

**As Introduced**

**130th General Assembly  
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**H. B. No. 619**

**Representatives Cera, Rogers**

**Cosponsors: Representatives Fedor, Celebrezze, Foley, Stinziano, Antonio,  
Barborak, Winburn, Phillips, Sheehy**

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**A B I L L**

To amend sections 4511.01, 4511.213, and 4513.17 of 1  
the Revised Code to require motor vehicle 2  
operators to take certain actions upon approaching 3  
a stationary waste collection vehicle collecting 4  
refuse on a roadside. 5

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

**Section 1.** That sections 4511.01, 4511.213, and 4513.17 of 6  
the Revised Code be amended to read as follows: 7

**Sec. 4511.01.** As used in this chapter and in Chapter 4513. of 8  
the Revised Code: 9

(A) "Vehicle" means every device, including a motorized 10  
bicycle, in, upon, or by which any person or property may be 11  
transported or drawn upon a highway, except that "vehicle" does 12  
not include any motorized wheelchair, any electric personal 13  
assistive mobility device, any device that is moved by power 14  
collected from overhead electric trolley wires or that is used 15  
exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, or any device, other 16  
than a bicycle, that is moved by human power. 17

(B) "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle propelled or drawn by 18

power other than muscular power or power collected from overhead 19  
electric trolley wires, except motorized bicycles, road rollers, 20  
traction engines, power shovels, power cranes, and other equipment 21  
used in construction work and not designed for or employed in 22  
general highway transportation, hole-digging machinery, 23  
well-drilling machinery, ditch-digging machinery, farm machinery, 24  
and trailers designed and used exclusively to transport a boat 25  
between a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a 26  
marina, when drawn or towed on a street or highway for a distance 27  
of no more than ten miles and at a speed of twenty-five miles per 28  
hour or less. 29

(C)(1) Until January 1, 2017, "motorcycle" means every motor 30  
vehicle, other than a tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use 31  
of the operator and designed to travel on not more than three 32  
wheels in contact with the ground, including, but not limited to, 33  
motor vehicles known as "motor-driven cycle," "motor scooter," or 34  
"motorcycle" without regard to weight or brake horsepower. 35

(2) Effective January 1, 2017, "motorcycle" means every motor 36  
vehicle, other than a tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use 37  
of the operator and designed to travel on not more than three 38  
wheels in contact with the ground, including, but not limited to, 39  
motor vehicles known as "motor-driven cycle," "motor scooter," 40  
"cab-enclosed motorcycle," or "motorcycle" without regard to 41  
weight 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 under 49

contract to a municipal corporation, township, or county, and 50  
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 or 53  
other persons sworn to enforce the criminal and traffic laws of 54  
the state; 55

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

(4) Vehicles used by fire departments, including motor 65  
vehicles when used by volunteer fire fighters responding to 66  
emergency calls in the fire department service when identified as 67  
required by the director of public safety. 68

Any vehicle used to transport or provide emergency medical 69  
service to an ill or injured person, when certified as a public 70  
safety vehicle, shall be considered a public safety vehicle when 71  
transporting an ill or injured person to a hospital regardless of 72  
whether such vehicle has already passed a hospital. 73

(5) Vehicles used by the motor carrier enforcement unit for 74  
the enforcement of orders and rules of the public utilities 75  
commission as specified in section 5503.34 of the Revised Code. 76

(F) "School bus" means every bus designed for carrying more 77  
than nine passengers that is owned by a public, private, or 78  
governmental agency or institution of learning and operated for 79  
the transportation of children to or from a school session or a 80

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

(G) "Bicycle" means every device, other than a device that is 97  
designed solely for use as a play vehicle by a child, that is 98  
propelled solely by human power upon which a person may ride, and 99  
that has two or more wheels, any of which is more than fourteen 100  
inches in diameter. 101

(H)(1) Until January 1, 2017, "motorized bicycle" means any 102  
vehicle having either two tandem wheels or one wheel in the front 103  
and two wheels in the rear, that is capable of being pedaled and 104  
is equipped with a helper motor of not more than fifty cubic 105  
centimeters piston displacement that produces no more than one 106  
brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a 107  
speed of no greater than twenty miles per hour on a level surface. 108

