

As Introduced

135th General Assembly

Regular Session

2023-2024

H. B. No. 224

Representatives Miller, J., Lightbody

Cosponsors: Representatives Russo, McNally, Gross, Forhan, Click

A BILL

To amend sections 4511.01, 4511.042, 4511.213, 1
4511.45, 4513.17, and 4513.21 of the Revised 2
Code to allow a dedicated organ recovery vehicle 3
to use a flashing light and siren, to prohibit 4
failing to stop for, yield to, or proceed with 5
caution around such vehicles, and to exempt the 6
driver of a dedicated organ recovery vehicle 7
from certain traffic laws. 8

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

Section 1. That sections 4511.01, 4511.042, 4511.213, 9
4511.45, 4513.17, and 4513.21 of the Revised Code be amended to 10
read as follows: 11

Sec. 4511.01. As used in this chapter and in Chapter 4513. 12
of the Revised Code: 13

(A) "Vehicle" means every device, including a motorized 14
bicycle and an electric bicycle, in, upon, or by which any 15
person or property may be transported or drawn upon a highway, 16
except that "vehicle" does not include any motorized wheelchair, 17
any electric personal assistive mobility device, any low-speed 18

micromobility device, any personal delivery device as defined in 19
section 4511.513 of the Revised Code, any device that is moved 20
by power collected from overhead electric trolley wires or that 21
is used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, or any 22
device, other than a bicycle, that is moved by human power. 23

(B) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle propelled or drawn 24
by power other than muscular power or power collected from 25
overhead electric trolley wires, except motorized bicycles, 26
electric bicycles, road rollers, traction engines, power 27
shovels, power cranes, and other equipment used in construction 28
work and not designed for or employed in general highway 29
transportation, hole-digging machinery, well-drilling machinery, 30
ditch-digging machinery, farm machinery, and trailers designed 31
and used exclusively to transport a boat between a place of 32
storage and a marina, or in and around a marina, when drawn or 33
towed on a street or highway for a distance of no more than ten 34
miles and at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less. 35

(C) "Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle, other than a 36
tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use of the operator and 37
designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with 38
the ground, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles known 39
as "motor-driven cycle," "motor scooter," "autocycle," "cab- 40
enclosed motorcycle," or "motorcycle" without regard to weight 41
or brake horsepower. 42

(D) "Emergency vehicle" means emergency vehicles of 43
municipal, township, or county departments or public utility 44
corporations when identified as such as required by law, the 45
director of public safety, or local authorities, and motor 46
vehicles when commandeered by a police officer. 47

(E) "Public safety vehicle" means any of the following: 48

(1) Ambulances, including private ambulance companies 49
under contract to a municipal corporation, township, or county, 50
and private ambulances and nontransport vehicles bearing license 51
plates issued under section 4503.49 of the Revised Code; 52

(2) Motor vehicles used by public law enforcement officers 53
or other persons sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws 54
of the state; 55

(3) Any motor vehicle when properly identified as required 56
by the director of public safety, when used in response to fire 57
emergency calls or to provide emergency medical service to ill 58
or injured persons, and when operated by a duly qualified person 59
who is a member of a volunteer rescue service or a volunteer 60
fire department, and who is on duty pursuant to the rules or 61
directives of that service. The state fire marshal shall be 62
designated by the director of public safety as the certifying 63
agency for all public safety vehicles described in division (E) 64
(3) of this section. 65

(4) Vehicles used by fire departments, including motor 66
vehicles when used by volunteer fire fighters responding to 67
emergency calls in the fire department service when identified 68
as required by the director of public safety. 69

Any vehicle used to transport or provide emergency medical 70
service to an ill or injured person, when certified as a public 71
safety vehicle, shall be considered a public safety vehicle when 72
transporting an ill or injured person to a hospital regardless 73
of whether such vehicle has already passed a hospital. 74

(5) Vehicles used by the motor carrier enforcement unit 75
for the enforcement of orders and rules of the public utilities 76
commission as specified in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code. 77

