$500, or both. If the court imposes a fine, the court must forward the first \$25 to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Highway Safety Education Fund described below in "**Highway Safety Education Fund.**"

In addition, the court may impose a Class 8 license suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege (collectively

termed "driver's license"), as described below in "**Judicial license suspension.**" The court also must assess at least two, and may assess three or four, points against the offender's driver's license. The court must notify the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the number of assessed points. (R.C. 4510.036(C)(13) and 4511.21(P)(4)(a).)¹

If the offender's violation resulted in the death of another person, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court may sentence the offender to a jail term of not more than 180 days, impose a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. If the court imposes a fine, the court must forward the first \$50 of any fine to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Highway Safety Education Fund described below in "**Highway Safety Education Fund.**"

In addition, the court may impose a Class 7 license suspension of the offender's driver's license, as described below in "**Judicial license suspension.**" The court also must assess at least two, and may assess three, four, five, or six, points against the offender's driver's license. The court must notify the Registrar of the number of assessed points. (R.C. 4510.036(C)(13) and 4511.21(P)(4)(b).)

Failure to yield the right-of-way offenses and the requirement to drive in marked lanes

Current law

Driving in marked lanes. Current law provides that whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, or wherever within municipal corporations traffic is lawfully moving in two or more substantially continuous lines in the same direction, the following rules apply (R.C. 4511.33(A)):

(1) A vehicle or trackless trolley must be driven, as nearly as is practicable, entirely within a single lane or line of traffic and may not be moved from such lane or line until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

(2) Upon a roadway that is divided into three lanes and provides for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle or trackless trolley may not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or trackless trolley where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or when preparing for a left turn, or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle or trackless trolley is proceeding and is posted with signs to give notice of such allocation.

¹ See **COMMENT 1** for an explanation of the current points system.

(3) Official signs may be erected directing specified traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway, or restricting the use of a particular lane to only buses during certain hours or during all hours, and drivers of vehicles and trackless trolleys must obey the directions of such signs.

(4) Official traffic control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway, and drivers of vehicles must obey the directions of every such device.

Right-of-way at intersections. Under current law when two vehicles, including any trackless trolley or streetcar, approach or enter an intersection from different streets or highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left must yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right (R.C. 4511.41(A)).

Right-of-way when turning left. Under current law, the operator of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley intending to turn to the left within an intersection or into an alley, private road, or driveway must yield the right-of-way to any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley approaching from the opposite direction, whenever the approaching vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley is within the intersection or so close to the intersection, alley, private road, or driveway as to constitute an immediate hazard (R.C. 4511.42(A)).

Right-of-way at stop signs, yield signs, and through highways. Except when directed to proceed by a law enforcement officer, current law requires every driver of a vehicle or trackless trolley approaching a stop sign to stop at a clearly marked stop line. If there is no stop sign, the driver must stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After having stopped, the driver must yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time the driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways.

Also, the driver of a vehicle or trackless trolley approaching a yield sign must slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, must stop at a clearly marked stop line. If there is no clearly marked stop line the driver must stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After slowing or stopping, the driver must yield the right-of-way to any vehicle or trackless trolley in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time the driver

is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Whenever a driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle or trackless trolley in the intersection or junction of roadways, after driving past a yield sign without stopping, the collision is prima-facie evidence of the driver's failure to yield the right-of-way. (R.C. 4511.43(A) and (B).)

Stop at a sidewalk area. Under current law, the driver of a vehicle or trackless trolley emerging from an alley, building, private road, or driveway within a business or residence district must stop the vehicle or trackless trolley immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across the alley, building entrance, road, or driveway, or in the event there is no sidewalk area, must stop at the point nearest the street to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic thereon (R.C. 4511.431(A)).

Right-of-way on public highway. Current law requires the operator of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley about to enter or cross a highway from any place other than another roadway to yield the right-of-way to all traffic approaching on the roadway to be entered or crossed (R.C. 4511.44(A)).

Right-of-way to pedestrian on sidewalk. Current law also requires the driver of a vehicle to yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian on a sidewalk (R.C. 4511.441(A)).

Right-of-way to a funeral procession. Except for certain public safety vehicles or when directed otherwise by a police officer, pedestrians and the operators of all vehicles, street cars, and trackless trolleys must yield the right-of-way to each vehicle that is a part of a funeral procession. Whenever the lead vehicle in a funeral procession lawfully enters an intersection, the remainder of the vehicles in the procession may continue to follow the lead vehicle through the intersection notwithstanding any traffic control devices or right-of-way provisions of the Revised Code, provided that the operator of each vehicle exercises due care to avoid colliding with any other vehicle or pedestrian. (R.C. 4511.451(B).)

