

Golf Cart Use Regulations

Attached; State by State regulations regarding golf cart use.

In this attachment, you will find the regulations of each State, and how they address the use of golf carts. This was put together by ILTVA, in **2013**. I believe there could be other States that have relaxed their golf carts laws, since the publication of this report.

As of 2013, this is what this report shows;

- 12 States don't allow golf cart use on any public roadways.
 - Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin
- 4 States that have very vague laws, or don't address it at all.
 - Alaska, Louisiana, New Mexico, Washington
- 16 States allow golf cart use between Sunrise and Sunset.
 - Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia
- 19 States allow golf cart use during daylight, or at night with approved equipment.
 - Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming

At this time, Kansas is one of the 16 states that allow daytime golf cart use on roadways, and we would like to join the states that allow night time use, with approved equipment.

Sincerely; Rich Pinalto



State Laws Respecting Golf Cars and Personal Transportation Vehicles use on Public Roads¹ (“PTVs”)

The following compendium of state laws respecting golf cars and PTVs was compiled in July 2013 by ILTVA[®]'s² general counsel. The data was retrieved from website sources, in most cases official state government sites.

The purpose of this compendium was to ascertain the extent of variations in state laws allowing golf cars and PTVs access to the public road and highway systems. As expected, there are wide differences in the various state laws when compared with one another. Some states may be perceived as unduly conservative or discriminatory³, e.g., requiring rear facing slow speed signs⁴, while other states are more progressive in deference to the increasing public demand for their use in localities where the use may be made safe by appropriate local legislation, to include controlled operating environment guidelines⁵ and enforcement.⁶

The laws reflected herein may not all be the most recent versions as state laws are continuously in revision and retrieval is not always available on line for the most current revisions. While in most instances we have checked the various state legislative websites for information, a more recent check may reveal more current or accurate information. Neither ILTVA nor its directors, officers or counsel make any representations, warranties or guarantees about the accuracy, currency, completeness, or adequacy of the information contained on this site or the information linked to this compilation. You are encouraged to check official sources. Users of the information in this compendium who do so without their own confirmation that the source(s) cited are currently valid and accurate do so at their own, sole risk. It is for this reason, among others, we have included

¹ The use of the term “personal transportation vehicle” is limited herein to the vehicle described in ANSI/ILTVA 135-2012 Safety and Performance Specifications for Personal Transportation Vehicles. It is not intended to include the many variant colloquial meanings of the term which include, e.g., bicycles, pocket bikes, power wheelchairs, motorized scooters, recumbents, tandems, Trikkies, Segways, Eliptigos, Street Striders, inline skates, electric bikes, and other transportation items.

² ILTVA is the official registered trademark of International Light Transportation Vehicle Association, Inc.

³ For example, Va. Code § 46.2-1081 Slow-moving vehicle emblems (Virginia Statutes (2012 Edition)) ¶ E. “The provisions of this section shall not apply to bicycles, electric power-assisted bicycles, or mopeds.”

⁴ Not typically required for other slow moving vehicles, e.g., bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, electric power-assisted bicycles, or mopeds when using public streets.

⁵ See, e.g., model local ordinance available at <http://iltva.org/local-legislation/>.

⁶ Indeed, at least one state (the Commonwealth of Virginia) requires the presence of police if a municipality desires to enact a golf car ordinance. See Virginia Code § 46.2-916.2 cited below.

copious footnotes relating to the sources used so the user has a starting point for investigation and confirmation.

The compendium does not purport to be a complete exposition of each state's laws regarding golf cars as editing decisions were necessary to keep the compendium manageable and useful as a starting point for investigation not as a definitive resource. For example, state administrative regulations may come into play as well as the cited statutes.

The compendium does not include state laws respecting low speed vehicles (“LSVs”) as defined in 49 C.F.R. 351.500⁷. A list of states providing for operation of LSVs on public roads is available from the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety⁸ and other on line sources.

This compendium is designed for general information only. The information presented at this site should not be construed to be formal legal advice.

The reader is encouraged to report to us any perceived changes or errors in the cited legislation by email to fsomers@iltva.org. Timely responses to this request will enable us to maintain the list in a reasonably current status.

We find approximately one fourth of the states do not allow golf cars on public roads while usually allowing for low speed vehicles. However, the remaining states do allow the use of golf cars under varying conditions. Mostly, the condition is that a local municipality authorize their use. Some few states limit the use to specified localities.⁹ Frequently, the state allowing for golf car use will specify the equipment required, similar to but usually not as exacting as specified pursuant to 49 C.F.R. 351.500.

The state laws are presented alphabetically. Not included are U.S. territories.

Alabama - A golf cart is not a vehicle within the definition of sections 32-1-J.1 (81) or 40-12-240(27) of the Code of Alabama and, therefore, may not be used to traverse the public streets of a municipality.¹⁰

⁷ Low-speed vehicle means a 4-wheeled motor vehicle, other than a truck, whose speed attainable in 1.6 km (1 mile) is more than 32 kilometers per hour (20 miles per hour) and not more than 40 kilometers per hour (25 miles per hour) on a paved level surface. <http://www.nhtsa.gov/cars/rules/rulings/lsv/lsv.html>. Golf cars by definition may not exceed an average speed of 15 miles per hour on a horizontally level surface, 1.0% grade (0.8 degrees) maximum [ANSI/ILTVA Z130.1- 2012] and PTVs by definition are capable of a maximum level ground speed of less than 20 mph on a horizontally level surface, 1.0% grade (0.8°) maximum [ANSI/ILTVA Z135-2012].

⁸ <http://www.iihs.org/laws/low-speed-vehicles.aspx>

⁹ E.g., Louisiana, Maine, Michigan and Mississippi.

¹⁰ Attorney General's Opinion Regarding Golf Carts 02/28/2008

<http://www.revenue.alabama.gov/motorvehicle/pdf/memos/County%20Memo%202008-12%20Golf%20Carts.pdf>

Alaska - No definition of golf cart found. However, a motor vehicle means a vehicle which is self-propelled except a vehicle moved by human or animal power; an "electric personal motor vehicle" means an electric personal assistive mobility device that is a self-balancing vehicle with two nontandem wheels, designed to transport only one person, has an electric propulsion system, and has a maximum speed of not more than 15 miles an hour; LSVs are also defined in the same section.¹¹ Golf cars are likely off-highway vehicles as referenced in the Alaska Administrative Code: "(b) Every person operating a snowmobile or other off-highway vehicle upon a highway has the rights and is subject to the duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under this chapter, except as otherwise provided in secs. 430 - 455 of this chapter, and except as to those provisions of this chapter which by their nature have no application.¹² (a) A person driving a snowmobile or other off-highway vehicle may ride only on a permanent seat attached to the vehicle; no snowmobile or other off-highway vehicle, when driven on a highway, may be used to carry persons other than the driver, unless the vehicle is designed and equipped with a seat for a passenger.¹³ (a) A snowmobile or an off-highway vehicle may be driven on a roadway or shoulder of a highway only under the following circumstances: (1) when crossing a highway as provided in (f) of this section, or when traversing a bridge or culvert on a highway, but then only by driving at the extreme right-hand edge of the bridge or culvert and only when the traverse can be completed with safety and without interfering with other traffic on the highway; (2) when use of the highway by other motor vehicles is impossible because of snow or ice accumulation or other natural conditions or when the highway is posted or otherwise designated as being open to travel by off-highway vehicles; (3) when highway driving is authorized by an authority having jurisdiction over the highway, but only in accordance with restrictions which may be imposed by that authority with regard to highway use; or (4) when driven on the right-of-way of a highway which is not a controlled-access highway, outside the roadway or shoulder, and no closer than three feet from the nearest edge of the roadway; night driving may be only on the right-hand side of the highway and in the same direction as the highway motor vehicle traffic in the nearest lane of the roadway; no person may drive an off-highway vehicle within the area dividing the roadways of a divided highway, except to cross the highway as provided in (f) of this section. . . (f) A snowmobile or an off-highway vehicle may make a direct crossing of a highway if (1) the crossing is made approximately at a right angle to the highway and at a location where visibility along the highway in both directions is clear for a sufficient distance to assure safety, and the crossing can be completed safely and without interfering with other traffic on the highway; and (2) the vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or roadway, and the driver yields the right-of-way to all traffic on the highway. (g) No snowmobile or other off-highway vehicle may cross or travel on a sidewalk, a location intended for pedestrian or other nonmotorized traffic, an

¹¹ See Alaska Stat. § 28.90.990. : Alaska Statutes - Section 28.90.990.: Definitions for title 28 Motor Vehicles. <http://codes.lp.findlaw.com/akstatutes/28>

¹² 13 AAC 02.430.(b). Applicability of regulations; . . .

¹³ 13 AAC 02.445 (a). Riding on snowmobiles and other off-highway vehicles

alley, or a vehicular way or area which is not open to snowmobile or off-highway vehicle operation, except as provided in (f) of this section.¹⁴

Arizona - Golf carts don't need to be titled or registered providing they're not being driven on public roads.¹⁵ Golf carts--small, four-wheel vehicles used to travel from one part of a golf course to another--can be driven on public roads. Arizona law treats these carts as motor vehicles, requiring drivers to register them and carry liability insurance.¹⁶ In addition, Arizona limits the use of golf carts to roads with a speed of less than 35 miles per hour to comply with federal standards requiring speed limits on these vehicles. The Arizona DMV requires golf cart owners to register their vehicles. Golf carts must have working headlights, brake lights and a horn. Golf carts are exempt from the Arizona requirement that all motor vehicles must have a windshield.¹⁷

Arkansas - (a) It shall be within the municipal affairs and authority of any municipality in the State of Arkansas to authorize, by municipal ordinance, any owner of a golf cart to operate the golf cart upon the city streets of the municipality; provided, however, operation shall not be authorized on city streets which are also designated as federal or state highways or as a county road. (b) The municipality may authorize the operation of golf carts on city streets only from the owner's place of residence to the golf course and to return from the golf course to the owner's residence. (c) When authorized by the municipality to operate on the city streets and limited to the circumstances and provisions of this section, there shall be no motor vehicle registration or license necessary to operate the golf cart on the public street. (d) The term "municipality" as used in this section means any city of the first class, city of the second class, or an incorporated town.¹⁸

California - A golf cart is a motor vehicle designed to: Carry no more than two persons, including the driver. Carry golf equipment. Have not less than three wheels in contact with the ground. Operate at a maximum speed of 15 mph. Weigh no more than 1,300 pounds unladen (empty). Operation of Golf Carts (CVC §§345, 21115, 21115.1 and 21716) Registration is not required if you operate your golf cart on a highway designated for such use by ordinance or resolution within one mile of a golf course. You may not operate on roads with speed zones above 25 mph except by ordinance or resolution by a local authority. Modified Golf Carts- A golf cart cannot be converted for registration purpose as a NEV/LSV. If you modify your golf cart to go faster than 15

¹⁴ 13 AAC 02.455 Operation on highways and other locations

¹⁵ <http://www.dmv.org/az-arizona/other-types-of-vehicles.php#Golf-Carts>

¹⁶ <http://www.azdot.gov/mvd/azwelcome.asp>.

¹⁷ Arizona Laws 28-957. [http://www.ehow.com/list_6835564_arizona-driving-laws-golf-carts.html](http://www.ehow.com/list_6835564_arizona-driving-laws-golf-carts.html#ixzz2XG5ZgA8g)

¹⁸ § 14-54-1410 - Operation of golf carts on city streets. <http://statutes.laws.com/arkansas/title-14/subtitle-3/chapter-54/subchapter-14/14-54-1410>

mph or seat more than two persons, the vehicle is considered a regular motor vehicle and must comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) for regular passenger vehicles. These standards include additional vehicle equipment, appropriate FMVSS labels, applicable emission standards, and a 17-digit conforming VIN. Failure to comply with all necessary regulations may result in a citation. Equipment Requirements for On-Road Use¹⁹

Your golf cart must comply with certain equipment standards established by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to be registered for on-road use. The equipment requirements are outlined in form CHP 888, Motorcycle, Motor Driven Cycle, and Motorized Bicycle Requirements, which is available from your local CHP office or calling (916) 445-1865.