(F) "School bus" means every bus designed for carrying 78
more than nine passengers that is owned by a public, private, or 79
governmental agency or institution of learning and operated for 80
the transportation of children to or from a school session or a 81
school function, or owned by a private person and operated for 82
compensation for the transportation of children to or from a 83
school session or a school function, provided "school bus" does 84
not include a bus operated by a municipally owned transportation 85
system, a mass transit company operating exclusively within the 86
territorial limits of a municipal corporation, or within such 87
limits and the territorial limits of municipal corporations 88
immediately contiguous to such municipal corporation, nor a 89
common passenger carrier certified by the public utilities 90
commission unless such bus is devoted exclusively to the 91
transportation of children to and from a school session or a 92
school function, and "school bus" does not include a van or bus 93
used by a licensed child day-care center or type A family day- 94
care home to transport children from the child day-care center 95
or type A family day-care home to a school if the van or bus 96
does not have more than fifteen children in the van or bus at 97
any time. 98

(G) "Bicycle" means every device, other than a device that 99
is designed solely for use as a play vehicle by a child, that is 100
propelled solely by human power upon which a person may ride, 101
and that has two or more wheels, any of which is more than 102
fourteen inches in diameter. 103

(H) "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" means any vehicle 104
having either two tandem wheels or one wheel in the front and 105
two wheels in the rear, that may be pedaled, and that is 106
equipped with a helper motor of not more than fifty cubic 107
centimeters piston displacement that produces not more than one 108

brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a 109
speed of not greater than twenty miles per hour on a level 110
surface. "Motorized bicycle" or "moped" does not include an 111
electric bicycle. 112

(I) "Commercial tractor" means every motor vehicle having 113
motive power designed or used for drawing other vehicles and not 114
so constructed as to carry any load thereon, or designed or used 115
for drawing other vehicles while carrying a portion of such 116
other vehicles, or load thereon, or both. 117

(J) "Agricultural tractor" means every self-propelling 118
vehicle designed or used for drawing other vehicles or wheeled 119
machinery but having no provision for carrying loads 120
independently of such other vehicles, and used principally for 121
agricultural purposes. 122

(K) "Truck" means every motor vehicle, except trailers and 123
semitrailers, designed and used to carry property. 124

(L) "Bus" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying 125
more than nine passengers and used for the transportation of 126
persons other than in a ridesharing arrangement, and every motor 127
vehicle, automobile for hire, or funeral car, other than a 128
taxicab or motor vehicle used in a ridesharing arrangement, 129
designed and used for the transportation of persons for 130
compensation. 131

(M) "Trailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 132
carrying persons or property wholly on its own structure and for 133
being drawn by a motor vehicle, including any such vehicle when 134
formed by or operated as a combination of a "semitrailer" and a 135
vehicle of the dolly type, such as that commonly known as a 136
"trailer dolly," a vehicle used to transport agricultural 137

produce or agricultural production materials between a local 138
place of storage or supply and the farm when drawn or towed on a 139
street or highway at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per 140
hour, and a vehicle designed and used exclusively to transport a 141
boat between a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a 142
marina, when drawn or towed on a street or highway for a 143
distance of more than ten miles or at a speed of more than 144
twenty-five miles per hour. 145

(N) "Semitrailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 146
carrying persons or property with another and separate motor 147
vehicle so that in operation a part of its own weight or that of 148
its load, or both, rests upon and is carried by another vehicle. 149

(O) "Pole trailer" means every trailer or semitrailer 150
attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, pole, or by 151
being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and 152
ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads 153
such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, 154
of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting 155
connections. 156

(P) "Railroad" means a carrier of persons or property 157
operating upon rails placed principally on a private right-of- 158
way. 159

(Q) "Railroad train" means a steam engine or an electric 160
or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated 161
by a railroad. 162

(R) "Streetcar" means a car, other than a railroad train, 163
for transporting persons or property, operated upon rails 164
principally within a street or highway. 165

(S) "Trackless trolley" means every car that collects its 166

power from overhead electric trolley wires and that is not 167
operated upon rails or tracks. 168

(T) "Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical 169
mixture that is intended for the purpose of producing an 170
explosion that contains any oxidizing and combustible units or 171
other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing 172
that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by 173
percussion, or by a detonator of any part of the compound or 174
mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated 175
gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of 176
producing destructive effects on contiguous objects, or of 177
destroying life or limb. Manufactured articles shall not be held 178
to be explosives when the individual units contain explosives in 179
such limited quantities, of such nature, or in such packing, 180
that it is impossible to procure a simultaneous or a destructive 181
explosion of such units, to the injury of life, limb, or 182
property by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or 183
by a detonator, such as fixed ammunition for small arms, 184
firecrackers, or safety fuse matches. 185