Right-of-way to pedestrian on crosswalk. When traffic control signals are not in place, not in operation, or are not clearly assigning the right-of-way, the driver of a vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar must yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield or if required by R.C. 4511.132, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger. Also, whenever any vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar

approaching from the rear is prohibited from overtaking and passing the stopped vehicle. (R.C. 4511.46(A) and (D).)

Right-of-way to a blind person. Current law requires the driver of every vehicle to yield the right-of-way to every blind pedestrian guided by a guide dog, or carrying a cane that is predominately white or metallic in color, with or without a red tip (R.C. 4511.47(A)).

Penalties for the above-described offenses. Generally, a violation of any of the above-described offenses is a minor misdemeanor. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense, the violation is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree.² If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, the violation is a misdemeanor of the third degree. (R.C. 4511.33(B)(1), 4511.41(C)(1), 4511.42(B)(1), 4511.431(C)(1), 4511.431(B)(1), 4511.44(B)(1), 4511.441(B)(1), 4511.45, 4511.451(D)(1), 4511.46(E)(1), and 4511.47(C)(1).)

The bill

While the bill makes no changes to the prohibitions described above in "**Current law**," the bill does modify the penalties for these offenses when a person commits one of the above-described offenses when the violation causes serious physical harm or death to another person.

Under the bill, if the offender's violation resulted in serious physical harm to another person, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court may sentence the offender to a jail term of not more than 60 days, impose a fine of not more than \$500, or both. If the court imposes a fine, the court must forward the

² A "predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense" means any of the following: (1) a violation of R.C. 4511.03, 4511.051, 4511.12, 4511.132, 4511.16, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.21, 4511.211, 4511.213, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.451, 4511.452, 4511.46, 4511.47, 4511.48, 4511.481, 4511.49, 4511.50, 4511.511, 4511.53, 4511.54, 4511.55, 4511.56, 4511.57, 4511.58, 4511.59, 4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.64, 4511.66, 4511.661, 4511.68, 4511.70, 4511.701, 4511.71, 4511.711, 4511.712, 4511.713, 4511.72, 4511.73, 4511.763, 4511.771, 4511.78, or 4511.84, (2) a violation of R.C. 4511.17(A)(2), 4511.51(A), (B), (C), and (D), or 4511.74(A), (3) a violation of any provision of R.C. 4511.01 to 4511.76 for which no penalty otherwise is provided in the section that contains the provision violated, (4) a violation of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any provision set forth or described in (1), (2), or (3), above (R.C. 4511.01(III), not in the bill).

first \$25 to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Highway Safety Education Fund described below in "**Highway Safety Education Fund.**"

In addition, the court may impose a Class 8 license suspension of the offender's driver's license, as described below in "**Judicial license suspension.**" The court also must assess at least two, and may assess three or four, points against the offender's driver's license. The court must notify the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the number of assessed points. (R.C. 4510.036(C)(13), 4511.33(B)(2), 4511.41(C)(2), 4511.42(B)(2), 4511.43(C)(2), 4511.431(B)(2), 4511.44(B)(2), 4511.441(B)(2), 4511.451(D)(2), 4511.46(E)(2), and 4511.47(C)(2).)

If the offender's violation resulted in the death of another person, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court may sentence the offender to a jail term of not more than 180 days, impose a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. If the court imposes a fine, the court must forward the first \$50 to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Highway Safety Education Fund described below in "**Highway Safety Education Fund.**"

In addition, the court may impose a Class 7 license suspension of the offender's driver's license, as described below in "**Judicial license suspension.**" The court also must assess at least two, and may assess three, four, five, or six, points against the offender's driver's license. The court must notify the Registrar of the number of assessed points. (R.C. 4510.036(C)(13), 4511.33(B)(3), 4511.41(C)(3), 4511.42(B)(3), 4511.43(C)(3), 4511.431(B)(3), 4511.44(B)(3), 4511.441(B)(3), 4511.451(D)(3), 4511.46(E)(3), and 4511.47(C)(3).)

