

H. B. No. 203
As Introduced

_____ moved to amend as follows:

In line 13 of the title, after "in" insert "portions of" 1

Delete lines 712 through 1197 2

After line 1197, insert: 3

"Sec. 4511.01. As used in this chapter and in Chapter 4
4513. of the Revised Code: 5

(A) "Vehicle" means every device, including a bicycle, 6
motorized bicycle, and an electric bicycle, in, upon, or by 7
which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a 8
highway. "Vehicle" does not include any motorized wheelchair, 9
any electric personal assistive mobility device, any low-speed 10
micromobility device, any personal delivery device as defined in 11
section 4511.513 of the Revised Code, any device that is moved 12
by power collected from overhead electric trolley wires or that 13
is used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, or any 14
device that is moved by human power. 15

(B) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle propelled or drawn 16
by power other than muscular power or power collected from 17



overhead electric trolley wires, except motorized bicycles, 18
electric bicycles, road rollers, traction engines, power 19
shovels, power cranes, and other equipment used in construction 20
work and not designed for or employed in general highway 21
transportation, hole-digging machinery, well-drilling machinery, 22
ditch-digging machinery, farm machinery, and trailers designed 23
and used exclusively to transport a boat between a place of 24
storage and a marina, or in and around a marina, when drawn or 25
towed on a street or highway for a distance of no more than ten 26
miles and at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less. 27

(C) "Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle, other than a 28
tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use of the operator and 29
designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with 30
the ground, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles known 31
as "motor-driven cycle," "motor scooter," "autocycle," "cab- 32
enclosed motorcycle," or "motorcycle" without regard to weight 33
or brake horsepower. 34

(D) "Emergency vehicle" means emergency vehicles of 35
municipal, township, or county departments or public utility 36
corporations when identified as such as required by law, the 37
director of public safety, or local authorities, and motor 38
vehicles when commandeered by a police officer. 39

(E) "Public safety vehicle" means any of the following: 40

(1) Ambulances, including private ambulance companies 41
under contract to a municipal corporation, township, or county, 42
and private ambulances and nontransport vehicles bearing license 43
plates issued under section 4503.49 of the Revised Code; 44

(2) Motor vehicles used by public law enforcement officers 45
or other persons sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws 46

of the state; 47

(3) Any motor vehicle when properly identified as required 48
by the director of public safety, when used in response to fire 49
emergency calls or to provide emergency medical service to ill 50
or injured persons, and when operated by a duly qualified person 51
who is a member of a volunteer rescue service or a volunteer 52
fire department, and who is on duty pursuant to the rules or 53
directives of that service. The state fire marshal shall be 54
designated by the director of public safety as the certifying 55
agency for all public safety vehicles described in division (E) 56
(3) of this section. 57

(4) Vehicles used by fire departments, including motor 58
vehicles when used by volunteer fire fighters responding to 59
emergency calls in the fire department service when identified 60
as required by the director of public safety. 61

Any vehicle used to transport or provide emergency medical 62
service to an ill or injured person, when certified as a public 63
safety vehicle, shall be considered a public safety vehicle when 64
transporting an ill or injured person to a hospital regardless 65
of whether such vehicle has already passed a hospital. 66

(5) Vehicles used by the motor carrier enforcement unit 67
for the enforcement of orders and rules of the public utilities 68
commission as specified in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code. 69

(F) "School bus" means every bus designed for carrying 70
more than nine passengers that is owned by a public, private, or 71
governmental agency or institution of learning and operated for 72
the transportation of children to or from a school session or a 73
school function, or owned by a private person and operated for 74
compensation for the transportation of children to or from a 75

school session or a school function. "School bus" does not 76
include any of the following: 77

(1) A bus operated by a municipally owned transportation 78
system, a mass transit company operating exclusively within the 79
territorial limits of a municipal corporation, or within such 80
limits and the territorial limits of municipal corporations 81
immediately contiguous to such municipal corporation, nor a 82
common passenger carrier certified by the public utilities 83
commission unless such bus is devoted exclusively to the 84
transportation of children to and from a school session or a 85
school function; 86

(2) A van or bus used by a licensed child care center or 87
type A family child care home to transport children from the 88
child care center or type A family child care home to a school 89
if the van or bus does not have more than fifteen children in 90
the van or bus at any time; 91

(3) An alternative vehicle as defined in section 4511.76 92
of the Revised Code. 93

(G) "Bicycle" means a pedal-powered vehicle upon which a 94
human operator sits, including an electric bicycle. 95

(H) "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" means any vehicle 96
having either two tandem wheels or one wheel in the front and 97
two wheels in the rear, that may be pedaled, and that is 98
equipped with a helper motor of not more than fifty cubic 99
centimeters piston displacement that produces not more than one 100
brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a 101
speed of not greater than twenty miles per hour on a level 102
surface. "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" does not include an 103
electric bicycle. 104

(I) "Commercial tractor" means every motor vehicle having 105
motive power designed or used for drawing other vehicles and not 106
so constructed as to carry any load thereon, or designed or used 107
for drawing other vehicles while carrying a portion of such 108
other vehicles, or load thereon, or both. 109

(J) "Agricultural tractor" and "traction engine" mean 110
every self-propelling vehicle designed or used for drawing other 111
vehicles or wheeled machinery but having no provision for 112
carrying loads independently of such other vehicles, and used 113
principally for agricultural purposes. 114

(K) "Truck" means every motor vehicle, except trailers and 115
semitrailers, designed and used to carry property. 116

(L) "Bus" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying 117
more than nine passengers and used for the transportation of 118
persons other than in a ridesharing arrangement, and every motor 119
vehicle, automobile for hire, or funeral car, other than a 120
taxicab or motor vehicle used in a ridesharing arrangement, 121
designed and used for the transportation of persons for 122
compensation. 123

(M) "Trailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 124
carrying persons or property wholly on its own structure and for 125
being drawn by a motor vehicle, including any such vehicle when 126
formed by or operated as a combination of a "semitrailer" and a 127
vehicle of the dolly type, such as that commonly known as a 128
"trailer dolly," a vehicle used to transport agricultural 129
produce or agricultural production materials between a local 130
place of storage or supply and the farm when drawn or towed on a 131
street or highway at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per 132
hour, and a vehicle designed and used exclusively to transport a 133
boat between a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a 134

marina, when drawn or towed on a street or highway for a 135
distance of more than ten miles or at a speed of more than 136
twenty-five miles per hour. 137

(N) "Semitrailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 138
carrying persons or property with another and separate motor 139
vehicle so that in operation a part of its own weight or that of 140
its load, or both, rests upon and is carried by another vehicle. 141

(O) "Pole trailer" means every trailer or semitrailer 142
attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, pole, or by 143
being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and 144
ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads 145
such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, 146
of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting 147
connections. 148

(P) "Railroad" means a carrier of persons or property 149
operating upon rails or tracks placed principally on a private 150
right-of-way. 151

(Q) "Train" means one or more locomotives coupled, with or 152
without cars, that operates on rails or tracks and to which all 153
other traffic is required by law to yield the right-of-way at 154
highway-rail grade crossings. 155

(R) "Streetcar" means a car, other than a train, for 156
transporting persons or property, operated upon rails 157
principally within a street or highway. 158

(S) "Trackless trolley" means every car that collects its 159
power from overhead electric trolley wires and that is not 160
operated upon rails or tracks. 161

(T) "Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical 162

mixture that is intended for the purpose of producing an 163
 explosion that contains any oxidizing and combustible units or 164
 other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing 165
 that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by 166
 percussion, or by a detonator of any part of the compound or 167
 mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated 168
 gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of 169
 producing destructive effects on contiguous objects, or of 170
 destroying life or limb. Manufactured articles shall not be held 171
 to be explosives when the individual units contain explosives in 172
 such limited quantities, of such nature, or in such packing, 173
 that it is impossible to procure a simultaneous or a destructive 174
 explosion of such units, to the injury of life, limb, or 175
 property by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or 176
 by a detonator, such as fixed ammunition for small arms, 177
 firecrackers, or safety fuse matches. 178

(U) "Flammable liquid" means any liquid that has a flash 179
 point of seventy degrees fahrenheit, or less, as determined by a 180
 tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device. 181

(V) "Gross weight" means the weight of a vehicle plus the 182
 weight of any load thereon. 183

(W) "Person" means every natural person, firm, co- 184
 partnership, association, or corporation. 185

(X) "Pedestrian" means any person on foot, in a motorized 186
 or non-motorized wheelchair, or using another equivalent device, 187
 such as skates or a skateboard. "Pedestrian" includes a personal 188
 delivery device as defined in section 4511.513 of the Revised 189
 Code unless the context clearly suggests otherwise. 190

