

**As Reported by the House Judiciary Committee**

**136th General Assembly**

**Regular Session**

**2025-2026**

**Sub. H. B. No. 203**

**Representatives Hall, T., Williams**

**Cosponsor: Representative Mathews, A.**



To amend sections 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.081, 1  
4511.01, 4511.132, 4511.20, 4511.202, 4511.204, 2  
4511.205, 4511.21, 4511.25, 4511.251, 4511.26, 3  
4511.27, 4511.28, 4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4  
4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 4511.36, 5  
4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.41, 4511.42, 6  
4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.46, 7  
4511.54, 4511.60, 4511.711, 4511.712, and 8  
5501.27 and to enact section 4510.039 of the 9  
Revised Code to increase penalties for vehicular 10  
assault and vehicular homicide within an active 11  
school zone, to allow a court to impose doubled 12  
fines for specified traffic violations in 13  
portions of an active school zone, and to name 14  
this act Aspen Runnels' Law. 15

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:**

**Section 1.** That sections 2903.06, 2903.08, 2903.081, 16  
4511.01, 4511.132, 4511.20, 4511.202, 4511.204, 4511.205, 17  
4511.21, 4511.25, 4511.251, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 4511.29, 18  
4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 4511.36, 19  
4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.41, 4511.42, 4511.43, 4511.431, 20

4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.46, 4511.54, 4511.60, 4511.711, 21  
4511.712, and 5501.27 be amended and section 4510.039 of the 22  
Revised Code be enacted to read as follows: 23

**Sec. 2903.06.** (A) No person, while operating or 24  
participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, motorcycle, 25  
utility vehicle, mini-truck, snowmobile, locomotive, watercraft, 26  
or aircraft, shall cause the death of another or the unlawful 27  
termination of another's pregnancy in any of the following ways: 28

(1) As the proximate result of committing an OVI offense. 29

(2) In one of the following ways: 30

(a) Recklessly; 31

(b) As the proximate result of committing, while operating 32  
or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, utility 33  
vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in a construction zone, a 34  
reckless operation offense, provided that this division applies 35  
only if the person whose death is caused or whose pregnancy is 36  
unlawfully terminated is in the construction zone at the time of 37  
the offender's commission of the reckless operation offense in 38  
the construction zone and does not apply as described in 39  
division (F) of this section; 40

(c) As the proximate result of committing, while operating 41  
or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, utility 42  
vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in an active school zone, a 43  
reckless operation offense, provided that this division applies 44  
only if the person whose death is caused or whose pregnancy is 45  
unlawfully terminated is in the active school zone at the time 46  
of the offender's commission of the reckless operation offense 47  
in the active school zone and does not apply as described in 48  
division (F) of this section. 49

(3) In one of the following ways:	50
(a) Negligently;	51
(b) As the proximate result of committing, while operating or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, utility vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in a construction zone, a speeding offense, provided that this division applies only if the person whose death is caused or whose pregnancy is unlawfully terminated is in the construction zone at the time of the offender's commission of the speeding offense in the construction zone and does not apply as described in division (F) of this section;	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
<u>(c) As the proximate result of committing, while operating or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, utility vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in an active school zone, a speeding offense, provided that this division applies only if the person whose death is caused or whose pregnancy is unlawfully terminated is in the active school zone at the time of the offender's commission of the speeding offense in the active school zone and does not apply as described in division (F) of this section.</u>	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69
<del>(4)</del> (a) As the proximate result of committing a violation of any provision of any section contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor or of a municipal ordinance that, regardless of the penalty set by ordinance for the violation, is substantially equivalent to any provision of any section contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor.	70 71 72 73 74 75 76
<u>(b) As the proximate result of committing, within an active school zone, a violation of any provision of any section</u>	77 78

contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor 79  
misdemeanor or of a municipal ordinance that, regardless of the 80  
penalty set by ordinance for the violation, is substantially 81  
equivalent to any provision of any section contained in Title 82  
XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor, provided 83  
that this division applies only if the person whose death is 84  
caused or whose pregnancy is unlawfully terminated is in the 85  
active school zone at the time of the offender's commission of 86  
the offense in the active school zone and does not apply as 87  
described in division (F) of this section. 88

(B) (1) Whoever violates division (A) (1) or (2) of this 89  
section is guilty of aggravated vehicular homicide and shall be 90  
punished as provided in divisions (B) (2) and (3) of this 91  
section. 92

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in division (B) (2) (b), 93  
(c), or (d) of this section, aggravated vehicular homicide 94  
committed in violation of division (A) (1) of this section is a 95  
felony of the second degree and the court shall impose a 96  
mandatory prison term on the offender as described in division 97  
(E) of this section. 98

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (B) (2) (c) or 99  
(d) of this section, aggravated vehicular homicide committed in 100  
violation of division (A) (1) of this section is a felony of the 101  
first degree, and the court shall impose a mandatory prison term 102  
on the offender as described in division (E) of this section, if 103  
any of the following apply: 104

(i) At the time of the offense, the offender was driving 105  
under a suspension or cancellation imposed under Chapter 4510. 106  
or any other provision of the Revised Code or was operating a 107  
motor vehicle or motorcycle, did not have a valid driver's 108

license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction 109  
permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating 110  
privilege, and was not eligible for renewal of the offender's 111  
driver's license or commercial driver's license without 112  
examination under section 4507.10 of the Revised Code. 113

(ii) The offender previously has been convicted of or 114  
pleaded guilty to one prior OVI offense within the previous 115  
twenty years. 116

(iii) The offender previously has been convicted of or 117  
pleaded guilty to one prior traffic-related homicide, 118  
manslaughter, or assault offense within the previous twenty 119  
years. 120

(c) Except as otherwise provided in division (B) (2) (d) of 121  
this section, aggravated vehicular homicide committed in 122  
violation of division (A) (1) of this section is a felony of the 123  
first degree, and the court shall sentence the offender to a 124  
mandatory prison term as provided in section 2929.142 of the 125  
Revised Code and described in division (E) of this section if 126  
any of the following apply: 127

(i) The offender previously has been convicted of or 128  
pleaded guilty to two prior OVI offenses within the previous 129  
twenty years. 130

(ii) The offender previously has been convicted of or 131  
pleaded guilty to two prior traffic-related homicide, 132  
manslaughter, or assault offenses within the previous twenty 133  
years. 134

(iii) The offender previously has been convicted of or 135  
pleaded guilty to two prior violations of any combination of the 136  
offenses listed in division (B) (2) (c) (i) and (ii) of this 137

section within the previous twenty years. 138

(d) Aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation 139  
of division (A) (1) of this section is a felony of the first 140  
degree, and the court shall sentence the offender to a mandatory 141  
prison term as provided in section 2929.142 of the Revised Code 142  
and described in division (E) of this section if any of the 143  
following apply: 144

(i) The offender previously has been convicted of or 145  
pleaded guilty to three or more prior OVI offenses within the 146  
previous twenty years. 147

(ii) The offender previously has been convicted of or 148  
pleaded guilty to three or more prior traffic-related homicide, 149  
manslaughter, or assault offenses within the previous twenty 150  
years. 151

(iii) The offender previously has been convicted of or 152  
pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of any 153  
combination of the offenses listed in divisions (B) (2) (d) (i) and 154  
(ii) of this section within the previous twenty years. 155

(e) In addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to 156  
division (B) (2) (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section for 157  
aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division 158  
(A) (1) of this section, the court shall impose upon the offender 159  
a class one suspension of the offender's driver's license, 160  
commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, 161  
probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege as 162  
specified in division (A) (1) of section 4510.02 of the Revised 163  
Code. 164

Divisions (A) (1) to (3) of section 4510.54 of the Revised 165  
Code apply to a suspension imposed under division (B) (2) (e) of 166

this section. 167

(f) Notwithstanding section 2929.18 of the Revised Code, 168  
and in addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to 169  
division (B) (2) of this section for aggravated vehicular 170  
homicide committed in violation of division (A) (1) of this 171  
section, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of not 172  
more than twenty-five thousand dollars. 173

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this division, 174  
aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division 175  
(A) (2) of this section is a felony of the third degree. 176  
Aggravated vehicular homicide committed in violation of division 177  
(A) (2) of this section is a felony of the second degree if, at 178  
the time of the offense, the offender was driving under a 179  
suspension or cancellation imposed under Chapter 4510. or any 180  
other provision of the Revised Code or was operating a motor 181  
vehicle or motorcycle, did not have a valid driver's license, 182  
commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, 183  
probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege, and 184  
was not eligible for renewal of the offender's driver's license 185  
or commercial driver's license without examination under section 186  
4507.10 of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has 187  
been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this 188  
section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or 189  
assault offense. The court shall impose a mandatory prison term 190  
on the offender when required by division (E) of this section. 191

In addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to 192  
this division for a violation of division (A) (2) of this 193  
section, the court shall impose upon the offender a class two 194  
suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 195  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 196

license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 197  
specified in division (A) (2) of section 4510.02 of the Revised 198  
Code or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or 199  
pleaded guilty to a traffic-related murder, felonious assault, 200  
or attempted murder offense, a class one suspension of the 201  
offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, 202  
temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or 203  
nonresident operating privilege as specified in division (A) (1) 204  
of that section. 205

(C) Whoever violates division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (3) (a) or (A) (3) (b) 206  
of this section is guilty of vehicular homicide. Except as 207  
otherwise provided in this division, vehicular homicide is a 208  
misdemeanor of the first degree. Vehicular homicide committed in 209  
violation of division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (3) (a) or (A) (3) (b) of this 210  
section is a felony of the fourth degree if, at the time of the 211  
offense, the offender was driving under a suspension or 212  
cancellation imposed under Chapter 4510. or any other provision 213  
of the Revised Code or was operating a motor vehicle or 214  
motorcycle, did not have a valid driver's license, commercial 215  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 216  
license, or nonresident operating privilege, and was not 217  
eligible for renewal of the offender's driver's license or 218  
commercial driver's license without examination under section 219  
4507.10 of the Revised Code or if the offender previously has 220  
been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this 221  
section or any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or 222  
assault offense. The court shall impose a mandatory jail term or 223  
a mandatory prison term on the offender when required by 224  
division (E) of this section. 225

In addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to 226  
this division, the court shall impose upon the offender a class 227

four suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 228  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 229  
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 230  
specified in division (A) (4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised 231  
Code, or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or 232  
pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic- 233  
related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense, a class 234  
three suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 235  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 236  
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 237  
specified in division (A) (3) of that section, or, if the 238  
offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a 239  
traffic-related murder, felonious assault, or attempted murder 240  
offense, a class two suspension of the offender's driver's 241  
license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction 242  
permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege 243  
as specified in division (A) (2) of that section. 244

~~(D)~~ (D) (1) Whoever violates division ~~(A) (4)~~ (A) (3) (c), (A) 245  
(4) (a), or (A) (4) (b) of this section is guilty of vehicular 246  
manslaughter and shall be punished as provided in divisions (D) 247  
(2) and (3) of this section. Except 248

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in ~~this~~ division (D) 249  
(2) (b) of this section, vehicular manslaughter committed in 250  
violation of division (A) (3) (c) or (A) (4) (b) of this section is 251  
a felony of the fourth degree. 252

(b) Vehicular manslaughter committed in violation of 253  
division (A) (3) (c) or (A) (4) (b) of this section is a felony of 254  
the third degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender 255  
was driving under a suspension or cancellation imposed under 256  
Chapter 4510. or any other provision of the Revised Code or was 257

operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle, did not have a valid 258  
driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary 259  
instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident 260  
operating privilege, and was not eligible for renewal of the 261  
offender's driver's license or commercial driver's license 262  
without examination under section 4507.10 of the Revised Code or 263  
if the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded 264  
guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic-related 265  
homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense. 266

In addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to 267  
this division, the court shall impose upon the offender a class 268  
three suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 269  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 270  
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 271  
specified in division (A) (4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised 272  
Code, or, if the offender previously has been convicted of or 273  
pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or any traffic- 274  
related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense, a class two 275  
suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 276  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 277  
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 278  
specified in division (A) (3) of that section, or, if the 279  
offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a 280  
traffic-related murder, felonious assault, or attempted murder 281  
offense, a class one suspension of the offender's driver's 282  
license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction 283  
permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege 284  
as specified in division (A) (2) of that section. 285

(3) (a) Except as otherwise provided in division (D) (3) (b) 286  
of this section, vehicular manslaughter committed in violation 287  
of division (A) (4) (a) of this section is a misdemeanor of the 288

second degree. <del>Vehicular</del>	289
<u>(b) Vehicular manslaughter committed in violation of</u>	290
<u>division (A) (4) (a) of this section</u> is a misdemeanor of the first	291
degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was driving	292
under a suspension or cancellation imposed under Chapter 4510.	293
or any other provision of the Revised Code or was operating a	294
motor vehicle or motorcycle, did not have a valid driver's	295
license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction	296
permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating	297
privilege, and was not eligible for renewal of the offender's	298
driver's license or commercial driver's license without	299
examination under section 4507.10 of the Revised Code or if the	300
offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a	301
violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide,	302
manslaughter, or assault offense.	303
In addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to	304
<del>this division</del> <u>(D) (3) of this section</u> , the court shall impose	305
upon the offender a class six suspension of the offender's	306
driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary	307
instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident	308
operating privilege from the range specified in division (A) (6)	309
of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or, if the offender	310
previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a	311
violation of this section, any traffic-related homicide,	312
manslaughter, or assault offense, or a traffic-related murder,	313
felonious assault, or attempted murder offense, a class four	314
suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial	315
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary	316
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range	317
specified in division (A) (4) of that section.	318

(E) (1) The court shall impose a mandatory prison term on 319  
an offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation 320  
of division (A) (1) of this section. Except as otherwise provided 321  
in this division, the mandatory prison term shall be a definite 322  
term from the range of prison terms provided in division (A) (1) 323  
(b) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a felony of the 324  
first degree or from division (A) (2) (b) of that section for a 325  
felony of the second degree, whichever is applicable, except 326  
that if the violation is committed on or after March 22, 2019, 327  
the court shall impose as the minimum prison term for the 328  
offense a mandatory prison term that is one of the minimum terms 329  
prescribed for a felony of the first degree in division (A) (1) 330  
(a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code or one of the terms 331  
prescribed for a felony of the second degree in division (A) (2) 332  
(a) of that section, whichever is applicable. If division (B) (2) 333  
(c) or (d) of this section applies to an offender who is 334  
convicted of or pleads guilty to the violation of division (A) 335  
(1) of this section, the court shall impose the mandatory prison 336  
term pursuant to division (A) or (B) of section 2929.142 of the 337  
Revised Code, as applicable. The court shall impose a mandatory 338  
jail term of at least fifteen days on an offender who is 339  
convicted of or pleads guilty to a misdemeanor violation of 340  
division (A) (3) (b) of this section and may impose upon the 341  
offender a longer jail term as authorized pursuant to section 342  
2929.24 of the Revised Code. 343

(2) The court shall impose a mandatory prison term on an 344  
offender who is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of 345  
division ~~(A) (2)~~ (A) (2) (a), (2) (b), or (3) (a) of this section or a 346  
felony violation of division (A) (3) (b) of this section if either 347  
division (E) (2) (a) or (b) of this section applies. The mandatory 348  
prison term shall be a definite term from the range of prison 349

terms provided in division (A) (3) (a) of section 2929.14 of the Revised Code for a felony of the third degree or from division (A) (4) of that section for a felony of the fourth degree, whichever is applicable. The court shall impose a mandatory prison term on an offender in a category described in this division if either of the following applies:

(a) The offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or section 2903.08 of the Revised Code.

(b) At the time of the offense, the offender was driving under suspension or cancellation under Chapter 4510. or any other provision of the Revised Code or was operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle, did not have a valid driver's license, commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege, and was not eligible for renewal of the offender's driver's license or commercial driver's license without examination under section 4507.10 of the Revised Code.

