

## Current Low-Speed Vehicle (LSV) Legislation by State

STATE	CURRENT LEGISLATION
<b>ALABAMA</b>	In Alabama, LSVs operating on public streets and highways are treated as a motor vehicle and must be titled, registered and insured.
<b>ALASKA</b>	Alaska has passed LSV legislation.
<b>ARIZONA</b>	Arizona will register LSVs if National Highway Traffic Safety Administration guidelines (Arizona Revised Statute 28-101.32) are met. LSVs are subject to an annual or biennial cycle, license tax and fees.
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	Any vehicle that meets Federal Highway Safety Standards for operation on public streets and highways may be registered in Arkansas. Citations may be issued if the vehicle is not capable of operating at speeds consistent with the prevailing traffic flow.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	Owners must register their LSVs with the California DMV as a passenger vehicle and be issued license plates. LSVs must meet applicable Federal Safety Standards and be certified by the California Air Resources Board as a zero-emission vehicle. Owners may only operate LSVs on public streets where the speed limit is 35mph or less. Manufacturers are required to affix a decal to vehicles indicating that the maximum speed is 25mph and therefore may be a road hazard if traffic is impeded. Dealers are required to have new owners sign a statement acknowledging they understand the decal information.
<b>COLORADO</b>	Under Colorado Revised Statute 42-1-102 (5b), Colorado registers LSVs or "neighborhood electric vehicles" (NEVs). Special license plates are issued. Vehicles must have a 17-digit VIN, cannot operate on state highways and are permitted to display the slow moving vehicle emblem. Each local law enforcement agency has the authority to regulate the street operation of NEVs in their area of jurisdiction.
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Connecticut does not license or register LSVs.
<b>DELAWARE</b>	Delaware legislation does not enable the use of LSVs.
<b>DIST. COLUMBIA</b>	The District of Columbia has not passed LSV legislation.
<b>FLORIDA</b>	LSV owners in Florida may operate their vehicles on streets where the maximum speed limit is 35mph. LSVs are subject to the same licensing, registration, insurance and drivers license requirements as other motor vehicles. Counties, municipalities and the state Department of Transportation have authority to regulate the street operation of LSVs on roads under their respective jurisdictions in the interest of public safety.
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Georgia will register LSVs provided the vehicle displays an amber strobe light to warn approaching travelers to decrease their speed. As of April 25, 2002, LSVs may be operated on roadways with posted speed limits of 35mph or less.
<b>HAWAII</b>	Hawaii registers "neighborhood electric vehicles" (NEVs) for use on public roads with a speed limit of 35 mph or less and issues special license plates identifying the vehicle as electric. Owners qualify for financial incentives such as exemptions from parking meters and fees.
<b>IDAHO</b>	Idaho has not passed LSV legislation.
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	Illinois has passed LSV legislation.
<b>INDIANA</b>	Per codes 9-21-5-8.5 and 9-3-2-94.5, Indiana will allow low speed vehicles to operate on roads with maximum speed limits of 35mph or less.
<b>IOWA</b>	Iowa adopted legislation to allow low speed vehicles to be operated on Iowa highways with a posted speed limit of 35 mph or less according to Iowa code 321.361A.
<b>KANSAS</b>	Kansas will register LSVs as passenger vehicles but restricts their operation to roads with a maximum posted speed limit of 40mph, per Kansas Statute 8-15, 101. LSVs may cross streets or highways with a speed limit of over 40mph, however.
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	LSVs are legal in Kentucky.
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	Louisiana has passed legislation enabling LSVs, however their operation is limited to roads with posted speed limits of 35mph or less. Local jurisdictions have authority to limit usage.
<b>MAINE</b>	Maine has passed LSV enabling legislation. Low-speed vehicles may be legally operated on roads with posted speed limits of 35mph or less per Title 29-A, Sections 1925-2099.
<b>MARYLAND</b>	Per Maryland Statutes, Transportation Code 11-130.1, 21-313, 21-1123, 22-101, "neighborhood electric vehicles" (NEVs) may be operated on roads with speed limits of 35mph or less.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	Massachusetts has not passed LSV legislation.
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	Michigan allows the use of LSVs under limited circumstances. Vehicles are only permitted on streets with posted speed limits of 35mph or less and are subject to the same title and registration requirements as other passenger vehicles. Drivers must possess a valid operator or chauffeur license.
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	Minnesota has passed LSV legislation. LSVs may be operated on roads with posted speed limits of 35mph or less.
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	Mississippi has passed LSV legislation.
<b>MISSOURI</b>	Missouri will title and register LSVs in the same manner as other motor vehicles. Taxes are based on the purchase price and registration fees are charged according to vehicle horsepower.
<b>MONTANA</b>	Montana legislature has not specified minimum speed limits on any of its public roads. LSVs could be legally operated within the state.
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	Nebraska has not passed LSV legislation.