(Y) "Driver or operator" means every person who drives or 191

is in actual physical control of a vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar.	192 193
(Z) "Police officer" means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic, or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.	194 195 196
(AA) "Local authorities" means every county, municipal, and other local board or body having authority to adopt police regulations under the constitution and laws of this state.	197 198 199
(BB) "Street" or "highway" means a general term for denoting a public way for purposes of travel by vehicles, streetcars, trackless trolleys, and vulnerable road users, including the entire area within the right-of-way.	200 201 202 203
(CC) "Controlled-access highway" means every street or highway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such street or highway.	204 205 206 207 208 209
(DD) "Private road" means every way or place in private ownership used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner but not by other persons.	210 211 212 213
(EE) "Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel and parking lanes, not including the berm, sidewalk, or shoulder, even if the berm, sidewalk, or shoulder is used by a person operating a bicycle or other human-powered vehicle. If a highway includes two or more separate roadways the term "roadway" means any such roadway separately but not all such roadways collectively.	214 215 216 217 218 219 220

(FF) "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the 221
curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent 222
property lines or easements of private property, that is paved 223
or improved, and is intended for the use of pedestrians. 224

(GG) "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which 225
is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular 226
traffic. 227

(HH) "Through highway" means every street or highway as 228
provided in section 4511.65 of the Revised Code. 229

(II) "State highway" means a highway under the 230
jurisdiction of the department of transportation, outside the 231
limits of municipal corporations, provided that the authority 232
conferred upon the director of transportation in section 5511.01 233
of the Revised Code to erect state highway route markers and 234
signs directing traffic shall not be modified by sections 235
4511.01 to 4511.79 and 4511.99 of the Revised Code. 236

(JJ) "State route" means every highway that is designated 237
with an official state route number and so marked. 238

(KK) "Intersection" means: 239

(1) The area embraced within the prolongation or 240
connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, the lateral 241
boundary lines of the roadways of two highways that join one 242
another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area 243
within which vehicles traveling upon different highways that 244
join at any other angle might come into conflict. The junction 245
of an alley, driveway, or site roadway open to public travel 246
with a public roadway or highway does not constitute an 247
intersection, unless the public roadway or highway at the 248
junction is controlled by a traffic control device. 249

(2) If a highway includes two roadways separated by a median, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway constitutes a separate intersection if the opposing left-turn paths cross and there is sufficient interior storage for the design vehicle. As used in this division, "design vehicle" means the longest vehicle authorized under section 5577.05 of the Revised Code to operate on that roadway without a permit.

(3) At a location controlled by a highway traffic signal, regardless of the distance between the separate intersections as described in division (KK)(2) of this section:

(a) If a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk has not been designated on the roadway within the median between the separate intersections, the two intersections and the roadway and median constitute one intersection.

(b) Where a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk is designated on the roadway on the intersection approach, the area within the crosswalk and any area beyond the designated stop line or yield line constitute part of the intersection.

(c) Where a crosswalk is designated on a roadway on the departure from the intersection, the intersection includes the area that extends to the far side of the crosswalk.

(LL) "Crosswalk" means:

(1) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs, or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway, and in the absence of a sidewalk on one side of the roadway, the part of a roadway included within the extension of the lateral

lines of the sidewalk at right angles to the center line;	279
(2) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or	280
elsewhere, distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines	281
or other markings on the surface, which might be supplemented by	282
contrasting pavement texture, style, or color;	283
(3) Notwithstanding divisions (LL)(1) and (2) of this	284
section, "crosswalk" does not include an area where local	285
authorities have placed signs indicating no crossing.	286
(MM) "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set	287
apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and	288
protected or marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be	289
plainly visible at all times.	290
(NN) "Business district" means the territory fronting upon	291
a street or highway, including the street or highway, between	292
successive intersections within municipal corporations where	293
fifty per cent or more of the frontage between such successive	294
intersections is occupied by buildings in use for business, or	295
within or outside municipal corporations where fifty per cent or	296
more of the frontage for a distance of three hundred feet or	297
more is occupied by buildings in use for business, and the	298
character of such territory is indicated by official traffic	299
control devices.	300
(OO) "Residence district" means the territory, not	301
comprising a business district, fronting on a street or highway,	302
including the street or highway, where, for a distance of three	303
hundred feet or more, the frontage is improved with residences	304
or residences and buildings in use for business.	305
(PP) "Urban district" means the territory contiguous to	306
and including any street or highway which is built up with	307

structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses 308
situated at intervals of less than one hundred feet for a 309
distance of a quarter of a mile or more, and the character of 310
such territory is indicated by official traffic control devices. 311

(QQ) "Traffic control device" means a flagger, sign, 312
signal, marking, channelization device, or other device that 313
uses colors, shapes, symbols, words, sounds, or tactile 314
information for the primary purpose of communicating a 315
regulatory, warning, or guidance message to road users on a 316
street, highway, site roadway open to public travel, pedestrian 317
facility, bikeway, or pathway. 318

(RR) "Traffic control signal" means a highway traffic 319
signal placed at an intersection, movable bridge, fire station, 320
midblock crosswalk, alternating one-way sections of a single 321
lane road, private driveway, or other location that requires 322
conflicting traffic to be directed to stop and permitted to 323
proceed in an orderly manner. "Traffic control signal" includes 324
a vehicular signal indication, a pedestrian signal indication, 325
and a bicycle symbol signal indication. "Traffic control signal" 326
does not include an emergency-vehicle hybrid beacon or a 327
pedestrian hybrid beacon. 328

(SS) "Railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal, or 329
device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a 330
railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad 331
tracks or the approach of a train. 332

(TT) "Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded 333
animals, vehicles, streetcars, trackless trolleys, and other 334
devices, either singly or together, while using for purposes of 335
travel any highway or site roadway open to public travel. 336

(UU) "Right-of-way" means either of the following, as the context requires:

(1) The right of a vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or pedestrian to proceed uninterruptedly in a lawful manner in the direction in which it or the individual is moving in preference to another vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or pedestrian approaching from a different direction into its or the individual's path;

(2) A general term denoting land, property, or the interest therein, usually in the configuration of a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes. When used in this context, right-of-way includes the roadway, shoulders or berm, ditch, and slopes extending to the right-of-way limits under the control of the state or local authority.

(VV) "Rural mail delivery vehicle" means every vehicle used to deliver United States mail on a rural mail delivery route.

(WW) "Funeral escort vehicle" means any motor vehicle, including a funeral hearse, while used to facilitate the movement of a funeral procession.

(XX) "Alley" means a street or highway intended to provide access to the rear or side of lots or buildings in urban districts and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular traffic, and includes any street or highway that has been declared an "alley" by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation in which such street or highway is located.

(YY) "Freeway" means a divided multi-lane highway for through traffic with all crossroads separated in grade and with

full control of access.	366
(ZZ) "Expressway" means a divided arterial street or highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access with an excess of fifty per cent of all crossroads separated in grade.	367 368 369 370
(AAA) "Thruway" means a through highway whose entire roadway is reserved for through traffic and on which roadway parking is prohibited.	371 372 373
(BBB) "Stop intersection" means any intersection at one or more entrances of which stop signs are erected.	374 375
(CCC) "Arterial street or highway" means a street or highway primarily used by through traffic, usually on a continuous route or a street or highway designated as part of an arterial system.	376 377 378 379
(DDD) "Ridesharing arrangement" means the transportation of persons in a motor vehicle where such transportation is incidental to another purpose of a volunteer driver and includes ridesharing arrangements known as carpools, vanpools, and buspools.	380 381 382 383 384
(EEE) "Motorized wheelchair" means any self-propelled vehicle designed for, and used by, a person with a disability and that is incapable of a speed in excess of eight miles per hour.	385 386 387 388
(FFF) "Child care center" and "type A family child care home" have the same meanings as in section 5104.01 of the Revised Code.	389 390 391
(GGG) "Multi-wheel agricultural tractor" means a type of agricultural tractor that has two or more wheels or tires on	392 393

each side of one axle at the rear of the tractor, is designed or 394
used for drawing other vehicles or wheeled machinery, has no 395
provision for carrying loads independently of the drawn vehicles 396
or machinery, and is used principally for agricultural purposes. 397

(HHH) "Operate" means to cause or have caused movement of 398
a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley. 399

(III) "Predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense" means 400
any of the following: 401

(1) A violation of section 4511.03, 4511.051, 4511.12, 402
4511.132, 4511.16, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.21, 4511.211, 403
4511.213, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 404
4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 405
4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 406
4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.451, 407
4511.452, 4511.46, 4511.47, 4511.48, 4511.481, 4511.49, 4511.50, 408
4511.511, 4511.522, 4511.53, 4511.54, 4511.55, 4511.56, 4511.57, 409
4511.58, 4511.59, 4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.64, 4511.66, 4511.661, 410
4511.68, 4511.70, 4511.701, 4511.71, 4511.711, 4511.712, 411
4511.713, 4511.72, 4511.73, 4511.763, 4511.771, 4511.78, or 412
4511.84 of the Revised Code; 413