(F) Divisions (A) (2) (b) ~~and~~, (2) (c), (3) (b), (3) (c), and (4) (b) of this section do not apply in a particular construction zone or active school zone unless signs of the type described in section 2903.081 of the Revised Code are erected in that construction zone or active school zone in accordance with the guidelines and design specifications established by the director of transportation under section 5501.27 of the Revised Code. The failure to erect signs of the type described in section 2903.081 of the Revised Code in a particular construction zone or active school zone in accordance with those guidelines and design specifications does not limit or affect the application of division (A) (1), (A) (2) (a), (A) (3) (a), or ~~(A) (4)~~ (A) (4) (a) of

this section in that construction zone or active school zone or 380  
the prosecution of any person who violates any of those 381  
divisions in that construction zone or active school zone. 382

(G) (1) As used in this section: 383

(a) "Mandatory prison term" and "mandatory jail term" have 384  
the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code. 385

(b) "Traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault 386  
offense" means a violation of section 2903.04 of the Revised 387  
Code in circumstances in which division (D) of that section 388  
applies, a violation of section 2903.06 or 2903.08 of the 389  
Revised Code, or a violation of section 2903.06, 2903.07, or 390  
2903.08 of the Revised Code as they existed prior to March 23, 391  
2000. 392

(c) "Construction zone" has the same meaning as in section 393  
5501.27 of the Revised Code. 394

(d) "Reckless operation offense" means a violation of 395  
section 4511.20 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance 396  
substantially equivalent to section 4511.20 of the Revised Code. 397

(e) "Speeding offense" means a violation of section 398  
4511.21 of the Revised Code or a municipal ordinance pertaining 399  
to speed. 400

(f) "Traffic-related murder, felonious assault, or 401  
attempted murder offense" means a violation of section 2903.01 402  
or 2903.02 of the Revised Code in circumstances in which the 403  
offender used a motor vehicle as the means to commit the 404  
violation, a violation of division (A) (2) of section 2903.11 of 405  
the Revised Code in circumstances in which the deadly weapon 406  
used in the commission of the violation is a motor vehicle, or 407  
an attempt to commit aggravated murder or murder in violation of 408

section 2923.02 of the Revised Code in circumstances in which 409  
the offender used a motor vehicle as the means to attempt to 410  
commit the aggravated murder or murder. 411

(g) "Motor vehicle," "mini-truck," and "utility vehicle" 412  
have the same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised 413  
Code. 414

(h) "OVI offense" means a violation of division (A) of 415  
section 4511.19 of the Revised Code, a violation of division (A) 416  
of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code, a violation of division 417  
(A) (3) of section 4561.15 of the Revised Code, or a 418  
substantially equivalent municipal ordinance. 419

(i) "Active school zone" has the same meaning as in 420  
section 4511.01 of the Revised Code. 421

(2) For the purposes of this section, when a penalty or 422  
suspension is enhanced because of a prior or current violation 423  
of a specified law or a prior or current specified offense, the 424  
reference to the violation of the specified law or the specified 425  
offense includes any violation of any substantially equivalent 426  
municipal ordinance, former law of this state, or current or 427  
former law of another state or the United States. 428

**Sec. 2903.08.** (A) No person, while operating or 429  
participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, motorcycle, 430  
utility vehicle, mini-truck, snowmobile, locomotive, watercraft, 431  
or aircraft, shall cause serious physical harm to another person 432  
or another's unborn in any of the following ways: 433

(1) (a) As the proximate result of committing a violation 434  
of division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or of a 435  
substantially equivalent municipal ordinance; 436

(b) As the proximate result of committing a violation of 437

division (A) of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code or of a 438  
substantially equivalent municipal ordinance; 439

(c) As the proximate result of committing a violation of 440  
division (A) (3) of section 4561.15 of the Revised Code or of a 441  
substantially equivalent municipal ordinance. 442

(2) In one of the following ways: 443

(a) As the proximate result of committing, while operating 444  
or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, utility 445  
vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in a construction zone, a 446  
reckless operation offense, provided that this division applies 447  
only if the person to whom the serious physical harm is caused 448  
or to whose unborn the serious physical harm is caused is in the 449  
construction zone at the time of the offender's commission of 450  
the reckless operation offense in the construction zone and does 451  
not apply as described in division (E) of this section; 452

(b) Recklessly; 453

(c) As the proximate result of committing, while operating 454  
or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, utility 455  
vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in an active school zone, a 456  
reckless operation offense, provided that this division applies 457  
only if the person to whom the serious physical harm is caused 458  
or to whose unborn the serious physical harm is caused is in an 459  
active school zone at the time of the offender's commission of 460  
the reckless operation offense in the active school zone and 461  
does not apply as described in division (E) of this section. 462

~~(3)~~ (3) (a) As the proximate result of committing, while 463  
operating or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, 464  
utility vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in a construction 465  
zone, a speeding offense, provided that this division applies 466

only if the person to whom the serious physical harm is caused 467  
or to whose unborn the serious physical harm is caused is in the 468  
construction zone at the time of the offender's commission of 469  
the speeding offense in the construction zone and does not apply 470  
as described in division (E) of this section. 471

(b) As the proximate result of committing, while operating 472  
or participating in the operation of a motor vehicle, utility 473  
vehicle, mini-truck, or motorcycle in an active school zone, a 474  
speeding offense, provided that this division applies only if 475  
the person to whom the serious physical harm is caused or to 476  
whose unborn the serious physical harm is caused is in the 477  
active school zone at the time of the offender's commission of 478  
the speeding offense in the active school zone and does not 479  
apply as described in division (E) of this section. 480

(c) As the proximate result of committing, within an 481  
active school zone, a violation of any provision of any section 482  
contained in Title XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor 483  
misdemeanor or of a municipal ordinance that, regardless of the 484  
penalty set by ordinance for the violation, is substantially 485  
equivalent to any provision of any section contained in Title 486  
XLV of the Revised Code that is a minor misdemeanor, provided 487  
that this division applies only if the person to whom the 488  
serious physical harm is caused or to whose unborn the serious 489  
physical harm is caused is in the active school zone at the time 490  
of the offender's commission of the speeding offense in the 491  
active school zone and does not apply as described in division 492  
(E) of this section. 493

(B) (1) Whoever violates division (A) (1) of this section is 494  
guilty of aggravated vehicular assault. Except as otherwise 495  
provided in this division, aggravated vehicular assault is a 496

felony of the third degree. Aggravated vehicular assault is a	497
felony of the second degree if any of the following apply:	498
(a) At the time of the offense, the offender was driving	499
under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4510. or any other	500
provision of the Revised Code.	501
(b) The offender previously has been convicted of or	502
pleaded guilty to a violation of this section.	503
(c) The offender previously has been convicted of or	504
pleaded guilty to any traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or	505
assault offense.	506
(d) The offender previously has been convicted of or	507
pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of division (A)	508
of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code or a substantially	509
equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous ten years.	510
(e) The offender previously has been convicted of or	511
pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of division (A)	512
of section 1547.11 of the Revised Code or of a substantially	513
equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous ten years.	514
(f) The offender previously has been convicted of or	515
pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of division (A)	516
(3) of section 4561.15 of the Revised Code or of a substantially	517
equivalent municipal ordinance within the previous ten years.	518
(g) The offender previously has been convicted of or	519
pleaded guilty to three or more prior violations of any	520
combination of the offenses listed in division (B) (1) (d), (e),	521
or (f) of this section.	522
(h) The offender previously has been convicted of or	523
pleaded guilty to a second or subsequent felony violation of	524

division (A) of section 4511.19 of the Revised Code. 525

(2) In addition to any other sanctions imposed pursuant to 526  
division (B)(1) of this section, except as otherwise provided in 527  
this division, the court shall impose upon the offender a class 528  
three suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 529  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 530  
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 531  
specified in division (A)(3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised 532  
Code. If the offender previously has been convicted of or 533  
pleaded guilty to a violation of this section, any traffic- 534  
related homicide, manslaughter, or assault offense, or any 535  
traffic-related murder, felonious assault, or attempted murder 536  
offense, the court shall impose either a class two suspension of 537  
the offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, 538  
temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or 539  
nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in 540  
division (A)(2) of that section or a class one suspension as 541  
specified in division (A)(1) of that section. 542

(C)(1) Whoever violates division (A)(2) or (3) of this 543  
section is guilty of vehicular assault and shall be punished as 544  
provided in divisions (C)(2) and (3) of this section. 545

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this division, 546  
vehicular assault committed in violation of division (A)(2) of 547  
this section is a felony of the fourth degree. Vehicular assault 548  
committed in violation of division (A)(2) of this section is a 549  
felony of the third degree if, at the time of the offense, the 550  
offender was driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 551  
4510. or any other provision of the Revised Code, if the 552  
offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a 553  
violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, 554

manslaughter, or assault offense, or if, in the same course of 555  
conduct that resulted in the violation of division (A) (2) of 556  
this section, the offender also violated section 4549.02, 557  
4549.021, or 4549.03 of the Revised Code. 558

In addition to any other sanctions imposed, the court 559  
shall impose upon the offender a class four suspension of the 560  
offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, 561  
temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or 562  
nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in 563  
division (A) (4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or, if 564  
the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty 565  
to a violation of this section, any traffic-related homicide, 566  
manslaughter, or assault offense, or any traffic-related murder, 567  
felonious assault, or attempted murder offense, a class three 568  
suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 569  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 570  
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 571  
specified in division (A) (3) of that section. 572

~~(3)~~(3) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division 573  
(C) (3) (c) of this section, vehicular assault committed in 574  
violation of division (A) (3) (a) of this section is a misdemeanor 575  
of the first degree. 576

(b) Except as otherwise provided in division (C) (3) (c) of 577  
this section, vehicular assault committed in violation of 578  
division (A) (3) (b) or (A) (3) (c) of this section is a felony of 579  
the fifth degree. 580

(c) Vehicular assault committed in violation of division 581  
~~(A) (3)~~(A) (3) (a), (b), or (c) of this section is a felony of the 582  
fourth degree if, at the time of the offense, the offender was 583  
driving under a suspension imposed under Chapter 4510. or any 584

other provision of the Revised Code or if the offender 585  
previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to a 586  
violation of this section or any traffic-related homicide, 587  
manslaughter, or assault offense. 588

(d) In addition to any other sanctions imposed under 589  
division (C) (3) (a), (b), or (c) of this section, the court shall 590  
impose upon the offender a class four suspension of the 591  
offender's driver's license, commercial driver's license, 592  
temporary instruction permit, probationary license, or 593  
nonresident operating privilege from the range specified in 594  
division (A) (4) of section 4510.02 of the Revised Code or, if 595  
the offender previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty 596  
to a violation of this section, any traffic-related homicide, 597  
manslaughter, or assault offense, or any traffic-related murder, 598  
felonious assault, or attempted murder offense, a class three 599  
suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 600  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 601  
license, or nonresident operating privilege from the range 602  
specified in division (A) (3) of section 4510.02 of the Revised 603  
Code. 604

(D) (1) The court shall impose a mandatory prison term, as 605  
described in division (D) (4) of this section, on an offender who 606  
is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division (A) 607  
(1) of this section. 608

(2) The court shall impose a mandatory prison term, as 609  
described in division (D) (4) of this section, on an offender who 610  
is convicted of or pleads guilty to a violation of division ~~(A)~~ 611  
~~(2)~~ (A) (2) (a) or (b) of this section or a felony violation of 612  
division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (3) (a) of this section ~~if either of the~~ 613  
~~following applies:~~ 614

~~(a) The offender previously has been convicted of or  
pleaded guilty to a violation of this section or section 2903.06  
of the Revised Code.~~ 615  
616  
617

~~(b) At the time of the offense, the offender was driving  
under suspension under Chapter 4510. or any other provision of  
the Revised Code.~~ 618  
619  
620

(3) The court shall impose a mandatory jail term of at 621  
least seven days on an offender who is convicted of or pleads 622  
guilty to a misdemeanor violation of division ~~(A) (3)~~ (A) (3) (a) of 623  
this section and may impose upon the offender a longer jail term 624  
as authorized pursuant to section 2929.24 of the Revised Code. 625

(4) A mandatory prison term required under division (D) (1) 626  
or (2) of this section shall be a definite term from the range 627  
of prison terms provided in division (A) (2) (b) of section 628  
2929.14 of the Revised Code for a felony of the second degree, 629  
from division (A) (3) (a) of that section for a felony of the 630  
third degree, ~~or~~ from division (A) (4) of that section for a 631  
felony of the fourth degree, whichever is applicable, except 632  
that if the violation is a felony of the second degree committed 633  
on or after March 22, 2019, the court shall impose as the 634  
minimum prison term for the offense a mandatory prison term that 635  
is one of the minimum terms prescribed for a felony of the 636  
second degree in division (A) (2) (a) of section 2929.14 of the 637  
Revised Code. 638

(E) Divisions ~~(A) (2) (a)~~ (A) (2) and (3) of this section do 639  
not apply in a particular construction zone or active school 640  
zone unless signs of the type described in section 2903.081 of 641  
the Revised Code are erected in that construction zone or active 642  
school zone in accordance with the guidelines and design 643  
specifications established by the director of transportation 644

under section 5501.27 of the Revised Code. The failure to erect 645  
signs of the type described in section 2903.081 of the Revised 646  
Code in a particular construction zone or active school zone in 647  
accordance with those guidelines and design specifications does 648  
not limit or affect the application of division (A) (1) or (2) (b) 649  
of this section in that construction zone or active school zone 650  
or the prosecution of any person who violates either of those 651  
divisions in that construction zone or active school zone. 652

(F) As used in this section: 653

(1) "Mandatory prison term" and "mandatory jail term" have 654  
the same meanings as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code. 655

(2) "Traffic-related homicide, manslaughter, or assault 656  
offense" and "traffic-related murder, felonious assault, or 657  
attempted murder offense" have the same meanings as in section 658  
2903.06 of the Revised Code. 659

(3) "Construction zone" has the same meaning as in section 660  
5501.27 of the Revised Code. 661

(4) "Reckless operation offense" and "speeding offense" 662  
have the same meanings as in section 2903.06 of the Revised 663  
Code. 664

(5) "Active school zone" has the same meaning as in 665  
section 4511.01 of the Revised Code. 666

(G) For the purposes of this section, when a penalty or 667  
suspension is enhanced because of a prior or current violation 668  
of a specified law or a prior or current specified offense, the 669  
reference to the violation of the specified law or the specified 670  
offense includes any violation of any substantially equivalent 671  
municipal ordinance, former law of this state, or current or 672  
former law of another state or the United States. 673

Sec. 2903.081. (A) As used in this section: 674

(1) "Active school zone" has the same meaning as in section 4511.01 of the Revised Code. 675  
676

(2) "Construction zone" has the same meaning as in section 5501.27 of the Revised Code. 677  
678

~~(2) "Reckless operation offense" and "speeding offense" have the same meanings as in section 2903.06 of the Revised Code.~~ 679  
680  
681

(B) The director of transportation, board of county commissioners, or board of township trustees shall cause signs to be erected in construction zones and areas that become active school zones notifying motorists of the prohibitions set forth in sections 2903.06 and 2903.08 of the Revised Code regarding the death of or injury to any person in the construction zone ~~as a proximate result of a reckless operation offense or speeding offense in the construction zone~~ or active school zone. The prohibitions set forth in divisions (A) (2) (b) ~~and~~, (2) (c), (3) (b), (3) (c), and (4) (b) of section 2903.06 and divisions (A) (2) (a), (2) (c), and (3) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code apply to persons who commit ~~a reckless operation~~ the applicable offense or speeding offense in a particular construction zone or active school zone only when signs of that nature are erected in that construction zone or active school zone in accordance with the guidelines and design specifications established by the director under section 5501.27 of the Revised Code. The failure to erect signs of that nature in a particular construction zone or area that becomes an active school zone in accordance with those guidelines and design specifications does not limit or affect the application of division (A) (1), (A) (2) (a), (A) (3) (a), or ~~(A) (4)~~ (A) (4) (a) of section 2903.06 or division (A) (1) or (2) 682  
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(b) of section 2903.08 of the Revised Code in that construction zone or active school zone or the prosecution of any person who violates ~~either~~ any of those divisions in that construction zone or active school zone.

**Sec. 4510.039.** (A) A court may prohibit any person whose driver's or commercial driver's license or permit is suspended under section 2903.06 or 2903.08 of the Revised Code for an underlying offense that occurred in an active school zone, or for a violation of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, from retaining the license, obtaining limited driving privileges, or having driving privileges reinstated, until both of the following have occurred:

(1) The person successfully completes a course of remedial driving instruction approved by the director of public safety.

(2) The person gives and maintains proof of financial responsibility in accordance with section 4509.45 of the Revised Code.

(B) Any course of remedial driving instruction the director approves under this section shall require its students to attend at least fifty per cent of the course in person. The director shall not approve any course of remedial driving instruction that permits its students to take more than fifty per cent of the course in any other manner, including via video teleconferencing or the internet. A minimum of twenty-five per cent of the number of hours of instruction included in the course shall be devoted to instruction on driver attitude. The course also shall devote a designated number of hours to instruction in the area of school zone safety and operation of a motor vehicle in active school zones. The director shall prescribe the content of the instruction.

