



Special Vehicles Operating on City Streets

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Special vehicles operating on city streets

Vehicles showing up on or along city streets and sidewalks include all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), golf carts, mini-trucks, motorized foot scooters, pocket bikes, mini-motorcycles, motorized bicycles, and electric-assisted bicycles. While most traffic and vehicle regulations are provided in state and federal law, cities can regulate certain traffic-related activities through local ordinances.

[Minn. Stat. ch. 169.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.04.](#)

This memo focuses on particular vehicles, applicable federal and state laws, as well as possible additional local regulations.

I. State regulations

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates the operation of recreational vehicles and a subset of recreational vehicles called off-highway vehicles (OHVs). Some vehicles fit both categories. For example, an ATV may be an off-highway vehicle and/or a recreational vehicle depending on where it's being operated. Since the terms are so closely related, the following chart describes the distinction:

[Minn. Stat. § 84.90.](#)

Recreational vehicles	Any self-propelled vehicle and any vehicle propelled or drawn by a self-propelled vehicle used for recreational purposes, including but not limited to snowmobiles, trail bikes, ATVs, hovercraft, and motor vehicles used for recreation.
Off-highway vehicles	Off-highway motorcycles, including trail bikes, off-road four wheeled vehicles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

[Minn. Stat. § 84.771.](#)

A. State regulation: recreational vehicles

State regulation of recreational vehicles is specific. Within the seven-county metropolitan area, a person must have written or oral permission to operate a recreational motor vehicle on someone else's property. Outside the metropolitan area, a person must not operate a recreational motor vehicle after the owner provides notice not to do so, either orally or by a written or posted notice. State law specifically allows cities to impose additional restrictions or prohibitions on operation of recreational motor vehicles on property

[Minn. Stat. § 84.90.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 473.121, subd. 2.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.90, subd. 6.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.81-.89.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.81, subd. 3.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.82.](#)
[Minn. R. 6100.5000.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.872.](#)
[Minn. R. 6100.5200.](#)
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources: [2009-2010 Snowmobile Regulations.](#)

not owned by the operator.

A “snowmobile” is a self-propelled vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered by skis or runners. State law classifies snowmobiles as recreational vehicles. There are extensive regulations in law and rule that apply to operating a snowmobile, which are beyond the scope of this memo. In summary, however, most snowmobiles must be registered with the state, and young people under the age of 18 must comply with specific restrictions. Snowmobiles may be operated on public lands or waters under the jurisdiction of the DNR with certain restrictions.

B. State regulation: OHVs

OHVs may operate only in certain public areas and on designated OHV trails. State regulations of OHVs apply outside of city boundaries. A person may not operate an OHV:

- On a trail or public land that is designated or signed for non-motorized use only.
- On restricted areas within public lands that are posted or where gates or other clearly visible structures are placed to prevent unauthorized motorized vehicle access.
- In public waters, except as specifically authorized by DNR law or rule
- In a state park, scientific and natural area, or wildlife management area.
- In a DNR identified calcareous fen (rare and distinctive wetlands). Cities do not regulate OHVs because, by definition, they operate off-road. If an OHV, such as a motorcycle or a trail bike, operates on public roads, it is subject to state law governing motorcycles.

[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.773 - .781.](#)
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources: [2009-2010 Off-Highway Vehicle Regulations.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.773.](#)

C. State regulation: ATVs

Regulating ATVs can be confusing. An ATV can be both an OHV and a recreational vehicle. State law classifies and regulates ATVs as either Class 1 or Class 2:

- Class 1 ATVs are motorized flotation-tired vehicles with at least three but no more than six low pressure tires that have an engine displacement of less than 960 cubic centimeters and total dry weight of less than 1000 pounds. (Dry weight is the weight of the vehicle without fluids such as gas and oil.)
- Class 2 ATVs are motorized flotation-tired vehicles with at least three, but no more than six, low pressure tires that have an engine displacement of less than 960 cubic centimeters and total dry weight of 1,000 to 1,800 pounds.

Minnesota law prohibits the riding of Class 1 ATVs in ditches (or rights-of-way) south of the agriculture line (roughly from Moorhead

[2010 Minn. Laws ch. 361, art. 3, §15 amending Minn. Stat. § 84.92, subds. 9-10.](#)

DNR News Release, March 29, 2010.
[Image of Agricultural Zone. Minn. Stat. § 84.797 subds. 1, 7.](#)

to Taylors Falls along Highway 10 and Highway 95) between April 1 and Aug. 1. This does not apply to ATVs licensed and used for agricultural purposes.

DNR News Release, March 29, 2010.
Minn. Stat. §§ 84.92-.928.

The operation of Class 2 ATVs in ditches is prohibited altogether. As discussed in this memo, cities may also regulate both classes of ATVs.

II. City regulation

A. Regulating golf carts, Class 1 ATVs, and mini-trucks (special vehicles)

Minn. Stat. § 169.045.
See Sample Ordinance, Appendix A.

Cities may adopt an ordinance permitting the operation of golf carts, smaller ATVs and mini-trucks on city streets. This is a local decision, so if a city does not specifically permit the use of these special vehicles, they may not operate on city streets. Note that city regulation of special vehicles does not apply to their use on private property. If vehicles operating on private property cause other problems, such as excessive noise, it may become a nuisance issue, but the operation of the vehicles on private property is not otherwise subject to city regulation. Descriptions of the special vehicles cities may regulate by permit are as follows.



1. Golf carts

Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 1.

The term “motorized golf carts” is not further defined in state law. Regardless, operation of a motorized golf cart on city streets may only be done with a city-issued permit. There are many types of golf carts, including electric and gas powered, but all generally have a small wheel base and are not completely enclosed.



2. ATVs

Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 1.