(U) "Flammable liquid" means any liquid that has a flash 186
point of seventy degrees fahrenheit, or less, as determined by a 187
tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device. 188

(V) "Gross weight" means the weight of a vehicle plus the 189
weight of any load thereon. 190

(W) "Person" means every natural person, firm, co- 191
partnership, association, or corporation. 192

(X) "Pedestrian" means any natural person afoot. 193
"Pedestrian" includes a personal delivery device as defined in 194
section 4511.513 of the Revised Code unless the context clearly 195

suggests otherwise. 196

(Y) "Driver or operator" means every person who drives or 197
is in actual physical control of a vehicle, trackless trolley, 198
or streetcar. 199

(Z) "Police officer" means every officer authorized to 200
direct or regulate traffic, or to make arrests for violations of 201
traffic regulations. 202

(AA) "Local authorities" means every county, municipal, 203
and other local board or body having authority to adopt police 204
regulations under the constitution and laws of this state. 205

(BB) "Street" or "highway" means the entire width between 206
the boundary lines of every way open to the use of the public as 207
a thoroughfare for purposes of vehicular travel. 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 or driveway" means every way or place 215
in private ownership used for vehicular travel by the owner and 216
those having express or implied permission from the owner but 217
not by other persons. 218

(EE) "Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, 219
designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, except the 220
berm or shoulder. If a highway includes two or more separate 221
roadways the term "roadway" means any such roadway separately 222
but not all such roadways collectively. 223

(FF) "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the 224
curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent 225
property lines, intended for the use of pedestrians. 226

(GG) "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which 227
is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular 228
traffic. 229

(HH) "Through highway" means every street or highway as 230
provided in section 4511.65 of the Revised Code. 231

(II) "State highway" means a highway under the 232
jurisdiction of the department of transportation, outside the 233
limits of municipal corporations, provided that the authority 234
conferred upon the director of transportation in section 5511.01 235
of the Revised Code to erect state highway route markers and 236
signs directing traffic shall not be modified by sections 237
4511.01 to 4511.79 and 4511.99 of the Revised Code. 238

(JJ) "State route" means every highway that is designated 239
with an official state route number and so marked. 240

(KK) "Intersection" means: 241

(1) The area embraced within the prolongation or 242
connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, the lateral 243
boundary lines of the roadways of two highways that join one 244
another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area 245
within which vehicles traveling upon different highways that 246
join at any other angle might come into conflict. The junction 247
of an alley or driveway with a roadway or highway does not 248
constitute an intersection unless the roadway or highway at the 249
junction is controlled by a traffic control device. 250

(2) If a highway includes two roadways that are thirty 251
feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such 252

divided highway by an intersecting highway constitutes a 253
separate intersection. If both intersecting highways include two 254
roadways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of any 255
two roadways of such highways constitutes a separate 256
intersection. 257

(3) At a location controlled by a traffic control signal, 258
regardless of the distance between the separate intersections as 259
described in division (KK)(2) of this section: 260

(a) If a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk has not been 261
designated on the roadway within the median between the separate 262
intersections, the two intersections and the roadway and median 263
constitute one intersection. 264

(b) Where a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk line is 265
designated on the roadway on the intersection approach, the area 266
within the crosswalk and any area beyond the designated stop 267
line or yield line constitute part of the intersection. 268

(c) Where a crosswalk is designated on a roadway on the 269
departure from the intersection, the intersection includes the 270
area that extends to the far side of the crosswalk. 271

(LL) "Crosswalk" means: 272

(1) That part of a roadway at intersections ordinarily 273
included within the real or projected prolongation of property 274
lines and curb lines or, in the absence of curbs, the edges of 275
the traversable roadway; 276

(2) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or 277
elsewhere, distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines 278
or other markings on the surface; 279

(3) Notwithstanding divisions (LL)(1) and (2) of this 280

section, there shall not be a crosswalk where local authorities 281
have placed signs indicating no crossing. 282

(MM) "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set 283
apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and 284
protected or marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be 285
plainly visible at all times. 286

(NN) "Business district" means the territory fronting upon 287
a street or highway, including the street or highway, between 288
successive intersections within municipal corporations where 289
fifty per cent or more of the frontage between such successive 290
intersections is occupied by buildings in use for business, or 291
within or outside municipal corporations where fifty per cent or 292
more of the frontage for a distance of three hundred feet or 293
more is occupied by buildings in use for business, and the 294
character of such territory is indicated by official traffic 295
control devices. 296