(2) Effective January 1, 2017, "motorized bicycle" or "moped" 109  
means any vehicle having either two tandem wheels or one wheel in 110  
the front and two wheels in the rear, that may be pedaled, and 111  
that is equipped with a helper motor of not more than fifty cubic 112

centimeters piston displacement that produces not more than one 113  
brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a 114  
speed of not greater than twenty miles per hour on a level 115  
surface. 116

(I) "Commercial tractor" means every motor vehicle having 117  
motive power designed or used for drawing other vehicles and not 118  
so constructed as to carry any load thereon, or designed or used 119  
for drawing other vehicles while carrying a portion of such other 120  
vehicles, or load thereon, or both. 121

(J) "Agricultural tractor" means every self-propelling 122  
vehicle designed or used for drawing other vehicles or wheeled 123  
machinery but having no provision for carrying loads independently 124  
of such other vehicles, and used principally for agricultural 125  
purposes. 126

(K) "Truck" means every motor vehicle, except trailers and 127  
semitrailers, designed and used to carry property. 128

(L) "Bus" means every motor vehicle designed for carrying 129  
more than nine passengers and used for the transportation of 130  
persons other than in a ridesharing arrangement, and every motor 131  
vehicle, automobile for hire, or funeral car, other than a taxicab 132  
or motor vehicle used in a ridesharing arrangement, designed and 133  
used for the transportation of persons for compensation. 134

(M) "Trailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 135  
carrying persons or property wholly on its own structure and for 136  
being drawn by a motor vehicle, including any such vehicle when 137  
formed by or operated as a combination of a "semitrailer" and a 138  
vehicle of the dolly type, such as that commonly known as a 139  
"trailer dolly," a vehicle used to transport agricultural produce 140  
or agricultural production materials between a local place of 141  
storage or supply and the farm when drawn or towed on a street or 142  
highway at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour, and a 143

vehicle designed and used exclusively to transport a boat between 144  
a place of storage and a marina, or in and around a marina, when 145  
drawn or towed on a street or highway for a distance of more than 146  
ten miles or at a speed of more than twenty-five miles per hour. 147

(N) "Semitrailer" means every vehicle designed or used for 148  
carrying persons or property with another and separate motor 149  
vehicle so that in operation a part of its own weight or that of 150  
its load, or both, rests upon and is carried by another vehicle. 151

(O) "Pole trailer" means every trailer or semitrailer 152  
attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, pole, or by 153  
being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and 154  
ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads 155  
such as poles, pipes, or structural members capable, generally, of 156  
sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections. 157

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

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

(R) "Streetcar" means a car, other than a railroad train, for 163  
transporting persons or property, operated upon rails principally 164  
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 explosion 170  
that contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other 171  
ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that an 172  
ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by 173  
a detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such 174

a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant 175  
gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on 176  
contiguous objects, or of destroying life or limb. Manufactured 177  
articles shall not be held to be explosives when the individual 178  
units contain explosives in such limited quantities, of such 179  
nature, or in such packing, that it is impossible to procure a 180  
simultaneous or a destructive explosion of such units, to the 181  
injury of life, limb, or property by fire, by friction, by 182  
concussion, by percussion, or by a detonator, such as fixed 183  
ammunition for small arms, firecrackers, or safety fuse matches. 184

(U) "Flammable liquid" means any liquid that has a flash 185  
point of seventy degrees fahrenheit, or less, as determined by a 186  
tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device. 187

(V) "Gross weight" means the weight of a vehicle plus the 188  
weight of any load thereon. 189

(W) "Person" means every natural person, firm, 190  
co-partnership, association, or corporation. 191

(X) "Pedestrian" means any natural person afoot. 192

(Y) "Driver or operator" means every person who drives or is 193  
in actual physical control of a vehicle, trackless trolley, or 194  
streetcar. 195

(Z) "Police officer" means every officer authorized to direct 196  
or regulate traffic, or to make arrests for violations of traffic 197  
regulations. 198

(AA) "Local authorities" means every county, municipal, and 199  
other local board or body having authority to adopt police 200  
regulations under the constitution and laws of this state. 201

(BB) "Street" or "highway" means the entire width between the 202  
boundary lines of every way open to the use of the public as a 203  
thoroughfare for purposes of vehicular travel. 204

