

As Introduced

136th General Assembly

Regular Session

2025-2026

H. B. No. 776

Representative Lorenz

To amend sections 4511.01, 4511.041, and 4511.25 1
and to enact section 4511.551 of the Revised 2
Code to establish traffic laws related to lane 3
filtering and lane splitting by certain 4
motorcycle operators. 5

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

Section 1. That sections 4511.01, 4511.041, and 4511.25 be 6
amended and section 4511.551 of the Revised Code be enacted to 7
read as follows: 8

Sec. 4511.01. As used in this chapter and in Chapter 4513. 9
of the Revised Code: 10

(A) "Vehicle" means every device, including a bicycle, 11
motorized bicycle, and an electric bicycle, in, upon, or by 12
which any person or property may be transported or drawn upon a 13
highway. "Vehicle" does not include any motorized wheelchair, 14
any electric personal assistive mobility device, any low-speed 15
micromobility device, any personal delivery device as defined in 16
section 4511.513 of the Revised Code, any device that is moved 17
by power collected from overhead electric trolley wires or that 18
is used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, or any 19
device that is moved by human power. 20

(B) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle propelled or drawn 21
by power other than muscular power or power collected from 22
overhead electric trolley wires, except motorized bicycles, 23
electric bicycles, road rollers, traction engines, power 24
shovels, power cranes, and other equipment used in construction 25
work and not designed for or employed in general highway 26
transportation, hole-digging machinery, well-drilling machinery, 27
ditch-digging machinery, farm machinery, and trailers designed 28
and used exclusively to transport a boat between a place of 29
storage and a marina, or in and around a marina, when drawn or 30
towed on a street or highway for a distance of no more than ten 31
miles and at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less. 32

(C) "Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle, other than a 33
tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use of the operator and 34
designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with 35
the ground, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles known 36
as "motor-driven cycle," "motor scooter," "autocycle," "cab- 37
enclosed motorcycle," or "motorcycle" without regard to weight 38
or brake horsepower. 39

(D) "Emergency vehicle" means emergency vehicles of 40
municipal, township, or county departments or public utility 41
corporations when identified as such as required by law, the 42
director of public safety, or local authorities, and motor 43
vehicles when commandeered by a police officer. 44

(E) "Public safety vehicle" means any of the following: 45

(1) Ambulances, including private ambulance companies 46
under contract to a municipal corporation, township, or county, 47
and private ambulances and nontransport vehicles bearing license 48
plates issued under section 4503.49 of the Revised Code; 49

(2) Motor vehicles used by public law enforcement officers 50
or other persons sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws 51
of the state; 52

(3) Any motor vehicle when properly identified as required 53
by the director of public safety, when used in response to fire 54
emergency calls or to provide emergency medical service to ill 55
or injured persons, and when operated by a duly qualified person 56
who is a member of a volunteer rescue service or a volunteer 57
fire department, and who is on duty pursuant to the rules or 58
directives of that service. The state fire marshal shall be 59
designated by the director of public safety as the certifying 60
agency for all public safety vehicles described in division (E) 61
(3) of this section. 62

(4) Vehicles used by fire departments, including motor 63
vehicles when used by volunteer fire fighters responding to 64
emergency calls in the fire department service when identified 65
as required by the director of public safety. 66

Any vehicle used to transport or provide emergency medical 67
service to an ill or injured person, when certified as a public 68
safety vehicle, shall be considered a public safety vehicle when 69
transporting an ill or injured person to a hospital regardless 70
of whether such vehicle has already passed a hospital. 71

(5) Vehicles used by the motor carrier enforcement unit 72
for the enforcement of orders and rules of the public utilities 73
commission as specified in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code. 74

(F) "School bus" means every bus designed for carrying 75
more than nine passengers that is owned by a public, private, or 76
governmental agency or institution of learning and operated for 77
the transportation of children to or from a school session or a 78

school function, or owned by a private person and operated for 79
compensation for the transportation of children to or from a 80
school session or a school function. "School bus" does not 81
include any of the following: 82