(OO) "Residence district" means the territory, not 297
comprising a business district, fronting on a street or highway, 298
including the street or highway, where, for a distance of three 299
hundred feet or more, the frontage is improved with residences 300
or residences and buildings in use for business. 301

(PP) "Urban district" means the territory contiguous to 302
and including any street or highway which is built up with 303
structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses 304
situated at intervals of less than one hundred feet for a 305
distance of a quarter of a mile or more, and the character of 306
such territory is indicated by official traffic control devices. 307

(QQ) "Traffic control device" means a flagger, sign, 308
signal, marking, or other device used to regulate, warn, or 309

guide traffic, placed on, over, or adjacent to a street, 310
highway, private road open to public travel, pedestrian 311
facility, or shared-use path by authority of a public agency or 312
official having jurisdiction, or, in the case of a private road 313
open to public travel, by authority of the private owner or 314
private official having jurisdiction. 315

(RR) "Traffic control signal" means any highway traffic 316
signal by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and 317
permitted to proceed. 318

(SS) "Railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal, or 319
device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a 320
railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad 321
tracks or the approach of a railroad train. 322

(TT) "Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded 323
animals, vehicles, streetcars, trackless trolleys, and other 324
devices, either singly or together, while using for purposes of 325
travel any highway or private road open to public travel. 326

(UU) "Right-of-way" means either of the following, as the 327
context requires: 328

(1) The right of a vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, 329
or pedestrian to proceed uninterruptedly in a lawful manner in 330
the direction in which it or the individual is moving in 331
preference to another vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or 332
pedestrian approaching from a different direction into its or 333
the individual's path; 334

(2) A general term denoting land, property, or the 335
interest therein, usually in the configuration of a strip, 336
acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes. When used in 337
this context, right-of-way includes the roadway, shoulders or 338

berm, ditch, and slopes extending to the right-of-way limits 339
under the control of the state or local authority. 340

(VV) "Rural mail delivery vehicle" means every vehicle 341
used to deliver United States mail on a rural mail delivery 342
route. 343

(WW) "Funeral escort vehicle" means any motor vehicle, 344
including a funeral hearse, while used to facilitate the 345
movement of a funeral procession. 346

(XX) "Alley" means a street or highway intended to provide 347
access to the rear or side of lots or buildings in urban 348
districts and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular 349
traffic, and includes any street or highway that has been 350
declared an "alley" by the legislative authority of the 351
municipal corporation in which such street or highway is 352
located. 353

(YY) "Freeway" means a divided multi-lane highway for 354
through traffic with all crossroads separated in grade and with 355
full control of access. 356

(ZZ) "Expressway" means a divided arterial highway for 357
through traffic with full or partial control of access with an 358
excess of fifty per cent of all crossroads separated in grade. 359

(AAA) "Thruway" means a through highway whose entire 360
roadway is reserved for through traffic and on which roadway 361
parking is prohibited. 362

(BBB) "Stop intersection" means any intersection at one or 363
more entrances of which stop signs are erected. 364

(CCC) "Arterial street" means any United States or state 365
numbered route, controlled access highway, or other major radial 366

or circumferential street or highway designated by local 367
authorities within their respective jurisdictions as part of a 368
major arterial system of streets or highways. 369

(DDD) "Ridesharing arrangement" means the transportation 370
of persons in a motor vehicle where such transportation is 371
incidental to another purpose of a volunteer driver and includes 372
ridesharing arrangements known as carpools, vanpools, and 373
buspools. 374

(EEE) "Motorized wheelchair" means any self-propelled 375
vehicle designed for, and used by, a person with a disability 376
and that is incapable of a speed in excess of eight miles per 377
hour. 378

(FFF) "Child day-care center" and "type A family day-care 379
home" have the same meanings as in section 5104.01 of the 380
Revised Code. 381

(GGG) "Multi-wheel agricultural tractor" means a type of 382
agricultural tractor that has two or more wheels or tires on 383
each side of one axle at the rear of the tractor, is designed or 384
used for drawing other vehicles or wheeled machinery, has no 385
provision for carrying loads independently of the drawn vehicles 386
or machinery, and is used principally for agricultural purposes. 387

(HHH) "Operate" means to cause or have caused movement of 388
a vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley. 389

(III) "Predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense" means 390
any of the following: 391