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(JJ) "State route" means every highway that is designated



with an official state route number and so marked.	236
(KK) "Intersection" means:	237
(1) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection	238
of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, the lateral boundary lines	239
of the roadways of two highways that join one another at, or	240
approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles	241
traveling upon different highways that join at any other angle	242
might come into conflict. The junction of an alley or driveway	243
with a roadway or highway does not constitute an intersection	244
unless the roadway or highway at the junction is controlled by a	245
traffic control device.	246
(2) If a highway includes two roadways that are thirty feet	247
or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided	248
highway by an intersecting highway constitutes a separate	249
intersection. If both intersecting highways include two roadways	250
thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of any two roadways	251
of such highways constitutes a separate intersection.	252
(3) At a location controlled by a traffic control signal,	253
regardless of the distance between the separate intersections as	254
described in division (KK)(2) of this section:	255
(a) If a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk has not been	256
designated on the roadway within the median between the separate	257
intersections, the two intersections and the roadway and median	258
constitute one intersection.	259
(b) Where a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk line is	260
designated on the roadway on the intersection approach, the area	261
within the crosswalk and any area beyond the designated stop line	262
or yield line constitute part of the intersection.	263
(c) Where a crosswalk is designated on a roadway on the	264
departure from the intersection, the intersection includes the	265
area that extends to the far side of the crosswalk.	266

(LL) "Crosswalk" means:	267
(1) That part of a roadway at intersections ordinarily	268
included within the real or projected prolongation of property	269
lines and curb lines or, in the absence of curbs, the edges of the	270
traversable roadway;	271
(2) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere,	272
distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other	273
markings on the surface;	274
(3) Notwithstanding divisions (LL)(1) and (2) of this	275
section, there shall not be a crosswalk where local authorities	276
have placed signs indicating no crossing.	277
(MM) "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set	278
apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and	279
protected or marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be	280
plainly visible at all times.	281
(NN) "Business district" means the territory fronting upon a	282
street or highway, including the street or highway, between	283
successive intersections within municipal corporations where fifty	284
per cent or more of the frontage between such successive	285
intersections is occupied by buildings in use for business, or	286
within or outside municipal corporations where fifty per cent or	287
more of the frontage for a distance of three hundred feet or more	288
is occupied by buildings in use for business, and the character of	289
such territory is indicated by official traffic control devices.	290
(OO) "Residence district" means the territory, not comprising	291
a business district, fronting on a street or highway, including	292
the street or highway, where, for a distance of three hundred feet	293
or more, the frontage is improved with residences or residences	294
and buildings in use for business.	295
(PP) "Urban district" means the territory contiguous to and	296
including any street or highway which is built up with structures	297

devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses situated at 298  
intervals of less than one hundred feet for a distance of a 299  
quarter of a mile or more, and the character of such territory is 300  
indicated by official traffic control devices. 301

(QQ) "Traffic control device" means a flagger, sign, signal, 302  
marking, or other device used to regulate, warn, or guide traffic, 303  
placed on, over, or adjacent to a street, highway, private road 304  
open to public travel, pedestrian facility, or shared-use path by 305  
authority of a public agency or official having jurisdiction, or, 306  
in the case of a private road open to public travel, by authority 307  
of the private owner or private official having jurisdiction. 308

(RR) "Traffic control signal" means any highway traffic 309  
signal by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and 310  
permitted to proceed. 311

(SS) "Railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal, or 312  
device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a 313  
railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad 314  
tracks or the approach of a railroad train. 315

(TT) "Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, 316  
vehicles, streetcars, trackless trolleys, and other devices, 317  
either singly or together, while using for purposes of travel any 318  
highway or private road open to public travel. 319

(UU) "Right-of-way" means either of the following, as the 320  
context requires: 321

(1) The right of a vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or 322  
pedestrian to proceed uninterruptedly in a lawful manner in the 323  
direction in which it or the individual is moving in preference to 324  
another vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or pedestrian 325  
approaching from a different direction into its or the 326  
individual's path; 327

(2) A general term denoting land, property, or the interest 328

therein, usually in the configuration of a strip, acquired for or 329  
devoted to transportation purposes. When used in this context, 330  
right-of-way includes the roadway, shoulders or berm, ditch, and 331  
slopes extending to the right-of-way limits under the control of 332  
the state or local authority. 333

(VV) "Rural mail delivery vehicle" means every vehicle used 334  
to deliver United States mail on a rural mail delivery route. 335

(WW) "Funeral escort vehicle" means any motor vehicle, 336  
including a funeral hearse, while used to facilitate the movement 337  
of a funeral procession. 338