(1) A bus operated by a municipally owned transportation 83
system, a mass transit company operating exclusively within the 84
territorial limits of a municipal corporation, or within such 85
limits and the territorial limits of municipal corporations 86
immediately contiguous to such municipal corporation, nor a 87
common passenger carrier certified by the public utilities 88
commission unless such bus is devoted exclusively to the 89
transportation of children to and from a school session or a 90
school function; 91

(2) A van or bus used by a licensed child care center or 92
type A family child care home to transport children from the 93
child care center or type A family child care home to a school 94
if the van or bus does not have more than fifteen children in 95
the van or bus at any time; 96

(3) An alternative vehicle as defined in section 4511.76 97
of the Revised Code. 98

(G) "Bicycle" means a pedal-powered vehicle upon which a 99
human operator sits, including an electric bicycle. 100

(H) "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" means any vehicle 101
having either two tandem wheels or one wheel in the front and 102
two wheels in the rear, that may be pedaled, and that is 103
equipped with a helper motor of not more than fifty cubic 104
centimeters piston displacement that produces not more than one 105
brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a 106
speed of not greater than twenty miles per hour on a level 107

surface. "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" does not include an 108
electric bicycle. 109

(I) "Commercial tractor" means every motor vehicle having 110
motive power designed or used for drawing other vehicles and not 111
so constructed as to carry any load thereon, or designed or used 112
for drawing other vehicles while carrying a portion of such 113
other vehicles, or load thereon, or both. 114

(J) "Agricultural tractor" and "traction engine" mean 115
every self-propelling vehicle designed or used for drawing other 116
vehicles or wheeled machinery but having no provision for 117
carrying loads independently of such other vehicles, and used 118
principally for agricultural purposes. 119

(K) "Truck" means every motor vehicle, except trailers and 120
semitrailers, designed and used to carry property. 121

(L) "Bus" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying 122
more than nine passengers and used for the transportation of 123
persons other than in a ridesharing arrangement, and every motor 124
vehicle, automobile for hire, or funeral car, other than a 125
taxicab or motor vehicle used in a ridesharing arrangement, 126
designed and used for the transportation of persons for 127
compensation. 128

(M) "Trailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 129
carrying persons or property wholly on its own structure and for 130
being drawn by a motor vehicle, including any such vehicle when 131
formed by or operated as a combination of a "semitrailer" and a 132
vehicle of the dolly type, such as that commonly known as a 133
"trailer dolly," a vehicle used to transport agricultural 134
produce or agricultural production materials between a local 135
place of storage or supply and the farm when drawn or towed on a 136

street or highway at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per 137
hour, and a vehicle designed and used exclusively to transport a 138
boat between a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a 139
marina, when drawn or towed on a street or highway for a 140
distance of more than ten miles or at a speed of more than 141
twenty-five miles per hour. 142

(N) "Semitrailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 143
carrying persons or property with another and separate motor 144
vehicle so that in operation a part of its own weight or that of 145
its load, or both, rests upon and is carried by another vehicle. 146

(O) "Pole trailer" means every trailer or semitrailer 147
attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, pole, or by 148
being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and 149
ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads 150
such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, 151
of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting 152
connections. 153

(P) "Railroad" means a carrier of persons or property 154
operating upon rails or tracks placed principally on a private 155
right-of-way. 156

(Q) "Train" means one or more locomotives coupled, with or 157
without cars, that operates on rails or tracks and to which all 158
other traffic is required by law to yield the right-of-way at 159
highway-rail grade crossings. 160

(R) "Streetcar" means a car, other than a train, for 161
transporting persons or property, operated upon rails 162
principally within a street or highway. 163

(S) "Trackless trolley" means every car that collects its 164
power from overhead electric trolley wires and that is not 165

operated upon rails or tracks. 166

(T) "Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical 167
mixture that is intended for the purpose of producing an 168
explosion that contains any oxidizing and combustible units or 169
other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing 170
that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by 171
percussion, or by a detonator of any part of the compound or 172
mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated 173
gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of 174
producing destructive effects on contiguous objects, or of 175
destroying life or limb. Manufactured articles shall not be held 176
to be explosives when the individual units contain explosives in 177
such limited quantities, of such nature, or in such packing, 178
that it is impossible to procure a simultaneous or a destructive 179
explosion of such units, to the injury of life, limb, or 180
property by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or 181
by a detonator, such as fixed ammunition for small arms, 182
firecrackers, or safety fuse matches. 183