(2) A violation of division (A)(2) of section 4511.17, 414
divisions (A) to (D) of section 4511.51, or division (A) of 415
section 4511.74 of the Revised Code; 416

(3) A violation of any provision of sections 4511.01 to 417
4511.76 of the Revised Code for which no penalty otherwise is 418
provided in the section that contains the provision violated; 419

(4) A violation of section 4511.214 of the Revised Code; 420

(5) A violation of a municipal ordinance that is 421

substantially similar to any section or provision set forth or 422
described in division (III)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this 423
section. 424

(JJJ) "Road service vehicle" means wreckers, utility 425
repair vehicles, and state, county, and municipal service 426
vehicles equipped with visual signals by means of flashing, 427
rotating, or oscillating lights. 428

(KKK) "Beacon" means a highway traffic signal with one or 429
more signal sections that operate in a flashing mode. 430

(LLL) "Hybrid beacon" means a special type of beacon that 431
is intentionally placed in a dark mode where no indications are 432
displayed between periods of operation and, when operated, 433
displays both steady and flashing highway traffic signal 434
indications. "Hybrid beacon" includes both of the following: 435

(1) An emergency-vehicle hybrid beacon used to warn and 436
control traffic at an otherwise unsignalized location to assist 437
authorized emergency vehicles in entering or crossing a street 438
or highway; 439

(2) A pedestrian hybrid beacon used to warn and control 440
traffic at an otherwise unsignalized location to assist 441
pedestrians in crossing a street or highway at a marked 442
crosswalk. 443

(MMM) "Highway traffic signal" means a power-operated 444
traffic control device by which traffic is warned or directed to 445
take some specific action. "Highway traffic signal" includes a 446
beacon, an in-road warning light, a lane-use control signal, and 447
a traffic control signal. "Highway traffic signal" does not 448
include a power-operated sign, steadily illuminated pavement 449
marker, gate, flashing light signal, warning light, or steady 450

burning electric lamp. 451

(NNN) "Median" means the portion of a highway separating 452
opposing directions of the traveled way or the area between two 453
roadways of a divided highway, measured from edge of traveled 454
way to edge of traveled way. The median excludes turn lanes. The 455
width of a median may be different between intersections, 456
interchanges, and at opposite approaches of the same 457
intersection. 458

(OOO) "Site roadway open to public travel" means a roadway 459
or bikeway on site of a shopping center, office park, airport, 460
school, university, sports arena, recreational park, or other 461
similar business, government, or recreation facility that is 462
publicly or privately owned but where the public is allowed to 463
travel without full-time access restrictions. "Site roadway open 464
to public travel" does not include a roadway where access is 465
restricted at all times by gates or guards to residents, 466
employees, or other specifically authorized persons, a parking 467
area, a driving aisle within a parking area, or a private 468
highway-rail grade crossing. 469

(PPP) "Shared-use path" means a bikeway outside the 470
traveled way and physically separated from motorized vehicular 471
traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the 472
highway right-of-way or within an independent alignment. A 473
shared-use path also may be used by pedestrians, including 474
skaters, joggers, users of manual and motorized wheelchairs, and 475
other authorized motorized and non-motorized users. A shared-use 476
path does not include any trail that is intended to be used 477
primarily for mountain biking, hiking, equestrian use, or other 478
similar uses, or any other single track or natural surface trail 479
that has historically been reserved for nonmotorized use. 480

(QQQ) "Highway maintenance vehicle" means a vehicle used 481
in snow and ice removal or road surface maintenance, including a 482
snow plow, traffic line striper, road sweeper, mowing machine, 483
asphalt distributing vehicle, or other such vehicle designed for 484
use in specific highway maintenance activities. 485

(RRR) "Waste collection vehicle" means a vehicle used in 486
the collection of garbage, refuse, trash, or recyclable 487
materials. 488

(SSS) "Electric bicycle" means a "class 1 electric 489
bicycle," a "class 2 electric bicycle," or a "class 3 electric 490
bicycle" as defined in this section. 491

(TTT) "Class 1 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 492
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 493
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 494
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 495
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour. 496

(UUU) "Class 2 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 497
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 498
less than seven hundred fifty watts that may provide assistance 499
regardless of whether the rider is pedaling and is not capable 500
of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 501
twenty miles per hour. 502

(VVV) "Class 3 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 503
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 504
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 505
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 506
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty-eight miles per 507
hour. 508

(WWW) "Low-speed micromobility device" means a device 509

weighing less than one hundred pounds that has handlebars, is 510
propelled by an electric motor or human power, and has an 511
attainable speed on a paved level surface of not more than 512
twenty miles per hour when propelled by the electric motor. 513

(XXX) "Natural resources officer" means an officer 514
appointed pursuant to section 1501.24 of the Revised Code. 515

(YYY) "Wildlife officer" means an officer designated 516
pursuant to section 1531.13 of the Revised Code. 517

(ZZZ) "In-road warning light" means a special type of 518
highway traffic signal that is installed in the roadway surface 519
to warn road users that they are approaching a condition on or 520
adjacent to the roadway that might not be readily apparent and 521
might require the road users to reduce speed or come to a 522
complete stop. 523

(AAAA) "Lane-use control signal" means a signal face or 524
comparable display on a full-matrix changeable message sign that 525
displays indications to permit or prohibit the use of specific 526
lanes of a roadway or a shoulder where driving is sometimes 527
authorized or to indicate the impending prohibition of such use. 528

(BBBB) "Bicycle box" means a designated area on the 529
approach to a signalized intersection, between an advance 530
motorist stop line and the crosswalk or intersection, that is 531
intended to provide bicyclists a visible location to wait in 532
front of stopped motorists during the red signal phase. 533

(CCCC) "Two-stage bicycle turn box" means a designated 534
area at an intersection that is intended to provide bicyclists a 535
place to wait for traffic to clear before proceeding in a 536
different direction of travel. 537

(DDDD) "Bicycle lane" means a portion of a roadway that has been designated for preferential or exclusive use by bicyclists and is often delineated from the adjacent general-purpose lanes by longitudinal pavement markings and either a bicycle lane symbol, words, or signs. "Bicycle lane" includes all of the following:

(1) A buffer-separated bicycle lane, which is separated from the adjacent general-purpose lanes by a pattern of standard longitudinal pavement markings that are wider than a normal or wide-lane pavement marking;

(2) A counter-flow bicycle lane, which is a one-directional bicycle lane that provides a lawful path of travel for bicycles in the opposite direction from the general traffic on a roadway that otherwise requires the general traffic to travel in only one direction. A counter-flow bicycle lane is designated by the traffic control devices used for other bicycle lanes;

(3) A separated bicycle lane, which is an exclusive facility for bicyclists that is located within or directly adjacent to the roadway and is physically separated from the motor vehicle traffic with a vertical element.

(EEEE) "Bicycle signal face" means a signal face that displays only bicycle symbol signal indications in accordance with section 4511.15 of the Revised Code, that exclusively controls a bicyclist's movement from a designated bicycle lane or from a separate facility, and that displays signal indications that are applicable only to a bicyclist's movement.

(FFFF) "Bicycle signal sign" means a sign meant to inform road users that the signal indications in the bicycle signal

face are intended only for bicyclists, and to inform bicyclists 567
which bicyclist movements are controlled by that bicycle signal 568
face. 569

(GGGG) "Bikeway" means any road, street, path, or way that 570
in some manner is specifically designated for bicycle travel, 571
regardless of whether the facility is designated for the 572
exclusive use of bicycles or if it is shared with other modes of 573
transportation. 574

(HHHH) "Busway" means a traveled way that is used 575
exclusively by buses. 576

(IIII) "Driveway" means an access from a roadway to a 577
building, site, or abutting property. 578

(JJJJ) "Roundabout" means a circular intersection with a 579
yield control at each entry, which permits a vehicle on the 580
circulatory roadway to proceed, with deflection of the 581
approaching vehicles counter-clockwise around a central island. 582

(KKKK) "Shoulder" means a longitudinal area contiguous 583
with the traveled way that is used for accommodating vehicles 584
that are stopped for an emergency and for lateral support of 585
base and surface courses; graded for emergency stopping; either 586
paved or unpaved; and when paved, may be open for part-time 587
travel by some or all vehicles or may also be available for use 588
by pedestrians or bicycles in the absence of other pedestrian or 589
bicycle facilities. 590

(LLLL) "Autocycle," "cab-enclosed motorcycle," 591
"electronic," "farm machinery," "motor-driven cycle or motor 592
scooter," "limited driving privileges," and "state" have the 593
same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code. 594

(MMMM) "Multifunction school activity bus" means a school bus whose purposes do not include transporting children to and from home or school bus stops.