If you drive your golf cart on the road it must be equipped with: At least one headlamp, tail lamp, and stop lamp. A rear reflector, Front/rear turn signals, Front/side reflectors A mirror (located in a position to allow the driver a rear view of at least 200 feet), A horn Fenders, Safety glazed windshield, Windshield wipers²⁰

Colorado - As used in articles 1 to 4 of this title, unless the context otherwise requires: . . . (39.5) "Golf car" means a self-propelled vehicle not designed primarily for operation on roadways and that has: (a) A design speed of less than twenty miles per hour; (b) At least three wheels in contact with the ground; (c) An empty weight of not more than one thousand three hundred pounds; and (d) A carrying capacity of not more than four persons. 42-4-111. Powers of local authorities. (1) The provisions of This article shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities, with respect to streets and highways under

¹⁹ (CVC §24001.5)

²⁰ FFVR 37 (NEW 2/2010) WWW 2/2010 http://dmv.ca.gov/pubs/brochures/fast_facts/fvr37.htm

21115. (a) If a local authority finds that a highway under its jurisdiction is located adjacent to, or provides access to, a golf course and between the golf course and the place where golf carts are parked or stored or is within or bounded by a real estate development offering golf facilities and is designed and constructed, so as to safely permit the use of regular vehicular traffic and also the driving of golf carts on the highway, the local authority may, by resolution or ordinance, designate the highway or portion of the highway for combined use and prescribe rules and regulations that shall have the force of law. No highway shall be so designated for a distance of more than one mile from the golf course if the highway is not located within a development or beyond the area of a development, provided, the finding of the local authority in this respect shall be conclusive. Upon the designation becoming effective it shall be lawful to drive golf carts upon the highway in accordance with the prescribed rules and regulations. The rules and regulations may establish crossing zones and speed limits and other operating standards but shall not require that the golf carts conform to any requirements of this code with respect to registration, licensing, or equipment, except that if operated during darkness the golf cart shall be subject to the provisions of Section 24001.5 regarding equipment. The rules and regulations shall not be effective until appropriate signs giving notice thereof are posted along the highway affected.

A "real estate development offering golf facilities", for purposes of this section, means an area of single-family or multiple-family residences, the owners or occupants of which are eligible for membership in, or the use of, one or more golf courses within the development by virtue of their ownership or occupancy of a residential dwelling unit in the development.

(b) For purposes of this section, a "golf cart" includes a low-speed vehicle.

<http://www.dmv.ca.gov/pubs/vctop/d11/vc21115.htm>

their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power, except those streets and highways which that are parts of the state highway system which that are subject to the provisions of section 43-2-135, C.R.S., from: . . . (bb) Authorizing and regulating the operation of golf cars on roadways by resolution or ordinance of the governing body, if the authorization or regulation is consistent with this title and does not authorize: (I) An unlicensed driver of a golf car to carry a passenger who is under twenty-one years of age; (II) Operation of a golf car by a person under fourteen years of age; or (III) Operation of a golf car on a state highway.²¹

Connecticut - The DMV does not register golf carts. Effective with the passage of Public Act 09-187, the traffic authority of a city, town or borough may decide to allow the operation of golf carts on roadways within its jurisdiction that have speed limits of 25 mph or below. You must check with the traffic authority of the city, town or borough to determine: (1) whether that town permits the operation of golf carts; (2) where in the town they may be operated; and (3) what the town requires prior to permitting their operation. Jurisdictions in which golf carts may be operated may still be in the process of establishing standards and guidelines for this purpose. Minimum requirements for operation will be: The operator of any golf cart shall carry his or her valid Connecticut motor vehicle operator's license while operating such golf cart. Operation is limited to daylight hours only. Each golf cart shall be equipped with an operable horn. Each golf cart shall be equipped with a flag that is positioned to assist operators of motor vehicles in observing the location and operation of such golf cart. No authorization shall be granted for operation on any street or highway where the posted speed limit is more than twenty-five miles per hour. Any person who operates a golf cart in violation of these requirements, or the violation of any insurance requirement, or any other conditions or limitations established by the local traffic authority shall have committed an infraction.²²

Delaware - in Delaware, a golf cart is a motor vehicle lacking adequate equipment for registration and therefore is not required to be insured prior to registration. Additionally, as an unregistered motor vehicle, a golf cart may operate only on private property and, because of the provisions of 21 Del. C. § 4101 and the initiatives authorized for private property owners by § 4101, operators may be subject to the statutory rules of the road contained in § 4164 as well as Subchapters VIII and IX of Title 21. Because a golf cart is inadequately equipped and unable to be registered, it cannot operate on a highway. In view of this prohibition, if a golf cart were to operate on a highway, the rules of the road apply making such operation a violation of the law.²³

²¹ 42-1-102. Definitions. http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/olls/sl2009a/sl_418.htm

²² <http://www.ct.gov/dmv/cwp/view.asp?a=810&q=318088>

²³ <http://attorneygeneral.delaware.gov/office/opinions/2001/01ib12.htm>

District of Columbia - Mobile equipment defined as equipment which may be driven or is capable of being driven on a roadway, including but not limited to: automobiles, trucks, truck cabs, truck bodies, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, utility bodies, camper shells, mobile cranes, bulldozers, street cleaners, golf carts, ground support vehicles used in support of aircraft activities at airports, and farm equipment.²⁴ We find no other reference to golf cars in the D.C. regulations. Likely not allowed on public streets unless converted to an LSV complying with 49 C.F.R. 351.500.²⁵

Florida - The operation of a golf cart upon the public roads or streets of this state is prohibited except as provided herein: (1) A golf cart may be operated only upon a county road that has been designated by a county, or a municipal street that has been designated by a municipality, for use by golf carts. Prior to making such a designation, the responsible local governmental entity must first determine that golf carts may safely travel on or cross the public road or street, considering factors including the speed, volume, and character of motor vehicle traffic using the road or street. Upon a determination that golf carts may be safely operated on a designated road or street, the responsible governmental entity shall post appropriate signs to indicate that such operation is allowed. (2) A golf cart may be operated on a part of the State Highway System only under the following conditions: (a) To cross a portion of the State Highway System which intersects a county road or municipal street that has been designated for use by golf carts if the Department of Transportation has reviewed and approved the location and design of the crossing and any traffic control devices needed for safety purposes. (b) To cross, at midblock, a part of the State Highway System where a golf course is constructed on both sides of the highway if the Department of Transportation has reviewed and approved the location and design of the crossing and any traffic control devices needed for safety purposes. (c) A golf cart may be operated on a state road that has been designated for transfer to a local government unit pursuant to s. 335.0415 if the Department of Transportation determines that the operation of a golf cart within the right-of-way of the road will not impede the safe and efficient flow of motor vehicular traffic. The department may authorize the operation of golf carts on such a road if: 1. The road is the only available public road along which golf carts may travel or cross or the road provides the safest travel route among alternative routes available; and 2. The speed, volume, and character of motor vehicular traffic using the road is considered in making such a determination. Upon its determination that golf carts may be operated on a given road, the department shall post appropriate signs on the road to indicate that such operation is allowed. (3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a golf cart may be operated for the purpose of crossing a street or highway where a single mobile home park is located on both sides of the street or highway and is divided by that street or highway, provided that the governmental entity having original jurisdiction over such street or highway shall review and approve the location of the crossing and require implementation of any traffic controls needed for safety purposes. This subsection shall apply only to residents

²⁴ Rule 20-799

<http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Search/FullTextSearch.aspx?SearchType=DCMR&KeyValue=golf+carts>

²⁵ Final Rulemaking published at 57 DCR 5243, 5246 (June 18, 2010).

or guests of the mobile home park. If notice is posted at the entrance and exit of any mobile home park where residents of the park operate golf carts or electric vehicles within the confines of the park, it is not necessary for the park to have a gate or other device at the entrance and exit in order for such golf carts or electric vehicles to be lawfully operated in the park. (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if authorized by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Environmental Protection, a golf cart may be operated on a road that is part of the State Park Road System if the posted speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less. (5) A golf cart may be operated only during the hours between sunrise and sunset, unless the responsible governmental entity has determined that a golf cart may be operated during the hours between sunset and sunrise and the golf cart is equipped with headlights, brake lights, turn signals, and a windshield. (6) A golf cart must be equipped with efficient brakes, reliable steering apparatus, safe tires, a rearview mirror, and red reflectorized warning devices in both the front and rear. (7) A golf cart may not be operated on public roads or streets by any person under the age of 14. (8) A local governmental entity may enact an ordinance relating to: (a) Golf cart operation and equipment which is more restrictive than those enumerated in this section. Upon enactment of such ordinance, the local governmental entity shall post appropriate signs or otherwise inform the residents that such an ordinance exists and that it will be enforced within the local government's jurisdictional territory. An ordinance referred to in this section must apply only to an unlicensed driver. (b) Golf cart operation on sidewalks adjacent to specific segments of municipal streets, county roads, or state highways within the jurisdictional territory of the local governmental entity if: 1. The local governmental entity determines, after considering the condition and current use of the sidewalks, the character of the surrounding community, and the locations of authorized golf cart crossings, that golf carts, bicycles, and pedestrians may safely share the sidewalk; 2. The local governmental entity consults with the Department of Transportation before adopting the ordinance; 3. The ordinance restricts golf carts to a maximum speed of 15 miles per hour and permits such use on sidewalks adjacent to state highways only if the sidewalks are at least 8 feet wide; 4. The ordinance requires the golf carts to meet the equipment requirements in subsection (6). However, the ordinance may require additional equipment, including horns or other warning devices required by s. 316.271; and 5. The local governmental entity posts appropriate signs or otherwise informs residents that the ordinance exists and applies to such sidewalks. (9) A violation of this section is a noncriminal traffic infraction, punishable pursuant to chapter 318 as a moving violation for infractions of subsections (1)-(5) or a local ordinance corresponding thereto and enacted pursuant to subsection (8), or punishable pursuant to chapter 318 as a nonmoving violation for infractions of subsection (6), subsection (7), or a local ordinance corresponding thereto and enacted pursuant to subsection (8).²⁶

²⁶ Title XXIII MOTOR VEHICLES Chapter 316 § 316.212 Operation of golf carts on certain roadways. http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=0300-0399/0316/Sections/0316.212.html http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&Search_String=&URL=0300-0399/0316/Sections/0316.212.html

(A vehicle titled or branded and registered as a low-speed vehicle may be converted to a golf cart pursuant to the following: 1. The owner of the converted vehicle must contact the regional office of the department to verify the conversion, surrender the registration license plate and the current certificate of title, and pay the appropriate fee established under paragraph (b). 2. The owner of the converted vehicle must provide an affidavit to the department attesting that the vehicle has been modified to comply with the speed restrictions provided in s. 320.01(22) and acknowledging that the vehicle must be operated in accordance with s. 316.212, s. 316.2125, s. 316.2126, or s. 196 316.21265. 3. Upon verification of the conversion, the department shall note in the vehicle record that the low-speed vehicle has been converted to a golf cart and shall cancel the certificate of title and registration of the vehicle. (b) The department shall establish a fee of \$40 to cover the cost of verification and associated administrative costs for carrying out its responsibilities under this subsection. (c) The department shall issue a decal reflecting the conversion of the vehicle to a golf cart, upon which is clearly legible the following text: "CONVERTED VEHICLE. Max speed 20 mph." The decal must be displayed on the rear of the vehicle, so that the decal is plainly visible. Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.²⁷

Georgia – 'Personal transportation vehicle' means any motor vehicle: (A) With a minimum of four wheels; (B) Capable of a maximum level ground speed of less than 20 miles per hour; (C) With a maximum gross vehicle unladen or empty weight of 1,375 pounds; and (D) Capable of transporting not more than eight persons. The term does not include mobility aids, including power wheelchairs and scooters, that can be used indoors and outdoors for the express purpose of enabling mobility for a person with a disability. The term also does not include any all-terrain vehicle.²⁸

(a) This part shall have no application to any county or municipality that has enacted prior to January 1, 2012, an ordinance authorizing the operation of motorized carts pursuant to Code Section 40-6-331.²⁹ (b) In addition to the requirements contained in

²⁷ <http://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2013/0062>

²⁸ O.C.G.A. § 40-1-1(43.1). S.B. 240 effective January 1, 2012.