(U) "Flammable liquid" means any liquid that has a flash 184
point of seventy degrees fahrenheit, or less, as determined by a 185
tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device. 186

(V) "Gross weight" means the weight of a vehicle plus the 187
weight of any load thereon. 188

(W) "Person" means every natural person, firm, co- 189
partnership, association, or corporation. 190

(X) "Pedestrian" means any person on foot, in a motorized 191
or non-motorized wheelchair, or using another equivalent device, 192
such as skates or a skateboard. "Pedestrian" includes a personal 193
delivery device as defined in section 4511.513 of the Revised 194

Code unless the context clearly suggests otherwise. 195

(Y) "Driver or operator" means every person who drives or 196
is in actual physical control of a vehicle, trackless trolley, 197
or streetcar. 198

(Z) "Police officer" means every officer authorized to 199
direct or regulate traffic, or to make arrests for violations of 200
traffic regulations. 201

(AA) "Local authorities" means every county, municipal, 202
and other local board or body having authority to adopt police 203
regulations under the constitution and laws of this state. 204

(BB) "Street" or "highway" means a general term for 205
denoting a public way for purposes of travel by vehicles, 206
streetcars, trackless trolleys, and vulnerable road users, 207
including the entire area within the right-of-way. 208

(CC) "Controlled-access highway" means every street or 209
highway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting 210
lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from 211
the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be 212
determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such 213
street or highway. 214

(DD) "Private road" means every way or place in private 215
ownership used for vehicular travel by the owner and those 216
having express or implied permission from the owner but not by 217
other persons. 218

(EE) "Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, 219
designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel and parking 220
lanes, not including the berm, sidewalk, or shoulder, even if 221
the berm, sidewalk, or shoulder is used by a person operating a 222
bicycle or other human-powered vehicle. If a highway includes 223

two or more separate roadways the term "roadway" means any such 224
roadway separately but not all such roadways collectively. 225

(FF) "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the 226
curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent 227
property lines or easements of private property, that is paved 228
or improved, and is intended for the use of pedestrians. 229

(GG) "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which 230
is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular 231
traffic. 232

(HH) "Through highway" means every street or highway as 233
provided in section 4511.65 of the Revised Code. 234

(II) "State highway" means a highway under the 235
jurisdiction of the department of transportation, outside the 236
limits of municipal corporations, provided that the authority 237
conferred upon the director of transportation in section 5511.01 238
of the Revised Code to erect state highway route markers and 239
signs directing traffic shall not be modified by sections 240
4511.01 to 4511.79 and 4511.99 of the Revised Code. 241

(JJ) "State route" means every highway that is designated 242
with an official state route number and so marked. 243

(KK) "Intersection" means: 244

(1) The area embraced within the prolongation or 245
connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, the lateral 246
boundary lines of the roadways of two highways that join one 247
another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area 248
within which vehicles traveling upon different highways that 249
join at any other angle might come into conflict. The junction 250
of an alley, driveway, or site roadway open to public travel 251
with a public roadway or highway does not constitute an 252

intersection, unless the public roadway or highway at the 253
junction is controlled by a traffic control device. 254

(2) If a highway includes two roadways separated by a 255
median, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided 256
highway by an intersecting highway constitutes a separate 257
intersection if the opposing left-turn paths cross and there is 258
sufficient interior storage for the design vehicle. As used in 259
this division, "design vehicle" means the longest vehicle 260
authorized under section 5577.05 of the Revised Code to operate 261
on that roadway without a permit. 262

(3) At a location controlled by a highway traffic signal, 263
regardless of the distance between the separate intersections as 264
described in division (KK) (2) of this section: 265

(a) If a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk has not been 266
designated on the roadway within the median between the separate 267
intersections, the two intersections and the roadway and median 268
constitute one intersection. 269

(b) Where a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk is 270
designated on the roadway on the intersection approach, the area 271
within the crosswalk and any area beyond the designated stop 272
line or yield line constitute part of the intersection. 273