<b>Sec. 4511.01.</b> As used in this chapter and in Chapter 4513.	734
of the Revised Code:	735
(A) "Vehicle" means every device, including a bicycle,	736
motorized bicycle, and an electric bicycle, in, upon, or by	737
which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a	738
highway. "Vehicle" does not include any motorized wheelchair,	739
any electric personal assistive mobility device, any low-speed	740
micromobility device, any personal delivery device as defined in	741
section 4511.513 of the Revised Code, any device that is moved	742
by power collected from overhead electric trolley wires or that	743
is used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, or any	744
device that is moved by human power.	745
(B) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle propelled or drawn	746
by power other than muscular power or power collected from	747
overhead electric trolley wires, except motorized bicycles,	748
electric bicycles, road rollers, traction engines, power	749
shovels, power cranes, and other equipment used in construction	750
work and not designed for or employed in general highway	751
transportation, hole-digging machinery, well-drilling machinery,	752
ditch-digging machinery, farm machinery, and trailers designed	753
and used exclusively to transport a boat between a place of	754
storage and a marina, or in and around a marina, when drawn or	755
towed on a street or highway for a distance of no more than ten	756
miles and at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less.	757
(C) "Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle, other than a	758
tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use of the operator and	759
designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with	760
the ground, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles known	761
as "motor-driven cycle," "motor scooter," "autocycle," "cab-	762
enclosed motorcycle," or "motorcycle" without regard to weight	763

or brake horsepower.	764
(D) "Emergency vehicle" means emergency vehicles of	765
municipal, township, or county departments or public utility	766
corporations when identified as such as required by law, the	767
director of public safety, or local authorities, and motor	768
vehicles when commandeered by a police officer.	769
(E) "Public safety vehicle" means any of the following:	770
(1) Ambulances, including private ambulance companies	771
under contract to a municipal corporation, township, or county,	772
and private ambulances and nontransport vehicles bearing license	773
plates issued under section 4503.49 of the Revised Code;	774
(2) Motor vehicles used by public law enforcement officers	775
or other persons sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws	776
of the state;	777
(3) Any motor vehicle when properly identified as required	778
by the director of public safety, when used in response to fire	779
emergency calls or to provide emergency medical service to ill	780
or injured persons, and when operated by a duly qualified person	781
who is a member of a volunteer rescue service or a volunteer	782
fire department, and who is on duty pursuant to the rules or	783
directives of that service. The state fire marshal shall be	784
designated by the director of public safety as the certifying	785
agency for all public safety vehicles described in division (E)	786
(3) of this section.	787
(4) Vehicles used by fire departments, including motor	788
vehicles when used by volunteer fire fighters responding to	789
emergency calls in the fire department service when identified	790
as required by the director of public safety.	791
Any vehicle used to transport or provide emergency medical	792

service to an ill or injured person, when certified as a public 793  
safety vehicle, shall be considered a public safety vehicle when 794  
transporting an ill or injured person to a hospital regardless 795  
of whether such vehicle has already passed a hospital. 796

(5) Vehicles used by the motor carrier enforcement unit 797  
for the enforcement of orders and rules of the public utilities 798  
commission as specified in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code. 799

(F) "School bus" means every bus designed for carrying 800  
more than nine passengers that is owned by a public, private, or 801  
governmental agency or institution of learning and operated for 802  
the transportation of children to or from a school session or a 803  
school function, or owned by a private person and operated for 804  
compensation for the transportation of children to or from a 805  
school session or a school function. "School bus" does not 806  
include any of the following: 807

(1) A bus operated by a municipally owned transportation 808  
system, a mass transit company operating exclusively within the 809  
territorial limits of a municipal corporation, or within such 810  
limits and the territorial limits of municipal corporations 811  
immediately contiguous to such municipal corporation, nor a 812  
common passenger carrier certified by the public utilities 813  
commission unless such bus is devoted exclusively to the 814  
transportation of children to and from a school session or a 815  
school function; 816

(2) A van or bus used by a licensed child care center or 817  
type A family child care home to transport children from the 818  
child care center or type A family child care home to a school 819  
if the van or bus does not have more than fifteen children in 820  
the van or bus at any time; 821

(3) An alternative vehicle as defined in section 4511.76	822
of the Revised Code.	823
(G) "Bicycle" means a pedal-powered vehicle upon which a	824
human operator sits, including an electric bicycle.	825
(H) "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" means any vehicle	826
having either two tandem wheels or one wheel in the front and	827
two wheels in the rear, that may be pedaled, and that is	828
equipped with a helper motor of not more than fifty cubic	829
centimeters piston displacement that produces not more than one	830
brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a	831
speed of not greater than twenty miles per hour on a level	832
surface. "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" does not include an	833
electric bicycle.	834
(I) "Commercial tractor" means every motor vehicle having	835
motive power designed or used for drawing other vehicles and not	836
so constructed as to carry any load thereon, or designed or used	837
for drawing other vehicles while carrying a portion of such	838
other vehicles, or load thereon, or both.	839
(J) "Agricultural tractor" and "traction engine" mean	840
every self-propelling vehicle designed or used for drawing other	841
vehicles or wheeled machinery but having no provision for	842
carrying loads independently of such other vehicles, and used	843
principally for agricultural purposes.	844
(K) "Truck" means every motor vehicle, except trailers and	845
semitrailers, designed and used to carry property.	846
(L) "Bus" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying	847
more than nine passengers and used for the transportation of	848
persons other than in a ridesharing arrangement, and every motor	849
vehicle, automobile for hire, or funeral car, other than a	850

taxicab or motor vehicle used in a ridesharing arrangement, 851  
designed and used for the transportation of persons for 852  
compensation. 853

(M) "Trailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 854  
carrying persons or property wholly on its own structure and for 855  
being drawn by a motor vehicle, including any such vehicle when 856  
formed by or operated as a combination of a "semitrailer" and a 857  
vehicle of the dolly type, such as that commonly known as a 858  
"trailer dolly," a vehicle used to transport agricultural 859  
produce or agricultural production materials between a local 860  
place of storage or supply and the farm when drawn or towed on a 861  
street or highway at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per 862  
hour, and a vehicle designed and used exclusively to transport a 863  
boat between a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a 864  
marina, when drawn or towed on a street or highway for a 865  
distance of more than ten miles or at a speed of more than 866  
twenty-five miles per hour. 867

(N) "Semitrailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 868  
carrying persons or property with another and separate motor 869  
vehicle so that in operation a part of its own weight or that of 870  
its load, or both, rests upon and is carried by another vehicle. 871

(O) "Pole trailer" means every trailer or semitrailer 872  
attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, pole, or by 873  
being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and 874  
ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads 875  
such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, 876  
of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting 877  
connections. 878

(P) "Railroad" means a carrier of persons or property 879  
operating upon rails or tracks placed principally on a private 880

right-of-way. 881

(Q) "Train" means one or more locomotives coupled, with or 882  
without cars, that operates on rails or tracks and to which all 883  
other traffic is required by law to yield the right-of-way at 884  
highway-rail grade crossings. 885

(R) "Streetcar" means a car, other than a train, for 886  
transporting persons or property, operated upon rails 887  
principally within a street or highway. 888

(S) "Trackless trolley" means every car that collects its 889  
power from overhead electric trolley wires and that is not 890  
operated upon rails or tracks. 891

(T) "Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical 892  
mixture that is intended for the purpose of producing an 893  
explosion that contains any oxidizing and combustible units or 894  
other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing 895  
that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by 896  
percussion, or by a detonator of any part of the compound or 897  
mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated 898  
gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of 899  
producing destructive effects on contiguous objects, or of 900  
destroying life or limb. Manufactured articles shall not be held 901  
to be explosives when the individual units contain explosives in 902  
such limited quantities, of such nature, or in such packing, 903  
that it is impossible to procure a simultaneous or a destructive 904  
explosion of such units, to the injury of life, limb, or 905  
property by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or 906  
by a detonator, such as fixed ammunition for small arms, 907  
firecrackers, or safety fuse matches. 908

(U) "Flammable liquid" means any liquid that has a flash 909

point of seventy degrees fahrenheit, or less, as determined by a 910  
tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device. 911

(V) "Gross weight" means the weight of a vehicle plus the 912  
weight of any load thereon. 913

(W) "Person" means every natural person, firm, co- 914  
partnership, association, or corporation. 915

(X) "Pedestrian" means any person on foot, in a motorized 916  
or non-motorized wheelchair, or using another equivalent device, 917  
such as skates or a skateboard. "Pedestrian" includes a personal 918  
delivery device as defined in section 4511.513 of the Revised 919  
Code unless the context clearly suggests otherwise. 920

(Y) "Driver or operator" means every person who drives or 921  
is in actual physical control of a vehicle, trackless trolley, 922  
or streetcar. 923

(Z) "Police officer" means every officer authorized to 924  
direct or regulate traffic, or to make arrests for violations of 925  
traffic regulations. 926

(AA) "Local authorities" means every county, municipal, 927  
and other local board or body having authority to adopt police 928  
regulations under the constitution and laws of this state. 929

(BB) "Street" or "highway" means a general term for 930  
denoting a public way for purposes of travel by vehicles, 931  
streetcars, trackless trolleys, and vulnerable road users, 932  
including the entire area within the right-of-way. 933

(CC) "Controlled-access highway" means every street or 934  
highway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting 935  
lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from 936  
the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be 937

determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such 938  
street or highway. 939

(DD) "Private road" means every way or place in private 940  
ownership used for vehicular travel by the owner and those 941  
having express or implied permission from the owner but not by 942  
other persons. 943

(EE) "Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, 944  
designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel and parking 945  
lanes, not including the berm, sidewalk, or shoulder, even if 946  
the berm, sidewalk, or shoulder is used by a person operating a 947  
bicycle or other human-powered vehicle. If a highway includes 948  
two or more separate roadways the term "roadway" means any such 949  
roadway separately but not all such roadways collectively. 950

(FF) "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the 951  
curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent 952  
property lines or easements of private property, that is paved 953  
or improved, and is intended for the use of pedestrians. 954

(GG) "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which 955  
is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular 956  
traffic. 957

(HH) "Through highway" means every street or highway as 958  
provided in section 4511.65 of the Revised Code. 959

(II) "State highway" means a highway under the 960  
jurisdiction of the department of transportation, outside the 961  
limits of municipal corporations, provided that the authority 962  
conferred upon the director of transportation in section 5511.01 963  
of the Revised Code to erect state highway route markers and 964  
signs directing traffic shall not be modified by sections 965  
4511.01 to 4511.79 and 4511.99 of the Revised Code. 966

(JJ) "State route" means every highway that is designated 967  
with an official state route number and so marked. 968

(KK) "Intersection" means: 969

(1) The area embraced within the prolongation or 970  
connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, the lateral 971  
boundary lines of the roadways of two highways that join one 972  
another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area 973  
within which vehicles traveling upon different highways that 974  
join at any other angle might come into conflict. The junction 975  
of an alley, driveway, or site roadway open to public travel 976  
with a public roadway or highway does not constitute an 977  
intersection, unless the public roadway or highway at the 978  
junction is controlled by a traffic control device. 979

(2) If a highway includes two roadways separated by a 980  
median, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided 981  
highway by an intersecting highway constitutes a separate 982  
intersection if the opposing left-turn paths cross and there is 983  
sufficient interior storage for the design vehicle. As used in 984  
this division, "design vehicle" means the longest vehicle 985  
authorized under section 5577.05 of the Revised Code to operate 986  
on that roadway without a permit. 987

(3) At a location controlled by a highway traffic signal, 988  
regardless of the distance between the separate intersections as 989  
described in division (KK) (2) of this section: 990

(a) If a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk has not been 991  
designated on the roadway within the median between the separate 992  
intersections, the two intersections and the roadway and median 993  
constitute one intersection. 994

(b) Where a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk is 995

designated on the roadway on the intersection approach, the area 996  
within the crosswalk and any area beyond the designated stop 997  
line or yield line constitute part of the intersection. 998

(c) Where a crosswalk is designated on a roadway on the 999  
departure from the intersection, the intersection includes the 1000  
area that extends to the far side of the crosswalk. 1001

(LL) "Crosswalk" means: 1002

(1) That part of a roadway at an intersection included 1003  
within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on 1004  
opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs, or, in 1005  
the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway, 1006  
and in the absence of a sidewalk on one side of the roadway, the 1007  
part of a roadway included within the extension of the lateral 1008  
lines of the sidewalk at right angles to the center line; 1009

(2) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or 1010  
elsewhere, distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines 1011  
or other markings on the surface, which might be supplemented by 1012  
contrasting pavement texture, style, or color; 1013

(3) Notwithstanding divisions (LL) (1) and (2) of this 1014  
section, "crosswalk" does not include an area where local 1015  
authorities have placed signs indicating no crossing. 1016

(MM) "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set 1017  
apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and 1018  
protected or marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be 1019  
plainly visible at all times. 1020

(NN) "Business district" means the territory fronting upon 1021  
a street or highway, including the street or highway, between 1022  
successive intersections within municipal corporations where 1023  
fifty per cent or more of the frontage between such successive 1024

intersections is occupied by buildings in use for business, or 1025  
within or outside municipal corporations where fifty per cent or 1026  
more of the frontage for a distance of three hundred feet or 1027  
more is occupied by buildings in use for business, and the 1028  
character of such territory is indicated by official traffic 1029  
control devices. 1030

(OO) "Residence district" means the territory, not 1031  
comprising a business district, fronting on a street or highway, 1032  
including the street or highway, where, for a distance of three 1033  
hundred feet or more, the frontage is improved with residences 1034  
or residences and buildings in use for business. 1035

(PP) "Urban district" means the territory contiguous to 1036  
and including any street or highway which is built up with 1037  
structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses 1038  
situated at intervals of less than one hundred feet for a 1039  
distance of a quarter of a mile or more, and the character of 1040  
such territory is indicated by official traffic control devices. 1041

(QQ) "Traffic control device" means a flagger, sign, 1042  
signal, marking, channelization device, or other device that 1043  
uses colors, shapes, symbols, words, sounds, or tactile 1044  
information for the primary purpose of communicating a 1045  
regulatory, warning, or guidance message to road users on a 1046  
street, highway, site roadway open to public travel, pedestrian 1047  
facility, bikeway, or pathway. 1048

(RR) "Traffic control signal" means a highway traffic 1049  
signal placed at an intersection, movable bridge, fire station, 1050  
midblock crosswalk, alternating one-way sections of a single 1051  
lane road, private driveway, or other location that requires 1052  
conflicting traffic to be directed to stop and permitted to 1053  
proceed in an orderly manner. "Traffic control signal" includes 1054

a vehicular signal indication, a pedestrian signal indication, 1055  
and a bicycle symbol signal indication. "Traffic control signal" 1056  
does not include an emergency-vehicle hybrid beacon or a 1057  
pedestrian hybrid beacon. 1058

(SS) "Railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal, or 1059  
device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a 1060  
railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad 1061  
tracks or the approach of a train. 1062

(TT) "Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded 1063  
animals, vehicles, streetcars, trackless trolleys, and other 1064  
devices, either singly or together, while using for purposes of 1065  
travel any highway or site roadway open to public travel. 1066

(UU) "Right-of-way" means either of the following, as the 1067  
context requires: 1068

(1) The right of a vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, 1069  
or pedestrian to proceed uninterruptedly in a lawful manner in 1070  
the direction in which it or the individual is moving in 1071  
preference to another vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or 1072  
pedestrian approaching from a different direction into its or 1073  
the individual's path; 1074

(2) A general term denoting land, property, or the 1075  
interest therein, usually in the configuration of a strip, 1076  
acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes. When used in 1077  
this context, right-of-way includes the roadway, shoulders or 1078  
berm, ditch, and slopes extending to the right-of-way limits 1079  
under the control of the state or local authority. 1080

(VV) "Rural mail delivery vehicle" means every vehicle 1081  
used to deliver United States mail on a rural mail delivery 1082  
route. 1083

(WW) "Funeral escort vehicle" means any motor vehicle, 1084  
including a funeral hearse, while used to facilitate the 1085  
movement of a funeral procession. 1086

(XX) "Alley" means a street or highway intended to provide 1087  
access to the rear or side of lots or buildings in urban 1088  
districts and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular 1089  
traffic, and includes any street or highway that has been 1090  
declared an "alley" by the legislative authority of the 1091  
municipal corporation in which such street or highway is 1092  
located. 1093

(YY) "Freeway" means a divided multi-lane highway for 1094  
through traffic with all crossroads separated in grade and with 1095  
full control of access. 1096

(ZZ) "Expressway" means a divided arterial street or 1097  
highway for through traffic with full or partial control of 1098  
access with an excess of fifty per cent of all crossroads 1099  
separated in grade. 1100

(AAA) "Thruway" means a through highway whose entire 1101  
roadway is reserved for through traffic and on which roadway 1102  
parking is prohibited. 1103

(BBB) "Stop intersection" means any intersection at one or 1104  
more entrances of which stop signs are erected. 1105

(CCC) "Arterial street or highway" means a street or 1106  
highway primarily used by through traffic, usually on a 1107  
continuous route or a street or highway designated as part of an 1108  
arterial system. 1109

(DDD) "Ridesharing arrangement" means the transportation 1110  
of persons in a motor vehicle where such transportation is 1111  
incidental to another purpose of a volunteer driver and includes 1112

ridesharing arrangements known as carpools, vanpools, and 1113  
buspools. 1114

(EEE) "Motorized wheelchair" means any self-propelled 1115  
vehicle designed for, and used by, a person with a disability 1116  
and that is incapable of a speed in excess of eight miles per 1117  
hour. 1118

(FFF) "Child care center" and "type A family child care 1119  
home" have the same meanings as in section 5104.01 of the 1120  
Revised Code. 1121

(GGG) "Multi-wheel agricultural tractor" means a type of 1122  
agricultural tractor that has two or more wheels or tires on 1123  
each side of one axle at the rear of the tractor, is designed or 1124  
used for drawing other vehicles or wheeled machinery, has no 1125  
provision for carrying loads independently of the drawn vehicles 1126  
or machinery, and is used principally for agricultural purposes. 1127

(HHH) "Operate" means to cause or have caused movement of 1128  
a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley. 1129

(III) "Predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense" means 1130  
any of the following: 1131

(1) A violation of section 4511.03, 4511.051, 4511.12, 1132  
4511.132, 4511.16, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.21, 4511.211, 1133  
4511.213, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 1134  
4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 1135  
4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 1136  
4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.451, 1137  
4511.452, 4511.46, 4511.47, 4511.48, 4511.481, 4511.49, 4511.50, 1138  
4511.511, 4511.522, 4511.53, 4511.54, 4511.55, 4511.56, 4511.57, 1139  
4511.58, 4511.59, 4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.64, 4511.66, 4511.661, 1140  
4511.68, 4511.70, 4511.701, 4511.71, 4511.711, 4511.712, 1141