²⁹ "Motorized cart" means every motor vehicle having no less than three wheels and an unladen weight of 1,300 pounds or less and which cannot operate at more than 20 miles per hour. O.C.G.A. § 40-1-1(32). ["Motorized Cart" is the term formerly used for "Personal Transportation Vehicle" or "PTV"]. (a) A local governing authority may, by ordinance, designate certain public streets or portions thereof that are under its regulation and control for the combined use of motorized carts and regular vehicular traffic or the use of motorized carts and no other types of motor vehicles and establish the conditions under which motorized carts may be operated upon such streets or portions thereof, including without limitation the conditions under which a person may operate motorized carts on such designated streets or portions thereof without a driver's license. (b) Such ordinances may establish operating standards but shall not require motorized carts to meet any requirements of general law as to registration, inspection, or licensing; provided, however, that a local governing authority may, by ordinance, require the local registration and licensing of such carts operated within its boundaries for a fee not to exceed \$15.00, the license to remain permanently with such cart unless such cart is sold or the license is destroyed. The provisions of this subsection and the authority granted by this subsection shall not apply to motorized carts owned by golf courses, country clubs, or other such organized entities which own such carts and make them available to members or the public on a rental basis, provided that such motorized carts are used only on the premises of such golf courses, country clubs, or other such organized entities.(c)

paragraph (43.1) of Code Section 40-1-1, all personal transportation vehicles shall have the following equipment: (1) A braking system sufficient for the weight and passenger capacity of the vehicle, including a parking brake; (2) A reverse warning device functional at all times when the directional control is in the reverse position; (3) A main power switch. When the switch is in the 'off' position, or the key or other device that activates the switch is removed, the motive power circuit shall be inoperative. If the switch uses a key, it shall be removable only in the 'off' position; (4) Head lamps; (5) Reflex reflectors; (6) Tail lamps; (7) A horn; (8) A rearview mirror; (9) Safety warning labels; and (10) Hip restraints and hand holds.³⁰

Hawaii – Golf carts are not supposed to be used on public roads, because they cannot legally be registered and issued a license plate, said an official with the state Department of Transportation's Motor Vehicle and Safety Office. To register a motor vehicle, there must be a certification label placed on it by its manufacturer, indicating that it complies with all applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards as of the date of manufacture, he explained. Additionally, the label must have a 17-character vehicle identification number on it. "Golf carts and ATVs are manufactured for off-road use," the DOT official said. "Therefore, if you have one being driven on a public road, it is illegal."³¹

Idaho – golf carts . . . operated by persons who by reason of physical disability are otherwise unable to move about as pedestrians shall be exempt from registration requirements under the provisions of this chapter.³² Golf cars are not motor vehicles as defined by code, i.e., "Every vehicle which is self-propelled, and for the purpose of titling and registration meets federal motor vehicle safety standards as defined in section 49-107, Idaho Code."³³ Most likely, a golf car is classified as "Specialty off-highway vehicle" [which] means any vehicle manufactured, designed or constructed exclusively for off-highway operation that does not fit the definition of an all-terrain vehicle, utility type vehicle or motorbike as defined in this section.³⁴

Illinois – Golf cart. A vehicle specifically designed and intended for the purposes of transporting one or more persons and their golf clubs or maintenance equipment while engaged in the playing of golf, supervising the play of golf, or maintaining the condition

Ordinances establishing operating standards shall not be effective unless appropriate signs giving notice are posted along the public streets affected. (d) (1) Motorized carts may cross streets and highways that are part of the state highway system only at crossings or intersections designated for that purpose by the Department of Transportation. (2) Motorized carts may cross streets and highways that are part of a municipal street system or county road system and used by other types of motor vehicles only at crossings or intersections designated for that purpose by the local governing authority having jurisdiction over such system. O.C.G.A. § 40-6-331.

³⁰ O.C.G.A. §40-6-363. S.B. 240 effective January 1, 2012.

³¹ http://www.staradvertiser.com/columnists/20110712_Customized_golf_carts_not_street_legal_for_public_roads.html?id=125400788

³² <http://legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/Title49/T49CH4SECT49-426.htm>

³³ Idaho Code 49-123 DEFINITIONS -- V (Idaho Statutes (2012 Edition))

³⁴ Idaho Code 67-7101 (16) Definitions (Idaho Statutes (2012 Edition))

of the grounds on a public or private golf course.³⁵ Operation of non-highway vehicles on streets, roads, and highways. (a) As used in this Section³⁶, "non-highway vehicle" means a motor vehicle not specifically designed to be used on a public highway, including: . . . (2) a golf cart, as defined by Section 1-123.9; . . .

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, it is unlawful for any person to drive or operate a non-highway vehicle upon any street, highway, or roadway in this State. If the operation of a non-highway vehicle is authorized under subsection (d), the non-highway vehicle may be operated only on streets where the posted speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less. This subsection (b) does not prohibit a non-highway vehicle from crossing a road or street at an intersection where the road or street has a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour. (b-5) A person may not operate a non-highway vehicle upon any street, highway, or roadway in this State unless he or she has a valid driver's license issued in his or her name by the Secretary of State or by a foreign jurisdiction.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c-5), no person operating a non-highway vehicle shall make a direct crossing upon or across any highway under the jurisdiction of the State, toll road, interstate highway, or controlled access highway in this State. (c-5) A person may make a direct crossing at an intersection controlled by a traffic light or 4-way stop sign upon or across a highway under the jurisdiction of the State if the speed limit on the highway is 35 miles per hour or less at the place of crossing.

(d) A municipality, township, county, or other unit of local government may authorize, by ordinance or resolution, the operation of non-highway vehicles on roadways under its jurisdiction if the unit of local government determines that the public safety will not be jeopardized. The Department may authorize the operation of non-highway vehicles on the roadways under its jurisdiction if the Department determines that the public safety will not be jeopardized. The unit of local government or the Department may restrict the types of non-highway vehicles that are authorized to be used on its streets. Before permitting the operation of non-highway vehicles on its roadways, a municipality, township, county, other unit of local government, or the Department must consider the volume, speed, and character of traffic on the roadway and determine whether non-highway vehicles may safely travel on or cross the roadway. Upon determining that non-highway vehicles may safely operate on a roadway and the adoption of an ordinance or resolution by a municipality, township, county, or other unit of local government, or authorization by the Department, appropriate signs shall be posted. If a roadway is under the jurisdiction of more than one unit of government, non-highway vehicles may not be operated on the roadway unless each unit of government agrees and takes action as provided in this subsection.

(e) No non-highway vehicle may be operated on a roadway unless, at a minimum, it has the following: brakes, a steering apparatus, tires, a rearview mirror, red reflectorized warning devices in the front and rear, a slow moving emblem (as required of other vehicles in Section 12-709 of this Code) on the rear of the non-highway vehicle, a

³⁵ (625 ILCS 5/1-123.9) Sec. 1-123.9.

³⁶ Illinois Compiled Statutes 625 ILCS 5 Illinois Vehicle Code. Section 11-1426.1 (625 ILCS 5/11-1426.1) Last modified: February 20, 2012

headlight that emits a white light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front, a tail lamp that emits a red light visible from at least 100 feet from the rear, brake lights, and turn signals. When operated on a roadway, a non-highway vehicle shall have its headlight and tail lamps lighted as required by Section 12-201 of this Code.

(f) A person who drives or is in actual physical control of a non-highway vehicle on a roadway while under the influence is subject to Sections 11-500 through 11-502 of this Code.

(g) Any person who operates a non-highway vehicle on a street, highway, or roadway shall be subject to the mandatory insurance requirements under Article VI of Chapter 7 of this Code.

(h) It shall not be unlawful for any person to drive or operate a non-highway vehicle, as defined in paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of this Section, on a county roadway or township roadway for the purpose of conducting farming operations to and from the home, farm, farm buildings, and any adjacent or nearby farm land. Non-highway vehicles, as used in this subsection (h), shall not be subject to subsections (e) and (g) of this Section. However, if the non-highway vehicle, as used in this Section, is not covered under a motor vehicle insurance policy pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section, the vehicle must be covered under a farm, home, or non-highway vehicle insurance policy issued with coverage amounts no less than the minimum amounts set for bodily injury or death and for destruction of property under Section 7-203 of this Code. Non-highway vehicles operated on a county or township roadway at any time between one-half hour before sunset and one-half hour after sunrise must be equipped with head lamps and tail lamps, and the head lamps and tail lamps must be lighted. Non-highway vehicles, as used in this subsection (h), shall not make a direct crossing upon or across any tollroad, interstate highway, or controlled access highway in this State. Non-highway vehicles, as used in this subsection (h), shall be allowed to cross a State highway, municipal street, county highway, or road district highway if the operator of the non-highway vehicle makes a direct crossing provided: (1) the crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the street, road or highway and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing; (2) the non-highway vehicle is brought to a complete stop before attempting a crossing; (3) the operator of the non-highway vehicle yields the right of way to all pedestrian and vehicular traffic which constitutes a hazard; and 4) that when crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the highway with another public street, road, or highway.

(i) No action taken by a unit of local government under this Section designates the operation of a non-highway vehicle as an intended or permitted use of property with respect to Section 3-102 of the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act.

Indiana - "Golf cart" means a four (4) wheeled motor vehicle originally and specifically designed and intended to transport one (1) or more individuals and golf clubs for the purpose of playing the game of golf on a golf course.³⁷

³⁷ IC 9-13-2-69.7 As added by P.L.150-2009, SEC.2.

Sec. 3.3. (a) A city, county, or a town may adopt by ordinance traffic regulations concerning the use of golf carts on a highway under the jurisdiction of the city, county, or the town. An ordinance adopted under this subsection may not: (1) conflict with or duplicate another state law; or (2) conflict with a driver's licensing requirement of another provision of the Indiana Code. (b) A fine assessed for a violation of a traffic ordinance adopted by a city, county, or a town under this section shall be deposited into the general fund of the city, county, or town. (c) A person who violates subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction. (c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), an ordinance adopted by a county under this section: (1) may be adopted only after consultation with the sheriff of the county; and (2) may allow an operator of a golf cart to cross a highway in the state highway system, at right angles, in order to travel from one (1) highway under the jurisdiction of the county to another highway under the jurisdiction of the county when the operation can be done safely. (d) When an ordinance adopted by a county under subsection (c) authorizes the operation of a golf cart on a state highway in the state highway system under subsection (c)(2), a violation of the ordinance that is committed on a state highway by the operator of a golf cart is considered to be an ordinance violation.³⁸

Sec. 0.5. (a)³⁹ This chapter does not apply to the following: (1) An electric personal assistive mobility device. (2) A low speed vehicle. (3) Except as provided in subsection (b), a golf cart. (b) An ordinance adopted in accordance with IC 9-21-1-3(a)(14) or IC 9-21-1-3.3(a) may require a golf cart to display a slow moving vehicle emblem in accordance with section 3 of this chapter or a red or amber flashing lamp in accordance with section 4 of this chapter. A fine assessed for a violation of an ordinance under this section shall be deposited in the general fund of the city, county, or town.

(b) An ordinance adopted under IC 9-21-1-3(a)(14) or IC 9-21-1-3.3(a) must require that an individual who operates a golf cart in the city, county, or town hold a driver's license.⁴⁰

Iowa – a. Incorporated areas may, upon approval of their governing body, allow the operation of golf carts on city streets by persons possessing a valid driver's license. However, a golf cart shall not be operated upon a city street which is a primary road extension through the city but shall be allowed to cross a city street which is a primary road extension through the city. b. The golf carts shall be equipped with a slow moving vehicle sign and a bicycle safety flag and operate on the streets only from sunrise to sunset. c. Golf carts operated on city streets shall be equipped with adequate brakes and shall meet any other safety requirements imposed by the governing body. 2. Golf carts are not subject to the registration provisions of this chapter. 3. A person who violates subsection 1 commits a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8A, subsection 3.⁴¹

³⁸ IC 9-21-1-3.3; (12)HB1013.2.1 SECTION 1. IC 9-21-1-3.3, AS AMENDED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012];

³⁹ IC 9-21-9-0.5; (12)HB1013.2.2. SECTION 2. IC 9-21-9-0.5, AS AMENDED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012];

⁴⁰ IC 9-24-1-7; (12)HB1013.2.3. SECTION 3. IC 9-24-1-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.87-2010, SECTION 29, [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012];

⁴¹ Iowa Code §321.247

Kansas - "Golf cart" means a motor vehicle that has not less than three wheels in contact with the ground, an unladen weight of not more than 1,800 pounds, is designed to be and is operated at not more than 25 miles per hour and is designed to carry not more than four persons including the driver.⁴² Operation of golf cart; where; when. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a golf cart: (1) On any interstate highway, federal highway or state highway; (2) on any public highway or street within the corporate limits of any city unless authorized by such city; or (3) on any street or highway with a posted speed limit greater than 30 miles per hour. (b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not prohibit a golf cart from crossing a federal or state highway or a street or highway with a posted speed limit in excess of 30 miles per hour. (c) A golf cart shall be operated on any public street or highway only during the hours between sunrise and sunset. (d) This section shall be part of and supplemental to the uniform act regulating traffic on highways.⁴³

Kentucky - Local government may permit operation of golf cart on public roadway -- Ordinance -- Qualifications for operation -- Exemption from title, registration, and emissions compliance requirements -- Preemption by Transportation Cabinet.