(c) Where a crosswalk is designated on a roadway on the 274
departure from the intersection, the intersection includes the 275
area that extends to the far side of the crosswalk. 276

(LL) "Crosswalk" means: 277

(1) That part of a roadway at an intersection included 278
within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on 279
opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs, or, in 280
the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway, 281

and in the absence of a sidewalk on one side of the roadway, the 282
part of a roadway included within the extension of the lateral 283
lines of the sidewalk at right angles to the center line; 284

(2) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or 285
elsewhere, distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines 286
or other markings on the surface, which might be supplemented by 287
contrasting pavement texture, style, or color; 288

(3) Notwithstanding divisions (LL) (1) and (2) of this 289
section, "crosswalk" does not include an area where local 290
authorities have placed signs indicating no crossing. 291

(MM) "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set 292
apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and 293
protected or marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be 294
plainly visible at all times. 295

(NN) "Business district" means the territory fronting upon 296
a street or highway, including the street or highway, between 297
successive intersections within municipal corporations where 298
fifty per cent or more of the frontage between such successive 299
intersections is occupied by buildings in use for business, or 300
within or outside municipal corporations where fifty per cent or 301
more of the frontage for a distance of three hundred feet or 302
more is occupied by buildings in use for business, and the 303
character of such territory is indicated by official traffic 304
control devices. 305

(OO) "Residence district" means the territory, not 306
comprising a business district, fronting on a street or highway, 307
including the street or highway, where, for a distance of three 308
hundred feet or more, the frontage is improved with residences 309
or residences and buildings in use for business. 310

(PP) "Urban district" means the territory contiguous to 311
and including any street or highway which is built up with 312
structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses 313
situated at intervals of less than one hundred feet for a 314
distance of a quarter of a mile or more, and the character of 315
such territory is indicated by official traffic control devices. 316

(QQ) "Traffic control device" means a flagger, sign, 317
signal, marking, channelization device, or other device that 318
uses colors, shapes, symbols, words, sounds, or tactile 319
information for the primary purpose of communicating a 320
regulatory, warning, or guidance message to road users on a 321
street, highway, site roadway open to public travel, pedestrian 322
facility, bikeway, or pathway. 323

(RR) "Traffic control signal" means a highway traffic 324
signal placed at an intersection, movable bridge, fire station, 325
midblock crosswalk, alternating one-way sections of a single 326
lane road, private driveway, or other location that requires 327
conflicting traffic to be directed to stop and permitted to 328
proceed in an orderly manner. "Traffic control signal" includes 329
a vehicular signal indication, a pedestrian signal indication, 330
and a bicycle symbol signal indication. "Traffic control signal" 331
does not include an emergency-vehicle hybrid beacon or a 332
pedestrian hybrid beacon. 333

(SS) "Railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal, or 334
device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a 335
railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad 336
tracks or the approach of a train. 337

(TT) "Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded 338
animals, vehicles, streetcars, trackless trolleys, and other 339
devices, either singly or together, while using for purposes of 340

travel any highway or site roadway open to public travel. 341

(UU) "Right-of-way" means either of the following, as the 342
context requires: 343

(1) The right of a vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, 344
or pedestrian to proceed uninterruptedly in a lawful manner in 345
the direction in which it or the individual is moving in 346
preference to another vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or 347
pedestrian approaching from a different direction into its or 348
the individual's path; 349

(2) A general term denoting land, property, or the 350
interest therein, usually in the configuration of a strip, 351
acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes. When used in 352
this context, right-of-way includes the roadway, shoulders or 353
berm, ditch, and slopes extending to the right-of-way limits 354
under the control of the state or local authority. 355

(VV) "Rural mail delivery vehicle" means every vehicle 356
used to deliver United States mail on a rural mail delivery 357
route. 358

(WW) "Funeral escort vehicle" means any motor vehicle, 359
including a funeral hearse, while used to facilitate the 360
movement of a funeral procession. 361

(XX) "Alley" means a street or highway intended to provide 362
access to the rear or side of lots or buildings in urban 363
districts and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular 364
traffic, and includes any street or highway that has been 365
declared an "alley" by the legislative authority of the 366
municipal corporation in which such street or highway is 367
located. 368