(NNNN) "Active school zone" means a school zone, as defined in section 4511.21 of the Revised Code, during school recess and while children are going to or leaving school during the opening or closing hours, when school speed limit signs are erected, and the twenty miles per hour speed limit is effective.

(OOOO) "School-adjacent sector" means a portion of a street or highway within an active school zone to which either of the following applies:

(1) The portion includes a crosswalk abutting school property that is used by pedestrians to access the school property;

(2) The portion is surrounded by school property on both sides of the street or highway."

Delete lines 1198 through 1239

After line 1239, insert:

"Sec. 4511.132. (A) The driver of a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley who approaches an intersection where traffic is controlled by highway traffic signals shall do all of the following if the signal facing the driver exhibits no colored lights or colored lighted arrows, exhibits a combination of such lights or arrows that fails to clearly indicate the assignment of right-of-way, or, if the vehicle is a bicycle or an electric bicycle, the signals are otherwise malfunctioning due to the failure of a vehicle detector to detect the presence of the bicycle or electric bicycle:

(1) Stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if none, stop before entering the intersection;

(2) Yield the right-of-way to all vehicles, streetcars, or trackless trolleys in the intersection or approaching on an intersecting road, if the vehicles, streetcars, or trackless trolleys will constitute an immediate hazard during the time the driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways;

(3) Exercise ordinary care while proceeding through the intersection.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever violates this section is guilty of 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, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree.

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the Revised Code.

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school-

adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 652
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 653
imposed for the violation." 654

In line 1255, delete "an active" 655

In line 1256, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 656
sector" 657

In line 1270, delete "an active" 658

In line 1271, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 659
sector" 660

Delete lines 1274 through 1490 661

After line 1490, insert: 662

"Sec. 4511.204. (A) No person shall operate a motor 663
vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar on any street, highway, 664
or property open to the public for vehicular traffic while 665
using, holding, or physically supporting with any part of the 666
person's body an electronic wireless communications device. 667

(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any of 668
the following: 669

(1) A person using an electronic wireless communications 670
device to make contact, for emergency purposes, with a law 671
enforcement agency, hospital or health care provider, fire 672
department, or other similar emergency agency or entity; 673

(2) A person driving a public safety vehicle while using 674
an electronic wireless communications device in the course of 675
the person's duties; 676

(3) A person using an electronic wireless communications 677
device when the person's motor vehicle is in a stationary 678

position and is outside a lane of travel, at a highway traffic 679
signal that is currently directing traffic to stop, or parked on 680
a road or highway due to an emergency or road closure; 681

(4) A person using and holding an electronic wireless 682
communications device directly near the person's ear for the 683
purpose of making, receiving, or conducting a telephone call, 684
provided that the person does not manually enter letters, 685
numbers, or symbols into the device; 686

(5) A person receiving wireless messages on an electronic 687
wireless communications device regarding the operation or 688
navigation of a motor vehicle; safety-related information, 689
including emergency, traffic, or weather alerts; or data used 690
primarily by the motor vehicle, provided that the person does 691
not hold or support the device with any part of the person's 692
body; 693

(6) A person using the speaker phone function of the 694
electronic wireless communications device, provided that the 695
person does not hold or support the device with any part of the 696
person's body; 697

(7) A person using an electronic wireless communications 698
device for navigation purposes, provided that the person does 699
not do either of the following during the use: 700

(a) Manually enter letters, numbers, or symbols into the 701
device; 702

(b) Hold or support the device with any part of the 703
person's body. 704

(8) A person using a feature or function of the electronic 705
wireless communications device with a single touch or single 706

swipe, provided that the person does not do either of the	707
following during the use:	708
(a) Manually enter letters, numbers, or symbols into the	709
device;	710
(b) Hold or support the device with any part of the	711
person's body.	712
(9) A person operating a commercial truck while using a	713
mobile data terminal that transmits and receives data;	714
(10) A person operating a utility service vehicle or a	715
vehicle for or on behalf of a utility, if the person is acting	716
in response to an emergency, power outage, or circumstance that	717
affects the health or safety of individuals;	718
(11) A person using an electronic wireless communications	719
device in conjunction with a voice-operated or hands-free	720
feature or function of the vehicle or of the device without the	721
use of either hand except to activate, deactivate, or initiate	722
the feature or function with a single touch or swipe, provided	723
the person does not hold or support the device with any part of	724
the person's body;	725
(12) A person using technology that physically or	726
electronically integrates the device into the motor vehicle,	727
provided that the person does not do either of the following	728
during the use:	729
(a) Manually enter letters, numbers, or symbols into the	730
device;	731
(b) Hold or support the device with any part of the	732
person's body.	733
(13) A person storing an electronic wireless	734

communications device in a holster, harness, or article of 735
clothing on the person's body. 736

(C) (1) On January 31 of each year, the department of 737
public safety shall issue a report to the general assembly that 738
specifies the number of citations issued for violations of this 739
section during the previous calendar year. 740

(2) If a law enforcement officer issues an offender a 741
ticket, citation, or summons for a violation of division (A) of 742
this section, the officer shall do both of the following: 743

(a) Report the issuance of the ticket, citation, or 744
summons to the officer's law enforcement agency; 745

(b) Ensure that such report indicates the offender's race. 746

(D) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is 747
guilty of operating a motor vehicle while using an electronic 748
wireless communication device, an unclassified misdemeanor, and 749
shall be punished as provided in divisions (D) (1) to ~~(5)~~(6) of 750
this section. 751

(1) The offender shall be fined, and is subject to a 752
suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 753
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 754
license, or nonresident operating privilege, as follows: 755

(a) Except as provided in divisions (D) (1) (b), (c), (d), 756
and (2) of this section, the court shall impose upon the 757
offender a fine of not more than one hundred fifty dollars. 758

(b) If, within two years of the violation, the offender 759
has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one prior violation 760
of this section or a substantially equivalent municipal 761
ordinance, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of 762

not more than two hundred fifty dollars. 763

(c) If, within two years of the violation, the offender 764
has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more prior 765
violations of this section or a substantially equivalent 766
municipal ordinance, the court shall impose upon the offender a 767
fine of not more than five hundred dollars. The court also may 768
impose a suspension of the offender's driver's license, 769
commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, 770
probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for 771
ninety days. 772

(d) Notwithstanding divisions (D) (1) (a) to (c) of this 773
section, if the offender was operating the motor vehicle at the 774
time of the violation in a construction zone where a sign was 775
posted in accordance with section 4511.98 of the Revised Code, 776
the court, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, 777
shall impose upon the offender a fine of two times the amount 778
imposed for the violation under division (D) (1) (a), (b), or (c) 779
of this section, as applicable. 780

(2) If the offender is in the category of offenders to 781
whom division (D) (1) (a) of this section applies, in lieu of 782
payment of the fine of one hundred fifty dollars under division 783
(D) (1) (a) of this section and the assessment of points under 784
division (D) (4) of this section, the offender instead may elect 785
to attend the distracted driving safety course, as described in 786
section 4511.991 of the Revised Code. If the offender attends 787
and successfully completes the course, the offender shall be 788
issued written evidence that the offender successfully completed 789
the course. The offender shall not be required to pay the fine 790
and shall not have the points assessed against that offender's 791
driver's license if the offender submits the written evidence to 792

the court within 90 days of the violation of division (A) of 793
this section. However, successful completion of the course does 794
not result in a dismissal of the charges for the violation, and 795
the violation is a prior offense under divisions (D) (1) (b) and 796
(c) of this section if the offender commits a subsequent 797
violation or violations of division (A) of this section within 798
two years of the offense for which the course was completed. 799
This division does not apply with respect to any offender in the 800
category of offenders to whom division (D) (1) (b), (c), ~~or (d)~~, 801
or (5) of this section applies. 802

(3) The court may impose any other penalty authorized 803
under sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code. However, 804
the court shall not impose a fine or a suspension not otherwise 805
specified in division (D) (1) of this section. The court also 806
shall not impose a jail term or community residential sanction. 807

(4) Except as provided in division (D) (2) of this section, 808
points shall be assessed for a violation of division (A) of this 809
section in accordance with section 4510.036 of the Revised Code. 810

(5) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, 811
if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 812
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 813
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 814
imposed for the violation. 815

(6) The offense established under this section is a strict 816
liability offense and section 2901.20 of the Revised Code does 817
not apply. The designation of this offense as a strict liability 818
offense shall not be construed to imply that any other offense, 819
for which there is no specified degree of culpability, is not a 820
strict liability offense. 821

(E) This section shall not be construed as invalidating, 822
preempting, or superseding a substantially equivalent municipal 823
ordinance that prescribes penalties for violations of that 824
ordinance that are greater than the penalties prescribed in this 825
section for violations of this section. 826

(F) A prosecution for an offense in violation of this 827
section does not preclude a prosecution for an offense in 828
violation of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance 829
based on the same conduct. However, the two offenses are allied 830
offenses of similar import under section 2941.25 of the Revised 831
Code. 832

(G) (1) A law enforcement officer does not have probable 833
cause and shall not stop the operator of a motor vehicle for 834
purposes of enforcing this section unless the officer visually 835
observes the operator using, holding, or physically supporting 836
with any part of the person's body the electronic wireless 837
communications device. 838

(2) A law enforcement officer who stops the operator of a 839
motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar for a violation 840
of division (A) of this section shall inform the operator that 841
the operator may decline a search of the operator's electronic 842
wireless communications device. The officer shall not do any of 843
the following: 844

(a) Access the device without a warrant, unless the 845
operator voluntarily and unequivocally gives consent for the 846
officer to access the device; 847

(b) Confiscate the device while awaiting the issuance of a 848
warrant to access the device; 849

(c) Obtain consent from the operator to access the device 850

through coercion or any other improper means. Any consent by the operator to access the device shall be voluntary and unequivocal before the officer may access the device without a warrant.