4511.713, 4511.72, 4511.73, 4511.763, 4511.771, 4511.78, or	1142
4511.84 of the Revised Code;	1143
(2) A violation of division (A)(2) of section 4511.17,	1144
divisions (A) to (D) of section 4511.51, or division (A) of	1145
section 4511.74 of the Revised Code;	1146
(3) A violation of any provision of sections 4511.01 to	1147
4511.76 of the Revised Code for which no penalty otherwise is	1148
provided in the section that contains the provision violated;	1149
(4) A violation of section 4511.214 of the Revised Code;	1150
(5) A violation of a municipal ordinance that is	1151
substantially similar to any section or provision set forth or	1152
described in division (III)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this	1153
section.	1154
(JJJ) "Road service vehicle" means wreckers, utility	1155
repair vehicles, and state, county, and municipal service	1156
vehicles equipped with visual signals by means of flashing,	1157
rotating, or oscillating lights.	1158
(KKK) "Beacon" means a highway traffic signal with one or	1159
more signal sections that operate in a flashing mode.	1160
(LLL) "Hybrid beacon" means a special type of beacon that	1161
is intentionally placed in a dark mode where no indications are	1162
displayed between periods of operation and, when operated,	1163
displays both steady and flashing highway traffic signal	1164
indications. "Hybrid beacon" includes both of the following:	1165
(1) An emergency-vehicle hybrid beacon used to warn and	1166
control traffic at an otherwise unsignalized location to assist	1167
authorized emergency vehicles in entering or crossing a street	1168
or highway;	1169

(2) A pedestrian hybrid beacon used to warn and control 1170  
traffic at an otherwise unsignalized location to assist 1171  
pedestrians in crossing a street or highway at a marked 1172  
crosswalk. 1173

(MMM) "Highway traffic signal" means a power-operated 1174  
traffic control device by which traffic is warned or directed to 1175  
take some specific action. "Highway traffic signal" includes a 1176  
beacon, an in-road warning light, a lane-use control signal, and 1177  
a traffic control signal. "Highway traffic signal" does not 1178  
include a power-operated sign, steadily illuminated pavement 1179  
marker, gate, flashing light signal, warning light, or steady 1180  
burning electric lamp. 1181

(NNN) "Median" means the portion of a highway separating 1182  
opposing directions of the traveled way or the area between two 1183  
roadways of a divided highway, measured from edge of traveled 1184  
way to edge of traveled way. The median excludes turn lanes. The 1185  
width of a median may be different between intersections, 1186  
interchanges, and at opposite approaches of the same 1187  
intersection. 1188

(OOO) "Site roadway open to public travel" means a roadway 1189  
or bikeway on site of a shopping center, office park, airport, 1190  
school, university, sports arena, recreational park, or other 1191  
similar business, government, or recreation facility that is 1192  
publicly or privately owned but where the public is allowed to 1193  
travel without full-time access restrictions. "Site roadway open 1194  
to public travel" does not include a roadway where access is 1195  
restricted at all times by gates or guards to residents, 1196  
employees, or other specifically authorized persons, a parking 1197  
area, a driving aisle within a parking area, or a private 1198  
highway-rail grade crossing. 1199

(PPP) "Shared-use path" means a bikeway outside the 1200  
traveled way and physically separated from motorized vehicular 1201  
traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the 1202  
highway right-of-way or within an independent alignment. A 1203  
shared-use path also may be used by pedestrians, including 1204  
skaters, joggers, users of manual and motorized wheelchairs, and 1205  
other authorized motorized and non-motorized users. A shared-use 1206  
path does not include any trail that is intended to be used 1207  
primarily for mountain biking, hiking, equestrian use, or other 1208  
similar uses, or any other single track or natural surface trail 1209  
that has historically been reserved for nonmotorized use. 1210

(QQQ) "Highway maintenance vehicle" means a vehicle used 1211  
in snow and ice removal or road surface maintenance, including a 1212  
snow plow, traffic line striper, road sweeper, mowing machine, 1213  
asphalt distributing vehicle, or other such vehicle designed for 1214  
use in specific highway maintenance activities. 1215

(RRR) "Waste collection vehicle" means a vehicle used in 1216  
the collection of garbage, refuse, trash, or recyclable 1217  
materials. 1218

(SSS) "Electric bicycle" means a "class 1 electric 1219  
bicycle," a "class 2 electric bicycle," or a "class 3 electric 1220  
bicycle" as defined in this section. 1221

(TTT) "Class 1 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 1222  
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 1223  
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 1224  
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 1225  
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour. 1226

(UUU) "Class 2 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 1227  
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 1228

less than seven hundred fifty watts that may provide assistance 1229  
regardless of whether the rider is pedaling and is not capable 1230  
of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 1231  
twenty miles per hour. 1232

(VVV) "Class 3 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 1233  
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 1234  
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 1235  
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 1236  
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty-eight miles per 1237  
hour. 1238

(WWW) "Low-speed micromobility device" means a device 1239  
weighing less than one hundred pounds that has handlebars, is 1240  
propelled by an electric motor or human power, and has an 1241  
attainable speed on a paved level surface of not more than 1242  
twenty miles per hour when propelled by the electric motor. 1243

(XXX) "Natural resources officer" means an officer 1244  
appointed pursuant to section 1501.24 of the Revised Code. 1245

(YYY) "Wildlife officer" means an officer designated 1246  
pursuant to section 1531.13 of the Revised Code. 1247

(ZZZ) "In-road warning light" means a special type of 1248  
highway traffic signal that is installed in the roadway surface 1249  
to warn road users that they are approaching a condition on or 1250  
adjacent to the roadway that might not be readily apparent and 1251  
might require the road users to reduce speed or come to a 1252  
complete stop. 1253

(AAAA) "Lane-use control signal" means a signal face or 1254  
comparable display on a full-matrix changeable message sign that 1255  
displays indications to permit or prohibit the use of specific 1256  
lanes of a roadway or a shoulder where driving is sometimes 1257

authorized or to indicate the impending prohibition of such use. 1258

(BBBB) "Bicycle box" means a designated area on the 1259  
approach to a signalized intersection, between an advance 1260  
motorist stop line and the crosswalk or intersection, that is 1261  
intended to provide bicyclists a visible location to wait in 1262  
front of stopped motorists during the red signal phase. 1263

(CCCC) "Two-stage bicycle turn box" means a designated 1264  
area at an intersection that is intended to provide bicyclists a 1265  
place to wait for traffic to clear before proceeding in a 1266  
different direction of travel. 1267

(DDDD) "Bicycle lane" means a portion of a roadway that 1268  
has been designated for preferential or exclusive use by 1269  
bicyclists and is often delineated from the adjacent general- 1270  
purpose lanes by longitudinal pavement markings and either a 1271  
bicycle lane symbol, words, or signs. "Bicycle lane" includes 1272  
all of the following: 1273

(1) A buffer-separated bicycle lane, which is separated 1274  
from the adjacent general-purpose lanes by a pattern of standard 1275  
longitudinal pavement markings that are wider than a normal or 1276  
wide-lane pavement marking; 1277

(2) A counter-flow bicycle lane, which is a one- 1278  
directional bicycle lane that provides a lawful path of travel 1279  
for bicycles in the opposite direction from the general traffic 1280  
on a roadway that otherwise requires the general traffic to 1281  
travel in only one direction. A counter-flow bicycle lane is 1282  
designated by the traffic control devices used for other bicycle 1283  
lanes; 1284

(3) A separated bicycle lane, which is an exclusive 1285  
facility for bicyclists that is located within or directly 1286

adjacent to the roadway and is physically separated from the 1287  
motor vehicle traffic with a vertical element. 1288

(EEEE) "Bicycle signal face" means a signal face that 1289  
displays only bicycle symbol signal indications in accordance 1290  
with section 4511.15 of the Revised Code, that exclusively 1291  
controls a bicyclist's movement from a designated bicycle lane 1292  
or from a separate facility, and that displays signal 1293  
indications that are applicable only to a bicyclist's movement. 1294

(FFFF) "Bicycle signal sign" means a sign meant to inform 1295  
road users that the signal indications in the bicycle signal 1296  
face are intended only for bicyclists, and to inform bicyclists 1297  
which bicyclist movements are controlled by that bicycle signal 1298  
face. 1299

(GGGG) "Bikeway" means any road, street, path, or way that 1300  
in some manner is specifically designated for bicycle travel, 1301  
regardless of whether the facility is designated for the 1302  
exclusive use of bicycles or if it is shared with other modes of 1303  
transportation. 1304

(HHHH) "Busway" means a traveled way that is used 1305  
exclusively by buses. 1306

(IIII) "Driveway" means an access from a roadway to a 1307  
building, site, or abutting property. 1308

(JJJJ) "Roundabout" means a circular intersection with a 1309  
yield control at each entry, which permits a vehicle on the 1310  
circulatory roadway to proceed, with deflection of the 1311  
approaching vehicles counter-clockwise around a central island. 1312

(KKKK) "Shoulder" means a longitudinal area contiguous 1313  
with the traveled way that is used for accommodating vehicles 1314  
that are stopped for an emergency and for lateral support of 1315

base and surface courses; graded for emergency stopping; either 1316  
paved or unpaved; and when paved, may be open for part-time 1317  
travel by some or all vehicles or may also be available for use 1318  
by pedestrians or bicycles in the absence of other pedestrian or 1319  
bicycle facilities. 1320

(LLLL) "Autocycle," "cab-enclosed motorcycle," 1321  
"electronic," "farm machinery," "motor-driven cycle or motor 1322  
scooter," "limited driving privileges," and "state" have the 1323  
same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code. 1324

(MMMM) "Multifunction school activity bus" means a school 1325  
bus whose purposes do not include transporting children to and 1326  
from home or school bus stops. 1327

(NNNN) "Active school zone" means a school zone, as 1328  
defined in section 4511.21 of the Revised Code, during school 1329  
recess and while children are going to or leaving school during 1330  
the opening or closing hours, when school speed limit signs are 1331  
erected, and the twenty miles per hour speed limit is effective. 1332

(O000) "School-adjacent sector" means a portion of a 1333  
street or highway within an active school zone to which either 1334  
of the following applies: 1335

(1) The portion includes a crosswalk abutting school 1336  
property that is used by pedestrians to access the school 1337  
property; 1338

(2) The portion is surrounded by school property on both 1339  
sides of the street or highway. 1340

**Sec. 4511.132.** (A) The driver of a vehicle, streetcar, or 1341  
trackless trolley who approaches an intersection where traffic 1342  
is controlled by highway traffic signals shall do all of the 1343  
following if the signal facing the driver exhibits no colored 1344

lights or colored lighted arrows, exhibits a combination of such 1345  
lights or arrows that fails to clearly indicate the assignment 1346  
of right-of-way, or, if the vehicle is a bicycle or an electric 1347  
bicycle, the signals are otherwise malfunctioning due to the 1348  
failure of a vehicle detector to detect the presence of the 1349  
bicycle or electric bicycle: 1350

(1) Stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, stop 1351  
before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the 1352  
intersection, or, if none, stop before entering the 1353  
intersection; 1354

(2) Yield the right-of-way to all vehicles, streetcars, or 1355  
trackless trolleys in the intersection or approaching on an 1356  
intersecting road, if the vehicles, streetcars, or trackless 1357  
trolleys will constitute an immediate hazard during the time the 1358  
driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction 1359  
of roadways; 1360

(3) Exercise ordinary care while proceeding through the 1361  
intersection. 1362

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 1363  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 1364  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 1365  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 1366  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 1367  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 1368  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 1369  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 1370  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 1371  
degree. 1372

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 1373

the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 1374  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 1375  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 1376  
Revised Code. 1377

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 1378  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 1379  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 1380  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 1381  
imposed for the violation. 1382

**Sec. 4511.20.** (A) No person shall operate a vehicle, 1383  
trackless trolley, or streetcar on any street or highway in 1384  
willful or wanton disregard of the safety of persons or 1385  
property. 1386

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 1387  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 1388  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 1389  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 1390  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 1391  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 1392  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 1393  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 1394  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 1395  
degree. 1396

(C) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, 1397  
if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 1398  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 1399  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 1400  
imposed for the violation. 1401

**Sec. 4511.202.** (A) No person shall operate a motor 1402

vehicle, trackless trolley, streetcar, agricultural tractor, or 1403  
agricultural tractor that is towing, pulling, or otherwise 1404  
drawing a unit of farm machinery on any street, highway, or 1405  
property open to the public for vehicular traffic without being 1406  
in reasonable control of the vehicle, trolley, streetcar, 1407  
agricultural tractor, or unit of farm machinery. 1408

(B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of operating a 1409  
motor vehicle or agricultural tractor without being in control 1410  
of it, a minor misdemeanor. 1411

(C) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, 1412  
if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 1413  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 1414  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 1415  
imposed for the violation. 1416

**Sec. 4511.204.** (A) No person shall operate a motor 1417  
vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar on any street, highway, 1418  
or property open to the public for vehicular traffic while 1419  
using, holding, or physically supporting with any part of the 1420  
person's body an electronic wireless communications device. 1421

(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any of 1422  
the following: 1423

(1) A person using an electronic wireless communications 1424  
device to make contact, for emergency purposes, with a law 1425  
enforcement agency, hospital or health care provider, fire 1426  
department, or other similar emergency agency or entity; 1427

(2) A person driving a public safety vehicle while using 1428  
an electronic wireless communications device in the course of 1429  
the person's duties; 1430

(3) A person using an electronic wireless communications 1431

device when the person's motor vehicle is in a stationary 1432  
position and is outside a lane of travel, at a highway traffic 1433  
signal that is currently directing traffic to stop, or parked on 1434  
a road or highway due to an emergency or road closure; 1435

(4) A person using and holding an electronic wireless 1436  
communications device directly near the person's ear for the 1437  
purpose of making, receiving, or conducting a telephone call, 1438  
provided that the person does not manually enter letters, 1439  
numbers, or symbols into the device; 1440

(5) A person receiving wireless messages on an electronic 1441  
wireless communications device regarding the operation or 1442  
navigation of a motor vehicle; safety-related information, 1443  
including emergency, traffic, or weather alerts; or data used 1444  
primarily by the motor vehicle, provided that the person does 1445  
not hold or support the device with any part of the person's 1446  
body; 1447

(6) A person using the speaker phone function of the 1448  
electronic wireless communications device, provided that the 1449  
person does not hold or support the device with any part of the 1450  
person's body; 1451

(7) A person using an electronic wireless communications 1452  
device for navigation purposes, provided that the person does 1453  
not do either of the following during the use: 1454

(a) Manually enter letters, numbers, or symbols into the 1455  
device; 1456

(b) Hold or support the device with any part of the 1457  
person's body. 1458

(8) A person using a feature or function of the electronic 1459  
wireless communications device with a single touch or single 1460

swipe, provided that the person does not do either of the 1461  
following during the use: 1462

(a) Manually enter letters, numbers, or symbols into the 1463  
device; 1464

(b) Hold or support the device with any part of the 1465  
person's body. 1466

(9) A person operating a commercial truck while using a 1467  
mobile data terminal that transmits and receives data; 1468

(10) A person operating a utility service vehicle or a 1469  
vehicle for or on behalf of a utility, if the person is acting 1470  
in response to an emergency, power outage, or circumstance that 1471  
affects the health or safety of individuals; 1472

(11) A person using an electronic wireless communications 1473  
device in conjunction with a voice-operated or hands-free 1474  
feature or function of the vehicle or of the device without the 1475  
use of either hand except to activate, deactivate, or initiate 1476  
the feature or function with a single touch or swipe, provided 1477  
the person does not hold or support the device with any part of 1478  
the person's body; 1479

(12) A person using technology that physically or 1480  
electronically integrates the device into the motor vehicle, 1481  
provided that the person does not do either of the following 1482  
during the use: 1483

(a) Manually enter letters, numbers, or symbols into the 1484  
device; 1485

(b) Hold or support the device with any part of the 1486  
person's body. 1487

(13) A person storing an electronic wireless 1488

communications device in a holster, harness, or article of 1489  
clothing on the person's body. 1490

(C) (1) On January 31 of each year, the department of 1491  
public safety shall issue a report to the general assembly that 1492  
specifies the number of citations issued for violations of this 1493  
section during the previous calendar year. 1494

(2) If a law enforcement officer issues an offender a 1495  
ticket, citation, or summons for a violation of division (A) of 1496  
this section, the officer shall do both of the following: 1497

(a) Report the issuance of the ticket, citation, or 1498  
summons to the officer's law enforcement agency; 1499

(b) Ensure that such report indicates the offender's race. 1500

(D) Whoever violates division (A) of this section is 1501  
guilty of operating a motor vehicle while using an electronic 1502  
wireless communication device, an unclassified misdemeanor, and 1503  
shall be punished as provided in divisions (D) (1) to ~~(5)~~(6) of 1504  
this section. 1505

(1) The offender shall be fined, and is subject to a 1506  
suspension of the offender's driver's license, commercial 1507  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 1508  
license, or nonresident operating privilege, as follows: 1509

(a) Except as provided in divisions (D) (1) (b), (c), (d), 1510  
and (2) of this section, the court shall impose upon the 1511  
offender a fine of not more than one hundred fifty dollars. 1512