(YY) "Freeway" means a divided multi-lane highway for 369

through traffic with all crossroads separated in grade and with 370
full control of access. 371

(ZZ) "Expressway" means a divided arterial street or 372
highway for through traffic with full or partial control of 373
access with an excess of fifty per cent of all crossroads 374
separated in grade. 375

(AAA) "Thruway" means a through highway whose entire 376
roadway is reserved for through traffic and on which roadway 377
parking is prohibited. 378

(BBB) "Stop intersection" means any intersection at one or 379
more entrances of which stop signs are erected. 380

(CCC) "Arterial street or highway" means a street or 381
highway primarily used by through traffic, usually on a 382
continuous route or a street or highway designated as part of an 383
arterial system. 384

(DDD) "Ridesharing arrangement" means the transportation 385
of persons in a motor vehicle where such transportation is 386
incidental to another purpose of a volunteer driver and includes 387
ridesharing arrangements known as carpools, vanpools, and 388
buspools. 389

(EEE) "Motorized wheelchair" means any self-propelled 390
vehicle designed for, and used by, a person with a disability 391
and that is incapable of a speed in excess of eight miles per 392
hour. 393

(FFF) "Child care center" and "type A family child care 394
home" have the same meanings as in section 5104.01 of the 395
Revised Code. 396

(GGG) "Multi-wheel agricultural tractor" means a type of 397

agricultural tractor that has two or more wheels or tires on 398
each side of one axle at the rear of the tractor, is designed or 399
used for drawing other vehicles or wheeled machinery, has no 400
provision for carrying loads independently of the drawn vehicles 401
or machinery, and is used principally for agricultural purposes. 402

(HHH) "Operate" means to cause or have caused movement of 403
a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley. 404

(III) "Predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense" means 405
any of the following: 406

(1) A violation of section 4511.03, 4511.051, 4511.12, 407
4511.132, 4511.16, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.21, 4511.211, 408
4511.213, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 409
4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 410
4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 411
4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.451, 412
4511.452, 4511.46, 4511.47, 4511.48, 4511.481, 4511.49, 4511.50, 413
4511.511, 4511.522, 4511.53, 4511.54, 4511.55, 4511.551, 414
4511.56, 4511.57, 4511.58, 4511.59, 4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.64, 415
4511.66, 4511.661, 4511.68, 4511.70, 4511.701, 4511.71, 416
4511.711, 4511.712, 4511.713, 4511.72, 4511.73, 4511.763, 417
4511.771, 4511.78, or 4511.84 of the Revised Code; 418

(2) A violation of division (A) (2) of section 4511.17, 419
divisions (A) to (D) of section 4511.51, or division (A) of 420
section 4511.74 of the Revised Code; 421

(3) A violation of any provision of sections 4511.01 to 422
4511.76 of the Revised Code for which no penalty otherwise is 423
provided in the section that contains the provision violated; 424

(4) A violation of section 4511.214 of the Revised Code; 425

(5) A violation of a municipal ordinance that is 426

substantially similar to any section or provision set forth or 427
described in division (III) (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this 428
section. 429

(JJJ) "Road service vehicle" means wreckers, utility 430
repair vehicles, and state, county, and municipal service 431
vehicles equipped with visual signals by means of flashing, 432
rotating, or oscillating lights. 433

(KKK) "Beacon" means a highway traffic signal with one or 434
more signal sections that operate in a flashing mode. 435

(LLL) "Hybrid beacon" means a special type of beacon that 436
is intentionally placed in a dark mode where no indications are 437
displayed between periods of operation and, when operated, 438
displays both steady and flashing highway traffic signal 439
indications. "Hybrid beacon" includes both of the following: 440

(1) An emergency-vehicle hybrid beacon used to warn and 441
control traffic at an otherwise unsignalized location to assist 442
authorized emergency vehicles in entering or crossing a street 443
or highway; 444

(2) A pedestrian hybrid beacon used to warn and control 445
traffic at an otherwise unsignalized location to assist 446
pedestrians in crossing a street or highway at a marked 447
crosswalk. 448