(1) A violation of section 4511.03, 4511.051, 4511.12, 392
4511.132, 4511.16, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.21, 4511.211, 393
4511.213, 4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 394
4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 395

4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 396
4511.43, 4511.431, 4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.451, 397
4511.452, 4511.46, 4511.47, 4511.48, 4511.481, 4511.49, 4511.50, 398
4511.511, 4511.522, 4511.53, 4511.54, 4511.55, 4511.56, 4511.57, 399
4511.58, 4511.59, 4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.64, 4511.66, 4511.661, 400
4511.68, 4511.70, 4511.701, 4511.71, 4511.711, 4511.712, 401
4511.713, 4511.72, 4511.73, 4511.763, 4511.771, 4511.78, or 402
4511.84 of the Revised Code; 403

(2) A violation of division (A) (2) of section 4511.17, 404
divisions (A) to (D) of section 4511.51, or division (A) of 405
section 4511.74 of the Revised Code; 406

(3) A violation of any provision of sections 4511.01 to 407
4511.76 of the Revised Code for which no penalty otherwise is 408
provided in the section that contains the provision violated; 409

(4) A violation of section 4511.214 of the Revised Code; 410

(5) A violation of a municipal ordinance that is 411
substantially similar to any section or provision set forth or 412
described in division (III) (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this 413
section. 414

(JJJ) "Road service vehicle" means wreckers, utility 415
repair vehicles, and state, county, and municipal service 416
vehicles equipped with visual signals by means of flashing, 417
rotating, or oscillating lights. 418

(KKK) "Beacon" means a highway traffic signal with one or 419
more signal sections that operate in a flashing mode. 420

(LLL) "Hybrid beacon" means a type of beacon that is 421
intentionally placed in a dark mode between periods of operation 422
where no indications are displayed and, when in operation, 423
displays both steady and flashing traffic control signal 424

indications. 425

(MMM) "Highway traffic signal" means a power-operated 426
traffic control device by which traffic is warned or directed to 427
take some specific action. "Highway traffic signal" does not 428
include a power-operated sign, steadily illuminated pavement 429
marker, warning light, or steady burning electric lamp. 430

(NNN) "Median" means the area between two roadways of a 431
divided highway, measured from edge of traveled way to edge of 432
traveled way, but excluding turn lanes. The width of a median 433
may be different between intersections, between interchanges, 434
and at opposite approaches of the same intersection. 435

(OOO) "Private road open to public travel" means a private 436
toll road or road, including any adjacent sidewalks that 437
generally run parallel to the road, within a shopping center, 438
airport, sports arena, or other similar business or recreation 439
facility that is privately owned but where the public is allowed 440
to travel without access restrictions. "Private road open to 441
public travel" includes a gated toll road but does not include a 442
road within a private gated property where access is restricted 443
at all times, a parking area, a driving aisle within a parking 444
area, or a private grade crossing. 445

(PPP) "Shared-use path" means a bikeway outside the 446
traveled way and physically separated from motorized vehicular 447
traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the 448
highway right-of-way or within an independent alignment. A 449
shared-use path also may be used by pedestrians, including 450
skaters, joggers, users of manual and motorized wheelchairs, and 451
other authorized motorized and non-motorized users. A shared-use 452
path does not include any trail that is intended to be used 453
primarily for mountain biking, hiking, equestrian use, or other 454

similar uses, or any other single track or natural surface trail 455
that has historically been reserved for nonmotorized use. 456

(QQQ) "Highway maintenance vehicle" means a vehicle used 457
in snow and ice removal or road surface maintenance, including a 458
snow plow, traffic line striper, road sweeper, mowing machine, 459
asphalt distributing vehicle, or other such vehicle designed for 460
use in specific highway maintenance activities. 461

(RRR) "Waste collection vehicle" means a vehicle used in 462
the collection of garbage, refuse, trash, or recyclable 463
materials. 464

(SSS) "Electric bicycle" means a "class 1 electric 465
bicycle," a "class 2 electric bicycle," or a "class 3 electric 466
bicycle" as defined in this section. 467

(TTT) "Class 1 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 468
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 469
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 470
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 471
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty miles per hour. 472

(UUU) "Class 2 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 473
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 474
less than seven hundred fifty watts that may provide assistance 475
regardless of whether the rider is pedaling and is not capable 476
of providing assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 477
twenty miles per hour. 478