(b) If, within two years of the violation, the offender 1513  
has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one prior violation 1514  
of this section or a substantially equivalent municipal 1515  
ordinance, the court shall impose upon the offender a fine of 1516

not more than two hundred fifty dollars. 1517

(c) If, within two years of the violation, the offender 1518  
has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two or more prior 1519  
violations of this section or a substantially equivalent 1520  
municipal ordinance, the court shall impose upon the offender a 1521  
fine of not more than five hundred dollars. The court also may 1522  
impose a suspension of the offender's driver's license, 1523  
commercial driver's license, temporary instruction permit, 1524  
probationary license, or nonresident operating privilege for 1525  
ninety days. 1526

(d) Notwithstanding divisions (D) (1) (a) to (c) of this 1527  
section, if the offender was operating the motor vehicle at the 1528  
time of the violation in a construction zone where a sign was 1529  
posted in accordance with section 4511.98 of the Revised Code, 1530  
the court, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, 1531  
shall impose upon the offender a fine of two times the amount 1532  
imposed for the violation under division (D) (1) (a), (b), or (c) 1533  
of this section, as applicable. 1534

(2) If the offender is in the category of offenders to 1535  
whom division (D) (1) (a) of this section applies, in lieu of 1536  
payment of the fine of one hundred fifty dollars under division 1537  
(D) (1) (a) of this section and the assessment of points under 1538  
division (D) (4) of this section, the offender instead may elect 1539  
to attend the distracted driving safety course, as described in 1540  
section 4511.991 of the Revised Code. If the offender attends 1541  
and successfully completes the course, the offender shall be 1542  
issued written evidence that the offender successfully completed 1543  
the course. The offender shall not be required to pay the fine 1544  
and shall not have the points assessed against that offender's 1545  
driver's license if the offender submits the written evidence to 1546

the court within 90 days of the violation of division (A) of 1547  
this section. However, successful completion of the course does 1548  
not result in a dismissal of the charges for the violation, and 1549  
the violation is a prior offense under divisions (D) (1) (b) and 1550  
(c) of this section if the offender commits a subsequent 1551  
violation or violations of division (A) of this section within 1552  
two years of the offense for which the course was completed. 1553  
This division does not apply with respect to any offender in the 1554  
category of offenders to whom division (D) (1) (b), (c), ~~or (d)~~, 1555  
or (5) of this section applies. 1556

(3) The court may impose any other penalty authorized 1557  
under sections 2929.21 to 2929.28 of the Revised Code. However, 1558  
the court shall not impose a fine or a suspension not otherwise 1559  
specified in division (D) (1) of this section. The court also 1560  
shall not impose a jail term or community residential sanction. 1561

(4) Except as provided in division (D) (2) of this section, 1562  
points shall be assessed for a violation of division (A) of this 1563  
section in accordance with section 4510.036 of the Revised Code. 1564

(5) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, 1565  
if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 1566  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 1567  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 1568  
imposed for the violation. 1569

(6) The offense established under this section is a strict 1570  
liability offense and section 2901.20 of the Revised Code does 1571  
not apply. The designation of this offense as a strict liability 1572  
offense shall not be construed to imply that any other offense, 1573  
for which there is no specified degree of culpability, is not a 1574  
strict liability offense. 1575

(E) This section shall not be construed as invalidating, 1576  
preempting, or superseding a substantially equivalent municipal 1577  
ordinance that prescribes penalties for violations of that 1578  
ordinance that are greater than the penalties prescribed in this 1579  
section for violations of this section. 1580

(F) A prosecution for an offense in violation of this 1581  
section does not preclude a prosecution for an offense in 1582  
violation of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance 1583  
based on the same conduct. However, the two offenses are allied 1584  
offenses of similar import under section 2941.25 of the Revised 1585  
Code. 1586

(G) (1) A law enforcement officer does not have probable 1587  
cause and shall not stop the operator of a motor vehicle for 1588  
purposes of enforcing this section unless the officer visually 1589  
observes the operator using, holding, or physically supporting 1590  
with any part of the person's body the electronic wireless 1591  
communications device. 1592

(2) A law enforcement officer who stops the operator of a 1593  
motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar for a violation 1594  
of division (A) of this section shall inform the operator that 1595  
the operator may decline a search of the operator's electronic 1596  
wireless communications device. The officer shall not do any of 1597  
the following: 1598

(a) Access the device without a warrant, unless the 1599  
operator voluntarily and unequivocally gives consent for the 1600  
officer to access the device; 1601

(b) Confiscate the device while awaiting the issuance of a 1602  
warrant to access the device; 1603

(c) Obtain consent from the operator to access the device 1604

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. 1632  
1633

**Sec. 4511.205.** (A) No holder of a temporary instruction permit who has not attained the age of eighteen years and no holder of a probationary driver's license shall drive a motor vehicle on any street, highway, or property used by the public for purposes of vehicular traffic or parking while using in any manner an electronic wireless communications device. 1634  
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(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to either of the following: 1640  
1641

(1) A person using an electronic wireless communications device for emergency purposes, including an emergency contact with a law enforcement agency, hospital or health care provider, fire department, or other similar emergency agency or entity; 1642  
1643  
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1645

(2) A person using an electronic wireless communications device whose motor vehicle is in a stationary position and the motor vehicle is outside a lane of travel; 1646  
1647  
1648

(3) A person using a navigation device in a voice-operated or hands-free manner who does not manipulate the device while driving. 1649  
1650  
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(C) (1) Except as provided in division (C) (2) of this section, whoever violates division (A) of this section shall be fined one hundred fifty dollars. In addition, the court shall impose a class seven suspension of the offender's driver's license or permit for a definite period of sixty days. 1652  
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1654  
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(2) If the person previously has been adjudicated a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for a violation of this section, whoever violates this section shall be fined three hundred dollars. In addition, the court shall impose a 1657  
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1660

class seven suspension of the person's driver's license or 1661  
permit for a definite period of one year. 1662

(3) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, 1663  
if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 1664  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 1665  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 1666  
imposed for the violation. 1667

(D) The filing of a sworn complaint against a person for a 1668  
violation of this section does not preclude the filing of a 1669  
sworn complaint for a violation of a substantially equivalent 1670  
municipal ordinance for the same conduct. However, if a person 1671  
is adjudicated a delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender 1672  
for a violation of this section and is also adjudicated a 1673  
delinquent child or a juvenile traffic offender for a violation 1674  
of a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance for the same 1675  
conduct, the two offenses are allied offenses of similar import 1676  
under section 2941.25 of the Revised Code. 1677

(E) As used in this section, "electronic wireless 1678  
communications device" includes any of the following: 1679

(1) A wireless telephone; 1680

(2) A personal digital assistant; 1681

(3) A computer, including a laptop computer and a computer 1682  
tablet; 1683

(4) A text-messaging device; 1684

(5) Any other substantially similar electronic wireless 1685  
device that is designed or used to communicate via voice, image, 1686  
or written word. 1687

**Sec. 4511.21.** (A) No person shall operate a motor vehicle, 1688

trackless trolley, or streetcar at a speed greater or less than 1689  
is reasonable or proper, having due regard to the traffic, 1690  
surface, and width of the street or highway and any other 1691  
conditions, and no person shall drive any motor vehicle, 1692  
trackless trolley, or streetcar in and upon any street or 1693  
highway at a greater speed than will permit the person to bring 1694  
it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead. 1695

(B) It is prima-facie lawful, in the absence of a lower 1696  
limit declared or established pursuant to this section by the 1697  
director of transportation or local authorities, for the 1698  
operator of a motor vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar to 1699  
operate the same at a speed not exceeding the following: 1700

(1) (a) Twenty miles per hour in school zones during school 1701  
recess and while children are going to or leaving school during 1702  
the opening or closing hours, and when twenty miles per hour 1703  
school speed limit signs are erected; except that, on 1704  
controlled-access highways and expressways, if the right-of-way 1705  
line fence has been erected without pedestrian opening, the 1706  
speed shall be governed by division (B) (4) of this section and 1707  
on freeways, if the right-of-way line fence has been erected 1708  
without pedestrian opening, the speed shall be governed by 1709  
divisions (B) (10) and (11) of this section. The end of every 1710  
school zone may be marked by a sign indicating the end of the 1711  
zone. Nothing in this section or in the manual and 1712  
specifications for a uniform system of traffic control devices 1713  
shall be construed to require school zones to be indicated by 1714  
signs equipped with flashing or other lights, or giving other 1715  
special notice of the hours in which the school zone speed limit 1716  
is in effect. 1717

(b) As used in this section and in section 4511.212 of the 1718

Revised Code, "school" means all of the following:	1719
(i) Any school chartered under section 3301.16 of the Revised Code;	1720 1721
(ii) Any nonchartered school that during the preceding year filed with the department of education and workforce in compliance with rule 3301-35-08 of the Ohio Administrative Code, a copy of the school's report for the parents of the school's pupils certifying that the school meets Ohio minimum standards for nonchartered, nontax-supported schools and presents evidence of this filing to the jurisdiction from which it is requesting the establishment of a school zone;	1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729
(iii) Any special elementary school that in writing requests the county engineer of the county in which the special elementary school is located to create a school zone at the location of that school. Upon receipt of such a written request, the county engineer shall create a school zone at that location by erecting the appropriate signs.	1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735
(iv) Any preschool education program operated by an educational service center that is located on a street or highway with a speed limit of forty-five miles per hour or more, when the educational service center in writing requests that either the director of transportation or the county engineer of the county in which the program is located, as applicable based on who has jurisdiction of the street or highway, to create a school zone at the location of that program. Upon receipt of such a written request, the director or the county engineer shall create a school zone at that location by erecting the appropriate signs.	1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746
(c) As used in this section, "school zone" means that	1747

portion of a street or highway passing a school fronting upon 1748  
the street or highway that is encompassed by projecting the 1749  
school property lines to the fronting street or highway, and 1750  
also includes that portion of a state highway. Upon request from 1751  
local authorities for streets and highways under their 1752  
jurisdiction and that portion of a state highway under the 1753  
jurisdiction of the director of transportation or a request from 1754  
a county engineer in the case of a school zone for a special 1755  
elementary school, the director may extend the traditional 1756  
school zone boundaries. The distances in divisions (B) (1) (c) (i), 1757  
(ii), and (iii) of this section shall not exceed three hundred 1758  
feet per approach per direction and are bounded by whichever of 1759  
the following distances or combinations thereof the director 1760  
approves as most appropriate: 1761

(i) The distance encompassed by projecting the school 1762  
building lines normal to the fronting highway and extending a 1763  
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction; 1764

(ii) The distance encompassed by projecting the school 1765  
property lines intersecting the fronting highway and extending a 1766  
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction; 1767

(iii) The distance encompassed by the special marking of 1768  
the pavement for a principal school pupil crosswalk plus a 1769  
distance of three hundred feet on each approach direction of the 1770  
highway. 1771

Nothing in this section shall be construed to invalidate 1772  
the director's initial action on August 9, 1976, establishing 1773  
all school zones at the traditional school zone boundaries 1774  
defined by projecting school property lines, except when those 1775  
boundaries are extended as provided in divisions (B) (1) (a) and 1776  
(c) of this section. 1777

(d) As used in this division, "crosswalk" has the meaning 1778  
given that term in division (LL) (2) of section 4511.01 of the 1779  
Revised Code. 1780

The director may, upon request by resolution of the 1781  
legislative authority of a municipal corporation, the board of 1782  
trustees of a township, or a county board of developmental 1783  
disabilities created pursuant to Chapter 5126. of the Revised 1784  
Code, and upon submission by the municipal corporation, 1785  
township, or county board of such engineering, traffic, and 1786  
other information as the director considers necessary, designate 1787  
a school zone on any portion of a state route lying within the 1788  
municipal corporation, lying within the unincorporated territory 1789  
of the township, or lying adjacent to the property of a school 1790  
that is operated by such county board, that includes a crosswalk 1791  
customarily used by children going to or leaving a school during 1792  
recess and opening and closing hours, whenever the distance, as 1793  
measured in a straight line, from the school property line 1794  
nearest the crosswalk to the nearest point of the crosswalk is 1795  
no more than one thousand three hundred twenty feet. Such a 1796  
school zone shall include the distance encompassed by the 1797  
crosswalk and extending three hundred feet on each approach 1798  
direction of the state route. 1799

(e) As used in this section, "special elementary school" 1800  
means a school that meets all of the following criteria: 1801

(i) It is not chartered and does not receive tax revenue 1802  
from any source. 1803

(ii) It does not educate children beyond the eighth grade. 1804

(iii) It is located outside the limits of a municipal 1805  
corporation. 1806

(iv) A majority of the total number of students enrolled 1807  
at the school are not related by blood. 1808

(v) The principal or other person in charge of the special 1809  
elementary school annually sends a report to the superintendent 1810  
of the school district in which the special elementary school is 1811  
located indicating the total number of students enrolled at the 1812  
school, but otherwise the principal or other person in charge 1813  
does not report any other information or data to the 1814  
superintendent. 1815

(2) Twenty-five miles per hour in all other portions of a 1816  
municipal corporation, except on state routes outside business 1817  
districts, through highways outside business districts, and 1818  
alleys; 1819

(3) Thirty-five miles per hour on all state routes or 1820  
through highways within municipal corporations outside business 1821  
districts, except as provided in divisions (B) (4) and (6) of 1822  
this section; 1823

(4) Fifty miles per hour on controlled-access highways and 1824  
expressways within municipal corporations, except as provided in 1825  
divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), (15), and (16) of this section; 1826

(5) Fifty-five miles per hour on highways outside 1827  
municipal corporations, other than highways within island 1828  
jurisdictions as provided in division (B) (8) of this section, 1829  
highways as provided in divisions (B) (9) and (10) of this 1830  
section, and highways, expressways, and freeways as provided in 1831  
divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), and (16) of this section; 1832

(6) Fifty miles per hour on state routes within municipal 1833  
corporations outside urban districts unless a lower prima-facie 1834  
speed is established as further provided in this section; 1835

(7) Fifteen miles per hour on all alleys within the municipal corporation;	1836 1837
(8) Thirty-five miles per hour on highways outside municipal corporations that are within an island jurisdiction;	1838 1839
(9) Thirty-five miles per hour on through highways, except state routes, that are outside municipal corporations and that are within a national park with boundaries extending through two or more counties;	1840 1841 1842 1843
(10) Sixty miles per hour on two-lane state routes outside municipal corporations as established by the director under division (H) (2) of this section;	1844 1845 1846
(11) Fifty-five miles per hour on freeways with paved shoulders inside municipal corporations, other than freeways as provided in divisions (B) (14) and (16) of this section;	1847 1848 1849
(12) Sixty miles per hour on rural expressways with traffic control signals and on all portions of rural divided highways, except as provided in divisions (B) (13) and (14) of this section;	1850 1851 1852 1853
(13) Sixty-five miles per hour on all rural expressways without traffic control signals;	1854 1855
(14) Seventy miles per hour on all rural freeways;	1856
(15) Fifty-five miles per hour on all portions of freeways or expressways in congested areas as determined by the director and that are located within a municipal corporation or within an interstate freeway outerbelt, except as provided in division (B) (16) of this section;	1857 1858 1859 1860 1861
(16) Sixty-five miles per hour on all portions of freeways or expressways without traffic control signals in urbanized	1862 1863

areas. 1864

(C) It is prima-facie unlawful for any person to exceed 1865  
any of the speed limitations in divisions (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), 1866  
(4), (6), (7), (8), and (9) of this section, or any declared or 1867  
established pursuant to this section by the director or local 1868  
authorities and it is unlawful for any person to exceed any of 1869  
the speed limitations in division (D) of this section. No person 1870  
shall be convicted of more than one violation of this section 1871  
for the same conduct, although violations of more than one 1872  
provision of this section may be charged in the alternative in a 1873  
single affidavit. 1874

(D) No person shall operate a motor vehicle, trackless 1875  
trolley, or streetcar upon a street or highway as follows: 1876

(1) At a speed exceeding fifty-five miles per hour, except 1877  
upon a two-lane state route as provided in division (B) (10) of 1878  
this section and upon a highway, expressway, or freeway as 1879  
provided in divisions (B) (12), (13), (14), and (16) of this 1880  
section; 1881

(2) At a speed exceeding sixty miles per hour upon a two- 1882  
lane state route as provided in division (B) (10) of this section 1883  
and upon a highway as provided in division (B) (12) of this 1884  
section; 1885

(3) At a speed exceeding sixty-five miles per hour upon an 1886  
expressway as provided in division (B) (13) or upon a freeway as 1887  
provided in division (B) (16) of this section, except upon a 1888  
freeway as provided in division (B) (14) of this section; 1889

(4) At a speed exceeding seventy miles per hour upon a 1890  
freeway as provided in division (B) (14) of this section; 1891

(5) At a speed exceeding the posted speed limit upon a 1892

highway, expressway, or freeway for which the director has 1893  
determined and declared a speed limit pursuant to division (I) 1894  
(2) or (L) (2) of this section. 1895

(E) In every charge of violation of this section the 1896  
affidavit and warrant shall specify the time, place, and speed 1897  
at which the defendant is alleged to have driven, and in charges 1898  
made in reliance upon division (C) of this section also the 1899  
speed which division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), or 1900  
(9) of, or a limit declared or established pursuant to, this 1901  
section declares is prima-facie lawful at the time and place of 1902  
such alleged violation, except that in affidavits where a person 1903  
is alleged to have driven at a greater speed than will permit 1904  
the person to bring the vehicle to a stop within the assured 1905  
clear distance ahead the affidavit and warrant need not specify 1906  
the speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven. 1907