(MMM) "Highway traffic signal" means a power-operated 449
traffic control device by which traffic is warned or directed to 450
take some specific action. "Highway traffic signal" includes a 451
beacon, an in-road warning light, a lane-use control signal, and 452
a traffic control signal. "Highway traffic signal" does not 453
include a power-operated sign, steadily illuminated pavement 454
marker, gate, flashing light signal, warning light, or steady 455

burning electric lamp. 456

(NNN) "Median" means the portion of a highway separating 457
opposing directions of the traveled way or the area between two 458
roadways of a divided highway, measured from edge of traveled 459
way to edge of traveled way. The median excludes turn lanes. The 460
width of a median may be different between intersections, 461
interchanges, and at opposite approaches of the same 462
intersection. 463

(OOO) "Site roadway open to public travel" means a roadway 464
or bikeway on site of a shopping center, office park, airport, 465
school, university, sports arena, recreational park, or other 466
similar business, government, or recreation facility that is 467
publicly or privately owned but where the public is allowed to 468
travel without full-time access restrictions. "Site roadway open 469
to public travel" does not include a roadway where access is 470
restricted at all times by gates or guards to residents, 471
employees, or other specifically authorized persons, a parking 472
area, a driving aisle within a parking area, or a private 473
highway-rail grade crossing. 474

(PPP) "Shared-use path" means a bikeway outside the 475
traveled way and physically separated from motorized vehicular 476
traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the 477
highway right-of-way or within an independent alignment. A 478
shared-use path also may be used by pedestrians, including 479
skaters, joggers, users of manual and motorized wheelchairs, and 480
other authorized motorized and non-motorized users. A shared-use 481
path does not include any trail that is intended to be used 482
primarily for mountain biking, hiking, equestrian use, or other 483
similar uses, or any other single track or natural surface trail 484
that has historically been reserved for nonmotorized use. 485

(QQQ) "Highway maintenance vehicle" means a vehicle used 486
in snow and ice removal or road surface maintenance, including a 487
snow plow, traffic line striper, road sweeper, mowing machine, 488
asphalt distributing vehicle, or other such vehicle designed for 489
use in specific highway maintenance activities. 490

(RRR) "Waste collection vehicle" means a vehicle used in 491
the collection of garbage, refuse, trash, or recyclable 492
materials. 493

(SSS) "Electric bicycle" means a "class 1 electric 494
bicycle," a "class 2 electric bicycle," or a "class 3 electric 495
bicycle" as defined in this section. 496

(TTT) "Class 1 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 497
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 498
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 499
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 500
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour. 501

(UUU) "Class 2 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 502
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 503
less than seven hundred fifty watts that may provide assistance 504
regardless of whether the rider is pedaling and is not capable 505
of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 506
twenty miles per hour. 507

(VVV) "Class 3 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 508
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 509
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 510
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 511
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty-eight miles per 512
hour. 513

(WWW) "Low-speed micromobility device" means a device 514

weighing less than one hundred pounds that has handlebars, is 515
propelled by an electric motor or human power, and has an 516
attainable speed on a paved level surface of not more than 517
twenty miles per hour when propelled by the electric motor. 518

(XXX) "Natural resources officer" means an officer 519
appointed pursuant to section 1501.24 of the Revised Code. 520

(YYY) "Wildlife officer" means an officer designated 521
pursuant to section 1531.13 of the Revised Code. 522

(ZZZ) "In-road warning light" means a special type of 523
highway traffic signal that is installed in the roadway surface 524
to warn road users that they are approaching a condition on or 525
adjacent to the roadway that might not be readily apparent and 526
might require the road users to reduce speed or come to a 527
complete stop. 528

(AAAA) "Lane-use control signal" means a signal face or 529
comparable display on a full-matrix changeable message sign that 530
displays indications to permit or prohibit the use of specific 531
lanes of a roadway or a shoulder where driving is sometimes 532
authorized or to indicate the impending prohibition of such use. 533

(BBBB) "Bicycle box" means a designated area on the 534
approach to a signalized intersection, between an advance 535
motorist stop line and the crosswalk or intersection, that is 536
intended to provide bicyclists a visible location to wait in 537
front of stopped motorists during the red signal phase. 538