(VVV) "Class 3 electric bicycle" means a bicycle that is 479
equipped with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of 480
less than seven hundred fifty watts that provides assistance 481
only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance 482
when the bicycle reaches the speed of twenty-eight miles per 483

hour. 484

(WWW) "Low-speed micromobility device" means a device 485
weighing less than one hundred pounds that has handlebars, is 486
propelled by an electric motor or human power, and has an 487
attainable speed on a paved level surface of not more than 488
twenty miles per hour when propelled by the electric motor. 489

(XXX) "Dedicated organ recovery vehicle" means a vehicle 490
to which all of the following apply: 491

(1) It is dedicated to or contracted with an organ 492
procurement organization; 493

(2) It is clearly labeled with the words "organ recovery 494
vehicle"; 495

(3) It is being used for the purpose of transporting human 496
organs; 497

(4) It is being operated by a driver to whom both of the 498
following apply: 499

(a) The driver has successfully completed the emergency 500
vehicle operations course approved by the national highway 501
traffic safety administration or an equivalent course approved 502
by the state board of emergency medical, fire, and 503
transportation services; 504

(b) The driver has at least three years of experience in 505
the use and operation of emergency lights and sirens. 506

Sec. 4511.042. (A) Sections 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 507
4511.28, 4511.29, 4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.35, 508
4511.36, 4511.37, 4511.38, and 4511.66 of the Revised Code do 509
not apply to ~~a~~ any of the following: 510

(1) A coroner, deputy coroner, or coroner's investigator 511
operating a motor vehicle in accordance with section 4513.171 of 512
the Revised Code; 513

(2) The driver of a dedicated organ recovery vehicle 514
operating that vehicle in accordance with sections 4513.17 and 515
4513.21 of the Revised Code. This— 516

(B) This section does not relieve a coroner, deputy 517
coroner, or coroner's investigator operating a motor vehicle, 518
or dedicated organ recovery vehicle driver from the duty to 519
drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and property 520
upon the highway. 521

Sec. 4511.213. (A) The driver of a motor vehicle, upon 522
approaching a stationary public safety vehicle, emergency 523
vehicle, dedicated organ recovery vehicle, road service vehicle, 524
waste collection vehicle, vehicle used by the public utilities 525
commission to conduct motor vehicle inspections in accordance 526
with sections 4923.04 and 4923.06 of the Revised Code, or a 527
highway maintenance vehicle that is displaying the appropriate 528
visual signals by means of flashing, oscillating, or rotating 529
lights, as prescribed in section 4513.17 of the Revised Code, 530
shall do either of the following: 531

(1) If the driver of the motor vehicle is traveling on a 532
highway that consists of at least two lanes that carry traffic 533
in the same direction of travel as that of the driver's motor 534
vehicle, the driver shall proceed with due caution and, if 535
possible and with due regard to the road, weather, and traffic 536
conditions, shall change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent 537
to that of the stationary public safety vehicle, emergency 538
vehicle, dedicated organ recovery vehicle, road service vehicle, 539
waste collection vehicle, vehicle used by the public utilities 540

commission to conduct motor vehicle inspections in accordance 541
with sections 4923.04 and 4923.06 of the Revised Code, or a 542
highway maintenance vehicle. 543

(2) If the driver is not traveling on a highway of a type 544
described in division (A)(1) of this section, or if the driver 545
is traveling on a highway of that type but it is not possible to 546
change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe, the driver shall 547
proceed with due caution, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle, 548
and maintain a safe speed for the road, weather, and traffic 549
conditions. 550

(B) This section does not relieve the driver of a public 551
safety vehicle, emergency vehicle, dedicated organ recovery 552
vehicle, road service vehicle, waste collection vehicle, vehicle 553
used by the public utilities commission to conduct motor vehicle 554
inspections in accordance with sections 4923.04 and 4923.06 of 555
the Revised Code, or a highway maintenance vehicle from the duty 556
to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and 557
property upon the highway. 558

(C) No person shall fail to drive a motor vehicle in 559
compliance with division (A)(1) or (2) of this section when so 560
required by division (A) of this section. 561

(D)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, 562
whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. 563
If, within one year of the offense, the offender previously has 564
been convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor 565
vehicle or traffic offense, whoever violates this section is 566
guilty of a misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one 567
year of the offense, the offender previously has been convicted 568
of two or more predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, 569
whoever violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the 570

third degree. 571

(2) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, 572
upon a finding that a person operated a motor vehicle in 573
violation of division (C) of this section, the court, in 574
addition to all other penalties provided by law, shall impose a 575
fine of two times the usual amount imposed for the violation. 576