The Fine Print:  
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<b>NEVADA</b>	LSVs may be operated on highways with posted speed limits of 35mph or less provided the vehicle has been registered and complies with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (per NRS 484.527).
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	Bill HR 76 was passed on April 22, 2003 by Governor Craig Benson (R) defining a "neighborhood electric vehicle" (NEV), specifying required safety features and prohibiting its operation on roadways with posted speed limits greater than 35mph, and went into effect in July of that year.
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	New Jersey passed legislation enabling the use of LSVs as of August 1, 2006.
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	New Mexico has enacted LSV legislation. "Neighborhood electric vehicles" (NEVs) may be driven on roads 35 mph or less per 66-3-1103.
<b>NEW YORK</b>	New York defines LSVs as limited use automobiles under Chapter 565 of the Laws of 2001, amended Vehicle and Traffic Law Section 121-F. Low-speed vehicles may be registered for use on roads where the maximum speed is 35mph.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	North Carolina will title and license LSVs as private passenger vehicles but restricts their use to streets and highways where the posted speed limit is 35mph or less. Vehicles must comply with applicable safety standards.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	LSVs may be registered and licensed for on-road use in N. Dakota, per Chapter 39-29.1.
<b>OHIO</b>	Ohio has passed LSV legislation.
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	Oklahoma restricts the use of LSVs to streets with posted speed limits of 35mph or less. Owners may opt to title and register their vehicles with the state provided the LSV meets Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS500).
<b>OREGON</b>	As of 2001, Oregon will title and register LSVs provided the vehicle meets National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) standards AND the owner has a valid Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO) that specifies that it was manufactured to Federal LSV standards or the LSV has a Federal Standards Sticker affixed which indicates that it meets Federal LSV standards. If the LSV has neither, the owner must complete a self-certification document.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	Pennsylvania has not passed LSV legislation.
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	Rhode Island has passed LSV-enabling legislation.
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	South Carolina has not passed LSV legislation.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	South Dakota classifies four-wheeled electric vehicles as noncommercial (automobile) vehicles and requires titling and registration.
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	Tennessee restricts the use of LSVs on primary roads. The Title and Registration Division permits LSVs to be titled when the Manufacturer's Statement of Origin (MSO) indicates that the vehicle complies with certain safety standards and that its maximum speed range is between 20 and 25mph. A bill is currently before the Tennessee General Assembly to specifically include LSVs in the definition of a motor vehicle and further to establish a specific license plate for the restricted use of the vehicle.
<b>TEXAS</b>	Texas requires that LSVs be registered and titled but exempts them from the Safety Inspection Act. Vehicles operating at a maximum speed of 25mph ("slow moving vehicles") are required to display an emblem during operation on public streets and highways.
<b>UTAH</b>	Utah considers a low-speed vehicle to be a motor vehicle and as such, must meet standard requirements for traffic rules, driver licensing, insurance, registration, titling, safety inspection. Utah Code section 41-6-117.6.
<b>VERMONT</b>	Vermont passed Bill SB297 - Act No. 91 on May 1, 2002. The bill defines a low-speed "neighborhood electric vehicle" (NEV), outlines the requirements of both a flashing caution light or reflector and a reflectorized slow moving vehicle symbol in addition to meeting Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS500), and prohibits the operation of LSVs on roadways with posted speed limits greater than 35 mph. Drivers may cross roadways with posted speed limits not in excess of 50mph.
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	Virginia passed Law HB571 (identical to SB 44) on low-speed vehicles with maximum speeds of 25mph restricting their use to public highways with speed limits of 35mph or less by licensed drivers or learner's permit holders accompanied by a licensed driver. Four-wheeled electrically powered vehicles (other than golf carts) whose maximum speed is not greater than 25mph and that are manufactured to comply with safety standards in Title 49 of Federal Regulations, section 571.500 may cross over highways with posted maximum speed limits of 50mph or less. The state of Virginia applies the same registration and insurance requirements to LSVs as to other passenger cars.
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	Washington has passed LSV legislation and "neighborhood electric vehicles" (NEVs) are permitted on roads 35 mph or less (RCW 46.61.725).
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	Senate Bill 505 has passed, allowing the operation of low-speed vehicles (LSVs) on roads with posted speed limits of 35 mph or less.
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	As of April, 2006, "neighborhood electric vehicles" (NEVs) are permitted to operate on roadways with a posted speed limit of 35mph or less, provided that the governing body of any city, town or village has not passed an ordinance restricting use within their city, town or village limits. (Statute Section 1. 349.26)
<b>WYOMING</b>	Wyoming has not passed LSV legislation.

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