For permitting purposes, a “four-wheel ATV” is a Class 1 four-wheel

motorized flotation-tired vehicle with four low-pressure tires that is limited in engine displacement of less than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight less than 600 pounds. (In 2010, the legislature changed the dry weight of both Class 1 and 2 ATVs in one section of law-- Minn. Stat. § 84.92 --but did not change the weight of a Class 1 ATV in Minn. Stat. §169.045.) Even with a city permit, a person must not operate an ATV on a public street or highway unless the vehicle has working head- and taillights and brakes.



[Minn. Stat. § 169.01, subd. 40a.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)

3. Mini-trucks

A “mini-truck” is a motor vehicle that:

- Has four wheels.
- Is propelled by an electric motor or an internal combustion engine with an enclosed cabin and a seat for the vehicle operator.
- Commonly resembles a pickup truck or van, including having a cargo area or bed located at the rear of the vehicle;
- Was not originally manufactured to meet federal motor vehicle safety standards, but must have head lamps; an exterior mirror mounted on the driver’s side of the vehicle; either an exterior mirror mounted on the passenger’s side of the vehicle or an interior mirror; a windshield; a seat belt for the driver and front passenger; and a parking brake.

4. City permitting ordinance

City regulation of these special vehicles requires a permitting scheme. Cities may issue permits as spelled out in a local ordinance so residents may operate mini-trucks, golf carts, or ATVs on designated roadways under city jurisdiction. Such ordinances must:

- Regulate only what the state law allows a city to regulate.
- Be merely additional and complementary to a state law by covering specifically what the statute covers generally.
- Provide the same procedural protections as the state law when prosecuting offenses covered by an ordinance.
- Not prohibit what state law allows.

One case provides some guidance concerning a local ordinance regulating golf carts. This is an unpublished case, which means it does not set precedent or carry much weight legally, but it may be instructive in general terms. The case found that uniformity is the goal of the state law on permitting special vehicles. So if cities allow special vehicles on city streets, the regulations should be consistent

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.022.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)

[Beckius v. City of Canby](#), No. A07-1497
(Minn. Ct. App. July 1, 2008)
(unpublished decision.)

from city to city. The Minnesota Court of Appeals found that a city ordinance requiring that not only drivers but also *passengers* on a golf cart have a permit (and a disability) to ride on a golf cart goes beyond what state law allows. The Court found that state law pre-empts such a unique restriction by one city. Thus, local ordinances governing special vehicles may not prohibit what state law allows or allow what state law prohibits.

a. Permitting scheme in ordinance

Minn. Stat. § 169.045.
Minn. Stat. § 169.345, subd. 2(f).

Local ordinances must describe the application process for a permit. A city ordinance may also set out conditions a person must meet to get an operator's permit. Cities may revoke permits if owners show an inability to operate the vehicles safely but cities must allow a person to dispute the revocation.

b. Specific vehicle requirements

Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 4 citing Minn. Stat. § 169.522.

State law includes some vehicle-specific requirements that must be in each city ordinance. Specifically, the local ordinance must:

Minn. Stat. § Stat. 169.045, subd. 5.
Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 7. Minn. Stat. § 169.70.
Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 7a.

- Require all golf carts to display a slow-moving vehicle emblem.
- Limit the operation of golf carts and ATVs on designated roadways to between sunrise and sunset.
- Prohibit the operation of golf carts and ATVs in inclement weather or when visibility is impaired by weather, smoke, fog, or other conditions, or at any time when there is insufficient light to clearly see persons or vehicles on the roadway at a distance of 500 feet.
- Not require that ATV and golf cart operators have a driver's license. (However, operators must be old enough to purchase insurance on the special vehicle. This is discussed below.)
- Require mini-trucks to have at least two headlamps, at least two tail lamps, and front and rear turn-signal lamps.
- Require mini-truck operators to have a valid driver's license.
- Allow the operators of any special vehicle to cross any street or highway that intersects a designated roadway.
- Require all special vehicles to have rear-view mirrors.
- State law requires insurance—on all three types of special vehicles—that complies with insurance for a motorcycle. City ordinances must require evidence of insurance complying with state law. Therefore, a person must present proof of insurance on the golf cart, ATV or mini-truck before the city issues them a permit. If a person cannot get insurance on a special vehicle, the state insurance plan offers coverage.

Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 8.
Minn. Stat. § 65B.48, subd. 5.

Appendix A and B.

The sample ordinances included in this memo set forth the basic requirements for permitting these special vehicles in a city. Before adopting any of these ordinances, a city should review it with its

attorney to adapt it to the city’s specific circumstances. Because provisions in these ordinances are related to state statutes and affect state and federal constitutional rights, the city attorney should review any modifications to ensure they conform to current state law and legal decisions.

B. Recreational vehicles on public waters

[Minn. R. 6102.0500, subp. 3.](#)

The DNR governs the operation of vehicles on public waters. In this context, a recreational vehicle is defined as an:

- ATV.
- Off-highway motorcycle.
- Off-road vehicle.

[Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.](#)
[MN DNR Water Surface Rules and Statutes.](#)
[MN DNR Water Surface Ordinance Worksheet and Sample Language.](#)

Subject to DNR approval, a city may, by ordinance, regulate the operation and the period of time within which recreational vehicles may operate on frozen public waters in their boundaries. According to the DNR, the best way to do this is to contact them.

C. Regulating ATVs in cities

Cities have choices with respect to regulating ATVs, including:

[Minn. Stat. § 84.928, subd. 1\(d\).](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)

- Allowing operation of both Class 1 and Class 2 ATVs only alongside city streets—in the right-of-way—under state law.
- Prohibiting operation of ATVs altogether in city boundaries.
- Allowing operation of Class 1 ATVs on city streets by permit in the same way golf carts and mini-trucks are regulated and discussed above.
- Declining to regulate ATVs in the city and, by doing so, allowing state law regulating operation of ATVs to apply to any county or state road right-of-way in city boundaries.

[Minn. Stat. § 84.928, subd. 1\(d\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.928, subd. 1\(d\).](#)

1. Regulation by ordinance

If a city council chooses to regulate ATVs, it must pass an ordinance. Councils may pass ordinances allowing both ATV operation by permit and ATV operation in the right-of-way.