(3) If the offender commits the offense while distracted 577
and the distracting activity is a contributing factor to the 578
commission of the offense, the offender is subject to the 579
additional fine established under section 4511.991 of the 580
Revised Code. 581

(E) The offense established under this section is a strict 582
liability offense and section 2901.20 of the Revised Code does 583
not apply. The designation of this offense as a strict liability 584
offense shall not be construed to imply that any other offense, 585
for which there is no specified degree of culpability, is not a 586
strict liability offense. 587

Sec. 4511.45. (A) (1) Upon the approach of a public safety 588
vehicle, dedicated organ recovery vehicle, or coroner's vehicle, 589
equipped with at least one flashing, rotating, or oscillating 590
light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a 591
distance of five hundred feet to the front of the vehicle and 592
the driver is giving an audible signal by siren, exhaust 593
whistle, or bell, no driver of any other vehicle shall fail to 594
yield the right-of-way, immediately drive if practical to a 595
position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right 596
edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection, and stop 597
and remain in that position until the public safety vehicle, 598
dedicated organ recovery vehicle, or coroner's vehicle has 599
passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. 600

(2) Upon the approach of a public safety vehicle, 601
dedicated organ recovery vehicle, or coroner's vehicle, as 602
stated in division (A) (1) of this section, no operator of any 603
streetcar or trackless trolley shall fail to immediately stop 604
the streetcar or trackless trolley clear of any intersection and 605
keep it in that position until the public safety vehicle, 606
dedicated organ recovery vehicle, or coroner's vehicle has 607
passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. 608

(B) This section does not relieve the driver of a public 609
safety vehicle, dedicated organ recovery vehicle, or coroner's 610
vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of 611
all persons and property upon the highway. 612

~~(C)~~ (C) (1) This section applies to a coroner's vehicle only 613
when the vehicle is operated in accordance with section 4513.171 614
of the Revised Code. As used in this section, "coroner's 615
vehicle" means a vehicle used by a coroner, deputy coroner, or 616
coroner's investigator that is equipped with a flashing, 617
oscillating, or rotating red or blue light and a siren, exhaust 618
whistle, or bell capable of giving an audible signal. 619

(2) This section applies to a dedicated organ recovery 620
vehicle only when the dedicated organ recovery vehicle is 621
operated in accordance with sections 4513.17 and 4513.21 of the 622
Revised Code. 623

(D) Except as otherwise provided in this division or in 624
section 4511.454 of the Revised Code, whoever violates division 625
(A) (1) or (2) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the 626
fourth degree on a first offense. On a second offense within one 627
year after the first offense, the person is guilty of a 628
misdemeanor of the third degree, and, on each subsequent offense 629
within one year after the first offense, the person is guilty of 630

a misdemeanor of the second degree. 631

Sec. 4513.17. (A) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with 632
headlights also is equipped with any auxiliary lights or 633
spotlight or any other light on the front thereof projecting a 634
beam of an intensity greater than three hundred candle power, 635
not more than a total of five of any such lights on the front of 636
a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when the vehicle is 637
upon a highway. 638

(B) Any lighted light or illuminating device upon a motor 639
vehicle, other than headlights, spotlights, signal lights, or 640
auxiliary driving lights, that projects a beam of light of an 641
intensity greater than three hundred candle power, shall be so 642
directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the 643
roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than 644
seventy-five feet from the vehicle. 645

(C) (1) Flashing lights are prohibited on motor vehicles, 646
except as a means for indicating a right or a left turn, or in 647
the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual 648
care in approaching, or overtaking or passing. 649

(2) The prohibition in division (C) (1) of this section 650
does not apply to any of the following: 651

(a) Emergency vehicles, dedicated organ recovery vehicles, 652
road service vehicles servicing or towing a disabled vehicle, 653
stationary waste collection vehicles actively collecting 654
garbage, refuse, trash, or recyclable materials on the roadside, 655
rural mail delivery vehicles, vehicles as provided in section 656
4513.182 of the Revised Code, highway maintenance vehicles, and 657
similar equipment operated by the department or local 658
authorities, provided such vehicles are equipped with and 659

display, when used on a street or highway for the special 660
purpose necessitating such lights, a flashing, oscillating, or 661
rotating amber light; 662