(H) As used in this section:

(1) "Electronic wireless communications device" includes any of the following:

(a) A wireless telephone;

(b) A text-messaging device;

(c) A personal digital assistant;

(d) A computer, including a laptop computer and a computer tablet;

(e) Any device capable of displaying a video, movie, broadcast television image, or visual image;

(f) Any other substantially similar wireless device that is designed or used to communicate text, initiate or receive communication, or exchange information or data.

An "electronic wireless communications device" does not include a two-way radio transmitter or receiver used by a person who is licensed by the federal communications commission to participate in the amateur radio service.

(2) "Voice-operated or hands-free feature or function" means a feature or function that allows a person to use an electronic wireless communications device without the use of either hand, except to activate, deactivate, or initiate the feature or function with a single touch or single swipe.

(3) "Utility" means an entity specified in division (A), (C), (D), (E), or (G) of section 4905.03 of the Revised Code.

(4) "Utility service vehicle" means a vehicle owned or operated by a utility." 878
879

In line 1521, delete "an active" 880

In line 1522, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent sector" 881
882

Delete lines 1545 through 2127 883

After line 2127, insert: 884

"Sec. 4511.21. (A) No person shall operate a motor 885
vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar at a speed greater or 886
less than is reasonable or proper, having due regard to the 887
traffic, surface, and width of the street or highway and any 888
other conditions, and no person shall drive any motor vehicle, 889
trackless trolley, or streetcar in and upon any street or 890
highway at a greater speed than will permit the person to bring 891
it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead. 892

(B) It is prima-facie lawful, in the absence of a lower 893
limit declared or established pursuant to this section by the 894
director of transportation or local authorities, for the 895
operator of a motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar to 896
operate the same at a speed not exceeding the following: 897

(1) (a) Twenty miles per hour in school zones during school 898
recess and while children are going to or leaving school during 899
the opening or closing hours, and when twenty miles per hour 900
school speed limit signs are erected; except that, on 901
controlled-access highways and expressways, if the right-of-way 902
line fence has been erected without pedestrian opening, the 903
speed shall be governed by division (B) (4) of this section and 904
on freeways, if the right-of-way line fence has been erected 905

without pedestrian opening, the speed shall be governed by 906
divisions (B) (10) and (11) of this section. The end of every 907
school zone may be marked by a sign indicating the end of the 908
zone. Nothing in this section or in the manual and 909
specifications for a uniform system of traffic control devices 910
shall be construed to require school zones to be indicated by 911
signs equipped with flashing or other lights, or giving other 912
special notice of the hours in which the school zone speed limit 913
is in effect. 914

(b) As used in this section and in section 4511.212 of the 915
Revised Code, "school" means all of the following: 916

(i) Any school chartered under section 3301.16 of the 917
Revised Code; 918

(ii) Any nonchartered school that during the preceding 919
year filed with the department of education and workforce in 920
compliance with rule 3301-35-08 of the Ohio Administrative Code, 921
a copy of the school's report for the parents of the school's 922
pupils certifying that the school meets Ohio minimum standards 923
for nonchartered, nontax-supported schools and presents evidence 924
of this filing to the jurisdiction from which it is requesting 925
the establishment of a school zone; 926

(iii) Any special elementary school that in writing 927
requests the county engineer of the county in which the special 928
elementary school is located to create a school zone at the 929
location of that school. Upon receipt of such a written request, 930
the county engineer shall create a school zone at that location 931
by erecting the appropriate signs. 932

(iv) Any preschool education program operated by an 933
educational service center that is located on a street or 934

highway with a speed limit of forty-five miles per hour or more, 935
when the educational service center in writing requests that 936
either the director of transportation or the county engineer of 937
the county in which the program is located, as applicable based 938
on who has jurisdiction of the street or highway, to create a 939
school zone at the location of that program. Upon receipt of 940
such a written request, the director or the county engineer 941
shall create a school zone at that location by erecting the 942
appropriate signs. 943

(c) As used in this section, "school zone" means that 944
portion of a street or highway passing a school fronting upon 945
the street or highway that is encompassed by projecting the 946
school property lines to the fronting street or highway, and 947
also includes that portion of a state highway. Upon request from 948
local authorities for streets and highways under their 949
jurisdiction and that portion of a state highway under the 950
jurisdiction of the director of transportation or a request from 951
a county engineer in the case of a school zone for a special 952
elementary school, the director may extend the traditional 953
school zone boundaries. The distances in divisions (B) (1) (c) (i), 954
(ii), and (iii) of this section shall not exceed three hundred 955
feet per approach per direction and are bounded by whichever of 956
the following distances or combinations thereof the director 957
approves as most appropriate: 958

(i) The distance encompassed by projecting the school 959
building lines normal to the fronting highway and extending a 960
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction; 961

(ii) The distance encompassed by projecting the school 962
property lines intersecting the fronting highway and extending a 963
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction; 964

(iii) The distance encompassed by the special marking of the pavement for a principal school pupil crosswalk plus a distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction of the highway.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to invalidate the director's initial action on August 9, 1976, establishing all school zones at the traditional school zone boundaries defined by projecting school property lines, except when those boundaries are extended as provided in divisions (B) (1) (a) and (c) of this section.

(d) As used in this division, "crosswalk" has the meaning given that term in division (LL) (2) of section 4511.01 of the Revised Code.

The director may, upon request by resolution of the legislative authority of a municipal corporation, the board of trustees of a township, or a county board of developmental disabilities created pursuant to Chapter 5126. of the Revised Code, and upon submission by the municipal corporation, township, or county board of such engineering, traffic, and other information as the director considers necessary, designate a school zone on any portion of a state route lying within the municipal corporation, lying within the unincorporated territory of the township, or lying adjacent to the property of a school that is operated by such county board, that includes a crosswalk customarily used by children going to or leaving a school during recess and opening and closing hours, whenever the distance, as measured in a straight line, from the school property line nearest the crosswalk to the nearest point of the crosswalk is no more than one thousand three hundred twenty feet. Such a school zone shall include the distance encompassed by the

crosswalk and extending three hundred feet on each approach	995
direction of the state route.	996
(e) As used in this section, "special elementary school"	997
means a school that meets all of the following criteria:	998
(i) It is not chartered and does not receive tax revenue	999
from any source.	1000
(ii) It does not educate children beyond the eighth grade.	1001
(iii) It is located outside the limits of a municipal	1002
corporation.	1003
(iv) A majority of the total number of students enrolled	1004
at the school are not related by blood.	1005
(v) The principal or other person in charge of the special	1006
elementary school annually sends a report to the superintendent	1007
of the school district in which the special elementary school is	1008
located indicating the total number of students enrolled at the	1009
school, but otherwise the principal or other person in charge	1010
does not report any other information or data to the	1011
superintendent.	1012
(2) Twenty-five miles per hour in all other portions of a	1013
municipal corporation, except on state routes outside business	1014
districts, through highways outside business districts, and	1015
alleys;	1016
(3) Thirty-five miles per hour on all state routes or	1017
through highways within municipal corporations outside business	1018
districts, except as provided in divisions (B) (4) and (6) of	1019
this section;	1020
(4) Fifty miles per hour on controlled-access highways and	1021
expressways within municipal corporations, except as provided in	1022

divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), (15), and (16) of this section;	1023
(5) Fifty-five miles per hour on highways outside	1024
municipal corporations, other than highways within island	1025
jurisdictions as provided in division (B) (8) of this section,	1026
highways as provided in divisions (B) (9) and (10) of this	1027
section, and highways, expressways, and freeways as provided in	1028
divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), and (16) of this section;	1029
(6) Fifty miles per hour on state routes within municipal	1030
corporations outside urban districts unless a lower prima-facie	1031
speed is established as further provided in this section;	1032
(7) Fifteen miles per hour on all alleys within the	1033
municipal corporation;	1034
(8) Thirty-five miles per hour on highways outside	1035
municipal corporations that are within an island jurisdiction;	1036
(9) Thirty-five miles per hour on through highways, except	1037
state routes, that are outside municipal corporations and that	1038
are within a national park with boundaries extending through two	1039
or more counties;	1040
(10) Sixty miles per hour on two-lane state routes outside	1041
municipal corporations as established by the director under	1042
division (H) (2) of this section;	1043
(11) Fifty-five miles per hour on freeways with paved	1044
shoulders inside municipal corporations, other than freeways as	1045
provided in divisions (B) (14) and (16) of this section;	1046
(12) Sixty miles per hour on rural expressways with	1047
traffic control signals and on all portions of rural divided	1048
highways, except as provided in divisions (B) (13) and (14) of	1049
this section;	1050