2. ATVS operating in the city right-of-way

[Minn. Stat. § 84.928, subd. 1\(d\).](#)
See Appendix B.

If a city wants to either allow or prohibit operation of ATVs in the city right-of-way, the city council must first hold a public hearing. Some cities pass an ordinance combining the use of ATVs and snowmobiles along the same city street right-of-ways. Many cities use a map of the city to designate specific streets in the city where either ATVs or snowmobiles or both may operate in the right-of-way.

This may include the larger Class 2 ATVs. (Note, as discussed previously, if a city council chooses to regulate operation of ATVs by permit, it applies only to smaller Class 1 ATVs).

D. Regulating snowmobiles in cities

1. Right of way

[Minn. Stat. § 84.85.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.87.](#)

Cities may, by ordinance, allow two-way operation of snowmobiles on either side of the right-of-way of a street or highway under city jurisdiction, where the city, as road authority, determines that two-way operation will not endanger users of the street or highway or riders of the snowmobiles using the trail. Many cities use one ordinance to regulate operation of ATVs, snowmobiles, or other recreational vehicles using the same map for all such vehicles.

[Minn. R. 6100.5200, subp. 2.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.795.](#)

[Minn. R. 7460.](#)

City ordinances must comply with state law. Any penalties in a local ordinance for a particular offense must match the penalty in state law for that same offense. Cities must not charge fees to snowmobile operators and must not require that operators possess a driver's license while operating the snowmobile. Cities are not authorized to license snowmobiles.

2. Public waters

[Minn. R. 6100.5200, subp. 2.](#)

Cities may, by resolution or ordinance, regulate the operation of snowmobiles on public waters within their boundaries, provided such resolution or ordinance is not inconsistent with law. No resolution or ordinance restricting the period of time within which snowmobiles may be operated on public waters shall be valid with respect to such restriction unless first approved by the commissioner of DNR in writing.

E. Recreational vehicle lanes

[Minn. Stat. § 160.262.](#)

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) has model standards for the establishment of recreational vehicle lanes on and along proposed and existing public highways. The model standards include the following:

[Minn. R. 8810.6000 -6100.](#)

[Minn. R. 8810.6300 – Minn. R. 8810.7000.](#)

- Criteria for desirability of a lane in any given location.
- Provision for maintenance of the lanes.
- The placement of the lanes in relation to roads.

The model standards govern state trunk highways.

[Minn. Stat. § 160.262, subd. 2.](#)

Each statutory city may adopt the standards to govern highways under its jurisdiction and may adapt them to local circumstances. The city must submit to MnDOT its ordinance adopting the model standards. MnDOT must approve the ordinance within 60 days after receipt upon finding that it meets the minimum standards. This state

approval means the city may qualify for state or state-approved funding of recreational vehicle lane projects along and on public highways in the city's jurisdiction.



[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 47.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 39.](#)

[49 CFR. 571.500.](#)



[49 C.F.R. § 571.500.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.224.](#)

F. Regulating neighborhood electric vehicles and medium-speed electric vehicles in cities

A “neighborhood electric vehicle” (NEV) is an electrically powered motor vehicle that has four wheels, and has a speed attainable in one mile of at least 20 miles per hour, but not more than 25 mph on a paved level surface.

“Medium-speed electric vehicles” (MSEV) are very similar, but must be completely enclosed and can go slightly faster than an NEV. An MSEV is an electrically powered four-wheeled motor vehicle that:

- Is equipped with a roll cage or crushproof body design.
- Can attain a maximum speed of 35 mph on a paved level surface.
- Is fully enclosed and has at least one door for entry.
- Has a wheelbase of 40 inches or greater and a wheel diameter of 10 inches or greater.
- Meets or exceeds regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, and successor requirements, except with respect to maximum speed.

Federal law, referenced in Minnesota statutes, requires that NEVs or MSEVs operating on public streets and highways meet these safety and equipment standards.

State law also governs operation of these small car-like vehicles on public roadways, allowing operation only on a street or highway with a speed limit less than 35 mph (except to make a direct crossing of that street or highway). And it gives cities the authority to prohibit or further restrict operation of NEVs and MSEVs on city streets, but gives no particular instruction on how cities might do this. Best practice suggests consultation with the city attorney before further regulating these tiny cars.

III. Other vehicles not subject to city regulation

Not all low-power vehicles are subject to city regulation. Cities cannot generally prohibit or regulate non-motorized bicycles, motorized foot scooters (like motorized Razor™ scooters) pocket

bikes, mini-motorcycles, motorized bicycles, or electric-assisted bicycles. However, state law governs operation of these vehicles on public roadways.

A. Non-motorized pedal bikes

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 4.

“Bicycle” means every device propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, except scooters and similar devices, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or rear wheels.

Minn. Stat. § 169.222.

Persons operating bicycles have all of the rights and duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle, except as provided by law. A city cannot prohibit persons from riding in the road, even if a bicycle path is available. Persons operating a bicycle upon a roadway are required to ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, with certain exceptions. Cities may, by ordinance, prohibit riding a bike on local sidewalks.

Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 4(d).

Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 10.

Bicycle events, parades, contests, or racing on a highway are legal if state or local authorities having jurisdiction over that highway approve the event. Participants in an approved bicycle highway event may be exempt from complying with traffic laws if traffic control is adequate to assure the safety of all highway users.

Minn. Stat. § 160.263, subd. 2.

A city may, by ordinance, designate any roadway or portion of a roadway under its jurisdiction as a bicycle lane, and designate any sidewalk or portion thereof under its jurisdiction as a bicycle way, provided the designation does not destroy a pedestrian way or pedestrian access.