(1) As used in this section: (a) "Golf cart" means any self-propelled vehicle that:

1. Is designed for the transportation of players or maintaining equipment on a golf course, while engaged in the playing of golf, supervising the play of golf, or maintaining the condition of the grounds on a golf course; 2. Has a minimum of four (4) wheels; 3. Is designed to operate at a speed of not more than thirty-five (35) miles per hour; 4. Is designed to carry not more than six (6) persons, including the driver; 5. Has a maximum gross vehicle weight of two thousand five hundred (2,500) pounds; 6. Has a maximum rated payload capacity of one thousand two hundred (1,200) pounds; and 7. Meets the federal motor vehicle safety standards for low-speed vehicles set forth in 49 C.F.R. sec. 571.500; and (b) "Local government" means a city, county, charter county government, urban-county government, consolidated local government, unified local government, or special district.

(2) The governing body of a local government may authorize and regulate the operation of a golf cart on any public roadway under its jurisdiction if the local government adopts an ordinance specifying each roadway that is open for golf cart use.

(3) An ordinance created under subsection (2) of this section shall require that a golf cart operated on a designated public roadway: (a) Be issued a permit for the golf cart by the local government; (b) Display a sticker or permit that identifies that the golf cart is allowed to be operated on specific roadways within the local government; and (c) Be inspected by a certified inspector designated by the county sheriff and certified through the Department of Vehicle Regulation to ensure that the golf cart complies with the requirements of this section. The inspection fee under this paragraph shall not exceed five dollars (\$5) with an additional fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) per trip charged if it becomes necessary for the certified inspector to travel to the site of the golf cart rather than having the golf cart brought to the sheriff's inspection area.

⁴² Kansas Statutes Chapter 8 Article 14 § 8-1495 - Golf cart defined

⁴³ Kansas Statutes Chapter 8.--AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER VEHICLES Article 15.--UNIFORM ACT REGULATING TRAFFIC; RULES OF THE ROAD 8-15.108. Operation of golf cart; where; when

- (4) A person may operate a golf cart on a public roadway pursuant to subsection (2) of this section if: (a) The posted speed limit of the designated public roadway is thirty-five (35) miles per hour or less; (b) The operator of the golf cart does not cross a roadway at an intersection where the roadway being crossed has a posted speed limit of more than thirty-five (35) miles per hour; (c) The operator has a valid operator's license in his or her possession; (d) The golf cart is being operated between sunrise and sunset; and (e) The golf cart displays a slow-moving vehicle emblem in compliance with KRS 189.820.
- (5) A golf cart operating on a public roadway under subsection (2) of this section shall be insured in compliance with KRS 304.39-080 by the owner or operator, and the proof of insurance shall be inside the golf cart at all times of operation on a public roadway.
- (6) Any person operating a golf cart on a public roadway under the provisions of this section shall be subject to the traffic regulations of KRS Chapter 189.
- (7) A golf cart operating on a public roadway designated by a local government under subsection (2) of this section is not considered to be a motor vehicle and is exempt from: (a) Title requirements of KRS 186.020; (b) Vehicle registration requirements of KRS 186.050; and (c) Emissions compliance certificates pursuant to KRS 224.20-720.
- (8) A local government may adopt more stringent local ordinances governing golf cart safety equipment and operation than specified in this section.
- (9) The Transportation Cabinet may prohibit the operation of a golf cart on a public roadway designated under subsection (2) of this section that crosses a state-maintained highway under its jurisdiction if it determines that such prohibition is necessary in the interest of public safety.
- (10) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a golf cart that is not used on a public roadway except to cross a roadway while following a golf cart path on a golf course.⁴⁴

Slow-moving vehicle emblem or reflective tape required -- Display -- Regulations for mounting emblem or reflective tape (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, all slow-moving vehicles sold, leased, or rented in, or for use within, the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall have affixed to them as standard equipment a slow-moving vehicle emblem.(2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the slow-moving vehicle emblem shall be displayed as herein provided on all slow-moving vehicles operated day or night upon the public roads within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.(3) The slow-moving vehicle emblem shall be mounted as near the center of the rear of the slow-moving vehicle as is practicable, and the lower edge of the emblem shall be mounted at least three (3) feet or more above the road surface, and shall be maintained in a clean, reflective condition.(4) As an alternative to the slow-moving vehicle emblem, one (1)-inch-wide white or silver reflective tape may be used on motorless slow-moving vehicles as follows: (a) The rear of the vehicle shall be covered with a minimum of one hundred (100) square inches of the reflective tape; (b) The reflective tape on the rear of the vehicle shall, at a minimum, outline the entire rear of the vehicle; (c) Each side of the vehicle shall be covered with a minimum of thirty-six (36) square inches of reflective tape; and (d) The highest point of the left front of the

⁴⁴ KRS §189.286 Effective: July 15, 2010

vehicle shall be covered with a minimum of twenty-four (24) square inches of reflective tape.⁴⁵

Louisiana - A. Any law to the contrary notwithstanding, golf carts and all-terrain vehicles are authorized to cross Louisiana Highway 1 on marked or designated paths or crossings for such vehicles within the town limits of Grand Isle between sunrise and sunset. B. A valid driver's license shall be a prerequisite for operating a golf cart or all-terrain vehicle when crossing Louisiana Highway 1 in the town of Grand Isle. C. Crossing signs may be posted by the Department of Transportation and Development at the request of the governing authority of the town of Grand Isle. D. The Department of Transportation and Development, with the consultation and advice of the governing authority of the town of Grand Isle, shall formulate guidelines to determine where such crossing signs shall be placed in accordance with the provisions of this Section. E. For the purposes of this Section, the provisions of R.S. 32:53(D), R.S. 32:235(C), R.S. 32:261, and Chapter 5 of this Title shall not apply and golf carts and all-terrain vehicles shall not be considered a vehicle for purposes of defining "equipment" as referenced in Part V of Chapter 1 of this Title.⁴⁶

A. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, upon final approval of the Department of Transportation and Development, golf carts are authorized to cross United States Highway 90 and Louisiana Highway 99 on marked or designated paths or crossings for such vehicles within the town limits of Welsh between sunrise and sunset. The department shall consult with the governing authority of the town of Welsh to determine which intersection or intersections of United States Highway 90 and intersection or intersections of Louisiana Highway 99 within the town limits of Welsh would provide the most convenient and safest location for golf cart crossings.

B. A valid driver's license shall be a prerequisite for operating a golf cart when crossing United States Highway 90 and Louisiana Highway 99 in the town of Welsh.

C. Crossing signs may be posted by the Department of Transportation and Development at the request of the governing authority of the town of Welsh.

D. The Department of Transportation and Development, with the consultation and advice of the governing authority of the town of Welsh, shall formulate guidelines to determine where such crossing signs shall be placed in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

E. For the purposes of this Section, the provisions of R.S. 32:53(D), 235(C), 261, and Chapter 5 of this Title shall not apply, and golf carts shall not be considered a vehicle for purposes of defining "equipment" as referenced in Part V of Chapter 1 of this Title.⁴⁷

Golf carts; Palmetto Island State Park

⁴⁵ KY Rev. Stat. §189.820 Effective: April 11, 2012

⁴⁶ Louisiana Revised Statutes 32:127 - Golf cart and all-terrain vehicle crossings
Louisiana Laws > Revised Statutes > Title 32 > Chapter 1 > Part IV > Subpart D > § 32:127 - Golf cart and all-terrain vehicle crossings http://www.lawsolver.com/law/state/louisiana/laws/louisiana_revised_statutes_32-127

⁴⁷ Acts 2011, No. 233, §127.1. Golf cart crossings §1. <http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/lss.asp?doc=762461>

A. Notwithstanding any law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, a golf cart may be operated between sunrise and sunset on the roadways within the boundaries of Palmetto Island State Park by any operator who is in possession of a valid driver's license and liability insurance.

B. For the purposes of this Section, the provisions of R.S. 32:53(D), 261, and Chapter 5 of this Title shall not apply, and golf carts shall not be considered a vehicle for purposes of defining "equipment" as referenced in Part V of Chapter 1 of this Title.⁴⁸

Maine - "Golf cart" means a motor vehicle that is originally designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes and that is not capable of exceeding speeds of 20 miles per hour. A golf cart does not include an ATV as defined in Title 12, section 7851.⁴⁹

2-A. Island vehicles, golf carts and low-speed vehicles. The following provisions apply to vehicles operating on islands that have no public ways maintained or supported by the State. A. . . . A low-speed vehicle or golf cart may be registered for an annual fee of \$4. The registrant must show evidence of payment of the excise tax required by Title 36, section 1482. The municipality may collect an additional \$4 fee annually to defray the cost of removing abandoned vehicles or golf carts. B. A low-speed vehicle or golf cart may be operated on an island if the governing body of the municipality allows. A low-speed vehicle or golf cart may be operated only on a road or street where the posted speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less. A low-speed vehicle or golf cart may cross, at an intersection, a road or street with a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour. C. Any person operating a low-speed vehicle or a golf cart on an island must possess a valid driving license in any class.

Maryland – Off-road vehicles are those that you can't operate on public roadways. Such vehicles include all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, golf carts, and go-carts. Generally, you do not need to register these vehicles, nor do you need a license or endorsement to operate any of them.⁵⁰ Limited use of golf carts on public streets provided for in at least one local jurisdiction⁵¹ and pending in another.⁵²

Massachusetts - Massachusetts laws on golf carts say that golf carts used to carry golf clubs and four or fewer people do not need to be registered with the state as long as

⁴⁸ Acts 2012, No. 661, §1. §127.2. <http://www.legis.state.la.us/lss/lss.asp?doc=814388>

⁴⁹ - CHAPTER 197 H.P. 1191 - L.D. 1614 An Act to Implement the Recommendations of the Secretary of State and the Maine State Police Regarding Low-speed Vehicles- Sec. 1. 29-A MRSA §101, sub-§25-A <http://www.mainelegislature.org/ros/LOM/lom120th/4Pub151-200/Pub151-200-50.htm>

⁵⁰ <http://www.dmv.org/md-maryland/special-licenses.php>

⁵¹ (a) Enumeration of powers.⁵¹ -- The provisions of the Maryland Vehicle Law do not prevent a local authority, in the reasonable exercise of its police power, from exercising the following powers as to highways under its jurisdiction: . . . (16) In Allegany County, designating crossings on county highways where a person operating a golf cart may cross the highway for continued access to any portion of a golf course; . . . ⁵¹ MD Code Transp. 25-102 Powers of local authorities (Maryland Code (2013 Edition).