(XX) "Alley" means a street or highway intended to provide 339  
access to the rear or side of lots or buildings in urban districts 340  
and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular traffic, and 341  
includes any street or highway that has been declared an "alley" 342  
by the legislative authority of the municipal corporation in which 343  
such street or highway is located. 344

(YY) "Freeway" means a divided multi-lane highway for through 345  
traffic with all crossroads separated in grade and with full 346  
control of access. 347

(ZZ) "Expressway" means a divided arterial highway for 348  
through traffic with full or partial control of access with an 349  
excess of fifty per cent of all crossroads separated in grade. 350

(AAA) "Thruway" means a through highway whose entire roadway 351  
is reserved for through traffic and on which roadway parking is 352  
prohibited. 353

(BBB) "Stop intersection" means any intersection at one or 354  
more entrances of which stop signs are erected. 355

(CCC) "Arterial street" means any United States or state 356  
numbered route, controlled access highway, or other major radial 357  
or circumferential street or highway designated by local 358

authorities within their respective jurisdictions as part of a 359  
major arterial system of streets or highways. 360

(DDD) "Ridesharing arrangement" means the transportation of 361  
persons in a motor vehicle where such transportation is incidental 362  
to another purpose of a volunteer driver and includes ridesharing 363  
arrangements known as carpools, vanpools, and buspools. 364

(EEE) "Motorized wheelchair" means any self-propelled vehicle 365  
designed for, and used by, a handicapped person and that is 366  
incapable of a speed in excess of eight miles per hour. 367

(FFF) "Child day-care center" and "type A family day-care 368  
home" have the same meanings as in section 5104.01 of the Revised 369  
Code. 370

(GGG) "Multi-wheel agricultural tractor" means a type of 371  
agricultural tractor that has two or more wheels or tires on each 372  
side of one axle at the rear of the tractor, is designed or used 373  
for drawing other vehicles or wheeled machinery, has no provision 374  
for carrying loads independently of the drawn vehicles or 375  
machinery, and is used principally for agricultural purposes. 376

(HHH) "Operate" means to cause or have caused movement of a 377  
vehicle, streetcar, or trackless trolley. 378

(III) "Predicate motor vehicle or traffic offense" means any 379  
of the following: 380

(1) A violation of section 4511.03, 4511.051, 4511.12, 381  
4511.132, 4511.16, 4511.20, 4511.201, 4511.21, 4511.211, 4511.213, 382  
4511.22, 4511.23, 4511.25, 4511.26, 4511.27, 4511.28, 4511.29, 383  
4511.30, 4511.31, 4511.32, 4511.33, 4511.34, 4511.35, 4511.36, 384  
4511.37, 4511.38, 4511.39, 4511.40, 4511.41, 4511.42, 4511.43, 385  
4511.431, 4511.432, 4511.44, 4511.441, 4511.451, 4511.452, 386  
4511.46, 4511.47, 4511.48, 4511.481, 4511.49, 4511.50, 4511.511, 387  
4511.53, 4511.54, 4511.55, 4511.56, 4511.57, 4511.58, 4511.59, 388  
4511.60, 4511.61, 4511.64, 4511.66, 4511.661, 4511.68, 4511.70, 389

4511.701, 4511.71, 4511.711, 4511.712, 4511.713, 4511.72, 4511.73,	390
4511.763, 4511.771, 4511.78, or 4511.84 of the Revised Code;	391
(2) A violation of division (A)(2) of section 4511.17,	392
divisions (A) to (D) of section 4511.51, or division (A) of	393
section 4511.74 of the Revised Code;	394
(3) A violation of any provision of sections 4511.01 to	395
4511.76 of the Revised Code for which no penalty otherwise is	396
provided in the section that contains the provision violated;	397
(4) Until January 1, 2017, a violation of a municipal	398
ordinance that is substantially similar to any section or	399
provision set forth or described in division (III)(1), (2), or (3)	400
of this section;	401
(5) Effective January 1, 2017, a violation of section	402
4511.214 of the Revised Code;	403
(6) Effective January 1, 2017, a violation of a municipal	404
ordinance that is substantially similar to any section or	405
provision set forth or described in division (III) (1), (2), (3),	406
or (5) of this section.	407
(JJJ) "Road service vehicle" means wreckers, utility repair	408
vehicles, and state, county, and municipal service vehicles	409
equipped with visual signals by means of flashing, rotating, or	410
oscillating lights.	411
(KKK) "Beacon" means a highway traffic signal with one or	412
more signal sections that operate in a flashing mode.	413
(LLL) "Hybrid beacon" means a type of beacon that is	414
intentionally placed in a dark mode between periods of operation	415
where no indications are displayed and, when in operation,	416
displays both steady and flashing traffic control signal	417
indications.	418
(MMM) "Highway traffic signal" means a power-operated traffic	419