A city that designates a bicycle way or bicycle lane may:

- Designate the type and character of vehicles or other modes of travel that are allowed on the lanes or ways, provided this operation is not inconsistent with the safe use and enjoyment of bicycles.
- Establish priority rights of way on the lane or way, and otherwise regulate the use of the lane or way.
- Paint lines, construct curbs, or establish other physical separations to exclude the use of the lane or way by vehicles other than those specifically permitted by the city.

The city council may, after public hearing, prohibit through-traffic on any highway or a highway portion if the council has designated it as a bicycle lane. Through-traffic on a trunk highway may not be prohibited. The city must erect and maintain official signs giving notice of the regulations and priorities, and must also mark all bicycle lanes and bicycle ways with appropriate signs.

Minn. Stat. § 160.263, subd. 4.

The city council may, by resolution or ordinance, and without an

engineering or traffic investigation, designate a safe speed, not lower than 25 mph, for any street or highway with an established bicycle lane. The ordinance or resolution designating a safe speed is effective when the city has erected appropriate signs designating the speed.

B. Motorized foot scooters

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46.

Minn. Stat. § 169.225.



Minn. Stat. § 169.225.

A “motorized foot scooter” is a device with handlebars that the operator can stand or sit on, powered by an internal combustion engine or electric motor that is capable of propelling the device with or without human propulsion. It has no more than two 12-inch diameter or smaller wheels and has an engine or motor that is capable of a maximum speed of 15 mph on a flat surface. If operated under conditions when motor vehicle lights are required, a scooter must have a headlight and a taillight that comply with standards established by the commissioner of Public Safety.

Motorized foot scooter operators have the same rights and responsibilities as bicycle riders. Operators must comply with the following rules:

- They must not operate on a sidewalk, except when necessary to enter or leave adjacent property.
- They must not carry passengers.
- They must be at least 12 years old.
- If under 18, they must wear a helmet.

Minn. Stat. § 169.225, subd. 6.

A person operating a motorized foot scooter on a public street must ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except in the following situations:

- When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
- When preparing for a left turn, in which case the operator shall stop and dismount at the right-hand curb or right edge of the roadway, and shall complete the turn by crossing the roadway on foot, as a pedestrian must do.
- When reasonably necessary to avoid impediments or conditions that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge.

Minn. Stat. § 169.225, subd. 6(3) (b).

Cities cannot prohibit or regulate motorized foot scooters on city streets. A city may, however, prohibit motorized foot scooters on a bike path, lane, trail, or bikeway designated for non-motorized use only and governed by a local ordinance.

C. Motorized and electric-assisted bicycles, mopeds, and scooters



[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 45.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27.](#)
[49 C.F.R. §571.1.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 44.](#)

Given the wide range of terms used to describe these vehicles, the following statutory definitions may help differentiate these vehicles:

- **Motorized bicycle, low-power moped, or electric-assisted bicycle:**

A bicycle that is propelled by an electric or a liquid fuel motor of a piston displacement capacity of 50 cc or less, and a maximum of two brake horsepower, which is capable of a maximum speed of not more than 30 mph on a flat surface with not more than 1 percent grade in any direction when the motor is engaged. “Motorized bicycle” includes an electric-assisted bicycle.

- **Motorcycle (includes higher-powered scooters and/or mopeds):**

A motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, including motor scooters and bicycles with motor attached, but excluding a tractor.

1. Operation of motorized bicycles

[Minn. Stat. § 171.02.](#)

Motorized and electric-assisted bicycles are subject to state law governing operation of motorcycles except that:

- Protective headgear includes helmets that meet national standards.
- A motorized bicycle equipped with a headlight and taillight meeting the requirements of lighting for motorcycles may operate during nighttime hours if the operator also wears the appropriate headgear.
- Protective headgear is not required for operators 18 years of age or older, unless operating at night or in limited visibility.
- Requirements for parking of motorized bicycles are the same as parking of regular bikes.
- Eye protection devices are not required for operators of electric-assisted bicycles.

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 171.02, subd. 3.](#)
[Minnesota Motorcycle Safety Center.](#)

A motorized bicycle may be operated under either a driver’s license or a special permit. The Minnesota Department of Public Safety issues both motorized bicycle operator’s permits and instructional permits. A person under the age of 16 operating a motorized bicycle under permit is subject to the restrictions on motorcycles except that:

- A parent or guardian of an operator under the age of 16 may also ride on the motorized bicycle as a passenger or operator if the motorized bicycle is equipped with a seat and footrests for a second passenger.

- A motorized bicycle equipped with a headlight and taillight meeting the requirements of lighting for motorcycles may be operated during nighttime hours.
- Operators under age 18 must wear protective headgear that meets national standards.
- A person may operate an electric-assisted bicycle on the shoulder of a roadway if the electric-assisted bicycle is traveling in the same direction as the adjacent vehicular traffic.

Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subd. 3.

Motorized bicycles must not operate on a sidewalk at any time, except when such operation is necessary for the most direct access to a roadway from a driveway, alley, or building.

D. Motorcycles

Minn. Stat. § 169.974.



Motorcycle operators must have a valid standard driver's license with a two-wheeled vehicle endorsement as provided by law. The commissioner of public safety will only issue a two-wheeled vehicle endorsement if the applicant has a valid two-wheeled vehicle instruction permit. The commissioner of Public Safety may issue a two-wheeled vehicle instruction permit to any person over 16 years of age. State law governs motorcycle equipment, driving rules, and noise limitations.

E. Pocket bikes and mini-motorcycles



State law does not define or regulate the use of pocket bikes, also known as mini-motorcycles, mini-bikes, mini-pocket rockets, or mini-choppers. Marketed as toys, they stand only about 15 inches above the ground and reach speeds ranging from 30 to 50 mph depending on the vehicle, the rider's weight, and the riding surface.

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46.

Mini-motorcycles previously fit the definition of a motorized foot scooter in state law; however, current state law defines motorized foot scooters as having a wheel size of 12 inches. Since the wheel size on most mini-motorcycles is 10 inches, they no longer fit the state law definition for motorized foot scooters. Thus, operation of mini-motorcycle with any size wheel on public roads must likely comply with state law governing motorcycles. And state law requires a valid driver's license or permit and insurance to operate a motorcycle on public roads.