⁵² See, e.g., mgaleg.maryland.gov/2013RS/bills/hb/hb0173f.pdf

people use them only to get from one part of a golf course property to another. Most other motorized vehicles and golf carts that people use for other purposes need state registration. Even though golf carts do not need state registration, Massachusetts laws require that golf cart owners get insurance to cover damages caused by a golf cart accident and any injuries people might get while driving the golf cart.⁵³

You must register and title all golf carts used on property other than your own through the Massachusetts Division of Environmental Law Enforcement. You'll need to pay all sales tax due before registration, but you can pay it online to save time and trouble. Gather up the following before you head to the nearest Registration Office: Your receipt. The Bill of Sale. The Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin if the vehicle is new. The current title signed over to you if you bought used. A completed Registration and Titling Application (RMV-1). The two-year residential fee to register a golf cart is \$40; non-residents will pay \$30 for one year.⁵⁴

Michigan - To be "road-ready," a golf cart must first be electric. Gas-powered golf carts are not allowed on Michigan streets and roads. All golf cart modifications must comply with Michigan MCL 257.25 and federal regulation CFR 571.500, which call for headlights, tail lights, turn signals, four-way flashers, seat belts, horn, windshield and windshield wiper, reflectors, parking brake and brakes on all four wheels, inside rear-view mirror and outside rear-view mirrors on the left and right sides of the vehicle. The golf cart must also be fitted with an energy-absorbing bumper bolted or permanently attached to the front and rear of the vehicle. 'Road-Ready' Approval - A TR-54 form must be acquired from a state police office or downloaded from the state of Michigan website. This form is a detailed list of the modifications required, and the form a police officer must sign off on after the golf cart passes inspection. The approved TR-54 form, along with proof of insurance and a valid driver's license, must be presented at the secretary of state office to receive a temporary plate.⁵⁵

Minnesota - Subdivision 1. Designation of roadway, permit. The governing body of any county, home rule charter or statutory city, or town may by ordinance authorize the operation of motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, utility task vehicles, or mini trucks, on designated roadways or portions thereof under its jurisdiction. Authorization to operate a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck is by permit only. . . . The ordinance shall designate the roadways, prescribe the form of the application for the permit, require evidence of insurance complying with the provisions of section 65B.48, subdivision 5 and may prescribe conditions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, under which a permit may be granted. Permits may be granted for a period not to exceed three years, and may be renewed. A permit may be revoked at any time if there is evidence that the permittee cannot safely operate the motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck on the designated

⁵³ http://www.ehow.com/list_6746996_massachusetts-laws-golf-carts.html#ixzz2Y167XVDI

⁵⁴ <http://www.dmv.org/ma-massachusetts/other-types-of-vehicles.php#Golf-Carts>

⁵⁵ http://www.ehow.com/list_6656627_michigan-state-laws-golf-carts.html#ixzz2XGQhrf4z

roadways. The ordinance may require, as a condition to obtaining a permit, that the applicant submit a certificate signed by a physician that the applicant is able to safely operate a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck on the roadways designated.

Subd. 3. Times of operation. Motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and utility task vehicles may only be operated on designated roadways from sunrise to sunset, unless equipped with original equipment headlights, taillights, and rear-facing brake lights. They shall not be operated in inclement weather, except during emergency conditions as provided in the ordinance, or when visibility is impaired by weather, smoke, fog or other conditions, or at any time when there is insufficient visibility to clearly see persons and vehicles on the roadway at a distance of 500 feet.

Subd. 4. Slow-moving vehicle emblem. Motorized golf carts shall display the slow-moving vehicle emblem provided for in section 169.522, when operated on designated roadways.

Subd. 5. Crossing intersecting highways. The operator, under permit, of a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck may cross any street or highway intersecting a designated roadway.

Subd. 6. Application of traffic laws. Every person operating a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, utility task vehicle, or mini truck under permit on designated roadways has all the rights and duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under the provisions of this chapter, except when those provisions cannot reasonably be applied to motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, utility task vehicles, or mini trucks and except as otherwise specifically provided in subdivision 7.

Subd. 7. Nonapplication of certain laws. The provisions of chapter 171 are applicable to persons operating mini trucks, but are not applicable to persons operating motorized golf carts, utility task vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles under permit on designated roadways pursuant to this section. Except for the requirements of section 169.70⁵⁶, the provisions of this chapter relating to equipment on vehicles are not applicable to motorized golf carts, utility task vehicles, or all-terrain vehicles operating, under permit, on designated roadways.⁵⁷

Every motor vehicle which is so constructed, loaded or connected with another vehicle as to obstruct the driver's view to the rear thereof from the driver's position shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of such vehicle.

SLOW-MOVING VEHICLE, SIGN REQUIRED.⁵⁸ Subdivision 1. Displaying emblem; rules. (a) All . . . motorized golf carts when operated on designated roadways pursuant to section 169.045 . . . , which are designed for operation at a speed of 30 miles per hour or less, must display a triangular slow-moving vehicle emblem, . . . The emblem must consist of a fluorescent or illuminated red-orange triangle with a dark red reflective border and be mounted so as to be visible from a distance of not less than 600 feet to

⁵⁶ 169.70 REAR VIEW MIRROR.

⁵⁷ 169.045 SPECIAL VEHICLE USE ON ROADWAY.

⁵⁸ 169.522 SLOW-MOVING VEHICLE, SIGN REQUIRED.

the rear. . . . All slow-moving vehicle emblems sold in this state must be so designed that when properly mounted they are visible from a distance of not less than 600 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beam of headlamps on a motor vehicle. The commissioner of public safety shall adopt standards and specifications for the design and position of mounting the slow-moving vehicle emblem. Such standards and specifications must be adopted by rule in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) An alternate slow-moving vehicle emblem consisting of a dull black triangle with a white reflective border may be used after obtaining a permit from the commissioner under rules of the commissioner. A person with a permit to use an alternate slow-moving vehicle emblem must: (1) carry in the vehicle a regular slow-moving vehicle emblem and display the emblem when operating a vehicle between sunset and sunrise, and at any other time when visibility is impaired by weather, smoke, fog, or other conditions; and (2) permanently affix to the rear of the slow-moving vehicle at least 72 square inches of reflective tape that reflects the color red.

Subd. 2. Prohibition on use. The use of this emblem is restricted to the slow-moving vehicles specified in subdivision 1 and its use on any other type of vehicle or stationary object on the highway is prohibited.

Subd. 3. Display required. No person shall sell, lease, rent, or operate any slow-moving vehicle, as defined in subdivision 1, except motorized golf carts and except those units designed to be completely mounted on a primary power unit, which is manufactured or assembled on or after July 1, 1967, unless the vehicle is equipped with a slow-moving vehicle emblem-mounting device as specified in subdivision 1. Provided however, a slow-moving vehicle must not be operated without such slow-moving vehicle emblem.

Mississippi "Golf cart" means a motor vehicle that is designated and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes and that is not capable of exceeding speeds of twenty (20) miles per hour and is equipped with the safety equipment as required under 49 CFR Section 571.500.⁵⁹ The law is of limited application, i.e., applies only to designated areas in Pass Christian, MS and then only if the operator is traveling the shortest possible travel distance between his or her residence and the nearest other public road or street authorized for use by low-speed vehicles and/or golf carts, cart path or golf course cart path and during daylight hours only.

Missouri Municipalities may regulate golf cart and motorized wheelchair usage on streets and highways. Municipalities may regulate golf cart and motorized wheelchair usage on streets and highways.⁶⁰ 1. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the governing body of any municipality may by resolution or ordinance allow persons to operate golf carts or motorized wheelchairs upon any street or highway under the governing body's jurisdiction. A golf cart or motorized wheelchair shall not be operated at any time on any state or federal highway, but may be operated upon such highway in

⁵⁹ HB 1675 signed into law by Governor April 1, 2013.

⁶⁰ 304.034 (L. 2009 H.B. 683) http://statutes.laws.com/missouri/t19/c304/304_034

order to cross a portion of the state highway system which intersects a municipal street. No golf cart or motorized wheelchair shall cross any highway at an intersection where the highway being crossed has a posted speed limit of more than forty-five miles per hour. 2. Golf carts operated on city streets shall be equipped with adequate brakes and shall meet any other safety requirements imposed by the governing body. Golf carts are not subject to the registration provisions of chapter 301, RSMo.3. As used in this section, a "golf cart" means a motor vehicle that is designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes and that is not capable of exceeding speeds of twenty miles per hour.⁶¹

Montana - Operation of golf carts -- unlawful operation -- exception -- required equipment. (1) A person may not operate a golf cart on a public street or highway open to the public unless the operation is specifically authorized by ordinance or regulation passed by the local governing body of the county, city, or town for a public street or highway under its jurisdiction. (2) A person operating a golf cart under this section must have a valid driver's license. (3) A golf cart may not be operated on a public street or highway when permitted by this section unless it is equipped with: (a) at least one and not more than two headlamps; (b) at least one tail lamp; (c) at least one reflector; (d) stop lamps; (e) a horn; and (f) a mirror that reflects to the driver a view of the highway. (4) Except as provided in 61-3-321, a golf cart is exempt from titling, registration, and mandatory liability insurance requirements under this title.⁶²

Nebraska - Golf car vehicle means a vehicle that has at least four wheels, has a maximum level ground speed of less than twenty miles per hour, has a maximum payload capacity of one thousand two hundred pounds, has a maximum gross vehicle weight of two thousand five hundred pounds, has a maximum passenger capacity of not more than four persons, and is designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting and recreational purposes; . . .⁶³ A golf car is not included within the definition of a motor vehicle.⁶⁴

A city or village may adopt an ordinance authorizing the operation of golf car vehicles within the corporate limits of the city or village if the operation is on streets adjacent and contiguous to a golf course. A county board may adopt a resolution authorizing the operation of golf car vehicles within the county if the operation is on roads adjacent and contiguous to a golf course. Any person operating a golf car vehicle as authorized under this section shall have a valid Class O operator's license and the owner of the golf car vehicle shall have liability insurance coverage for the golf car vehicle. The Department of Roads may prohibit the operation of golf car vehicles on any highway

⁶¹ Ky Acts ch. 53, sec. 1, § 304.034

⁶² MT Code § 61-8-391 (1993 through 62d Legis Reg Sess) History: En. Sec. 1, Ch. 247, L. 2011.

⁶³ <http://law.justia.com/codes/montana/2011/title61/chapter61-8/part61-8-3/section61-8-391>

⁶⁴ LB 155 Sec. 15. Section 60-501 (2012)

⁶⁵ 60-339. Motor vehicle, defined.

under its jurisdiction if it determines that the prohibition is necessary in the interest of public safety.⁶⁵

Nevada - Golf carts may be operated in residential developments where the appropriate city or county government has approved their use. A DMV permit and insurance are required in certain developments in Clark County where carts are used as general transportation. It is the responsibility of the golf cart owner to know what roads are designated as permissible for the operation of golf carts.⁶⁶

Issuance in county whose population is 700,000 or more; conditions under which permit not necessary. In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, a permit for the operation of a golf cart may be issued by the Department if the golf cart is equipped as required by subsection 2 and evidence of insurance as required for the registration of a motor vehicle is submitted when application for the permit is made. A golf cart must have the following equipment: Headlamps; Tail lamps, reflectors, stop lamps and an emblem or placard for slow moving vehicles; A mirror; and Brakes. Each of these items of equipment must meet the standards prescribed for motor vehicles generally. A permit is not required for the operation of a golf cart during daylight, by a person holding a current driver's license, if the golf cart is: Equipped with an emblem or placard for slow moving vehicles; and Operated solely upon that portion of a highway designated by the appropriate city or county as a: Crossing for golf carts; or Route of access between a golf course and the residence or temporary abode of the owner or operator of the golf cart. Golf carts that require permits must be inspected at a DMV VIN Inspection Station (at Full Service Offices) prior to first-time registration. Permits cost \$10.00 per year and expire on December 31st. Golf Cart Permit Application (SP-16) For carts operated on public streets in specific residential developments. You must provide a Nevada Evidence of Insurance card at registration. Renewal notices are mailed in early December each year. You may renew by mail or in person.⁶⁷

New Hampshire - Golf car not defined in motor vehicle code.⁶⁸ It is likely a golf car would have to be converted to a "Neighborhood electric vehicle" if it is to be driven on public roads. An NEV shall mean any 4-wheeled electric vehicle that has a maximum

⁶⁵ LB 1155 60-501 Sec. 23. (2012)

⁶⁶ <http://www.dmvnv.com/lowspeed.htm#Golf>

⁶⁷ NRS 482.398 <http://www.dmvnv.com/lowspeed.htm#Golf>

⁶⁸ It is also likely a golf car may be considered an "Off highway recreational vehicle" [which] shall mean any mechanically propelled vehicle used for pleasure or recreational purposes running on rubber tires, tracks, or cushion of air and dependent on the ground or surface for travel, or other unimproved terrain whether covered by ice or snow or not, where the driver sits in or on the vehicle. All legally registered vehicles when used for off highway recreational purposes shall fall within the meaning of this definition; provided that when said vehicle is being used for transportation purposes only, it shall be deemed that said vehicle is not being used for recreational purposes. . . . NH Rev Stat § 259:69 Off Highway Recreational Vehicle. <http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XXI/259/259-69.htm>

speed which is greater than 20 miles per hour but not greater than 25 miles per hour, and which complies with the federal safety standards established in 49 CFR section 571.500.⁶⁹

New Jersey – A golf car is presumably a "Motor vehicle" [which] includes all vehicles propelled otherwise than by muscular power, excepting such vehicles as run only upon rails or tracks and motorized bicycles.⁷⁰ We find no provision under N.J. law for the operation of golf cars on public streets.