(CCCC) "Two-stage bicycle turn box" means a designated 539
area at an intersection that is intended to provide bicyclists a 540
place to wait for traffic to clear before proceeding in a 541
different direction of travel. 542

(DDDD) "Bicycle lane" means a portion of a roadway that 543

has been designated for preferential or exclusive use by 544
bicyclists and is often delineated from the adjacent general- 545
purpose lanes by longitudinal pavement markings and either a 546
bicycle lane symbol, words, or signs. "Bicycle lane" includes 547
all of the following: 548

(1) A buffer-separated bicycle lane, which is separated 549
from the adjacent general-purpose lanes by a pattern of standard 550
longitudinal pavement markings that are wider than a normal or 551
wide-lane pavement marking; 552

(2) A counter-flow bicycle lane, which is a one- 553
directional bicycle lane that provides a lawful path of travel 554
for bicycles in the opposite direction from the general traffic 555
on a roadway that otherwise requires the general traffic to 556
travel in only one direction. A counter-flow bicycle lane is 557
designated by the traffic control devices used for other bicycle 558
lanes; 559

(3) A separated bicycle lane, which is an exclusive 560
facility for bicyclists that is located within or directly 561
adjacent to the roadway and is physically separated from the 562
motor vehicle traffic with a vertical element. 563

(EEEE) "Bicycle signal face" means a signal face that 564
displays only bicycle symbol signal indications in accordance 565
with section 4511.15 of the Revised Code, that exclusively 566
controls a bicyclist's movement from a designated bicycle lane 567
or from a separate facility, and that displays signal 568
indications that are applicable only to a bicyclist's movement. 569

(FFFF) "Bicycle signal sign" means a sign meant to inform 570
road users that the signal indications in the bicycle signal 571
face are intended only for bicyclists, and to inform bicyclists 572

which bicyclist movements are controlled by that bicycle signal 573
face. 574

(GGGG) "Bikeway" means any road, street, path, or way that 575
in some manner is specifically designated for bicycle travel, 576
regardless of whether the facility is designated for the 577
exclusive use of bicycles or if it is shared with other modes of 578
transportation. 579

(HHHH) "Busway" means a traveled way that is used 580
exclusively by buses. 581

(IIII) "Driveway" means an access from a roadway to a 582
building, site, or abutting property. 583

(JJJJ) "Roundabout" means a circular intersection with a 584
yield control at each entry, which permits a vehicle on the 585
circulatory roadway to proceed, with deflection of the 586
approaching vehicles counter-clockwise around a central island. 587

(KKKK) "Shoulder" means a longitudinal area contiguous 588
with the traveled way that is used for accommodating vehicles 589
that are stopped for an emergency and for lateral support of 590
base and surface courses; graded for emergency stopping; either 591
paved or unpaved; and when paved, may be open for part-time 592
travel by some or all vehicles or may also be available for use 593
by pedestrians or bicycles in the absence of other pedestrian or 594
bicycle facilities. 595

(LLLL) "Autocycle," "cab-enclosed motorcycle," 596
"electronic," "farm machinery," "motor-driven cycle or motor 597
scooter," "limited driving privileges," and "state" have the 598
same meanings as in section 4501.01 of the Revised Code. 599

(MMMM) "Multifunction school activity bus" means a school 600
bus whose purposes do not include transporting children to and 601

from home or school bus stops. 602

Sec. 4511.041. Sections 4511.12, 4511.13, 4511.131, 603
4511.132, 4511.14, 4511.202, 4511.21, 4511.211, 4511.22, 604
4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 4511.29, 4511.30, 605
4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 4511.36, 4511.37, 606
4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 4511.43, 4511.431, 607
4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.551, 4511.57, 4511.58, 608
4511.59, 4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.62, 4511.66, 4511.68, 4511.681, 609
and 4511.69 of the Revised Code do not apply to the driver of an 610
emergency vehicle or public safety vehicle if the emergency 611
vehicle or public safety vehicle is responding to an emergency 612
call, is equipped with and displaying at least one flashing, 613
rotating, or oscillating light visible under normal atmospheric 614
conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of 615
the vehicle and if the driver of the vehicle is giving an 616
audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell. This section 617
does not relieve the driver of an emergency vehicle or public 618
safety vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the 619
safety of all persons and property upon the highway. 620