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 44.

Minn. Stat. § 169.974.

Minn. Stat. § 65B.48, subd. 5.

IV. Vehicles used by pedestrians and generally not subject to city regulation

Some low-power vehicles are for pedestrian use only and are not subject to city regulation. These include Segways™, manual or motorized wheelchairs, scooters, tricycles, or similar devices used by people with disabilities as a substitute for walking.

A. Segways™

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 26.



Minn. Stat. § 169.212.

State law defines a Segway as an “electric personal assistive mobility device,” meaning a self-balancing device with two non-tandem wheels, designed to transport not more than one person, and operated by an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 15 mph. It must have reflective material on the front, back, and wheels, visible at night from 600 feet when illuminated by the lower beams of headlamps of a motor vehicle.

A person operating a Segway has the rights and responsibilities of a pedestrian under state law and must also follow specific rules:

- Operation may be on a bicycle path.
- No person may operate it on a roadway, sidewalk, or bicycle path at a rate of speed that is not reasonable and prudent under the conditions.
- It may not carry more than one person.
- A Segway operator must use due care in operating the device.

Minn. Stat. § 169.212, subd. 2.

A Segway may be operated on a roadway only under the following circumstances:

- While making a direct crossing of a roadway in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- Where no sidewalk is available.
- Where a sidewalk is so obstructed as to prevent safe use.
- When so directed by a traffic control device or by a peace officer.
- Temporarily in order to gain access to a motor vehicle.

Minn. Stat. § 169.212, subd. 2.

A Segway may not be operated at any time on a roadway with a speed limit of more than 35 mph except to make a direct crossing of the roadway in a marked crosswalk.

A person operating a Segway on a sidewalk must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians at all times. A person operating a Segway on a bicycle path must yield the right-of-way to bicycles at all times.

Minn. Stat. § 169.212, subd. 4.

A city may not prohibit or further regulate the operation of Segways, except that a city may allow and regulate the operation of these devices on roadways within its jurisdiction that have a speed limit of more than 35 mph.

B. Wheelchairs, scooters, and tricycles

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 93.

State law defines a “wheelchair” to include any manual or motorized wheelchair, scooter, tricycle, or similar device used by a disabled person as a substitute for walking.

Minn. Stat. § 169.21.

Minn. Stat. § 169.21, subd. 5.

A person using a wheelchair must comply with state law governing pedestrians because the definition of “pedestrian” is any person on foot or in a wheelchair. Specifically, a person using a wheelchair along a roadway must stay on the left side of the street or its shoulder giving way to oncoming traffic. Where there are accessible sidewalks pedestrians in wheelchairs must use them.

V. Conclusion

LMC information memo, *Acquisition and Maintenance of City Streets*.

The proliferation of specialized vehicles is likely to continue. The state recognizes city authority to regulate many of these vehicles to ensure safe local streets. Cities regulate these particular vehicles by passing ordinances. Best practice suggests close consultation with the city attorney to ensure that local ordinances accomplish the desired level of regulation and are consistent with state and federal law.

Appendix A

BASED ON THE MINNESOTA BASIC CODE

Sec. 1: Special vehicles: Motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and mini-trucks

Sec. 2: Electric personal assistive mobility device

Sec. 3: Motorized foot scooters

Sec. 4: Neighborhood electric vehicles

§ 1. SPECIAL VEHICLES: MOTORIZED GOLF CARTS, CLASS 1 ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES, AND MINI-TRUCKS.

(A) (1) No person shall operate a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, or mini-truck on streets, alleys, sidewalks or other public property without obtaining a permit as provided herein.

(2) Every application for a permit shall be made on a form supplied by the city and shall contain all of the following information:

(a) The name and address of the applicant.

(b) The nature of the applicant's physical handicap, if any.

(c) Model name, make, and year and number of the motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, or mini-truck.

(d) Current driver's license or reason for not having a current license.

(e) Other information as the city may require.

(3) The annual permit fee shall be as set forth in the Ordinance Establishing Fees and Charges adopted pursuant to § ____ of this code, as that ordinance may be amended from time to time.

(4) Permits shall be granted for a period of one year and may be renewed annually Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

(5) No permit shall be granted or renewed unless the following conditions are met:

(a) The applicant must demonstrate that he or she currently holds or has held a valid Minnesota driver's license to operate a mini-truck.

(b) The applicant may be required to submit a certificate signed by a physician that the applicant is able to safely operate a motorized golf cart or all-terrain vehicle on the roadways designated.

(c) The applicant must provide evidence of insurance in compliance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes concerning insurance coverage for the golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, or mini-truck.

(d) The applicant has not had his or her driver's license revoked as the result of criminal proceedings.

(6) Motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and mini-trucks are permitted to operate only on city streets, not state or federal highways, except to cross at designated intersections.

(7) Motorized golf carts and all-terrain vehicles may only be operated on designated roadways from sunrise to sunset. They shall not be operated in inclement weather conditions or at any time when there is insufficient light to clearly see persons and vehicles on the roadway at a distance of 500 feet.

(8) Motorized golf carts shall display the slow-moving vehicle emblem provided for in Minn. Stat. § 169.045, as it may be amended from time to time, when operated on designated roadways.

(9) Motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and mini-trucks shall be equipped with a rear-view mirror to provide the driver with adequate vision from behind as required by Minn. Stat. § 169.70.

(10) The operator of a motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, or mini-truck may cross any street or highway intersecting a designated roadway.

(11) Every person operating a motorized golf cart, an all-terrain vehicle, or a 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 Minn. Stat., ch. 169, as it may be amended from time to time, except when these provisions cannot reasonably be applied to motorized golf carts or mini-trucks and except as otherwise specifically provided in Minn. Stat. § 169.045(7), as it may be amended from time to time.