Failure to yield the right-of-way to a public safety or coroner's vehicle

Current law

Current law specifies that upon the approach of a public safety vehicle or coroner's vehicle, equipped with at least one flashing, rotating, or oscillating light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and the driver is giving an audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, a driver of any other vehicle must yield the right-of-way. To yield the right-of-way, the driver must immediately drive, if practical, to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and stop and remain in that position until the public safety vehicle or coroner's vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. Additionally, upon the approach of a public safety vehicle or coroner's vehicle, an operator of any streetcar or trackless trolley must immediately stop the streetcar or trackless trolley clear of any intersection and

keep it in that position until the public safety vehicle or coroner's vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Generally, a violation of either of these prohibitions is a misdemeanor of the fourth degree on a first offense. On a second offense within one year of the first offense, a violation of either of these prohibitions is a misdemeanor of the third degree. For each subsequent offense in one year, a violation is a misdemeanor of the second degree. (R.C. 4511.45(A) and (D)(1).)

The bill

The bill makes no changes to the prohibitions described above in "**Current law**," but the bill does modify the penalties when a person violates one of the above-described prohibitions when the violation causes serious physical harm or death to another person. This modification of the penalty for a failure to yield the right-of-way to a public safety or coroner's vehicle is different than the modifications for the other failure to yield offenses described above in "**Failure to yield the right-of-way and the requirement to drive in marked lanes**."

If the offender's violation of the prohibition against failing to yield the right-of-way to a public safety or coroner's vehicle resulted in serious physical harm to another person and the offender, within one year of the offense, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one or fewer violations of this prohibition, the bill states that the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court may sentence the offender to a jail term of not more than 60 days, impose a fine of not more than \$500, or both. If the court imposes a fine, the court must forward the first \$25 to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Highway Safety Education Fund described below in "**Highway Safety Education Fund**."

In addition, the court may impose a Class 8 license suspension of the offender's driver's license. The court also may assess at least two, and may assess three or four, points against the offender's driver's license. The court must notify the Registrar of the number of assessed points.

If the offender's violation of the prohibition against failing to yield the right-of-way to a public safety or coroner's vehicle resulted in serious physical harm to another person and the offender, within one year of the offense, has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more violations of this prohibition, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree. The court may sentence the offender to a jail term of not more than 90 days, impose a fine of not more than \$750, or both. If the court imposes a fine, the court must forward the first \$38 to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Highway Safety Education Fund described below in "**Highway Safety Education Fund**."

In addition, the court may impose a Class 8 license suspension of the offender's driver's license. The court also must assess at least two, and may assess three or four, points against the offender's driver's license. The court must notify the Registrar of the number of assessed points.

If the offender's violation of the prohibition against failing to yield the right-of-way to a public safety or coroner's vehicle resulted in the death of another person, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor. The court may sentence the offender to a jail term of not more than 180 days, impose a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. If the court imposes a fine, the court must forward the first \$50 to the Treasurer of State for deposit into the Highway Safety Education Fund described below in "*Highway Safety Education Fund*."

In addition, the court may impose a Class 7 license suspension of the offender's driver's license. The court also must assess at least two, and may assess three, four, five, or six, points against the offender's driver's license. The court must notify the Registrar of the number of assessed points. (R.C. 4510.036(C)(13) and 4511.45(D)(2) and (3).)

Judicial license suspensions

Current law

Current law specifies how long a court must suspend a driver's license when the court elects or is required to do so from a specified suspension class. The suspension must be from one of the following classes (R.C. 4510.02(A)):³

- (1) For a Class 1 suspension, a definite period for the life of the person subject to the suspension;
- (2) For a Class 2 suspension, a definite period of three years to life;
- (3) For a Class 3 suspension, a definite period of two to ten years;
- (4) For a Class 4 suspension, a definite period of one to five years;
- (5) For a Class 5 suspension, a definite period of six months to three years;
- (6) For a Class 6 suspension, a definite period of three months to two years;
- (7) For a Class 7 suspension, a definite period not to exceed one year.

³ See *COMMENT 2* for the duration of administrative suspensions.

In addition, a court may require a person to successfully complete a remedial driving course as a condition for the return of full driving privileges after a suspension period (R.C. 4510.02(C).)

Operation of the bill

The bill adds an eighth suspension class. Under the bill, a Class 8 suspension is for a definite period not to exceed six months. (R.C. 4510.02(A)(8).)