(b) Vehicles or machinery permitted by section 4513.111 of 663
the Revised Code to have a flashing red light; 664

(c) Farm machinery and vehicles escorting farm machinery, 665
provided such machinery and vehicles are equipped with and 666
display, when used on a street or highway, a flashing, 667
oscillating, or rotating amber light. Farm machinery also may 668
display the lights described in section 4513.111 of the Revised 669
Code. 670

(d) A funeral hearse or funeral escort vehicle, provided 671
that the funeral hearse or funeral escort vehicle is equipped 672
with and displays, when used on a street or highway for the 673
special purpose necessitating such lights, a flashing, 674
oscillating, or rotating purple or amber light. 675

(3) Division (C)(1) of this section does not apply to 676
animal-drawn vehicles subject to section 4513.114 of the Revised 677
Code. 678

(D)(1) Except a person operating a public safety vehicle, 679
as defined in division (E) of section 4511.01 of the Revised 680
Code, or a school bus, no person shall operate, move, or park 681
upon, or permit to stand within the right-of-way of any public 682
street or highway any vehicle or equipment that is equipped with 683
and displaying a flashing red or a flashing combination red and 684
white light, or an oscillating or rotating red light, or a 685
combination red and white oscillating or rotating light. 686

(2) Except a public law enforcement officer, or other 687
person sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws of the 688

state, operating a public safety vehicle when on duty, no person 689
shall operate, move, or park upon, or permit to stand within the 690
right-of-way of any street or highway any vehicle or equipment 691
that is equipped with, or upon which is mounted, and displaying 692
a flashing blue or a flashing combination blue and white light, 693
or an oscillating or rotating blue light, or a combination blue 694
and white oscillating or rotating light. 695

(E) This section does not prohibit the use of warning 696
lights required by law or the simultaneous flashing of turn 697
signals on disabled vehicles or on vehicles being operated in 698
unfavorable atmospheric conditions in order to enhance their 699
visibility. This section also does not prohibit the simultaneous 700
flashing of turn signals or warning lights either on farm 701
machinery or vehicles escorting farm machinery, when used on a 702
street or highway. 703

(F) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor 704
misdemeanor. 705

Sec. 4513.21. (A) Every motor vehicle or trackless trolley 706
when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn which 707
is in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible, 708
under normal conditions, from a distance of not less than two 709
hundred feet. 710

~~No~~ (B) Except as provided in divisions (D) (1) and (2) of 711
this section, no motor vehicle or trackless trolley shall be 712
equipped with, nor shall any person use upon a vehicle, any 713
siren, whistle, or bell. ~~Any~~ 714

(C) Any vehicle may be equipped with a theft alarm signal 715
device which shall be so arranged that it cannot be used as an 716
ordinary warning signal. ~~Every~~ 717

(D) (1) Every emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a 718
siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under 719
normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred 720
feet and of a type approved by the director of public safety. 721
Such equipment shall not be used except when such vehicle is 722
operated in response to an emergency call or is in the immediate 723
pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which 724
case the driver of the emergency vehicle shall sound such 725
equipment when it is necessary to warn pedestrians and other 726
drivers of the approach thereof. 727

(2) A dedicated organ recovery vehicle may be equipped 728
with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound 729
audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 730
five hundred feet and of a type approved by the director of 731
public safety. Such equipment shall not be used except when such 732
vehicle is transporting a human organ, in which case the driver 733
of the vehicle shall sound such equipment when it is necessary 734
to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof. 735

~~(B)~~ (E) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor 736
misdemeanor. 737

Section 2. That existing sections 4511.01, 4511.042, 738
4511.213, 4511.45, 4513.17, and 4513.21 of the Revised Code are 739
hereby repealed. 740

Section 3. The General Assembly, applying the principle 741
stated in division (B) of section 1.52 of the Revised Code that 742
amendments are to be harmonized if reasonably capable of 743
simultaneous operation, finds that the following sections, 744
presented in this act as composites of the sections as amended 745
by the acts indicated, are the resulting versions of the 746
sections in effect prior to the effective date of the sections 747

as presented in this act: 748

Section 4511.213 of the Revised Code as amended by both 749
H.B. 95 and S.B. 127 of the 132nd General Assembly. 750

Section 4513.17 of the Revised Code as amended by both 751
H.B. 30 and S.B. 224 of the 134th General Assembly. 752