New Mexico - "motor vehicle" means every vehicle that is self-propelled and every vehicle that is propelled by electric power obtained from batteries or from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails; but for the purposes of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 NMSA 1978], "motor vehicle" does not include "special mobile equipment";⁷¹ K. "special mobile equipment" means a vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including but not limited to farm tractors, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, well-boring apparatus and concrete mixers.⁷² According to some, the state motor vehicle code is not allowed to prevent local authorities from regulating the use of such vehicles, as long as resolutions made by those local authorities do not allow such vehicles on state highways. The debate really kicks up when people argue over the classification of a golf cart. Is it a motorized vehicle or a neighborhood electric car? If it is the former, then it must be insured, licensed and registered. If it is the latter, the driver must possess a valid driver's license.⁷³

New York – No provision for operation of golf cars on public roads. Golf cars not excluded from definition of motor vehicle. "Motor Vehicle" means Every vehicle operated or driven upon a public highway which is propelled by any power other than muscular power, except (a) electrically-driven mobility assistance devices operated or driven by a person with a disability, (a-1) electric personal assistive mobility devices operated outside a city with a population of one million or more, (b) vehicles which run only upon rails or tracks, (c) snowmobiles as defined in article forty-seven of this chapter, and (d) all terrain vehicles as defined in article forty-eight-B of this chapter.⁷⁴ Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, local authorities shall have no power to pass, enforce or maintain any ordinance, rule or regulation requiring from any owner of a motor vehicle or motorcycle, or from any operator or chauffeur to whom

⁶⁹ NH Rev Stat § 259:66-b <http://law.justia.com/codes/new-hampshire/2010/tilexxi/chapter259/section259-66-b/>

⁷⁰ 39:1-1. Words and phrases defined. <http://law.onecle.com/new-jersey/39-motor-vehicles-and-traffic-regulation/1-1.html>.

⁷¹ NM Stat. 66-1-4.11(H) Definitions (New Mexico Statutes (2011 Edition)

⁷² NM Stat. 66-1-4.16 (K) Definitions (New Mexico Statutes (2011 Edition)

⁷³ www.mattvancelaw.com/.../golf-cart-rollover-brings-laws-classifications-...

⁷⁴ Vehicle and Traffic Title 1 Article 1 § 125.

this chapter is applicable, any tax, fee, license or permit for the use of the public highways. . . .⁷⁵

North Carolina - Golf Cart. – A vehicle designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes and that is not capable of exceeding speeds of 20 miles per hour.⁷⁶ (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 20-50⁷⁷ and G.S. 20-54⁷⁸, a county may, by ordinance, regulate the operation of golf carts, as defined in G.S. 20-4.01(12a)[sic. 12b], on any public street, road, or highway where the speed limit is 35 miles per hour or less within the county that is located in any unincorporated areas of the county or on any property owned or leased by the county. (b) By ordinance, a county may require the registration of golf carts, charge a fee for the registration, specify who is authorized to operate golf carts, and specify the required equipment, load limits, and the hours and methods of operation of golf carts. No person less than 16 years of age may operate a golf cart on a public street, road, or highway.⁷⁹ In 2010 North Carolina published a "Model Ordinance of the County/Town/City, North Carolina Establishing a Golf Cart Ordinance".⁸⁰

North Dakota - The governing body of a city may allow by an ordinance the operation of golf carts on the city streets. The ordinance may not allow a golf cart on federal, state, or county highways in the city, except for the perpendicular crossing of these highways. The ordinance may not allow the operation of a golf cart on city streets except for daytime travel between the owner's place of residence and a golf course. Golf carts that are allowed to operate on the city streets as the result of an ordinance are exempt from the title, registration, and equipment provisions of title 39.⁸¹

Ohio – Ohio law provides for the legal use of golf carts on some public roads. Street-legal golf carts must be able to meet the minimum speed requirements for roads. Therefore, they are not allowed on interstates or on major highways, where minimum

⁷⁵ **Vehicle** and Traffic Title 8 Article 35 § 1604.

⁷⁶ NC Gen. Stat. 20-4.01 (12b) Definitions (North Carolina General Statutes (2012 Edition)

⁷⁷ NC Gen. Stat. 20-50 Owner to secure registration and certificate of title; temporary registration

⁷⁸ NC Gen. Stat. 20-54 Authority for refusing registration or certificate of title (North Carolina General Statutes (2012 Edition)

⁷⁹ NC Gen. Stat. 153A-245 Regulation of golf carts on streets, roads, and highways (2012 ed.)

⁸⁰ See <https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/safety/TEppl/TEPPL%20All%20Documents%20Library/A-50.pdf>

⁸¹ North Dakota Century Code > Title 40 > Chapter 40-05 > § 40-05-22 (2013 ed.) - Golf carts on city streets http://www.lawsolver.com/law/state/north-dakota/nd-code/north_dakota_code_40_05_22

speeds often are 45 mph or higher. Whether a cart is street legal is based upon a required inspection by a law enforcement officer, who provides the cart owner with an inspection report that must be submitted when the owner applies for a state-required vehicle registration and license. For a golf cart to be street-legal under Ohio law, the cart must include seat belts, a windshield, a rear-view mirror, a horn, turn signals and head lights and brake lights. Cart drivers also are required to follow the same rules as other drivers. For example, DUI laws and insurance laws apply to anyone driving a golf cart on public roads. Cart drivers must be licensed drivers.⁸²

Oklahoma - A. The self-propelled or motor-driven and operated vehicles described in this section shall be prohibited from operating or shall be limited in operation on the streets and highways of this state. . . . C. Golf carts and utility vehicles, as defined by Section 1102 of this title, shall not be operated on the streets and highways of this state except: 1. Golf carts or utility vehicles owned by the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department, and operated by employees or agents of the Department or employees of independent management companies working on behalf of the Department, may be operated on the streets and highways of this state during daylight hours or under rules developed by the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission, when the streets and highways are located within the boundaries of a state park. The Department shall have warning signs placed at the entrance and other locations at those state parks allowing golf carts or utility vehicles to be operated on the streets and highways of this state located within the boundaries of those state parks. The warning signs shall state that golf carts and utility vehicles may be operating on streets and highways and that motor vehicle operators shall take special precautions to be alert for the presence of golf carts or utility vehicles on the streets and highways; 2. The municipal governing body has adopted an ordinance governing the operation of golf carts and/or utility vehicles on city streets; provided, such ordinances shall include necessary vehicle lighting and safety requirements; 3. Golf carts or utility vehicles may operate on state highways only if making a perpendicular crossing of a state highway located within the boundaries of a municipality which has adopted an ordinance governing the operation of golf carts and/or utility vehicles; or 4. The board of county commissioners of a county has approved the operation of golf cart and/or utility vehicle traffic on roadways within the county, and: a. the roadway has a posted speed limit of twenty-five (25) miles per hour or less, b. the roadway is located in an unincorporated area, and c. appropriate signage, cautioning motorists of the possibility of golf cart or utility vehicle traffic, is erected by the board of county commissioners.⁸³

Oregon – A road authority, on any of its own highways that are located adjacent to a golf course, may permit the operation of golf carts between the golf course and the place where golf carts are parked or stored or located within or bounded by a real estate

⁸² Read more: http://www.ehow.com/about_5439712_ohio-law-golf-carts-roadway.html#ixzz2XGQGa4vE

⁸³ Version 1 (as amended by Laws 2013, HB 1092, c. 238, § 1, emerg. eff. July 1, 2013)
<http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=440000>

development. All of the following apply to the authority granted under this section: (1) Exercise of the authority granted under this section must be by means of an ordinance. (2) The authority granted under this section may only be exercised where the combined operation of golf carts and regular vehicle traffic can be accomplished safely. (3) A road authority shall prescribe rules and shall regulate the combined operation of golf carts and vehicles when permitted under this section. The rules may establish speed limits and other operating standards but shall not require that golf carts conform with the vehicle equipment laws under the vehicle code. (4) A designation of combined operation under this section or rules instituted under this section are effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are posted along the affected highway and are not effective before such posting. (5) If a designation is made under this section to permit combined operation, the golf carts operated in accordance with the designation and rules adopted by the road authority qualifies for the exemptions under ORS 820.210 (Registration exemptions for golf carts and similar vehicles). (6) This section only applies to real estate developments that have single or multiple family residences whose owners or occupants are eligible for membership in or the use of one or more golf courses within the development by virtue of ownership or occupancy of a residential dwelling unit in the development. (7) This section neither grants authority to nor limits the authority of the Department of Transportation.⁸⁴

Registration exemptions for golf carts and similar vehicles. (1) Golf carts operated in accordance with an ordinance adopted under ORS 810.070 (Use of golf carts on highways) are exempt from registration requirements under the vehicle code. (2) Golf carts or substantially similar vehicles that are operated by persons with disabilities at not more than 15 miles an hour are exempt from registration requirements under the vehicle code. (3) Notwithstanding any provision of the vehicle code relating to vehicle equipment and condition, upon designation of a portion of a highway becoming effective under an ordinance adopted under ORS 810.070 (Use of golf carts on highways), it shall be lawful to drive golf carts on highways or portions thereof so designated in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the local authority.⁸⁵

Pennsylvania – A golf car is a "Motor vehicle", i.e., a vehicle which is self-propelled except an electric personal assistive mobility device or a vehicle which is propelled solely by human power.⁸⁶ The following types of vehicles are exempt from registration: . . . (3) Any self-propelled golf cart used for the transportation of persons engaged in the game of golf while crossing any public highway during any game of golf. . . . (14) Any vehicle used for golf course or resort maintenance when such vehicle does not travel on

⁸⁴ § 810.070¹ Use of golf carts on highways • rules www.oregonlaws.org › 2011 ORS › Vol. 17 › Chapter 810 Legislative Counsel Committee, CHAPTER 820—Special Provisions for Certain Vehicles, <http://www.leg.state.or.us/orsl/820.html> External_link_icon(2011) (last accessed Mar. 25, 2012).

⁸⁵ § 820.210

⁸⁶ Title 75 Pa.C.S.A. Vehicles Part I. Preliminary Provisions Chapter 1. General Provisions § 102. Definitions

public roads in excess of one mile and the property on both sides of the public road is owned by said golf course or resort.⁸⁷ No person shall drive or move and no owner or motor carrier shall knowingly permit to be driven or moved upon any highway any vehicle which is not registered in this Commonwealth unless the vehicle is exempt from registration.⁸⁸ Normally, golf carts are not allowed on public roads because they do not meet safety requirements. However, some towns enact ordinances that permit golf cart use on certain streets. If your municipality allows golf carts on some streets, you apply for a golf cart permit and bring whatever documents they require. Usually, they require Certificate of Title, Manufacturer's Certificate/Statement of Origin, bill of sale, or other acceptable documents to establish the chain of ownership.⁸⁹

Rhode Island – A golf car is a motor vehicle, *i.e.*, every vehicle which is self-propelled or propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails, except vehicles moved exclusively by human power, an EPAMD and electric motorized bicycles as defined in subsection (g) of this section, and motorized wheelchairs.⁹⁰ All vehicles in the state of Rhode Island must be properly registered with the Department of Revenue Division of Motor Vehicles in order to be legally used on the roads of Rhode Island.⁹¹

South Carolina – Golf cart permit and the operation of a golf cart. (A) For the purposes of this section, 'gated community' means any homeowners' community with at least one access-controlled ingress and egress which includes the presence of a guard house, a mechanical barrier, or another method of controlled conveyance. (B) An individual or business owner of a vehicle commonly known as a golf cart may obtain a permit decal and registration from the Department of Motor Vehicles upon presenting proof of ownership and liability insurance for the golf cart and upon payment of a five dollar fee. (1) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated within four miles of the address on the registration certificate and only on a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less. (2) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated within four miles of a point of ingress and egress to a gated community and only on a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less. (3) During daylight hours only, within four miles of the registration holder's address, and while traveling along a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less, a permitted golf cart may cross a highway or street at an intersection where the

⁸⁷ Title 75 Pa.C.S.A. § 1302 Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes and Consolidated Statutes Part II. Title, Registration and Licensing Chapter 13. Registration of Vehicles

Subchapter A. General Provisions § 1302. Vehicles exempt from registration

⁸⁸ Sec. 1301 reads, "(a) Driving unregistered vehicle prohibited.

http://www.dmv.state.pa.us/pdof/forms/vehicle_code/chapter13.pdf

⁸⁹ <http://www.justanswer.com/traffic-law/6pjxn-state-pennsylvania-person-permitted-legally.htm>

⁹⁰ RI Gen. Laws 31-1-3(s) Types of vehicles. (Rhode Island General Laws (2011 Edition).