(13) Sixty-five miles per hour on all rural expressways	1051
without traffic control signals;	1052
(14) Seventy miles per hour on all rural freeways;	1053
(15) Fifty-five miles per hour on all portions of freeways	1054
or expressways in congested areas as determined by the director	1055
and that are located within a municipal corporation or within an	1056
interstate freeway outerbelt, except as provided in division (B)	1057
(16) of this section;	1058
(16) Sixty-five miles per hour on all portions of freeways	1059
or expressways without traffic control signals in urbanized	1060
areas.	1061
(C) It is prima-facie unlawful for any person to exceed	1062
any of the speed limitations in divisions (B) (1) (a), (2), (3),	1063
(4), (6), (7), (8), and (9) of this section, or any declared or	1064
established pursuant to this section by the director or local	1065
authorities and it is unlawful for any person to exceed any of	1066
the speed limitations in division (D) of this section. No person	1067
shall be convicted of more than one violation of this section	1068
for the same conduct, although violations of more than one	1069
provision of this section may be charged in the alternative in a	1070
single affidavit.	1071
(D) No person shall operate a motor vehicle, trackless	1072
trolley, or streetcar upon a street or highway as follows:	1073
(1) At a speed exceeding fifty-five miles per hour, except	1074
upon a two-lane state route as provided in division (B) (10) of	1075
this section and upon a highway, expressway, or freeway as	1076
provided in divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), and (16) of this	1077
section;	1078

(2) At a speed exceeding sixty miles per hour upon a two-lane state route as provided in division (B) (10) of this section and upon a highway as provided in division (B) (12) of this section;

(3) At a speed exceeding sixty-five miles per hour upon an expressway as provided in division (B) (13) or upon a freeway as provided in division (B) (16) of this section, except upon a freeway as provided in division (B) (14) of this section;

(4) At a speed exceeding seventy miles per hour upon a freeway as provided in division (B) (14) of this section;

(5) At a speed exceeding the posted speed limit upon a highway, expressway, or freeway for which the director has determined and declared a speed limit pursuant to division (I) (2) or (L) (2) of this section.

(E) In every charge of violation of this section the affidavit and warrant shall specify the time, place, and speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven, and in charges made in reliance upon division (C) of this section also the speed which division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of, or a limit declared or established pursuant to, this section declares is prima-facie lawful at the time and place of such alleged violation, except that in affidavits where a person is alleged to have driven at a greater speed than will permit the person to bring the vehicle to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead the affidavit and warrant need not specify the speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven.

(F) When a speed in excess of both a prima-facie limitation and a limitation in division (D) of this section is alleged, the defendant shall be charged in a single affidavit,

alleging a single act, with a violation indicated of both 1108
division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of this 1109
section, or of a limit declared or established pursuant to this 1110
section by the director or local authorities, and of the 1111
limitation in division (D) of this section. If the court finds a 1112
violation of division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), 1113
or (9) of, or a limit declared or established pursuant to, this 1114
section has occurred, it shall enter a judgment of conviction 1115
under such division and dismiss the charge under division (D) of 1116
this section. If it finds no violation of division (B) (1) (a), 1117
(2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of, or a limit declared or 1118
established pursuant to, this section, it shall then consider 1119
whether the evidence supports a conviction under division (D) of 1120
this section. 1121

(G) Points shall be assessed for violation of a limitation 1122
under division (D) of this section in accordance with section 1123
4510.036 of the Revised Code. 1124

(H) (1) Whenever the director determines upon the basis of 1125
criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by the 1126
director, that any speed limit set forth in divisions (B) (1) (a) 1127
to (D) of this section is greater or less than is reasonable or 1128
safe under the conditions found to exist at any portion of a 1129
street or highway under the jurisdiction of the director, the 1130
director shall determine and declare a reasonable and safe 1131
prima-facie speed limit, which shall be effective when 1132
appropriate signs giving notice of it are erected at the 1133
location. 1134

(2) Whenever the director determines upon the basis of 1135
criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by the 1136
director, that the speed limit of fifty-five miles per hour on a 1137

two-lane state route outside a municipal corporation is less 1138
than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist 1139
at that portion of the state route, the director may determine 1140
and declare a speed limit of sixty miles per hour for that 1141
portion of the state route, which shall be effective when 1142
appropriate signs giving notice of it are erected at the 1143
location. 1144

(3) (a) For purposes of the safe and orderly movement of 1145
traffic upon any portion of a street or highway under the 1146
jurisdiction of the director, the director may establish a 1147
variable speed limit that is different than the speed limit 1148
established by or under this section on all or portions of 1149
interstate six hundred seventy, interstate two hundred seventy- 1150
five, and interstate ninety commencing at the intersection of 1151
that interstate with interstate seventy-one and continuing to 1152
the border of the state of Ohio with the state of Pennsylvania. 1153
The director shall establish criteria for determining the 1154
appropriate use of variable speed limits and shall establish 1155
variable speed limits in accordance with the criteria. The 1156
director may establish variable speed limits based upon the time 1157
of day, weather conditions, traffic incidents, or other factors 1158
that affect the safe speed on a street or highway. The director 1159
shall not establish a variable speed limit that is based on a 1160
particular type or class of vehicle. A variable speed limit 1161
established by the director under this section is effective when 1162
appropriate signs giving notice of the speed limit are displayed 1163
at the location. 1164

(b) Except for variable speed limits established under 1165
division (H) (3) (a) of this section, the director shall establish 1166
a variable speed limit under the authority granted to the 1167
director by this section on not more than two additional 1168

highways and only pursuant to criteria established in rules 1169
adopted in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. The 1170
rules shall be based on the criteria described in division (H) 1171
(3) (a) of this section. The rules also shall establish the 1172
parameters of any engineering study necessary for determining 1173
when variable speed limits are appropriate. 1174

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit 1175
the authority of the director to establish speed limits within a 1176
construction zone as authorized under section 4511.98 of the 1177
Revised Code. 1178

(I) (1) Except as provided in divisions (I) (2), (J), (K), 1179
and (N) of this section, whenever local authorities determine 1180
upon the basis of criteria established by an engineering study, 1181
as defined by the director, that the speed permitted by 1182
divisions (B) (1) (a) to (D) of this section, on any part of a 1183
highway under their jurisdiction, is greater than is reasonable 1184
and safe under the conditions found to exist at such location, 1185
the local authorities may by resolution request the director to 1186
determine and declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed 1187
limit. Upon receipt of such request the director may determine 1188
and declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed limit at 1189
such location, and if the director does so, then such declared 1190
speed limit shall become effective only when appropriate signs 1191
giving notice thereof are erected at such location by the local 1192
authorities. The director may withdraw the declaration of a 1193
prima-facie speed limit whenever in the director's opinion the 1194
altered prima-facie speed limit becomes unreasonable. Upon such 1195
withdrawal, the declared prima-facie speed limit shall become 1196
ineffective and the signs relating thereto shall be immediately 1197
removed by the local authorities. 1198

(2) A local authority may determine on the basis of 1199
criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by the 1200
director, that the speed limit of sixty-five or seventy miles 1201
per hour on a portion of a freeway under its jurisdiction is 1202
greater than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to 1203
exist at that portion of the freeway. If the local authority 1204
makes such a determination, the local authority by resolution 1205
may request the director to determine and declare a reasonable 1206
and safe speed limit of not less than fifty-five miles per hour 1207
for that portion of the freeway. If the director takes such 1208
action, the declared speed limit becomes effective only when 1209
appropriate signs giving notice of it are erected at such 1210
location by the local authority. 1211

(J) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions 1212
may authorize by ordinance higher prima-facie speeds than those 1213
stated in this section upon through highways, or upon highways 1214
or portions thereof where there are no intersections, or between 1215
widely spaced intersections, provided signs are erected giving 1216
notice of the authorized speed, but local authorities shall not 1217
modify or alter the basic rule set forth in division (A) of this 1218
section or in any event authorize by ordinance a speed in excess 1219
of the maximum speed permitted by division (D) of this section 1220
for the specified type of highway. 1221