(12) The City Council may suspend or revoke a permit granted hereunder upon a finding that the holder thereof has violated any of the provisions of this section or Minn. Stat., ch. 169, as it may be amended from time to time, or if there is evidence that the permit holder cannot safely operate the motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, or mini-truck on the designated roadways.

(13) The number of occupants on the golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, or mini-truck may not exceed the design occupant load.

(B) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

DRIVER. The person driving and having physical control over the motorized golf cart, all-terrain vehicle, or mini-truck and being the licensee.

MOTORIZED GOLF CART. Any passenger conveyance being driven with four wheels with four low-pressure tires that is limited in engine displacement of less than 800 cubic centimeters and total dry weight less than 800 pounds.

MINI-TRUCK. As defined in Minn. Stat. § 169.01, subd. 40(a), a motor vehicle that has four wheels; is propelled by an electric motor with a rated power of 7,500 watts or less or an internal combustion engine with a piston displacement capacity of 660 cubic centimeters or less; has a total dry weight of 900 to 2,200 pounds; contains an enclosed cabin and a seat for the vehicle operator; commonly resembles a pickup truck or van, including a cargo area or bed located at the rear of the vehicle; and was not originally manufactured to meet federal motor vehicle safety standards required of motor vehicles in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, sections 571.101 to 571.404, and successor requirements. A mini-truck does not include: a neighborhood electric vehicle or a medium-speed electric vehicle as defined by § 73.11; or a motor vehicle that meets or exceeds the regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, as it may be amended from time to time.

(C) Authorized city staff may operate city owned motorized golf carts and mini-trucks without obtaining a permit within the city on city streets, sidewalks, trails, rights-of-way, and public property when conducting city business.

(D) Mini-truck equipment requirements:

(1) A mini-truck may be operated under permit on designated roadways if it is equipped with all of the following:

(a) At least two headlamps.

(b) At least two tail lamps.

(c) Front and rear turn-signal lamps.

(d) An exterior mirror mounted on the driver's side of the vehicle and either an exterior mirror mounted on the passenger's side of the vehicle or an interior mirror.

(e) A windshield.

(f) A seat belt for the driver and front passenger.

(g) A parking brake.

§ 2. OPERATION OF ELECTRIC PERSONAL ASSISTIVE MOBILITY DEVICES.

(A) *ELECTRIC PERSONAL ASSISTIVE MOBILITY DEVICE* means a self-balancing device with two nontandem wheels, designed to transport not more than one person, and operated by an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 15 miles per hour.

(B) Except as otherwise provided by law, a person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device has the rights and responsibilities of a pedestrian.

(C) *Operation.*

(1) An electric personal assistive mobility device may be operated on a bicycle path.

(2) No person may operate an electric personal assistive mobility device on a roadway, sidewalk, or bicycle path at a rate of speed that is not reasonable and prudent under the conditions. Every person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device on a roadway, sidewalk, or bicycle path is responsible for becoming and remaining aware of the actual and potential hazards then existing on the roadway or sidewalk and must use due care in operating the device.

(3) An electric personal assistive mobility device may be operated on a roadway only under the following circumstances:

- (a) While making a direct crossing of a roadway in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- (b) Where no sidewalk is available.
- (c) Where a sidewalk is so obstructed as to prevent safe use.
- (d) When so directed by a traffic control device or by a peace officer.
- (e) Temporarily in order to gain access to a motor vehicle.
- (f) As provided in division (7) below by Council resolution.

(4) An electric personal assistive mobility device may not be operated at any time on a roadway with a speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour except to make a direct crossing of the roadway in a marked crosswalk.

(5) An electric personal assistive mobility device may not be operated at any time while carrying more than one person.

(6) *Designated exclusive city streets.* The City Council may, by resolution, designate exclusive city streets within its jurisdiction where the operation of electric personal assistive mobility devices is not permitted, provided that any street so designated has a speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour.

(7) A person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device on a sidewalk must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians at all times. A person operating an electric personal assistive mobility device on a bicycle path must yield the right-of-way to bicycles at all times.

(8) An electric personal assistive mobility device may not be operated unless the device bears reflectorized material on the front, back, and wheels, visible at night from 600 feet when illuminated by the lower beams of headlamps of a motor vehicle.

§ 3. MOTORIZED FOOT SCOOTERS

(A) ***MOTORIZED FOOT SCOOTER*** means a device with handlebars designed to be stood or sat upon by the operator, and powered by an internal combustion engine or electric motor that is capable of propelling the device with or without human propulsion, and that has no more than two 12-inch or smaller diameter wheels and has an engine or motor that is capable of a maximum speed of 15 miles per hour on a flat surface with not more than 1 percent grade in any direction when the motor is engaged. An electric personal assistive mobility device, a motorized bicycle, an electric-assisted bicycle, or a motorcycle is not a motorized foot scooter.

(B) Operation of a motorized foot scooter on city bicycle paths, bicycle lanes, bicycle trails, or bikeways is prohibited except as provided in division (C) below.

(C) The City Council may, by resolution, designate specific bicycle paths, bicycle lanes, bicycle trails, or bikeways as available for use by motorized foot scooters.

(D) Every person operating a motorized foot scooter shall have all rights and duties applicable to the operator of a bicycle, except in respect to those provisions relating expressly to motorized foot scooters and in respect to those provisions of law that by their nature cannot reasonably be applied to motorized foot scooters.

(E) No person may operate a motorized foot scooter upon a sidewalk, except when necessary to enter or leave adjacent property. No person may operate a motorized foot scooter that is carrying any person other than the operator.

(F) No person under the age of 12 years may operate a motorized foot scooter.

(G) No person under the age of 18 years may operate a motorized foot scooter without wearing properly fitted and fastened protective headgear that complies with standards established by the commissioner of Public Safety.

(H) A motorized foot scooter must be equipped with a headlight and a taillight that comply with standards established by the commissioner of Public Safety if the vehicle is operated under conditions when vehicle lights are required by law.