⁹¹ See more at: <http://cars.laws.com/rhode-island-vehicle-registration#sthash.IHKZkL5w.dpuf>

highway has a posted speed limit of more than thirty-five miles an hour.(4) During daylight hours only, a permitted golf cart may be operated along a secondary highway or street for which the posted speed limit is thirty-five miles an hour or less on an island not accessible by a bridge designed for use by automobiles.(C) A person operating a permitted golf cart must be at least sixteen years of age and hold a valid driver's license. The operator of a permitted golf cart being operated on a highway or street must have in his possession: (1) the registration certificate issued by the department; (2) proof of liability insurance for the golf cart; and (3) his driver's license. (D)(1) A golf cart permit must be replaced with a new permit every five years, or at the time the permit holder changes his address. (2) Golf cart owners holding golf cart permits on or before October 1, 2012, will have until September 30, 2015, to obtain a replacement permit. (E) A political subdivision may, on designated streets or roads within the political subdivision's jurisdiction, reduce the area in which a permitted golf cart may operate from four miles to no less than two miles. However, a political subdivision may not reduce or otherwise amend the other restrictions placed on the operation of a permitted golf cart contained in this section. (F) The provisions of this section that restrict the use of a golf cart to certain streets, certain hours, and certain distances shall not apply to a golf cart used by a public safety agency in connection with the performance of its duties.⁹²

South Dakota - For the purposes of §§ 32-14-14 to 32-14-16, inclusive, the term, golf cart, means a four wheeled vehicle originally and specifically designed and intended to transport one or more individuals and golf clubs for the purpose of playing the game of golf on a golf course.⁹³ Ordinance permitting golf carts on municipal highway-- Any municipality may adopt, by ordinance, traffic regulations permitting the use of golf carts on a highway under the jurisdiction of the municipality. The ordinance shall require that the golf cart is insured and the person operating the golf cart in the municipality to hold a driver license and to obtain a permit from the municipality. The municipality may charge a fee for the permit. The ordinance may also require the golf cart to display a slow-moving vehicle emblem in accordance with § 32-15-20 or a white or amber warning light in accordance § 32-17-46.⁹⁴ No person may operate a golf cart on a state or county highway except for crossing from one side of the highway to the other. A golf cart may cross the highway at a right angle, but only after stopping and yielding the right-of-way to all approaching traffic and crossing as closely as possible to an intersection or approach. The operation of a golf cart on a state or county highway in a

⁹² Article 1, Chapter 2, Title 56 Section 56-2-105 effective October 1, 2012.

http://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess119_2011-2012/bills/3259.htm . Pending 2013 Bill would add subdivision (G) The provisions of this section that restrict the operation of a golf cart to daylight hours only do not apply to a golf cart that is equipped with working headlights and rear lights.

⁹³ http://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess120_2013-2014/bills/3594.htm

⁹⁴ Chapter 32-14-13. Golf cart defined. <http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=32-14&Type=Statute>

⁹⁴ Chapter 32-14-14 Requirements--Permit--Fee.

manner not permitted by this section is a Class 2 misdemeanor.⁹⁵ For the purposes of § 32-14-14, the term, municipality, means any municipality organized pursuant to Title 9 and any improvement district established by a county pursuant to chapter 7-25A. A county may adopt, by ordinance, regulations to enforce and administer the provisions of § 32-14-14 on behalf of the improvement district.⁹⁶

Tennessee - Traditional golf carts as defined by Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-1-123, may not be titled and registered for on road use, unless modified to meet all of the low or medium speed vehicle requirements under Tennessee law and the federal safety standards contained in 49 CFR 571.500.⁹⁷ "Golf cart" means a motor vehicle that is designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting or recreational purposes and that is not capable of exceeding speeds of twenty miles per hour (20 mph).⁹⁸

Texas - A vehicle is classified as a golf cart if it: has no less than three wheels, has a maximum speed of between 15-25 mph, and is manufactured primarily for operation on golf courses. TxDMV does not register or title golf carts. Registration is not needed to operate your golf cart on a public road.⁹⁹ State law allows for use of golf carts with a slow-moving vehicle emblem in the following situations: in master planned communities with a uniform set of restrictive covenants in place, on public or private beaches, during the daytime and no more than two miles from where the owner usually parks the golf cart and for transportation to or from a golf course, or to cross intersections, including a road or street that has a posted speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour. A city can pass a local ordinance allowing for the use of golf carts on certain roads. The road must be within the boundaries of the city and have a speed limit of 35 mph or lower. In these cases, the golf cart must be insured and have the following minimum equipment: headlamps, tail lamps, reflectors, parking brake, mirrors, and a slow-moving vehicle emblem. The state, a county, or a city may prohibit golf cart operation on all or part of a public road in the interest of safety.¹⁰⁰

Utah - Golf cars likely not permitted on public streets unless they qualify as low speed vehicles or "Utility Type Vehicles". However, "Low-speed vehicle" does not include a

⁹⁵ Chapter 32-14-15. Operation of golf cart on state or county highway prohibited--Exception--Violation as misdemeanor.

⁹⁶ Chapter 32-14-16. Golf cart ordinances authorized in municipalities and improvement districts.

⁹⁷ <http://www.mtas.tennessee.edu/Knowledgebase.nsf/0/0620A56238D187FD8525760A0065131E>

⁹⁸ Tennessee Code 55-1-123 - "Golf cart" defined. http://www.lawserver.com/law/state/tennessee/tn-code/tennessee_code_55-1-123

⁹⁹ Note: An exception for Grayson County allows for the issuance of Golf Cart License Plates. Grayson County golf cart owners must take the following to their county tax office to purchase golf cart license plates: Evidence of ownership, such as a Manufacturer Certificate of Origin (MCO), title, bill of sale or invoice. If your golf cart does not have a valid VIN, one may be assigned from the Dallas regional service center. Completed Form VTR 130-U. <http://www.actongolfcars.com/laws/state-law-concerning-golf-cars>

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.txdmv.gov/motorists/buying-or-selling-a-vehicle/off-highway-vehicles>

golf cart or an off-highway vehicle.¹⁰¹ A Utility Type Vehicle must be inspected and registered as a Street-legal ATV.¹⁰²

Vermont - A golf car is a motor vehicle. "Motor vehicle" shall include all vehicles propelled or drawn by power other than muscular power, except farm tractors, vehicles running only upon stationary rails or tracks, motorized highway building equipment, road making appliances, snowmobiles, or tracked vehicles or electric personal assistive mobility devices.¹⁰³ A person shall not operate a motor vehicle nor draw a trailer or semi-trailer on any highway unless such vehicle is registered as provided in this chapter.¹⁰⁴ The commissioner, for an annual fee of \$2.00 and under such conditions as he or she may prescribe, may permit licensed operators to operate motor vehicles not otherwise registerable across a public highway; however, an unlicensed person may so operate a motorized wheelchair or an electric personal assistive mobility device as defined by this title without obtaining a permit.¹⁰⁵ It is likely unless a golf car qualifies as a "Neighborhood electric vehicle"¹⁰⁶, *i.e.*, is equipped as required by 49 C.F.R. 351.500, it may not be operated on public roads.

Virginia - "Golf cart" means a self-propelled vehicle that is designed to transport persons playing golf and their equipment on a golf course.¹⁰⁷ A golf car is deemed a motor vehicle and likely is considered a "passenger car" when used on public streets.¹⁰⁸ No person shall be required to obtain the registration certificates, license plates or decals, or to pay any registration fee, for any golf cart or utility vehicle that either (i) is not operated on or over any public highway in the Commonwealth or (ii) is operated on or over a public highway as authorized by Article 13.1 (§ 46.2-916.1 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of this title.¹⁰⁹ No person shall operate a golf cart or utility vehicle on or over any public highway in the Commonwealth except as provided in this article.¹¹⁰ A. No portion of the public highways may be designated for use by golf carts and utility vehicles unless the governing body of the county, city, or town in which that portion of the highway is located has reviewed and approved such highway usage. B. The governing body of any county, city or town may by ordinance authorize the operation of golf carts and utility vehicles on designated public highways within its boundaries after (i)

¹⁰¹ Utah Code 41-6a-102 Definitions (Utah Statutes (2012 Edition)).

¹⁰² <http://dmv.utah.gov/vehicles-services-menu/vehicles-by-type/23-dmv-site-2/vehiclesbytype/262-street-legal-atvs>

¹⁰³ 23 V.S.A. § 4. Definitions

¹⁰⁴ 23 V.S.A. § 301. Persons required to register

¹⁰⁵ 23 V.S.A. § 311. Permits for nonregisterable vehicles

¹⁰⁶ 23 V.S.A. § 4. Definitions (73).

¹⁰⁷ § 46.2-100. Definitions. www.vsp.state.va.us/.../Golf_Carts_and_Utility_Vehicles_2008.pdf

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

¹⁰⁹ § 46.2-676. Registration certificates, license plates or decals for any golf carts and utility vehicles; fees. www.vsp.state.va.us/.../Golf_Carts_and_Utility_Vehicles_2008.pdf

¹¹⁰ § 46.2-916.1. Golf cart and utility vehicle operations on public highways not otherwise designated for such operation. www.vsp.state.va.us/.../Golf_Carts_and_Utility_Vehicles_2008.pdf

considering the speed, volume, and character of motor vehicle traffic using such highways and (ii) determining that golf cart and utility vehicle operation on particular highways is compatible with state and local transportation plans and consistent with the Commonwealth's Statewide Pedestrian Policy provided for in § 33.1-23.03:001.

C. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, no town that has not established its own police department, as defined in § 9.1-165, may authorize the operation of golf carts or utility vehicles. The provision of this subsection shall not apply to the Towns of Claremont, Irvington, Saxis, or Urbanna. D. No public highway shall be designated for use by golf carts and utility vehicles if such golf cart and utility vehicle operations will impede the safe and efficient flow of motor vehicle traffic. E. The county, city or town that has authorized the operation of golf carts or utility vehicles shall be responsible for the installation and continuing maintenance of any signs pertaining to the operation of golf carts or utility vehicles. Such county, city or town may include in its ordinance for designating highways the ability to recover its costs of the signs and maintenance pertaining thereto from organizations, individuals or entities requesting the designations. The cost of installation and continuing maintenance of any signs pertaining to the operation of golf carts or utility vehicles shall not be paid by the Virginia Department of Transportation. F. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, employees of the Department of Conservation and Recreation may operate golf carts and utility vehicles on those portions of public highways located within Department of Conservation and Recreation property and on Virginia Department of Transportation-maintained highways that are adjacent to Department of Conservation and Recreation property, provided the golf cart or utility vehicle is being operated on highways with speed limits of no more than 35 miles per hour.¹¹¹

A. Golf cart and utility vehicle operations on designated public highways shall be in accordance with the following limitations: 1. A golf cart or utility vehicle may be operated only on designated public highways where the posted speed limit is 25 miles per hour or less. However, a golf cart or utility vehicle may cross a highway at an intersection controlled by a traffic light if the highway has a posted speed limit of no more than 35 miles per hour and in the Town of Colonial Beach may cross any highway at an intersection marked as a golf cart crossing by signs posted by the Virginia Department of Transportation; 2. In towns with a population of 2,000 or less, a golf cart or utility vehicle may cross a highway at an intersection conspicuously marked as a golf cart crossing by signs posted by the Virginia Department of Transportation if the highway has a posted speed limit of no more than 35 miles per hour and the crossing is required as the only means to provide golf cart access from one part of the town to another part of the town; 3. No person shall operate any golf cart or utility vehicle on any public highway unless he has in his possession a valid driver's license; 4. Every golf cart or utility vehicle, whenever operated on a public highway, shall display a slow-moving vehicle emblem in conformity with § 46.2-1081¹¹²; and 5. Golf carts and utility vehicles

¹¹¹ Virginia Code Sec. 46.2-916.2 Designation of public highways for golf cart and utility vehicle. (2004, c. 746; 2006, c. 728; 2008, c. 196; 2009, cc. 68, 504; 2011, c. 469; 2012, c. 9.)