(F) When a speed in excess of both a prima-facie 1908  
limitation and a limitation in division (D) of this section is 1909  
alleged, the defendant shall be charged in a single affidavit, 1910  
alleging a single act, with a violation indicated of both 1911  
division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of this 1912  
section, or of a limit declared or established pursuant to this 1913  
section by the director or local authorities, and of the 1914  
limitation in division (D) of this section. If the court finds a 1915  
violation of division (B) (1) (a), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), 1916  
or (9) of, or a limit declared or established pursuant to, this 1917  
section has occurred, it shall enter a judgment of conviction 1918  
under such division and dismiss the charge under division (D) of 1919  
this section. If it finds no violation of division (B) (1) (a), 1920  
(2), (3), (4), (6), (7), (8), or (9) of, or a limit declared or 1921  
established pursuant to, this section, it shall then consider 1922  
whether the evidence supports a conviction under division (D) of 1923

this section. 1924

(G) Points shall be assessed for violation of a limitation 1925  
under division (D) of this section in accordance with section 1926  
4510.036 of the Revised Code. 1927

(H) (1) Whenever the director determines upon the basis of 1928  
criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by the 1929  
director, that any speed limit set forth in divisions (B) (1) (a) 1930  
to (D) of this section is greater or less than is reasonable or 1931  
safe under the conditions found to exist at any portion of a 1932  
street or highway under the jurisdiction of the director, the 1933  
director shall determine and declare a reasonable and safe 1934  
prima-facie speed limit, which shall be effective when 1935  
appropriate signs giving notice of it are erected at the 1936  
location. 1937

(2) Whenever the director determines upon the basis of 1938  
criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by the 1939  
director, that the speed limit of fifty-five miles per hour on a 1940  
two-lane state route outside a municipal corporation is less 1941  
than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist 1942  
at that portion of the state route, the director may determine 1943  
and declare a speed limit of sixty miles per hour for that 1944  
portion of the state route, which shall be effective when 1945  
appropriate signs giving notice of it are erected at the 1946  
location. 1947

(3) (a) For purposes of the safe and orderly movement of 1948  
traffic upon any portion of a street or highway under the 1949  
jurisdiction of the director, the director may establish a 1950  
variable speed limit that is different than the speed limit 1951  
established by or under this section on all or portions of 1952  
interstate six hundred seventy, interstate two hundred seventy- 1953

five, and interstate ninety commencing at the intersection of 1954  
that interstate with interstate seventy-one and continuing to 1955  
the border of the state of Ohio with the state of Pennsylvania. 1956  
The director shall establish criteria for determining the 1957  
appropriate use of variable speed limits and shall establish 1958  
variable speed limits in accordance with the criteria. The 1959  
director may establish variable speed limits based upon the time 1960  
of day, weather conditions, traffic incidents, or other factors 1961  
that affect the safe speed on a street or highway. The director 1962  
shall not establish a variable speed limit that is based on a 1963  
particular type or class of vehicle. A variable speed limit 1964  
established by the director under this section is effective when 1965  
appropriate signs giving notice of the speed limit are displayed 1966  
at the location. 1967

(b) Except for variable speed limits established under 1968  
division (H) (3) (a) of this section, the director shall establish 1969  
a variable speed limit under the authority granted to the 1970  
director by this section on not more than two additional 1971  
highways and only pursuant to criteria established in rules 1972  
adopted in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. The 1973  
rules shall be based on the criteria described in division (H) 1974  
(3) (a) of this section. The rules also shall establish the 1975  
parameters of any engineering study necessary for determining 1976  
when variable speed limits are appropriate. 1977

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit 1978  
the authority of the director to establish speed limits within a 1979  
construction zone as authorized under section 4511.98 of the 1980  
Revised Code. 1981

(I) (1) Except as provided in divisions (I) (2), (J), (K), 1982  
and (N) of this section, whenever local authorities determine 1983

upon the basis of criteria established by an engineering study, 1984  
as defined by the director, that the speed permitted by 1985  
divisions (B) (1) (a) to (D) of this section, on any part of a 1986  
highway under their jurisdiction, is greater than is reasonable 1987  
and safe under the conditions found to exist at such location, 1988  
the local authorities may by resolution request the director to 1989  
determine and declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed 1990  
limit. Upon receipt of such request the director may determine 1991  
and declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie speed limit at 1992  
such location, and if the director does so, then such declared 1993  
speed limit shall become effective only when appropriate signs 1994  
giving notice thereof are erected at such location by the local 1995  
authorities. The director may withdraw the declaration of a 1996  
prima-facie speed limit whenever in the director's opinion the 1997  
altered prima-facie speed limit becomes unreasonable. Upon such 1998  
withdrawal, the declared prima-facie speed limit shall become 1999  
ineffective and the signs relating thereto shall be immediately 2000  
removed by the local authorities. 2001

(2) A local authority may determine on the basis of 2002  
criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by the 2003  
director, that the speed limit of sixty-five or seventy miles 2004  
per hour on a portion of a freeway under its jurisdiction is 2005  
greater than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to 2006  
exist at that portion of the freeway. If the local authority 2007  
makes such a determination, the local authority by resolution 2008  
may request the director to determine and declare a reasonable 2009  
and safe speed limit of not less than fifty-five miles per hour 2010  
for that portion of the freeway. If the director takes such 2011  
action, the declared speed limit becomes effective only when 2012  
appropriate signs giving notice of it are erected at such 2013  
location by the local authority. 2014

(J) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions 2015  
may authorize by ordinance higher prima-facie speeds than those 2016  
stated in this section upon through highways, or upon highways 2017  
or portions thereof where there are no intersections, or between 2018  
widely spaced intersections, provided signs are erected giving 2019  
notice of the authorized speed, but local authorities shall not 2020  
modify or alter the basic rule set forth in division (A) of this 2021  
section or in any event authorize by ordinance a speed in excess 2022  
of the maximum speed permitted by division (D) of this section 2023  
for the specified type of highway. 2024

Alteration of prima-facie limits on state routes by local 2025  
authorities shall not be effective until the alteration has been 2026  
approved by the director. The director may withdraw approval of 2027  
any altered prima-facie speed limits whenever in the director's 2028  
opinion any altered prima-facie speed becomes unreasonable, and 2029  
upon such withdrawal, the altered prima-facie speed shall become 2030  
ineffective and the signs relating thereto shall be immediately 2031  
removed by the local authorities. 2032

(K) (1) As used in divisions (K) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of 2033  
this section, "unimproved highway" means a highway consisting of 2034  
any of the following: 2035

- (a) Unimproved earth; 2036
- (b) Unimproved graded and drained earth; 2037
- (c) Gravel. 2038

(2) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (K) (4) and 2039  
(5) of this section, whenever a board of township trustees 2040  
determines upon the basis of criteria established by an 2041  
engineering study, as defined by the director, that the speed 2042  
permitted by division (B) (5) of this section on any part of an 2043

unimproved highway under its jurisdiction and in the 2044  
unincorporated territory of the township is greater than is 2045  
reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist at the 2046  
location, the board may by resolution declare a reasonable and 2047  
safe prima-facie speed limit of fifty-five but not less than 2048  
twenty-five miles per hour. An altered speed limit adopted by a 2049  
board of township trustees under this division becomes effective 2050  
when appropriate traffic control devices, as prescribed in 2051  
section 4511.11 of the Revised Code, giving notice thereof are 2052  
erected at the location, which shall be no sooner than sixty 2053  
days after adoption of the resolution. 2054

(3) (a) Whenever, in the opinion of a board of township 2055  
trustees, any altered prima-facie speed limit established by the 2056  
board under this division becomes unreasonable, the board may 2057  
adopt a resolution withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed 2058  
limit. Upon the adoption of such a resolution, the altered 2059  
prima-facie speed limit becomes ineffective and the traffic 2060  
control devices relating thereto shall be immediately removed. 2061

(b) Whenever a highway ceases to be an unimproved highway 2062  
and the board has adopted an altered prima-facie speed limit 2063  
pursuant to division (K) (2) of this section, the board shall, by 2064  
resolution, withdraw the altered prima-facie speed limit as soon 2065  
as the highway ceases to be unimproved. Upon the adoption of 2066  
such a resolution, the altered prima-facie speed limit becomes 2067  
ineffective and the traffic control devices relating thereto 2068  
shall be immediately removed. 2069

(4) (a) If the boundary of two townships rests on the 2070  
centerline of an unimproved highway in unincorporated territory 2071  
and both townships have jurisdiction over the highway, neither 2072  
of the boards of township trustees of such townships may declare 2073

an altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to division (K) (2) 2074  
of this section on the part of the highway under their joint 2075  
jurisdiction unless the boards of township trustees of both of 2076  
the townships determine, upon the basis of criteria established 2077  
by an engineering study, as defined by the director, that the 2078  
speed permitted by division (B) (5) of this section is greater 2079  
than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist 2080  
at the location and both boards agree upon a reasonable and safe 2081  
prima-facie speed limit of less than fifty-five but not less 2082  
than twenty-five miles per hour for that location. If both 2083  
boards so agree, each shall follow the procedure specified in 2084  
division (K) (2) of this section for altering the prima-facie 2085  
speed limit on the highway. Except as otherwise provided in 2086  
division (K) (4) (b) of this section, no speed limit altered 2087  
pursuant to division (K) (4) (a) of this section may be withdrawn 2088  
unless the boards of township trustees of both townships 2089  
determine that the altered prima-facie speed limit previously 2090  
adopted becomes unreasonable and each board adopts a resolution 2091  
withdrawing the altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to the 2092  
procedure specified in division (K) (3) (a) of this section. 2093

(b) Whenever a highway described in division (K) (4) (a) of 2094  
this section ceases to be an unimproved highway and two boards 2095  
of township trustees have adopted an altered prima-facie speed 2096  
limit pursuant to division (K) (4) (a) of this section, both 2097  
boards shall, by resolution, withdraw the altered prima-facie 2098  
speed limit as soon as the highway ceases to be unimproved. Upon 2099  
the adoption of the resolution, the altered prima-facie speed 2100  
limit becomes ineffective and the traffic control devices 2101  
relating thereto shall be immediately removed. 2102

(5) As used in division (K) (5) of this section: 2103

(a) "Commercial subdivision" means any platted territory 2104  
outside the limits of a municipal corporation and fronting a 2105  
highway where, for a distance of three hundred feet or more, the 2106  
frontage is improved with buildings in use for commercial 2107  
purposes, or where the entire length of the highway is less than 2108  
three hundred feet long and the frontage is improved with 2109  
buildings in use for commercial purposes. 2110

(b) "Residential subdivision" means any platted territory 2111  
outside the limits of a municipal corporation and fronting a 2112  
highway, where, for a distance of three hundred feet or more, 2113  
the frontage is improved with residences or residences and 2114  
buildings in use for business, or where the entire length of the 2115  
highway is less than three hundred feet long and the frontage is 2116  
improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for 2117  
business. 2118

Whenever a board of township trustees finds upon the basis 2119  
of criteria established by an engineering study, as defined by 2120  
the director, that the prima-facie speed permitted by division 2121  
(B) (5) of this section on any part of a highway under its 2122  
jurisdiction that is located in a commercial or residential 2123  
subdivision, except on highways or portions thereof at the 2124  
entrances to which vehicular traffic from the majority of 2125  
intersecting highways is required to yield the right-of-way to 2126  
vehicles on such highways in obedience to stop or yield signs or 2127  
traffic control signals, is greater than is reasonable and safe 2128  
under the conditions found to exist at the location, the board 2129  
may by resolution declare a reasonable and safe prima-facie 2130  
speed limit of less than fifty-five but not less than twenty- 2131  
five miles per hour at the location. An altered speed limit 2132  
adopted by a board of township trustees under this division 2133  
shall become effective when appropriate signs giving notice 2134

thereof are erected at the location by the township. Whenever, 2135  
in the opinion of a board of township trustees, any altered 2136  
prima-facie speed limit established by it under this division 2137  
becomes unreasonable, it may adopt a resolution withdrawing the 2138  
altered prima-facie speed, and upon such withdrawal, the altered 2139  
prima-facie speed shall become ineffective, and the signs 2140  
relating thereto shall be immediately removed by the township. 2141

(L) (1) The director of transportation, based upon an 2142  
engineering study, as defined by the director, of a highway, 2143  
expressway, or freeway described in division (B) (12), (13), 2144  
(14), (15), or (16) of this section, in consultation with the 2145  
director of public safety and, if applicable, the local 2146  
authority having jurisdiction over the studied highway, 2147  
expressway, or freeway, may determine and declare that the speed 2148  
limit established on such highway, expressway, or freeway under 2149  
division (B) (12), (13), (14), (15), or (16) of this section 2150  
either is reasonable and safe or is more or less than that which 2151  
is reasonable and safe. 2152

(2) If the established speed limit for a highway, 2153  
expressway, or freeway studied pursuant to division (L) (1) of 2154  
this section is determined to be more or less than that which is 2155  
reasonable and safe, the director of transportation, in 2156  
consultation with the director of public safety and, if 2157  
applicable, the local authority having jurisdiction over the 2158  
studied highway, expressway, or freeway, shall determine and 2159  
declare a reasonable and safe speed limit for that highway, 2160  
expressway, or freeway. 2161

(M) (1) (a) If the boundary of two local authorities rests 2162  
on the centerline of a highway and both authorities have 2163  
jurisdiction over the highway, the speed limit for the part of 2164

the highway within their joint jurisdiction shall be either one 2165  
of the following as agreed to by both authorities: 2166

(i) Either prima-facie speed limit permitted by division 2167  
(B) of this section; 2168

(ii) An altered speed limit determined and posted in 2169  
accordance with this section. 2170

(b) If the local authorities are unable to reach an 2171  
agreement, the speed limit shall remain as established and 2172  
posted under this section. 2173

(2) Neither local authority may declare an altered prima- 2174  
facie speed limit pursuant to this section on the part of the 2175  
highway under their joint jurisdiction unless both of the local 2176  
authorities determine, upon the basis of criteria established by 2177  
an engineering study, as defined by the director, that the speed 2178  
permitted by this section is greater than is reasonable or safe 2179  
under the conditions found to exist at the location and both 2180  
authorities agree upon a uniform reasonable and safe prima-facie 2181  
speed limit of less than fifty-five but not less than twenty- 2182  
five miles per hour for that location. If both authorities so 2183  
agree, each shall follow the procedure specified in this section 2184  
for altering the prima-facie speed limit on the highway, and the 2185  
speed limit for the part of the highway within their joint 2186  
jurisdiction shall be uniformly altered. No altered speed limit 2187  
may be withdrawn unless both local authorities determine that 2188  
the altered prima-facie speed limit previously adopted becomes 2189  
unreasonable and each adopts a resolution withdrawing the 2190  
altered prima-facie speed limit pursuant to the procedure 2191  
specified in this section. 2192

(N) The legislative authority of a municipal corporation 2193

or township in which a boarding school is located, by resolution 2194  
or ordinance, may establish a boarding school zone. The 2195  
legislative authority may alter the speed limit on any street or 2196  
highway within the boarding school zone and shall specify the 2197  
hours during which the altered speed limit is in effect. For 2198  
purposes of determining the boundaries of the boarding school 2199  
zone, the altered speed limit within the boarding school zone, 2200  
and the hours the altered speed limit is in effect, the 2201  
legislative authority shall consult with the administration of 2202  
the boarding school and with the county engineer or other 2203  
appropriate engineer, as applicable. A boarding school zone 2204  
speed limit becomes effective only when appropriate signs giving 2205  
notice thereof are erected at the appropriate locations. 2206

(0) As used in this section: 2207

(1) "Interstate system" has the same meaning as in 23 2208  
U.S.C. 101. 2209

(2) "Commercial bus" means a motor vehicle designed for 2210  
carrying more than nine passengers and used for the 2211  
transportation of persons for compensation. 2212

(3) "Noncommercial bus" includes but is not limited to a 2213  
school bus or a motor vehicle operated solely for the 2214  
transportation of persons associated with a charitable or 2215  
nonprofit organization. 2216

(4) "Outerbelt" means a portion of a freeway that is part 2217  
of the interstate system and is located in the outer vicinity of 2218  
a major municipal corporation or group of municipal 2219  
corporations, as designated by the director. 2220

(5) "Rural" means an area outside urbanized areas and 2221  
outside of a business or urban district, and areas that extend 2222

within urbanized areas where the roadway characteristics remain 2223  
mostly unchanged from those outside the urbanized areas. 2224

(6) "Urbanized area" has the same meaning as in 23 U.S.C. 2225  
101. 2226

(7) "Divided" means a roadway having two or more travel 2227  
lanes for vehicles moving in opposite directions and that is 2228  
separated by a median of more than four feet, excluding turn 2229  
lanes. 2230

(P) (1) A violation of any provision of this section is one 2231  
of the following: 2232

(a) Except as otherwise provided in divisions (P) (1) (b), 2233  
(1) (c), (2), and (3) of this section, a minor misdemeanor; 2234

(b) If, within one year of the offense, the offender 2235  
previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to two 2236  
violations of any provision of this section or of any provision 2237  
of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar to any 2238  
provision of this section, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree; 2239

(c) If, within one year of the offense, the offender 2240  
previously has been convicted of or pleaded guilty to three or 2241  
more violations of any provision of this section or of any 2242  
provision of a municipal ordinance that is substantially similar 2243  
to any provision of this section, a misdemeanor of the third 2244  
degree. 2245