(I) A person operating a motorized foot scooter on a roadway shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except in the following situations:

(1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction.

(2) When preparing for a left turn, in which case the operator shall stop and dismount at the right-hand curb or right edge of the roadway, and shall complete the turn by crossing the roadway on foot, subject to restrictions placed by law on pedestrians.

(3) When reasonably necessary to avoid impediments or conditions that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge, including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or narrow lanes.

§ 4. MEDIUM-SPEED ELECTRIC VEHICLES AND NEIGHBORHOOD ELECTRIC VEHICLES

(A) *Definitions.*

(1) ***MEDIUM SPEED ELECTRIC VEHICLE*** means an electrically powered four-wheeled motor vehicle, equipped with a roll cage or crushproof body design, that can attain a maximum speed of 35 miles per hour on a paved level surface, is fully enclosed and has at least one door for entry, has a wheelbase of 40 inches or greater and a wheel diameter of 10 inches or greater, and except with respect to maximum speed, otherwise meets or exceeds regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, and successor requirements.

(2) ***NEIGHBORHOOD ELECTRIC VEHICLE*** means an electrically powered motor vehicle that has four wheels, and has a speed attainable in one mile of at least 20 miles per hour, but not more than 25 miles per hour on a paved level surface.

(B) Operation of neighborhood electric vehicles on city streets is prohibited except as provided in (C) below.

(C) *Use on designated exclusive city streets.* The City Council may, by resolution, designate exclusive city streets within its jurisdiction where the operation of neighborhood electric vehicles or medium-speed electric vehicles is permissible, provided that no street so designated has a speed limit of more than 35 miles per hour.

(D) A neighborhood electric vehicle or a medium-speed electric vehicle may be operated on public streets and highways only if it meets all equipment and vehicle safety requirements in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, as it may be amended from time to time.

(E) Authorized city staff may operate city owned neighborhood electric vehicles and medium-speed electric vehicles within the city on city streets, sidewalks, trails, rights-of-way, and public property when conducting city business.

Appendix B

BASED ON THE MINNESOTA BASIC CODE

RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

- Sec. 1: Purpose and intent
- Sec. 2: Definition
- Sec. 3: Operation requirements
- Sec. 4: Street crossings
- Sec. 5: Hours of operation
- Sec. 6: Minimum equipment requirements
- Sec. 7: Designation of public areas for use

§ 1 PURPOSE AND INTENT.

(A) (1) The purpose of this chapter is to provide reasonable regulations for the use of special and recreational motor vehicles on public and, in conformance with private property, in the city.

(2) This chapter is not intended to allow what the Minnesota Statutes prohibit or to prohibit what the Minnesota Statutes expressly allow.

(B) It is intended to ensure the public safety and prevent a public nuisance.

§ 2 DEFINITION.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definition shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

RECREATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE. Any self-propelled vehicle and any vehicle propelled or drawn by a self-propelled vehicle used for recreational purposes including, but not limited to trail bike, off-highway motorcycle, as defined by Minn. Stat. § 84.787, subd. 7, as it may be amended from time to time, or other all-terrain vehicle as defined by Minn. Stat. 84.90 and Minn. Stat. § 84.92, subd. 8-10 as it may be amended from time to time, or motorized go-carts, hovercraft, or motor vehicle licensed for highway operation, which is being used for off-road recreational purposes, but not including motorized golf carts, personal electric mobility devices, motorized foot scooters, neighborhood electric vehicles, medium-speed electric vehicles, or mini-trucks.

§ 3 RECREATIONAL VEHICLE OPERATION REQUIREMENTS.

It is unlawful for any person to operate a recreational motor vehicle:

(A) On private property in the seven-county metropolitan area as defined in Minn. Stat. § 473.121, subd. 2, without written or oral permission of the owner of the property. (Written permission may be given by a posted notice of any kind or description, so long as it specifies the kind of vehicles allowed, that the owner, occupant, or lessee prefers, such as by saying "Recreational Vehicles Allowed," "Trail Bikes Allowed," "All-Terrain Vehicles Allowed," or words substantially similar.)

Outside the seven-county metropolitan area, no person shall enter on any land not owned by the person for the purpose of operating a recreational motor vehicle after being notified, either orally or by written or posted notice, by the owner, occupant, or lessee not to do so. Where posted notice is used, signs shall bear letters not less than two inches high and shall state one of the following: "Recreational Vehicles Prohibited," "Snowmobiles Prohibited," "Trail Bikes Prohibited," "All-Terrain Vehicles Prohibited," or words substantially similar. In lieu of the above notice, an owner, occupant, or lessee may post any sign prohibiting recreational motor vehicles that has been adopted by rule of the commissioner of Natural Resources. The notice or sign shall be posted at corners and ordinary ingress and egress to the property and when so posted shall serve so as to raise a conclusive presumption that a person operating a recreational motor vehicle thereon had knowledge of entering upon such posted lands. Failure to post notice as provided in this subdivision shall not deprive a person of the right to bring a civil action for damage to one's person or property as otherwise provided by law.

(B) On publicly owned land, including school, exclusive city streets, park property, playgrounds, recreation areas and golf courses, except where permitted by this chapter.

(C) In a manner so as to create a loud, unnecessary, or unusual noise that disturbs, annoys, or interferes with the peace and quiet of other persons.

(D) On a public sidewalk or walkway provided or used for pedestrian travel.

(E) At a place while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotics or habit-forming drugs.

(F) At a rate of speed greater than reasonable or proper under all the surrounding circumstances.

(G) At any place in a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property or to cause injury or damage thereto.

(H) On any public street, highway, or right-of-way unless registered pursuant to Minnesota law.

(I) To intentionally drive, chase, run over, or kill any animal, wild or domestic.

(J) By halting any recreational motor vehicle carelessly or heedlessly in disregard of the rights or the safety of others or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property or in excess of 25 miles per hour on publicly owned lands.