Alteration of prima-facie limits on state routes by local 1222
authorities shall not be effective until the alteration has been 1223
approved by the director. The director may withdraw approval of 1224
any altered prima-facie speed limits whenever in the director's 1225
opinion any altered prima-facie speed becomes unreasonable, and 1226
upon such withdrawal, the altered prima-facie speed shall become 1227
ineffective and the signs relating thereto shall be immediately 1228
removed by the local authorities. 1229

(K) (1) As used in divisions (K) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of	1230
this section, "unimproved highway" means a highway consisting of	1231
any of the following:	1232
(a) Unimproved earth;	1233
(b) Unimproved graded and drained earth;	1234
(c) Gravel.	1235
(2) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (K) (4) and	1236
(5) of this section, whenever a board of township trustees	1237
determines upon the basis of criteria established by an	1238
engineering study, as defined by the director, that the speed	1239
permitted by division (B) (5) of this section on any part of an	1240
unimproved highway under its jurisdiction and in the	1241
unincorporated territory of the township is greater than is	1242
reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist at the	1243
location, the board may by resolution declare a reasonable and	1244
safe prima-facie speed limit of fifty-five but not less than	1245
twenty-five miles per hour. An altered speed limit adopted by a	1246
board of township trustees under this division becomes effective	1247
when appropriate traffic control devices, as prescribed in	1248
section 4511.11 of the Revised Code, giving notice thereof are	1249
erected at the location, which shall be no sooner than sixty	1250
days after adoption of the resolution.	1251
(3) (a) Whenever, in the opinion of a board of township	1252
trustees, any altered prima-facie speed limit established by the	1253
board under this division becomes unreasonable, the board may	1254
adopt a resolution withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed	1255
limit. Upon the adoption of such a resolution, the altered	1256
prima-facie speed limit becomes ineffective and the traffic	1257
control devices relating thereto shall be immediately removed.	1258

(b) Whenever a highway ceases to be an unimproved highway 1259
and the board has adopted an altered prima-facie speed limit 1260
pursuant to division (K) (2) of this section, the board shall, by 1261
resolution, withdraw the altered prima-facie speed limit as soon 1262
as the highway ceases to be unimproved. Upon the adoption of 1263
such a resolution, the altered prima-facie speed limit becomes 1264
ineffective and the traffic control devices relating thereto 1265
shall be immediately removed. 1266

(4) (a) If the boundary of two townships rests on the 1267
centerline of an unimproved highway in unincorporated territory 1268
and both townships have jurisdiction over the highway, neither 1269
of the boards of township trustees of such townships may declare 1270
an altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to division (K) (2) 1271
of this section on the part of the highway under their joint 1272
jurisdiction unless the boards of township trustees of both of 1273
the townships determine, upon the basis of criteria established 1274
by an engineering study, as defined by the director, that the 1275
speed permitted by division (B) (5) of this section is greater 1276
than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist 1277
at the location and both boards agree upon a reasonable and safe 1278
prima-facie speed limit of less than fifty-five but not less 1279
than twenty-five miles per hour for that location. If both 1280
boards so agree, each shall follow the procedure specified in 1281
division (K) (2) of this section for altering the prima-facie 1282
speed limit on the highway. Except as otherwise provided in 1283
division (K) (4) (b) of this section, no speed limit altered 1284
pursuant to division (K) (4) (a) of this section may be withdrawn 1285
unless the boards of township trustees of both townships 1286
determine that the altered prima-facie speed limit previously 1287
adopted becomes unreasonable and each board adopts a resolution 1288
withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to the 1289

procedure specified in division (K) (3) (a) of this section. 1290

(b) Whenever a highway described in division (K) (4) (a) of 1291
this section ceases to be an unimproved highway and two boards 1292
of township trustees have adopted an altered prima-facie speed 1293
limit pursuant to division (K) (4) (a) of this section, both 1294
boards shall, by resolution, withdraw the altered prima-facie 1295
speed limit as soon as the highway ceases to be unimproved. Upon 1296
the adoption of the resolution, the altered prima-facie speed 1297
limit becomes ineffective and the traffic control devices 1298
relating thereto shall be immediately removed. 1299

(5) As used in division (K) (5) of this section: 1300

(a) "Commercial subdivision" means any platted territory 1301
outside the limits of a municipal corporation and fronting a 1302
highway where, for a distance of three hundred feet or more, the 1303
frontage is improved with buildings in use for commercial 1304
purposes, or where the entire length of the highway is less than 1305
three hundred feet long and the frontage is improved with 1306
buildings in use for commercial purposes. 1307

(b) "Residential subdivision" means any platted territory 1308
outside the limits of a municipal corporation and fronting a 1309
highway, where, for a distance of three hundred feet or more, 1310
the frontage is improved with residences or residences and 1311
buildings in use for business, or where the entire length of the 1312
highway is less than three hundred feet long and the frontage is 1313
improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for 1314
business. 1315

Whenever a board of township trustees finds upon the basis 1316
of criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by 1317
the director, that the prima-facie speed permitted by division 1318

(B) (5) of this section on any part of a highway under its jurisdiction that is located in a commercial or residential subdivision, except on highways or portions thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from the majority of intersecting highways is required to yield the right-of-way to vehicles on such highways in obedience to stop or yield signs or traffic control signals, is greater than is reasonable and safe under the conditions found to exist at the location, the board may by resolution declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed limit of less than fifty-five but not less than twenty-five miles per hour at the location. An altered speed limit adopted by a board of township trustees under this division shall become effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at the location by the township. Whenever, in the opinion of a board of township trustees, any altered prima-facie speed limit established by it under this division becomes unreasonable, it may adopt a resolution withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed, and upon such withdrawal, the altered prima-facie speed shall become ineffective, and the signs relating thereto shall be immediately removed by the township.

(L) (1) The director of transportation, based upon an engineering study, as defined by the director, of a highway, expressway, or freeway described in division (B) (12), (13), (14), (15), or (16) of this section, in consultation with the director of public safety and, if applicable, the local authority having jurisdiction over the studied highway, expressway, or freeway, may determine and declare that the speed limit established on such highway, expressway, or freeway under division (B) (12), (13), (14), (15), or (16) of this section either is reasonable and safe or is more or less than that which is reasonable and safe.

(2) If the established speed limit for a highway, 1350
expressway, or freeway studied pursuant to division (L) (1) of 1351
this section is determined to be more or less than that which is 1352
reasonable and safe, the director of transportation, in 1353
consultation with the director of public safety and, if 1354
applicable, the local authority having jurisdiction over the 1355
studied highway, expressway, or freeway, shall determine and 1356
declare a reasonable and safe speed limit for that highway, 1357
expressway, or freeway. 1358

(M) (1) (a) If the boundary of two local authorities rests 1359
on the centerline of a highway and both authorities have 1360
jurisdiction over the highway, the speed limit for the part of 1361
the highway within their joint jurisdiction shall be either one 1362
of the following as agreed to by both authorities: 1363

(i) Either prima-facie speed limit permitted by division 1364
(B) of this section; 1365

(ii) An altered speed limit determined and posted in 1366
accordance with this section. 1367

(b) If the local authorities are unable to reach an 1368
agreement, the speed limit shall remain as established and 1369
posted under this section. 1370

(2) Neither local authority may declare an altered prima- 1371
facie speed limit pursuant to this section on the part of the 1372
highway under their joint jurisdiction unless both of the local 1373
authorities determine, upon the basis of criteria established by 1374
an engineering study, as defined by the director, that the speed 1375
permitted by this section is greater than is reasonable or safe 1376
under the conditions found to exist at the location and both 1377
authorities agree upon a uniform reasonable and safe prima-facie 1378

speed limit of less than fifty-five but not less than twenty- 1379
five miles per hour for that location. If both authorities so 1380
agree, each shall follow the procedure specified in this section 1381
for altering the prima-facie speed limit on the highway, and the 1382
speed limit for the part of the highway within their joint 1383
jurisdiction shall be uniformly altered. No altered speed limit 1384
may be withdrawn unless both local authorities determine that 1385
the altered prima-facie speed limit previously adopted becomes 1386
unreasonable and each adopts a resolution withdrawing the 1387
altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to the procedure 1388
specified in this section. 1389

(N) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation 1390
or township in which a boarding school is located, by resolution 1391
or ordinance, may establish a boarding school zone. The 1392
legislative authority may alter the speed limit on any street or 1393
highway within the boarding school zone and shall specify the 1394
hours during which the altered speed limit is in effect. For 1395
purposes of determining the boundaries of the boarding school 1396
zone, the altered speed limit within the boarding school zone, 1397
and the hours the altered speed limit is in effect, the 1398
legislative authority shall consult with the administration of 1399
the boarding school and with the county engineer or other 1400
appropriate engineer, as applicable. A boarding school zone 1401
speed limit becomes effective only when appropriate signs giving 1402
notice thereof are erected at the appropriate locations. 1403