(2) If the offender operated a motor vehicle faster than 2246  
thirty-five miles an hour in a business district of a municipal 2247  
corporation, ~~or~~ faster than fifty miles an hour in other 2248  
portions of a municipal corporation, or faster than thirty-five 2249  
miles an hour in ~~a~~ an active school zone ~~during recess or while~~ 2250  
~~children are going to or leaving school during the school's~~ 2251

~~opening or closing hours~~, a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. 2252  
Division (P) (2) of this section does not apply if penalties may 2253  
be imposed under division (P) (1) (b) or (c) of this section. 2254

(3) Notwithstanding division (P) (1) of this section, if 2255  
the offender operated a motor vehicle in a construction zone 2256  
where a sign was then posted in accordance with section 4511.98 2257  
of the Revised Code, the court, in addition to all other 2258  
penalties provided by law, shall impose upon the offender a fine 2259  
of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation. No 2260  
court shall impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed 2261  
for the violation upon an offender if the offender alleges, in 2262  
an affidavit filed with the court prior to the offender's 2263  
sentencing, that the offender is indigent and is unable to pay 2264  
the fine imposed pursuant to this division and if the court 2265  
determines that the offender is an indigent person and unable to 2266  
pay the fine. 2267

(4) If the offender commits the offense while distracted 2268  
and the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2269  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2270  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2271  
Revised Code. 2272

(5) Notwithstanding division (P) (1) of this section, if 2273  
the offender operated a motor vehicle in a school-adjacent 2274  
sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties provided 2275  
by law, may impose upon the offender a fine of two times the 2276  
usual amount imposed for the violation. No court shall impose a 2277  
fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation 2278  
upon an offender if the offender alleges, in an affidavit filed 2279  
with the court prior to the offender's sentencing, that the 2280  
offender is indigent and is unable to pay the fine imposed 2281

pursuant to this division and if the court determines that the 2282  
offender is an indigent person and unable to pay the fine. 2283

**Sec. 4511.25.** (A) Upon all roadways of sufficient width, a 2284  
vehicle or trackless trolley shall be driven upon the right half 2285  
of the roadway, except as follows: 2286

(1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding 2287  
in the same direction, or when making a left turn under the 2288  
rules governing such movements; 2289

(2) When an obstruction exists making it necessary to 2290  
drive to the left of the center of the highway; provided, any 2291  
person so doing shall yield the right of way to all vehicles 2292  
traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion 2293  
of the highway within such distance as to constitute an 2294  
immediate hazard; 2295

(3) When driving upon a roadway divided into three or more 2296  
marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; 2297

(4) When driving upon a roadway designated and posted with 2298  
signs for one-way traffic; 2299

(5) When otherwise directed by a police officer or traffic 2300  
control device. 2301

(B) (1) Upon all roadways any vehicle or trackless trolley 2302  
proceeding at less than the prevailing and lawful speed of 2303  
traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then 2304  
existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available 2305  
for traffic, and far enough to the right to allow passing by 2306  
faster vehicles if such passing is safe and reasonable, except 2307  
under any of the following circumstances: 2308

(a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle or 2309

trackless trolley proceeding in the same direction; 2310

(b) When preparing for a left turn; 2311

(c) When the driver must necessarily drive in a lane other 2312  
than the right-hand lane to continue on the driver's intended 2313  
route. 2314

(2) Nothing in division (B) (1) of this section requires a 2315  
driver of a slower vehicle to compromise the driver's safety to 2316  
allow overtaking by a faster vehicle. 2317

(C) Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving 2318  
traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, no 2319  
vehicle or trackless trolley shall be driven to the left of the 2320  
center line of the roadway, except when authorized by official 2321  
traffic control devices designating certain lanes to the left of 2322  
the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise 2323  
permitted to use the lanes, or except as permitted under 2324  
division (A) (2) of this section. 2325

This division shall not be construed as prohibiting the 2326  
crossing of the center line in making a left turn into or from 2327  
an alley, private road, or driveway. 2328

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2329  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2330  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2331  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2332  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2333  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2334  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2335  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2336  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2337  
degree. 2338

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2339  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2340  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2341  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2342  
Revised Code. 2343

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2344  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2345  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2346  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2347  
imposed for the violation. 2348

**Sec. 4511.251.** (A) As used in this section and section 2349  
4510.036 of the Revised Code: 2350

(1) "Street racing" means the operation of two or more 2351  
vehicles from a point side by side at accelerating speeds in a 2352  
competitive attempt to out-distance each other or the operation 2353  
of one or more vehicles over a common selected course, from the 2354  
same point to the same point, wherein timing is made of the 2355  
participating vehicles involving competitive accelerations or 2356  
speeds. The operation of two or more vehicles side by side 2357  
either at speeds in excess of prima-facie lawful speeds 2358  
established by divisions (B) (1) (a) to (B) (9) of section 4511.21 2359  
of the Revised Code or rapidly accelerating from a common 2360  
starting point to a speed in excess of such prima-facie lawful 2361  
speeds shall be prima-facie evidence of street racing. 2362

(2) "Burnout" means a maneuver performed while operating a 2363  
vehicle whereby the vehicle is kept in a stationary position, 2364  
but the wheels of the vehicle are spun, which may cause the 2365  
tires of the vehicle to become heated and emit smoke from the 2366  
friction. 2367

(3) "Doughnut" means a maneuver performed while operating a vehicle whereby the front or rear of the vehicle is rotated around the opposite set of wheels in a continuous motion, which may cause a circular skid-mark pattern of rubber on the driving surface, or the tires of the vehicle to become heated and emit smoke from the friction, or both.

(4) "Drifting" means a maneuver performed while operating a vehicle whereby the vehicle is driven in a manner that causes a controlled, sideways skid during a turn, with the front wheels pointing in a direction that is the opposite of the direction of the turn.

(5) "Wheelie" means a maneuver performed while operating a vehicle whereby the front wheel or wheels of the vehicle are raised off of the ground or whereby two wheels that are on the same side of the vehicle are raised off of the ground.

(6) "Stunt driving" means performing or engaging in burnouts, doughnuts, drifting, or wheelies, or allowing a passenger to ride either partially or fully outside of the vehicle while operating that vehicle.

(7) "Street takeover" means blocking or impeding the regular flow of vehicle or pedestrian traffic on a public road, street, or highway or on private property that is open to the general public for the purpose of street racing or stunt driving.

(B) No person shall knowingly participate in street racing, stunt driving, or street takeover upon any public road, street, or highway, or on private property that is open to the general public.

(C) Whoever violates this section is guilty of street

racing, stunt driving, or street takeover, a misdemeanor of the 2397  
first degree. In addition to any other sanctions, the court 2398  
shall suspend the offender's driver's license, commercial 2399  
driver's license, temporary instruction permit, probationary 2400  
license, or nonresident operating privilege for not less than 2401  
thirty days or more than three years. No judge shall suspend the 2402  
first thirty days of any suspension of an offender's license, 2403  
permit, or privilege imposed under this division. 2404

(D) Persons rendering assistance in any manner to street 2405  
racing, stunt driving, or street takeover shall be equally 2406  
charged as the participants. 2407

(E) This section does not apply to the competitive 2408  
operation of vehicles on public or private property when the 2409  
political subdivision with jurisdiction of the location or owner 2410  
of the property knowingly permits such operation thereon. 2411

(F) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, 2412  
if the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2413  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2414  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2415  
imposed for the violation. 2416

**Sec. 4511.26.** (A) Operators of vehicles and trackless 2417  
trolleys proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other 2418  
to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than 2419  
one line of traffic in each direction, each operator shall give 2420  
to the other one-half of the main traveled portion of the 2421  
roadway or as nearly one-half as is reasonable possible. 2422

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2423  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2424  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2425

convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2426  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2427  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2428  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2429  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2430  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2431  
degree. 2432

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2433  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2434  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2435  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2436  
Revised Code. 2437

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2438  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2439  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2440  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2441  
imposed for the violation. 2442

**Sec. 4511.27.** (A) The following rules govern the 2443  
overtaking and passing of vehicles or trackless trolleys 2444  
proceeding in the same direction: 2445

(1) The operator of a vehicle or trackless trolley 2446  
overtaking another vehicle or trackless trolley proceeding in 2447  
the same direction shall, except as provided in division (A) (3) 2448  
of this section, signal to the vehicle or trackless trolley to 2449  
be overtaken, shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance, 2450  
and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until 2451  
safely clear of the overtaken vehicle or trackless trolley. When 2452  
a motor vehicle or trackless trolley overtakes and passes a 2453  
bicycle or electric bicycle, three feet or greater is considered 2454  
a safe passing distance. 2455

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the operator of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle at the latter's audible signal, and the operator shall not increase the speed of the operator's vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

(3) The operator of a vehicle or trackless trolley overtaking and passing another vehicle or trackless trolley proceeding in the same direction on a divided highway as defined in section 4511.35 of the Revised Code, a limited access highway as defined in section 5511.02 of the Revised Code, or a highway with four or more traffic lanes, is not required to signal audibly to the vehicle or trackless trolley being overtaken and passed.

(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- 2486  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2487  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2488  
imposed for the violation. 2489

**Sec. 4511.28.** (A) The driver of a vehicle or trackless 2490  
trolley may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle 2491  
or trackless trolley only under the following conditions: 2492

(1) When the vehicle or trackless trolley overtaken is 2493  
making or about to make a left turn; 2494

(2) Upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of 2495  
sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles moving 2496  
lawfully in the direction being traveled by the overtaking 2497  
vehicle. 2498

(B) The driver of a vehicle or trackless trolley may 2499  
overtake and pass another vehicle or trackless trolley only 2500  
under conditions permitting such movement in safety. The 2501  
movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway. 2502

(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2503  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2504  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2505  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2506  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2507  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2508  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2509  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2510  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2511  
degree. 2512

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2513  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2514

commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2515  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2516  
Revised Code. 2517

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2518  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2519  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2520  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2521  
imposed for the violation. 2522

**Sec. 4511.29.** (A) No vehicle or trackless trolley shall be 2523  
driven to the left of the center of the roadway in overtaking 2524  
and passing traffic proceeding in the same direction, unless 2525  
such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming 2526  
traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such 2527  
overtaking and passing to be completely made, without 2528  
interfering with the safe operation of any traffic approaching 2529  
from the opposite direction or any traffic overtaken. In every 2530  
event the overtaking vehicle or trackless trolley must return to 2531  
an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable and in the 2532  
event the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized 2533  
for traffic approaching from the opposite direction, before 2534  
coming within two hundred feet of any approaching vehicle. 2535

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2536  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2537  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2538  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2539  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2540  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2541  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2542  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2543  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2544

degree. 2545

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2546  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2547  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2548  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2549  
Revised Code. 2550

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2551  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2552  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2553  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2554  
imposed for the violation. 2555

**Sec. 4511.30.** (A) No vehicle or trackless trolley shall be 2556  
driven upon the left side of the roadway under the following 2557  
conditions: 2558

(1) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve 2559  
in the highway, where the operator's view is obstructed within 2560  
such a distance as to create a hazard in the event traffic might 2561  
approach from the opposite direction; 2562

(2) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within 2563  
one hundred feet of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel; 2564

(3) When approaching within one hundred feet of or 2565  
traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing. 2566

(B) This section does not apply to vehicles or trackless 2567  
trolleys upon a one-way roadway, upon a roadway where traffic is 2568  
lawfully directed to be driven to the left side, or under the 2569  
conditions described in division (A) (2) of section 4511.25 of 2570  
the Revised Code. 2571

(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2572

violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2573  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2574  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2575  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2576  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2577  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2578  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2579  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2580  
degree. 2581

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2582  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2583  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2584  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2585  
Revised Code. 2586

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2587  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2588  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2589  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2590  
imposed for the violation. 2591

**Sec. 4511.31.** (A) The department of transportation may 2592  
determine those portions of any state highway where overtaking 2593  
and passing other traffic or driving to the left of the center 2594  
or center line of the roadway would be especially hazardous and 2595  
may, by appropriate signs or markings on the highway, indicate 2596  
the beginning and end of such zones. When such signs or markings 2597  
are in place and clearly visible, every operator of a vehicle or 2598  
trackless trolley shall obey the directions of the signs or 2599  
markings, notwithstanding the distances set out in section 2600  
4511.30 of the Revised Code. 2601

(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply when all 2602

of the following apply: 2603

(1) The slower vehicle is proceeding at less than half the 2604  
speed of the speed limit applicable to that location. 2605

(2) The faster vehicle is capable of overtaking and 2606  
passing the slower vehicle without exceeding the speed limit. 2607

(3) There is sufficient clear sight distance to the left 2608  
of the center or center line of the roadway to meet the 2609  
overtaking and passing provisions of section 4511.29 of the 2610  
Revised Code, considering the speed of the slower vehicle. 2611

(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2612  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2613  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2614  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2615  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2616  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2617  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2618  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2619  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2620  
degree. 2621

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2622  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2623  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2624  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2625  
Revised Code. 2626

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2627  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2628  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2629  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2630  
imposed for the violation. 2631

**Sec. 4511.32.** (A) The department of transportation may 2632  
designate any highway or any separate roadway under its 2633  
jurisdiction for one-way traffic and shall erect appropriate 2634  
signs giving notice thereof. 2635

Upon a roadway designated and posted with signs for one- 2636  
way traffic a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction 2637  
designated. 2638

A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be 2639  
driven only to the right of the rotary traffic island. 2640

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2641  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2642  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2643  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2644  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2645  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2646  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2647  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2648  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2649  
degree. 2650

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2651  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2652  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2653  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2654  
Revised Code. 2655

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2656  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2657  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2658  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2659  
imposed for the violation. 2660

**Sec. 4511.33.** (A) Whenever any roadway has been divided 2661  
into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, or wherever 2662  
within municipal corporations traffic is lawfully moving in two 2663  
or more substantially continuous lines in the same direction, 2664  
the following rules apply: 2665

(1) A vehicle or trackless trolley shall be driven, as 2666  
nearly as is practicable, entirely within a single lane or line 2667  
of traffic and shall not be moved from such lane or line until 2668  
the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made 2669  
with safety. 2670

(2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes and 2671  
provides for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle or trackless 2672  
trolley shall not be driven in the center lane except when 2673  
overtaking and passing another vehicle or trackless trolley 2674  
where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is 2675  
clear of traffic within a safe distance, or when preparing for a 2676  
left turn, or where such center lane is at the time allocated 2677  
exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle or 2678  
trackless trolley is proceeding and is posted with signs to give 2679  
notice of such allocation. 2680

(3) Official signs may be erected directing specified 2681  
traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to 2682  
be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless 2683  
of the center of the roadway, or restricting the use of a 2684  
particular lane to only buses during certain hours or during all 2685  
hours, and drivers of vehicles and trackless trolleys shall obey 2686  
the directions of such signs. 2687

(4) Official traffic control devices may be installed 2688  
prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway and 2689  
drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such 2690

device. 2691

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2692  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2693  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2694  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2695  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2696  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2697  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2698  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2699  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2700  
degree. 2701

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2702  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2703  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2704  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2705  
Revised Code. 2706

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2707  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2708  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2709  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2710  
imposed for the violation. 2711

**Sec. 4511.34.** (A) The operator of a motor vehicle, 2712  
streetcar, or trackless trolley shall not follow another 2713  
vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley more closely than is 2714  
reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such 2715  
vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley, and the traffic upon 2716  
and the condition of the highway. 2717

The driver of any truck, or motor vehicle drawing another 2718  
vehicle, when traveling upon a roadway outside a business or 2719

residence district shall maintain a sufficient space, whenever 2720  
conditions permit, between such vehicle and another vehicle 2721  
ahead so an overtaking motor vehicle may enter and occupy such 2722  
space without danger. This paragraph does not prevent overtaking 2723  
and passing nor does it apply to any lane specially designated 2724  
for use by trucks. 2725

Outside a municipal corporation, the driver of any truck, 2726  
or motor vehicle when drawing another vehicle, while ascending 2727  
to the crest of a grade beyond which the driver's view of a 2728  
roadway is obstructed, shall not follow within three hundred 2729  
feet of another truck, or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle. 2730  
This paragraph shall not apply to any lane specially designated 2731  
for use by trucks. 2732

Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway outside of a 2733  
business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade, shall 2734  
maintain a sufficient space between such vehicles so an 2735  
overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without 2736  
danger. This paragraph shall not apply to funeral processions. 2737

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2738  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2739  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2740  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2741  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2742  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2743  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2744  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2745  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2746  
degree. 2747

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2748  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2749

commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2750  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2751  
Revised Code. 2752

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2753  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2754  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2755  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2756  
imposed for the violation. 2757

**Sec. 4511.35.** (A) Whenever any highway has been divided 2758  
into two roadways by an intervening space, or by a physical 2759  
barrier, or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as 2760  
to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only 2761  
upon the right-hand roadway, and no vehicle shall be driven 2762  
over, across, or within any such dividing space, barrier, or 2763  
section, except through an opening, crossover, or intersection 2764  
established by public authority. This section does not prohibit 2765  
the occupancy of such dividing space, barrier, or section for 2766  
the purpose of an emergency stop or in compliance with an order 2767  
of a police officer. 2768

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2769  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2770  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2771  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2772  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2773  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2774  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2775  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2776  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2777  
degree. 2778

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2779

the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2780  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2781  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2782  
Revised Code. 2783