¹¹² The standards and specifications for the slow-moving vehicle emblem and the position of mounting of the emblem shall conform to standards and specifications adopted by the American Society of

shall be operated upon the public highways only between sunrise and sunset, unless equipped with such lights as are required in Article 3 (§ 46.2-1010 et seq.) of Chapter 10 for different classes of vehicles.

B. The limitations of subdivision A 1 shall not apply to golf carts and utility vehicles being operated as follows: 1. To cross a highway from one portion of a golf course to another portion thereof or to another adjacent golf course or to travel between a person's home and golf course if (i) the trip would not be longer than one-half mile in either direction and (ii) the speed limit on the road is no more than 35 miles per hour;

2. To the extent necessary for local government employees, operating only upon highways located within the locality, to fulfill a governmental purpose, provided the golf cart or utility vehicle is being operated on highways with speed limits of 35 miles per hour or less; 3. As necessary by employees of public or private two-year or four-year institutions of higher education if operating on highways within the property limits of such institutions, provided the golf cart or utility vehicle is being operated on highways with speed limits of 35 miles per hour or less; 4. On a secondary highway system component that has a posted speed limit of no more than 35 miles per hour and is within three miles of a motor speedway with a seating capacity of at least 25,000 but less than 90,000 on the same day as any race or race-related event conducted on that speedway; and 5. To the extent necessary for employees of the Department of Conservation and Recreation, operating only on highways located within Department of Conservation and Recreation property or upon Virginia Department of Transportation-maintained highways that are adjacent to Department of Conservation and Recreation property, to fulfill a governmental purpose, provided that the golf cart or utility vehicle is being operated on highways with speed limits of no more than 35 miles per hour.

C. The governing body of any county, city, or town may by ordinance impose additional restrictions or limitations on operations of golf carts, utility vehicles, or both, on public highways within its boundaries, provided that the restrictions or limitations imposed by any such ordinance are no less stringent than the restrictions and limitations contained in this article. In the event that any provision of any such ordinance conflicts with any provision of this section other than subdivision B 5, the provision of the ordinance shall be controlling.¹¹³

Washington - "Golf cart" means a gas-powered or electric-powered four-wheeled vehicle originally designed and manufactured for operation on a golf course for sporting purposes and has a speed attainable in one mile of not more than twenty miles per hour. A golf cart is not a nonhighway vehicle or off-road vehicle as defined in RCW

Agricultural Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American National Standards Institute, Inc., or the federal Department of Transportation.

¹¹³ Virginia Code Sec. 46.2-916.3 Limitations on golf cart and utility vehicle operations on designated public highways (Virginia Statutes (2012 Edition)).

46.04.365.¹¹⁴ [A golf cart] May be operated incidentally on a street or highway with a speed limit of 25 mph or less WITHIN a golf cart zone that has been created through a city or county ordinance. Each golf cart zone will be clearly identified by signage (in accordance with DOTs manual on uniform traffic control devices for streets and highways) at the beginning and end of the golf cart zone on a street or road that is part of the golf cart zone.¹¹⁵ In some areas the following requirements/restrictions for operation of a golf cart may also apply – check with your local city or county to determine if this rule applies in your designated golf cart zone:¹¹⁶ o A person is prohibited from operating a golf cart any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise o A person is prohibited from operating a golf cart in a designated bicycle lane within a golf cart zone. o Decals or other identifying device should be displayed at all times on the golf cart in accordance with the city or county ordinance. Licensing. Not licensable for street use.¹¹⁷

No Drivers License needed¹¹⁸ Operator must be at least 16 years of age and must have completed a driver education course or have previous experience driving as a licensed driver. Persons with revoked license under RCW 46.20.285 may not operate a golf cart on the public roadway.¹¹⁹ Equipment Requirements Reflectors¹²⁰ Seat belts¹²¹ Rearview Mirrors - Must have a review mirror and may also have mirrors on the drivers side and passengers side of the vehicle (a rearview mirror) that must reflect a distance of at least 200 feet.¹²² ¹²³ The following vehicles are not required to be registered under this chapter:¹²⁴ . . . (5) Golf carts, as defined in RCW 46.04.1945, operating within a designated golf cart zone as described in RCW 46.08.175; . . .

(1) The legislative authority of a city or county may by ordinance or resolution create a golf cart zone, for the purposes of permitting the incidental operation of golf carts, as defined in RCW 46.04.1945, upon a street or highway of this state having a speed limit of twenty-five miles per hour or less. (2) Every person operating a golf cart as authorized under this section is granted all rights and is subject to all duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle under chapter 46.61 RCW. (3) Every person operating a golf cart as authorized under this section must be at least sixteen years of age and must have completed a driver education course or have previous experience driving as a licensed driver. (4) A person who has a revoked license under RCW 46.20.285 may not operate a golf cart as authorized under this section. (5) The legislative authority of a city or county may prohibit any person from operating a golf cart as authorized under this

¹¹⁴ RCW 46.04.1945 www.wsp.wa.gov/traveler/docs/equipmt/golf_cart.pdf; as amended effective 06/30/12. See <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/2011-12/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5061.SL.pdf>

¹¹⁵ RCW 46.08.175

¹¹⁶ RCW 46.08.175

¹¹⁷ RCW 46.04.320

¹¹⁸ RCW 46.16A.030 and RCW 46.04.320

¹¹⁹ RCW 46.08.175

¹²⁰ Chapter 46.08 RCW and RCW 46.20.500

¹²¹ 49 CFR 571.500 – Chapter 46.08.175 RCW

¹²² Chapter 46.08.175 RCW; RCW 46.37.400; and 49 CFR 571.500

¹²³ To read additional law requirements see the Washington State legislative Web site at

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/Golf>

¹²⁴ RCW 46.16A.080 and 2010 c 161 s 404

section at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise. (6) The legislative authority of a city or county may require a decal or other identifying device to be displayed on golf carts authorized on the streets and highways of this state under this section. The city or county may charge a fee for the decal or other identifying device. (7) The legislative authority of a city or county may prohibit the operation of golf carts in designated bicycle lanes that are within a golf cart zone. (8) Golf carts must be equipped with reflectors, seat belts, and rearview mirrors when operated upon streets and highways as authorized under this section. (9) A city or county that creates a golf cart zone under this section must clearly identify the zone by placing signage at the beginning and end of the golf cart zone on a street or road that is part of the golf cart zone. The signage must be in compliance with the department of transportation's manual on uniform traffic control devices for streets and highways. (10) Accidents that involve golf carts operated upon streets and highways as authorized under this section must be recorded and tracked in compliance with chapter 46.52 RCW. The accident report must indicate that a golf cart operating within a golf cart zone is involved in the accident.¹²⁵

West Virginia – Golf cars not authorized by state statute for public road use. Further, the MV division may not title or register homemade low-speed vehicles or retrofitted golf carts and such vehicles do not qualify as low-speed vehicles in this state.¹²⁶ However, presumably, pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Home Rule Amendment to the constitution of this state or its charter, a municipality may adopt rules for allowing golf cars on public streets within its jurisdiction.¹²⁷

Wisconsin - "Golf cart" means a vehicle in which the speed attainable in one mile does not exceed 20 mph on a paved, level surface, and that is designed and intended to convey one or more persons and equipment to play the game of golf in an area designated as a golf course.¹²⁸ A vehicle, even though operated upon a highway of this state, is exempt from registration if any of the following applies: . . . (24) The vehicle is a golf cart being operated in accordance with s. 349.18 (1) (b) or (c).¹²⁹ (1) Any city, village or town, by ordinance, may: . . . (b) Establish a golf cart crossing point upon a highway within its limits. An ordinance enacted under this paragraph shall require that a golf cart stop and yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway before crossing the highway. The ordinance may require that a golf cart be equipped with reflective devices as specified in the ordinance. The city, village or town shall place

¹²⁵ Wash. Rev. Code 46.08.175 Golf cart zones (Revised Code of Washington (2012 Edition)

¹²⁶ WEST VIRGINIA CODE §17A-3-2. Every motor vehicle, etc., subject to registration and certificate of title provisions; exceptions.

<http://www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?chap=17a&art=3§ion=2>

¹²⁷ See, e.g., http://www.mvdailyregister.com/view/full_story/3531971/article-Mason-discusses-golf-cart-ordinance

¹²⁸ 23.33-(1)(fm) All-terrain vehicles and utility terrain vehicles.

<http://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/23/33/1/fm>; see also (1) Definitions. As used in this section: 349.18 Additional traffic-control authority of counties and municipalities.

dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/le/LEA507.pdf

¹²⁹ 341.05 When vehicles exempt from registration.

a sign of a type approved by the department to mark the crossing point on both sides of the highway. (c) Regulate the operation of a golf cart to and from a golf course for a distance not to exceed one mile upon a highway under its exclusive jurisdiction. The city, village or town shall place a sign of a type approved by the department to mark any golf cart travel route designated by the ordinance.¹³⁰

Wyoming - "Golf cart" means a motor vehicle which: (A) Has not less than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground; (B) Has an unladen weight of less than one thousand three hundred (1,300) pounds; (C) Is designed to be or is operated at not more than fifteen (15) miles per hour; (D) Is designed to carry golf equipment and not more than four (4) persons including the driver; and (E) Is being used to transport an occupant directly to, or from or on a golf course, or is being used for special events or circumstances authorized by the city, town or county.¹³¹

"Multipurpose vehicle" means a motor vehicle that is designed to travel on at least four (4) wheels in contact with the ground, has an unladen weight of at least three hundred (300) pounds but less than three thousand (3,000) pounds, has a permanent upright seat or saddle for the driver which is mounted at least twenty-four (24) inches from the ground and has an identifying number. "Multipurpose vehicle" includes off-road recreational vehicles, electric powered vehicles, golf carts when being used other than as provided in W.S. 31-5-102(a)(ix)(E) [*i.e.*, is being used other than to transport an occupant directly to, or from or on a golf course, or is being used for special events or circumstances authorized by the city, town or county], and any motor vehicle meeting the criteria of this subparagraph and not otherwise defined in this section.¹³²

If a person is operating a golf cart solely to and from a golf course pursuant to WS 31-5-102 (a)(ix)(E), they are not required to have a Drivers' License. However, if the golf cart is registered as an MPV, the driver will have to have a valid Drivers' License even if operating it to and from a golf course.¹³³

¹³⁰ 349.18 Additional traffic-control authority of counties and municipalities.

¹³¹ 31-5-101. Short title. This act may be cited as the "Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways". 31-5-102. Definitions. (ix) <http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/statutes.aspx?file=titles/Title31/T31CH5.htm>

¹³² 31-1-101.(M) Definitions. <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/wystatutes/>

¹³³ http://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-a&rls=org.mozilla%3Aen-US%3Aofficial&channel=s&hl=en&source=hp&biw=&bih=&q=west+virginia+golf+cart+ordinances&oq=west+virginia+golf+cart+ordinances&gs_l=firefox-hp.3...1336.8149.0.8774.34.18.0.16.16.0.162.1863.12j6.18.0...0.0...1ac.1.15.firefox-hp.n5gkQ0Sa9a8#client=firefox-a&hl=en&rls=org.mozilla:en-US%3Aofficial&channel=s&sc=ps-ab&q=wyoming+golf+cart+laws&oq=wyoming+golf+cart+laws&gs_l=serp.12...7351.9491.0.35390.8.8.0.0.0.134.802.4j4.8.0...0...1c.1.19.psy-ab.bkEB0cN40Kw&pbx=1&bav=on.2.or_r_qf.&fp=f63cc7b990c20fb7&biw=1093&bih=319

It is known one or more municipalities in Wyoming permit the use of golf cars on their public streets.¹³⁴

¹³⁴ See, e.g., http://www.pinehavenwv.govoffice2.com/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={AA1D46A9-B30D-470B-B75C-767D26845A3E}