Sec. 4511.25. (A) Upon all roadways of sufficient width, a 621
vehicle or trackless trolley shall be driven upon the right half 622
of the roadway, except as follows: 623

(1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding 624
in the same direction, or when making a left turn under the 625
rules governing such movements; 626

(2) When an obstruction exists making it necessary to 627
drive to the left of the center of the highway; provided, any 628
person so doing shall yield the right of way to all vehicles 629
traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion 630
of the highway within such distance as to constitute an 631

immediate hazard; 632

(3) When driving upon a roadway divided into three or more 633
marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; 634

(4) When driving upon a roadway designated and posted with 635
signs for one-way traffic; 636

(5) When otherwise directed by a police officer or traffic 637
control device; 638

(6) When operated in accordance with section 4511.551 of 639
the Revised Code. 640

(B) (1) Upon all roadways any vehicle or trackless trolley 641
proceeding at less than the prevailing and lawful speed of 642
traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then 643
existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available 644
for traffic, and far enough to the right to allow passing by 645
faster vehicles if such passing is safe and reasonable, except 646
under any of the following circumstances: 647

(a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle or 648
trackless trolley proceeding in the same direction; 649

(b) When preparing for a left turn; 650

(c) When the driver must necessarily drive in a lane other 651
than the right-hand lane to continue on the driver's intended 652
route; 653

(d) When operated in accordance with section 4511.551 of 654
the Revised Code. 655

(2) Nothing in division (B) (1) of this section requires a 656
driver of a slower vehicle to compromise the driver's safety to 657
allow overtaking by a faster vehicle. 658

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

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

(D) 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.

Sec. 4511.551. (A) As used in this section:

(1) "Lane filter" means the operation of a motorcycle between two marked lanes of traffic traveling in the same

direction when one of the following applies: 688

(a) The other vehicles are stopped. 689

(b) The other vehicles are traveling at a speed of fifteen 690
miles per hour or less. 691

(2) "Lane split" means the operation of a motorcycle 692
between two marked lanes of traffic traveling in the same 693
direction at a speed greater than fifteen miles per hour. 694

(3) "Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle with motive power 695
having a seat or saddle for the use of the operator, designed to 696
travel on not more than two wheels in contact with the ground, 697
and having no occupant compartment top or occupant compartment 698
top that can be installed or removed by the user. 699

(B) No person operating a motorcycle shall lane filter 700
unless all of the following apply: 701

(1) The roadway has two or more lanes of travel in the 702
same direction. 703

(2) The posted speed limit is forty-five miles per hour or 704
less. 705

(3) The speed of the motorcycle is not more than ten miles 706
per hour above the speed of the surrounding traffic. 707

(C) No person operating a motorcycle shall lane filter 708
along the curb or shoulder of a roadway. 709

(D) No person shall purposely impede or interfere with the 710
operator of a motorcycle who is lawfully lane filtering. 711

(E) No person operating a motorcycle shall lane split. 712

(F) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 713
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, 714

within one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 715
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 716
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 717
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 718
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or 719
more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever 720
violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third 721
degree. 722

(G) Unless a mens rea is otherwise specified in this 723
section, an offense established under this section is a strict 724
liability offense and section 2901.20 of the Revised Code does 725
not apply. The designation of that offense as a strict liability 726
offense shall not be construed to imply that any other offense, 727
for which there is no specified degree of culpability, is not a 728
strict liability offense. 729

Section 2. That existing sections 4511.01, 4511.041, and 730
4511.25 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed. 731

Section 3. The Director of Public Safety shall conduct a 732
statewide public education campaign to alert other drivers, 733
motorcycle riders, and the public of the authorization to lane 734
filter granted under section 4511.551 of the Revised Code. As 735
part of that campaign, the Director shall include material on 736
how a motorcycle rider may safely lane filter, the prohibition 737
against lane splitting, and the prohibition against impeding or 738
interfering with a motorcycle rider who is lawfully lane 739
filtering. The Director shall provide both printed and digital 740
communications as part of the campaign. 741