control device by which traffic is warned or directed to take some 420  
specific action. "Highway traffic signal" does not include a 421  
power-operated sign, steadily illuminated pavement marker, warning 422  
light, or steady burning electric lamp. 423

(NNN) "Median" means the area between two roadways of a 424  
divided highway, measured from edge of traveled way to edge of 425  
traveled way, but excluding turn lanes. The width of a median may 426  
be different between intersections, between interchanges, and at 427  
opposite approaches of the same intersection. 428

(OOO) "Private road open to public travel" means a private 429  
toll road or road, including any adjacent sidewalks that generally 430  
run parallel to the road, within a shopping center, airport, 431  
sports arena, or other similar business or recreation facility 432  
that is privately owned but where the public is allowed to travel 433  
without access restrictions. "Private road open to public travel" 434  
includes a gated toll road but does not include a road within a 435  
private gated property where access is restricted at all times, a 436  
parking area, a driving aisle within a parking area, or a private 437  
grade crossing. 438

(PPP) "Shared-use path" means a bikeway outside the traveled 439  
way and physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by 440  
an open space or barrier and either within the highway 441  
right-of-way or within an independent alignment. A shared-use path 442  
also may be used by pedestrians, including skaters, joggers, users 443  
of manual and motorized wheelchairs, and other authorized 444  
motorized and non-motorized users. 445

(QQQ) "Highway maintenance vehicle" means a vehicle used in 446  
snow and ice removal or road surface maintenance, including a snow 447  
plow, traffic line striper, road sweeper, mowing machine, asphalt 448  
distributing vehicle, or other such vehicle designed for use in 449  
specific highway maintenance activities. 450

(RRR) "Waste collection vehicle" means a vehicle used in the 451  
collection of garbage, refuse, trash, or recyclable materials. 452

**Sec. 4511.213.** (A) The driver of a motor vehicle, upon 453  
approaching a stationary public safety vehicle, emergency vehicle, 454  
road service vehicle, waste collection vehicle, vehicle used by 455  
the public utilities commission to conduct motor vehicle 456  
inspections in accordance with sections 4923.04 and 4923.06 of the 457  
Revised Code, or a highway maintenance vehicle that is displaying 458  
the appropriate visual signals by means of flashing, oscillating, 459  
or rotating lights, as prescribed in section 4513.17 of the 460  
Revised Code, shall do either of the following: 461

(1) If the driver of the motor vehicle is traveling on a 462  
highway that consists of at least two lanes that carry traffic in 463  
the same direction of travel as that of the driver's motor 464  
vehicle, the driver shall proceed with due caution and, if 465  
possible and with due regard to the road, weather, and traffic 466  
conditions, shall change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent to 467  
that of the stationary public safety vehicle, emergency vehicle, 468  
road service vehicle, waste collection vehicle, vehicle used by 469  
the public utilities commission to conduct motor vehicle 470  
inspections in accordance with sections 4923.04 and 4923.06 of the 471  
Revised Code, or a highway maintenance vehicle. 472

(2) If the driver is not traveling on a highway of a type 473  
described in division (A)(1) of this section, or if the driver is 474  
traveling on a highway of that type but it is not possible to 475  
change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe, the driver shall 476  
proceed with due caution, reduce the speed of the motor vehicle, 477  
and maintain a safe speed for the road, weather, and traffic 478  
conditions. 479

(B) This section does not relieve the driver of a public 480  
safety vehicle, emergency vehicle, road service vehicle, waste 481



collection vehicle, vehicle used by the public utilities 482  
commission to conduct motor vehicle inspections in accordance with 483  
sections 4923.04 and 4923.06 of the Revised Code, or a highway 484  
maintenance vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the 485  
safety of all persons and property upon the highway. 486

(C) No person shall fail to drive a motor vehicle in 487  
compliance with division (A)(1) or (2) of this section when so 488  
required by division (A) of this section. 489