(O) As used in this section: 1404

(1) "Interstate system" has the same meaning as in 23 1405
U.S.C. 101. 1406

(2) "Commercial bus" means a motor vehicle designed for 1407
carrying more than nine passengers and used for the 1408

transportation of persons for compensation.	1409
(3) "Noncommercial bus" includes but is not limited to a school bus or a motor vehicle operated solely for the transportation of persons associated with a charitable or nonprofit organization.	1410 1411 1412 1413
(4) "Outerbelt" means a portion of a freeway that is part of the interstate system and is located in the outer vicinity of a major municipal corporation or group of municipal corporations, as designated by the director.	1414 1415 1416 1417
(5) "Rural" means an area outside urbanized areas and outside of a business or urban district, and areas that extend within urbanized areas where the roadway characteristics remain mostly unchanged from those outside the urbanized areas.	1418 1419 1420 1421
(6) "Urbanized area" has the same meaning as in 23 U.S.C. 101.	1422 1423
(7) "Divided" means a roadway having two or more travel lanes for vehicles moving in opposite directions and that is separated by a median of more than four feet, excluding turn lanes.	1424 1425 1426 1427
(P) (1) A violation of any provision of this section is one of the following:	1428 1429
(a) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (P) (1) (b), (1) (c), (2), and (3) of this section, a minor misdemeanor;	1430 1431
(b) If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two violations of any provision of this section or of any provision of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any provision of this section, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree;	1432 1433 1434 1435 1436

(c) If, within one year of the offense, the offender 1437
previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or 1438
more violations of any provision of this section or of any 1439
provision of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar 1440
to any provision of this section, a misdemeanor of the third 1441
degree. 1442

(2) If the offender operated a motor vehicle faster than 1443
thirty-five miles an hour in a business district of a municipal 1444
corporation, ~~or~~ faster than fifty miles an hour in other 1445
portions of a municipal corporation, or faster than thirty-five 1446
miles an hour in ~~a~~ an active school zone ~~during recess or while~~ 1447
~~children are going to or leaving school during the school's~~ 1448
~~opening or closing hours,~~ a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. 1449
Division (P) (2) of this section does not apply if penalties may 1450
be imposed under division (P) (1) (b) or (c) of this section. 1451

(3) Notwithstanding division (P) (1) of this section, if 1452
the offender operated a motor vehicle in a construction zone 1453
where a sign was then posted in accordance with section 4511.98 1454
of the Revised Code, the court, in addition to all other 1455
penalties provided by law, shall impose upon the offender a fine 1456
of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation. No 1457
court shall impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed 1458
for the violation upon an offender if the offender alleges, in 1459
an affidavit filed with the court prior to the offender's 1460
sentencing, that the offender is indigent and is unable to pay 1461
the fine imposed pursuant to this division and if the court 1462
determines that the offender is an indigent person and unable to 1463
pay the fine. 1464

(4) If the offender commits the offense while distracted 1465
and the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 1466

commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 1467
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 1468
Revised Code. 1469

(5) Notwithstanding division (P)(1) of this section, if 1470
the offender operated a motor vehicle in a school-adjacent 1471
sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties provided 1472
by law, may impose upon the offender a fine of two times the 1473
usual amount imposed for the violation. No court shall impose a 1474
fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation 1475
upon an offender if the offender alleges, in an affidavit filed 1476
with the court prior to the offender's sentencing, that the 1477
offender is indigent and is unable to pay the fine imposed 1478
pursuant to this division and if the court determines that the 1479
offender is an indigent person and unable to pay the fine." 1480

In line 2189, delete "an active" 1481

In line 2190, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 1482
sector" 1483

In line 2257, delete "an active" 1484

In line 2258, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 1485
sector" 1486

In line 2283, delete "an active" 1487

In line 2284, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 1488
sector" 1489

In line 2330, delete "an active" 1490

In line 2331, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 1491
sector" 1492

In line 2363, delete "an active" 1493

In line 2364, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1494 1495
In line 2396, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1496
In line 2397, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1497 1498
In line 2432, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1499
In line 2433, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1500 1501
In line 2472, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1502
In line 2473, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1503 1504
In line 2501, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1505
In line 2502, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1506 1507
In line 2552, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1508
In line 2553, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1509 1510
In line 2598, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1511
In line 2599, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1512 1513
In line 2629, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1514
In line 2630, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1515 1516
In line 2688, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1517

In line 2689, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1518 1519
In line 2727, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1520
In line 2728, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1521 1522
In line 2758, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1523
In line 2759, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1524 1525
In line 2818, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1526
In line 2819, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1527 1528
In line 2846, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1529
In line 2847, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1530 1531
In line 2874, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1532
In line 2875, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1533 1534
In line 2923, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1535
In line 2924, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1536 1537
In line 2952, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1538
In line 2953, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1539 1540
In line 2976, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1541

In line 2977, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent sector" 1542
1543

In line 2998, delete "an active" 1544

In line 2999, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent sector" 1545
1546

Delete lines 3002 through 3044 1547

After line 3044, insert: 1548

"Sec. 4511.46. (A) When highway traffic signals are not 1549
in place, not in operation, or are not clearly assigning the 1550
right-of-way, the driver of a vehicle, trackless trolley, or 1551
streetcar shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping 1552
if need be to so yield or if required by section 4511.132 of the 1553
Revised Code, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a 1554
crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway 1555
upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is 1556
approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as 1557
to be in danger. 1558

(B) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other 1559
place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle, 1560
trackless trolley, or streetcar which is so close as to 1561
constitute an immediate hazard. 1562

(C) Division (A) of this section does not apply under the 1563
conditions stated in division (B) of section 4511.48 of the 1564
Revised Code. 1565

(D) Whenever any vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar 1566
is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at 1567
an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the 1568
driver of any other vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar 1569

approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the 1570
stopped vehicle. 1571

(E) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 1572
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 1573
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 1574
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 1575
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 1576
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 1577
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 1578
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 1579
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 1580
degree. 1581

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 1582
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 1583
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 1584
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 1585
Revised Code. 1586

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 1587
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 1588
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 1589
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 1590
imposed for the violation." 1591

In line 3072, delete "an active" 1592

In line 3073, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 1593
sector" 1594

In line 3094, delete "an active" 1595

In line 3095, delete "school zone" and insert "a school-adjacent 1596
sector" 1597

In line 3127, delete " <u>an active</u> "	1598
In line 3128, delete " <u>school zone</u> " and insert " <u>a school-adjacent sector</u> "	1599 1600
Delete lines 3131 through 3159	1601
After line 3159, insert:	1602
"Sec. 4511.712. (A) No driver shall enter an intersection	1603
or marked crosswalk or drive onto any railroad grade crossing	1604
unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the	1605
intersection, crosswalk, or grade crossing to accommodate the	1606
vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley the driver is operating	1607
without obstructing the passage of other vehicles, streetcars,	1608
trackless trolleys, pedestrians, or trains, notwithstanding any	1609
highway traffic signal indication to proceed.	1610
(B) This section does not apply to a bicyclist using a	1611
two-stage bicycle turn box.	1612
(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever	1613
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If,	1614
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been	1615
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or	1616
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a	1617
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the	1618
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or	1619
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever	1620
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third	1621
degree.	1622
If the offender commits the offense while distracted and	1623
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the	1624
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the	1625

additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the Revised Code.

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school-adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation."

Delete lines 3232 through 3234

The motion was _____ agreed to.

SYNOPSIS

Double-fines for school-adjacent sectors

R.C. 4511.01, 4511.132, 4511.20, 4511.202, 4511.204, 4511.205, 4511.21, 4511.25, 4511.251, 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, 4511.41, 4511.42, 4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.46, 4511.54, 4511.60, 4511.711, and 4511.712

Designates a portion of an active school zone that is more likely to have increased pedestrian traffic as a "school-adjacent sector."

Specifies that a school-adjacent sector is the portion of a street or highway within an active school zone to which either of the following applies:

1. The portion includes a crosswalk abutting school

property that is used by pedestrians to access the school	1649
property; or	1650
2. The portion is surrounded by school property on both	1651
sides of the street or highway.	1652
Narrows the bill's application of possible doubled-fines	1653
for specified traffic offenses that are committed in an active	1654
school zone to only apply when the traffic offenses are	1655
committed in a school-adjacent sector.	1656
LSC technical	1657
R.C. 4511.01, 4511.132, 4511.204, 4511.21, 4511.46, and	1658
4511.712	1659
Updates sections in the bill to their current versions, to	1660
account for changes made in those sections through H.B. 54 and	1661
H.B. 96 of the 136th General Assembly.	1662
Makes the updated sections consistent with AM_136_1646	1663
(previously adopted in committee) by ensuring that doubled-fines	1664
for the traffic offenses in school-adjacent sectors are	1665
permissive, rather than mandatory.	1666