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2784  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2785  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2786  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2787  
imposed for the violation. 2788

**Sec. 4511.36.** (A) The driver of a vehicle intending to 2789  
turn at an intersection shall be governed by the following 2790  
rules: 2791

(1) Approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be 2792  
made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of 2793  
the roadway. 2794

(2) At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move 2795  
in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an 2796  
approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the 2797  
right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by 2798  
passing to the right of such center line where it enters the 2799  
intersection and after entering the intersection the left turn 2800  
shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of 2801  
the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever 2802  
practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the 2803  
intersection to the left of the center of the intersection. 2804

(3) At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one 2805  
direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a 2806  
vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall 2807  
approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully 2808

available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such 2809  
vehicle, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall 2810  
be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as 2811  
practicable, in the left-hand lane of the roadway being entered 2812  
lawfully available to traffic moving in that lane. 2813

(B) The operator of a trackless trolley shall comply with 2814  
divisions (A) (1), (2), and (3) of this section wherever 2815  
practicable. 2816

(C) The department of transportation and local authorities 2817  
in their respective jurisdictions may cause markers, buttons, or 2818  
signs to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and 2819  
thereby require and direct that a different course from that 2820  
specified in this section be traveled by vehicles, streetcars, 2821  
or trackless trolleys, turning at an intersection, and when 2822  
markers, buttons, or signs are so placed, no operator of a 2823  
vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley shall turn such 2824  
vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley at an intersection 2825  
other than as directed and required by such markers, buttons, or 2826  
signs. 2827

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2828  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2829  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2830  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2831  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2832  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2833  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2834  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2835  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2836  
degree. 2837

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2838

the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2839  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2840  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2841  
Revised Code. 2842

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2843  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2844  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2845  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2846  
imposed for the violation. 2847

**Sec. 4511.37.** (A) Except as provided in section 4511.13 of 2848  
the Revised Code and division (B) of this section, no vehicle 2849  
shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon 2850  
any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, 2851  
if the vehicle cannot be seen within five hundred feet by the 2852  
driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction. 2853

(B) The driver of an emergency vehicle or public safety 2854  
vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, may turn the 2855  
vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction. This 2856  
division applies only when the emergency vehicle or public 2857  
safety vehicle is responding to an emergency call, is equipped 2858  
with and displaying at least one flashing, rotating, or 2859  
oscillating light visible under normal atmospheric conditions 2860  
from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of the 2861  
vehicle, and when the driver of the vehicle is giving an audible 2862  
signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell. This division does 2863  
not relieve the driver of an emergency vehicle or public safety 2864  
vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of 2865  
all persons and property upon the highway. 2866

(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 2867  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2868

within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2869  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2870  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2871  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2872  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2873  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2874  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2875  
degree. 2876

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2877  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2878  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2879  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2880  
Revised Code. 2881

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 2882  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 2883  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 2884  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 2885  
imposed for the violation. 2886

**Sec. 4511.38.** (A) No person shall start a vehicle, 2887  
streetcar, or trackless trolley which is stopped, standing, or 2888  
parked until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. 2889

Before backing, operators of vehicle, streetcars, or 2890  
trackless trolleys shall give ample warning, and while backing 2891  
they shall exercise vigilance not to injure person or property 2892  
on the street or highway. 2893

No person shall back a motor vehicle on a freeway, except: 2894  
in a rest area; in the performance of public works or official 2895  
duties; as a result of an emergency caused by an accident or 2896  
breakdown of a motor vehicle. 2897

(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 provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation.

**Sec. 4511.39.** (A) No person shall turn a vehicle or trackless trolley or move right or left upon a highway unless and until such person has exercised due care to ascertain that the movement can be made with reasonable safety nor without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

When required, a signal of intention to turn or move right or left shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle or trackless trolley before turning, except that in the case of a person operating a bicycle or electric bicycle, the signal shall be

made not less than one time but is not required to be 2928  
continuous. A bicycle or electric bicycle operator is not 2929  
required to make a signal if the bicycle or electric bicycle is 2930  
in a designated turn lane, and a signal shall not be given when 2931  
the operator's hands are needed for the safe operation of the 2932  
bicycle or electric bicycle. 2933

No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a 2934  
vehicle or trackless trolley without first giving an appropriate 2935  
signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any 2936  
vehicle or trackless trolley immediately to the rear when there 2937  
is opportunity to give a signal. 2938

Any stop or turn signal required by this section shall be 2939  
given either by means of the hand and arm, or by signal lights 2940  
that clearly indicate to both approaching and following traffic 2941  
intention to turn or move right or left, except that any motor 2942  
vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with, and the 2943  
required signal shall be given by, signal lights when the 2944  
distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the 2945  
left outside limit of the body, cab, or load of such motor 2946  
vehicle exceeds twenty-four inches, or when the distance from 2947  
the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of 2948  
the body or load thereof exceeds fourteen feet, whether a single 2949  
vehicle or a combination of vehicles. 2950

The signal lights required by this section shall not be 2951  
flashed on one side only on a disabled vehicle or trackless 2952  
trolley, flashed as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to operators 2953  
of other vehicles or trackless trolleys approaching from the 2954  
rear, nor be flashed on one side only of a parked vehicle or 2955  
trackless trolley except as may be necessary for compliance with 2956  
this section. 2957

(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 provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation.

**Sec. 4511.41.** (A) When two vehicles, including any trackless trolley or streetcar, approach or enter an intersection from different streets or highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(B) The right-of-way rule declared in division (A) of this section is modified at through highways and otherwise as stated in Chapter 4511. of the Revised Code.

(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever

violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 2987  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 2988  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 2989  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 2990  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 2991  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 2992  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 2993  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 2994  
degree. 2995

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 2996  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 2997  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 2998  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 2999  
Revised Code. 3000

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3001  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3002  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3003  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3004  
imposed for the violation. 3005

**Sec. 4511.42.** (A) The operator of a vehicle, streetcar, or 3006  
trackless trolley intending to turn to the left within an 3007  
intersection or into an alley, private road, or driveway shall 3008  
yield the right of way to any vehicle, streetcar, or trackless 3009  
trolley approaching from the opposite direction, whenever the 3010  
approaching vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley is within 3011  
the intersection or so close to the intersection, alley, private 3012  
road, or driveway as to constitute an immediate hazard. 3013

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3014  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3015  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3016

convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3017  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3018  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3019  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3020  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3021  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3022  
degree. 3023

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3024  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3025  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3026  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3027  
Revised Code. 3028

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3029  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3030  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3031  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3032  
imposed for the violation. 3033

**Sec. 4511.43.** (A) Except when directed to proceed by a law 3034  
enforcement officer, every driver of a vehicle or trackless 3035  
trolley approaching a stop sign shall stop at a clearly marked 3036  
stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the 3037  
near side of the intersection, or, if none, then at the point 3038  
nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of 3039  
approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering 3040  
it. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right-of- 3041  
way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another 3042  
roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during 3043  
the time the driver is moving across or within the intersection 3044  
or junction of roadways. 3045

(B) The driver of a vehicle or trackless trolley 3046

approaching a yield sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable 3047  
for the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, 3048  
shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before 3049  
entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, 3050  
if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway 3051  
where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the 3052  
intersecting roadway before entering it. After slowing or 3053  
stopping, the driver shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle 3054  
or trackless trolley in the intersection or approaching on 3055  
another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard 3056  
during the time the driver is moving across or within the 3057  
intersection or junction of roadways. Whenever a driver is 3058  
involved in a collision with a vehicle or trackless trolley in 3059  
the intersection or junction of roadways, after driving past a 3060  
yield sign without stopping, the collision shall be prima-facie 3061  
evidence of the driver's failure to yield the right-of-way. 3062

(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3063  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3064  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3065  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3066  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3067  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3068  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3069  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3070  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3071  
degree. 3072

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3073  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3074  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3075  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3076  
Revised Code. 3077

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3078  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3079  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3080  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3081  
imposed for the violation. 3082

**Sec. 4511.431.** (A) The driver of a vehicle or trackless 3083  
trolley emerging from an alley, building, private road, or 3084  
driveway within a business or residence district shall stop the 3085  
vehicle or trackless trolley immediately prior to driving onto a 3086  
sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across the alley, 3087  
building entrance, road, or driveway, or in the event there is 3088  
no sidewalk area, shall stop at the point nearest the street to 3089  
be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic 3090  
thereon. 3091

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3092  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3093  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3094  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3095  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3096  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3097  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3098  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3099  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3100  
degree. 3101

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3102  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3103  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3104  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3105  
Revised Code. 3106

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3107

the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3108  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3109  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3110  
imposed for the violation. 3111

**Sec. 4511.44.** (A) The operator of a vehicle, streetcar, or 3112  
trackless trolley about to enter or cross a highway from any 3113  
place other than another roadway shall yield the right of way to 3114  
all traffic approaching on the roadway to be entered or crossed. 3115

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3116  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3117  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3118  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3119  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3120  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3121  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3122  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3123  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3124  
degree. 3125

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3126  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3127  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3128  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3129  
Revised Code. 3130

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3131  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3132  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3133  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3134  
imposed for the violation. 3135

**Sec. 4511.441.** (A) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the 3136

right-of-way to any pedestrian on a sidewalk. 3137

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3138  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3139  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3140  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3141  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3142  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3143  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3144  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3145  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3146  
degree. 3147

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3148  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3149  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3150  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3151  
Revised Code. 3152

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3153  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3154  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3155  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3156  
imposed for the violation. 3157

**Sec. 4511.46.** (A) When highway traffic signals are not in 3158  
place, not in operation, or are not clearly assigning the right- 3159  
of-way, the driver of a vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar 3160  
shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need 3161  
be to so yield or if required by section 4511.132 of the Revised 3162  
Code, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk 3163  
when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which 3164  
the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching 3165  
so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in 3166

danger. 3167

(B) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other 3168  
place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle, 3169  
trackless trolley, or streetcar which is so close as to 3170  
constitute an immediate hazard. 3171

(C) Division (A) of this section does not apply under the 3172  
conditions stated in division (B) of section 4511.48 of the 3173  
Revised Code. 3174

(D) Whenever any vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar 3175  
is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at 3176  
an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the 3177  
driver of any other vehicle, trackless trolley, or streetcar 3178  
approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the 3179  
stopped vehicle. 3180

(E) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3181  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3182  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3183  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3184  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3185  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3186  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3187  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3188  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3189  
degree. 3190

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3191  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3192  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3193  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3194  
Revised Code. 3195

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3196  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3197  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3198  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3199  
imposed for the violation. 3200

**Sec. 4511.54.** (A) No person riding upon any bicycle, 3201  
electric bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, skateboard, or 3202  
toy vehicle shall attach the same or self to any streetcar, 3203  
trackless trolley, or vehicle upon a roadway. 3204

No operator shall knowingly permit any person riding upon 3205  
any bicycle, electric bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, 3206  
skateboard, or toy vehicle to attach the same or self to any 3207  
streetcar, trackless trolley, or vehicle while it is moving upon 3208  
a roadway. 3209

This section does not apply to the towing of a disabled 3210  
vehicle. 3211

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3212  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3213  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3214  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3215  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3216  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3217  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3218  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3219  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3220  
degree. 3221

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3222  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3223  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3224

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.

**Sec. 4511.60.** (A) No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

(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 provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation.

**Sec. 4511.711.** (A) No person shall drive any vehicle, 3254  
other than a bicycle or an electric bicycle if the motor is not 3255  
engaged, upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a 3256  
permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway. 3257

This prohibition does not apply to a law enforcement 3258  
officer, or other person sworn to enforce the criminal and 3259  
traffic laws of the state, using an electric bicycle with the 3260  
motor engaged while in the performance of the officer's duties. 3261

Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting 3262  
local authorities from regulating the operation of bicycles or 3263  
electric bicycles within their respective jurisdictions, except 3264  
that no local authority may require that bicycles or electric 3265  
bicycles be operated on sidewalks. 3266

(B) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3267  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3268  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3269  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3270  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3271  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3272  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3273  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3274  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3275  
degree. 3276

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3277  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3278  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3279  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3280  
Revised Code. 3281

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3282

the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3283  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3284  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3285  
imposed for the violation. 3286

**Sec. 4511.712.** (A) No driver shall enter an intersection 3287  
or marked crosswalk or drive onto any railroad grade crossing 3288  
unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the 3289  
intersection, crosswalk, or grade crossing to accommodate the 3290  
vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley the driver is operating 3291  
without obstructing the passage of other vehicles, streetcars, 3292  
trackless trolleys, pedestrians, or trains, notwithstanding any 3293  
highway traffic signal indication to proceed. 3294

(B) This section does not apply to a bicyclist using a 3295  
two-stage bicycle turn box. 3296

(C) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 3297  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 3298  
within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 3299  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 3300  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 3301  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 3302  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 3303  
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 3304  
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 3305  
degree. 3306

If the offender commits the offense while distracted and 3307  
the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 3308  
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 3309  
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 3310  
Revised Code. 3311

Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, if 3312  
the offender commits a violation of this section in a school- 3313  
adjacent sector, the court, in addition to all other penalties 3314  
provided by law, may impose a fine of two times the usual amount 3315  
imposed for the violation. 3316

**Sec. 5501.27.** (A) The director of transportation shall 3317  
adopt rules that do the following: 3318

(1) Rules governing the posting of signs advising 3319  
motorists that increased penalties apply for certain traffic 3320  
violations occurring on streets or highways in a construction 3321  
zone or an active school zone; 3322

(2) Rules governing the posting of signs to be used 3323  
pursuant to section 2903.081 of the Revised Code giving notice 3324  
to motorists of the prohibitions set forth in sections 2903.06 3325  
and 2903.08 of the Revised Code regarding the death of or injury 3326  
to any person in a construction zone ~~as a proximate result of a~~ 3327  
~~reckless operation offense or speeding offense~~ or an active 3328  
school zone. 3329

~~(B)~~ (B) (1) The rules required under divisions (A) (1) and 3330  
(2) of this section shall include guidelines to determine which 3331  
areas are appropriate to the posting of such signs. 3332

(2) The guidelines for signage in a construction zone may 3333  
include consideration of the following: the duration of the work 3334  
on the street or highway, the proximity of workers to moving 3335  
traffic, the existence of any unusual or hazardous conditions, 3336  
the volume of traffic on the street or highway, and any other 3337  
appropriate factors. 3338

(3) The guidelines for signage in areas that become an 3339  
active school zone may include consideration of the following: 3340

the number of students who typically walk to the school rather 3341  
than arrive on buses or through motor vehicles, the existence of 3342  
any unusual or hazardous conditions, the speed limit of the 3343  
highways adjacent to the school when the school zone speed limit 3344  
is not in effect, the volume of traffic on the street or 3345  
highway, and any other appropriate factors. 3346

(C) The director shall formulate design specifications for 3347  
the signs described in division (A) (1) of this section advising 3348  
motorists of the increased penalties and the signs described in 3349  
division (A) (2) of this section notifying motorists of the 3350  
prohibitions set forth in sections 2903.06 and 2903.08 of the 3351  
Revised Code regarding the death of or injury to any person in a 3352  
construction zone ~~as a proximate result of a reckless operation~~ 3353  
~~offense or speeding offense as described in that division~~ or an 3354  
active school zone. For purposes of traffic violation penalties, 3355  
nothing in this section is intended to conflict with any 3356  
standard set forth in the federal manual of uniform traffic 3357  
control devices for streets and highways. 3358

~~(C)~~ (D) As used in this section and in section 4511.98 of 3359  
the Revised Code, ~~"construction~~ : 3360

(1) "Construction zone" means that lane or portion of 3361  
street or highway open to vehicular traffic and adjacent to a 3362  
lane, berm, or shoulder of a street or highway within which 3363  
lane, berm, or shoulder construction, reconstruction, 3364  
resurfacing, or any other work of a repair or maintenance 3365  
nature, including public utility work, is being conducted, 3366  
commencing with the point where the first worker or piece of 3367  
equipment is located and ending where the last worker or piece 3368  
of equipment is located. 3369

(2) "Active school zone" has the same meaning as in 3370

section 4511.01 of the Revised Code. 3371

**Section 2.** That existing sections 2903.06, 2903.08, 3372  
2903.081, 4511.01, 4511.132, 4511.20, 4511.202, 4511.204, 3373  
4511.205, 4511.21, 4511.25, 4511.251, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 3374  
4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 3375  
4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.41, 4511.42, 4511.43, 3376  
4511.431, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.46, 4511.54, 4511.60, 3377  
4511.711, 4511.712, and 5501.27 of the Revised Code are hereby 3378  
repealed. 3379

**Section 3.** This act shall be known as Aspen Runnels' Law. 3380

**Section 4.** The General Assembly, applying the principle 3381  
stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that 3382  
amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of 3383  
simultaneous operation, finds that the following sections, 3384  
presented in this act as composites of the sections as amended 3385  
by the acts indicated, are the resulting versions of the 3386  
sections in effect prior to the effective date of the sections 3387  
as presented in this act: 3388

Section 4511.27 of the Revised Code is presented in this 3389  
act as a composite of the section as amended by both H.B. 95 and 3390  
H.B. 250 of the 132nd General Assembly. 3391

Section 4511.39 of the Revised Code is presented in this 3392  
act as a composite of the section as amended by both H.B. 95 and 3393  
H.B. 250 of the 132nd General Assembly. 3394