(D)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whoever 490  
violates this section is guilty of a minor misdemeanor. If, within 491  
one year of the offense, the offender previously has been 492  
convicted of or pleaded guilty to one predicate motor vehicle or 493  
traffic offense, whoever violates this section is guilty of a 494  
misdemeanor of the fourth degree. If, within one year of the 495  
offense, the offender previously has been convicted of two or more 496  
predicate motor vehicle or traffic offenses, whoever violates this 497  
section is guilty of a misdemeanor of the third degree. 498

(2) Notwithstanding section 2929.28 of the Revised Code, upon 499  
a finding that a person operated a motor vehicle in violation of 500  
division (C) of this section, the court, in addition to all other 501  
penalties provided by law, shall impose a fine of two times the 502  
usual amount imposed for the violation. 503

**Sec. 4513.17.** (A) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with 504  
headlights also is equipped with any auxiliary lights or spotlight 505  
or any other light on the front thereof projecting a beam of an 506  
intensity greater than three hundred candle power, not more than a 507  
total of five of any such lights on the front of a vehicle shall 508  
be lighted at any one time when the vehicle is upon a highway. 509

(B) Any lighted light or illuminating device upon a motor 510  
vehicle, other than headlights, spotlights, signal lights, or 511  
auxiliary driving lights, that projects a beam of light of an 512

intensity greater than three hundred candle power, shall be so 513  
directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the 514  
roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than 515  
seventy-five feet from the vehicle. 516

(C)(1) Flashing lights are prohibited on motor vehicles, 517  
except as a means for indicating a right or a left turn, or in the 518  
presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual care in 519  
approaching, or overtaking or passing. This prohibition does not 520  
apply to emergency vehicles, road service vehicles servicing or 521  
towing a disabled vehicle, stationary waste collection vehicles 522  
actively collecting garbage, refuse, trash, or recyclable 523  
materials on the roadside, rural mail delivery vehicles, vehicles 524  
as provided in section 4513.182 of the Revised Code, highway 525  
maintenance vehicles, funeral hearses, funeral escort vehicles, 526  
and similar equipment operated by the department or local 527  
authorities, which shall be equipped with and display, when used 528  
on a street or highway for the special purpose necessitating such 529  
lights, a flashing, oscillating, or rotating amber light, but 530  
shall not display a flashing, oscillating, or rotating light of 531  
any other color, nor to vehicles or machinery permitted by section 532  
4513.11 of the Revised Code to have a flashing red light. 533

(2) When used on a street or highway, farm machinery and 534  
vehicles escorting farm machinery may be equipped with and display 535  
a flashing, oscillating, or rotating amber light, and the 536  
prohibition contained in division (C)(1) of this section does not 537  
apply to such machinery or vehicles. Farm machinery also may 538  
display the lights described in section 4513.11 of the Revised 539  
Code. 540

(D) Except a person operating a public safety vehicle, as 541  
defined in division (E) of section 4511.01 of the Revised Code, or 542  
a school bus, no person shall operate, move, or park upon, or 543  
permit to stand within the right-of-way of any public street or 544

highway any vehicle or equipment that is equipped with and 545  
displaying a flashing red or a flashing combination red and white 546  
light, or an oscillating or rotating red light, or a combination 547  
red and white oscillating or rotating light; and except a public 548  
law enforcement officer, or other person sworn to enforce the 549  
criminal and traffic laws of the state, operating a public safety 550  
vehicle when on duty, no person shall operate, move, or park upon, 551  
or permit to stand within the right-of-way of any street or 552  
highway any vehicle or equipment that is equipped with, or upon 553  
which is mounted, and displaying a flashing blue or a flashing 554  
combination blue and white light, or an oscillating or rotating 555  
blue light, or a combination blue and white oscillating or 556  
rotating light. 557

(E) This section does not prohibit the use of warning lights 558  
required by law or the simultaneous flashing of turn signals on 559  
disabled vehicles or on vehicles being operated in unfavorable 560  
atmospheric conditions in order to enhance their visibility. This 561  
section also does not prohibit the simultaneous flashing of turn 562  
signals or warning lights either on farm machinery or vehicles 563  
escorting farm machinery, when used on a street or highway. 564

(F) Whoever violates this section is guilty of a minor 565  
misdemeanor. 566

**Section 2.** That existing sections 4511.01, 4511.213, and 567  
4513.17 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed. 568