Investigation of a motor vehicle accident

The bill directs the state highway patrol trooper, sheriff, sheriff's deputy, or other peace officer who is investigating a motor vehicle accident that involves an offender's motor vehicle and another motor vehicle, a bicycle, or a pedestrian in which an injured person who is not the offender is transported to a medical facility for emergency medical treatment to not complete the investigation or issue a ticket, citation, or summons to the offender for a violation of any of the provisions of R.C. 4511.01 to 4511.76 until after the investigating officer contacts the medical facility and is informed of the seriousness of the injuries that the injured person suffered in the motor vehicle accident. If the medical facility informs the investigating officer that the offender caused the injured person to suffer serious physical injury or caused the death of the injured person, and if the offender is not subject to indictment for any other violation arising from the motor vehicle accident, the investigating officer must issue to the offender a ticket, citation, or summons for the offense and must indicate on the ticket, citation, or summons that the offender is not permitted to enter a written plea of guilty and waive the offender's right to contest the ticket, citation, or summons in a trial, but instead must appear in person in the proper court to answer the charge. (R.C. 4513.39(C).)

Highway Safety Education Fund

The bill creates the Highway Safety Education Fund in the state treasury. The fund consists of those portions of the collected fines discussed above in "**Assured clear distance ahead and operating a vehicle at an unreasonable speed,**" "**Failure to yield the right-of-way offenses and the requirement to drive in marked lanes,**" and "**Failure to yield the right-of-way to a public safety or coroner's vehicle.**" The Department of Public Safety may only use the funds to pay for educational activities that relate to highway safety. (R.C. 4501.14.)

COMMENT

1. Current law requires a court to assess the following points on an offender's driver's license for an offense (R.C. 4510.036(C)):

(1) Six points for aggravated vehicular homicide, vehicular homicide, vehicular manslaughter, aggravated vehicular assault, or vehicular assault when the offense involves the operation of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley on a highway or street;

(2) Six points for a violation of R.C. 2921.331 or any ordinance prohibiting the willful fleeing or eluding of a law enforcement officer;

(3) Six points for a violation of R.C. 4549.02 or 4549.021 or any ordinance requiring the driver of a vehicle to stop and disclose identity at the scene of an accident;

(4) Six points for a violation of R.C. 4511.251 or any ordinance prohibiting street racing;

(5) Six points for a violation of R.C. 4510.11, 4510.14, 4510.16, or 4510.21 or any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle while the driver's or commercial driver's license is under suspension;

(6) Six points for a violation of R.C. 4511.19(A), any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, a drug of abuse, or a combination of them, or any ordinance substantially equivalent to R.C. 4511.19(A) prohibiting the operation of a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine;

(7) Six points for a violation of R.C. 2913.03 that does not involve an aircraft or motorboat or any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a vehicle without the consent of the owner;

(8) Six points for any offense under the motor vehicle laws of this state that is a felony, or any other felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used;

(9) Four points for a violation of R.C. 4511.19(B) or any ordinance substantially equivalent to that division prohibiting the operation of a vehicle with a prohibited concentration of alcohol in the whole blood, blood serum or plasma, breath, or urine;

(10) Four points for a violation of R.C. 4511.20 or any ordinance prohibiting the operation of a motor vehicle in willful or wanton disregard of the safety of persons or property;

(11) A violation of any law or ordinance pertaining to speed:

(a) Notwithstanding (11)(b) and (c), below, four points when the speed exceeds the lawful speed limit by 30 miles per hour or more;

(b) Two points when the speed exceeds the lawful speed limit of 55 miles per hour or more by more than 10 miles per hour;

(c) Two points when the speed exceeds the lawful speed limit of less than 55 miles per hour by more than five miles per hour;

(d) Zero points when the speed does not exceed the amounts set forth in (11)(a), (b), or (c), above.

(12) Two points when operating a motor vehicle in violation of a restriction imposed by the Registrar;

(13) Two points for all other moving violations reported under this provision.

A person who has between two and 12 points may take a remedial driving instruction course. Upon completion, the person may apply for a two-point credit. If a person accumulates 12 points or more in a two-year period, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles must impose on the person a Class D suspension of the person's driver's license. (R.C. 4510.037(B) and (C), *not in the bill.*)

2. Current law, unaffected by the bill, also specifies how long the Bureau of Motor Vehicles must suspend a driver's license when the Bureau elects or is required to do so from a specified suspension class. The classes and their durations are as follows (R.C. 4510.02(B)):

(1) For a Class A suspension, three years;

(2) For a Class B suspension, two years;

(3) For a Class C suspension, one year;

(4) For a Class D suspension, six months;

(5) For a Class E suspension, three months;

(6) For a Class F suspension, until conditions are met.



HISTORY

ACTION	DATE	JOURNAL ENTRY
Introduced	10-18-05	p. 1726

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