(K) Within 150 yards of any public recreational area or gathering of people. This provision does not apply to the occasional use of recreational motor vehicles on private property for the purpose of loading or unloading it from a trailer or for mechanically checking it.

(L) Without headlight and taillight lighted at all times if the vehicle is equipped with headlight and taillight.

(M) Without a functioning stoplight if so equipped.

(N) Without a brake operational by either hand or foot.

(O) At a speed exceeding 10 miles per hour on the frozen surface of public waters within 100 feet of a person not on an all-terrain vehicle or within 100 feet of a fishing shelter.

(P) Helmet and seat belts required.

(1) A person less than 18 years of age shall not ride as a passenger or as an operator of a recreational vehicle regulated herein on public land, public waters, or on a public road right-of-way unless wearing a safety helmet approved by the commissioner of Public Safety.

(2) A person less than 18 years of age shall not ride as a passenger or as an operator of a vehicle regulated herein without wearing a seat belt when such seat belt has been provided by the manufacturer.

(Q) All-terrain vehicles and passengers.

(1) No person under 18 years of age shall operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle while carrying a passenger. A person 18 years of age or older may operate a class 1 all-terrain vehicle carrying one passenger. For the purposes of this division a **CLASS 1 ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE** means an all-terrain vehicle that has a total dry weight of less than 900 pounds.

(2) No person under 18 years of age shall operate a class 2 all-terrain vehicle while carrying a passenger. A person 18 years of age or older may operate a class 2 all-terrain vehicle while carrying a passenger, or up to the number of passengers for which the vehicle was designed, whichever is greater. For the purposes of this division a **CLASS 2 ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE** means an all-terrain vehicle that has a total dry weight of 1,000 to 1,800 pounds.

§ 4 STREET CROSSINGS.

(A) No person under 12 years of age operating the vehicles regulated herein shall make a direct crossing of any street, highway, or public right-of-way; or operate a vehicle regulated herein on a public street, highway, or road right-of-way; or operate a vehicle regulated herein on public lands or waters, except that a person at least 10 years of age but under 12 years of age may operate an all-terrain vehicle with an engine capacity up to 90cc on public lands or waters if accompanied by a parent or legal guardian.

(B) *Additional restrictions for all-terrain vehicles.* An all-terrain vehicle may make a direct crossing of a public road right-of-way provided:

(1) The crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the road and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing.

(2) The vehicle is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or main traveled way of the road.

(3) The driver yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic that constitutes an immediate hazard.

(4) In crossing a divided road, the crossing is made only at an intersection of the road with another public road.

(5) If the crossing is made between the hours of one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise or in conditions of reduced visibility, only if both front and rear lights are on.

Penalty, see §_____

§ 5 HOURS OF OPERATION.

Hours for use are 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Penalty, see §_____

§ 6 MINIMUM EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS.

(A) Standard mufflers shall be properly attached and in constant operation to reduce the noise of operation of the motor to the minimum necessary for operation. No person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass, straight pipe, or similar device on a recreational motor vehicle motor. The exhaust system shall not emit or produce a sharp popping or crackling sound.

(B) Brakes shall be adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold under any conditions of operation.

(C) At least one clear lamp shall be attached to the front with sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 100 feet ahead during the hours of darkness under normal atmospheric conditions. The head lamp shall be so that glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of an oncoming vehicle operator. It shall also be equipped with at least one red tail lamp having a minimum candlepower of sufficient intensity to exhibit a red light plainly visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear during the hours of darkness under normal atmospheric conditions. This equipment shall be required and shall be in operating condition when the vehicle is operated between the hours of one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, or at times of reduced visibility.

Penalty, see §_____

§ 7 DESIGNATION OF PUBLIC AREAS FOR USE.

(A) The Council may designate areas and exclusive city streets for use of recreational motor vehicles by approval of a resolution by a majority of the members of the City Council. The areas designated may be changed from time to time by the City Council. Any area designated shall be published in the official newspaper of the city in a conspicuous place after the approval. If an area is changed, the change shall be published in like manner in the official newspaper of the city. An up-to-date map of any designated park areas open for recreational motor vehicle use shall be kept on file in the office of the city clerk, who shall provide on request a copy of the map together with the applicable rules, regulations, and this chapter to each person requesting the information from the city.

(B) Unless designated by the City Council as an area for recreational motor vehicles, the use on city park property and city streets shall be unlawful. Further, the use of city parks designated by the City Council shall be in accordance with all of the applicable provisions of this chapter. See §_____

Appendix C

State or City regulation

Vehicles	Includes	Who regulates the operation	Statutory cites
Off-highway vehicles	Off-highway vehicles Off-highway motorcycles Off-road vehicles Snowmobiles All-terrain vehicles (ATVs)	State—outside city boundaries	Minn. Stat. §§ 84.771- 84.781 (off-highway vehicles) Minn. Stat. §§ 84.787-84.796 (off-highway motorcycles) Minn. Stat. §§ 84.797-84.8045 (off-road vehicles) Minn. Stat. §§ 84.81-84.862 (snowmobiles) Minn. Stat. §§ 84.92-84.928 (all-terrain vehicles)
Special vehicles	Motorized golf carts, Class 2 ATVs, and mini-trucks.	City	Minn. Stat. § 169.045
Recreational vehicles	Snowmobiles, trail bikes, ATVs, hovercraft, and motor vehicles used for recreation.	State and city. City regulates in city boundaries.	Minn. Stat. § 84.928, subd. 1(d)
Snowmobiles	Snowmobiles on public waters	City with state approval	Minn. R. 6100.5200, subp. 2
Electric cars	Neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs) and medium-speed electric vehicles (MSEVs)	State and city	Minn. Stat. § 169.224
Motorized foot scooters	Razors™	State	Minn. Stat. § 169.225
Engine-powered bicycles	Motorized and electric-assisted bicycles	State	Minn. Stat. § 171.02 Minn. Stat. § 169.222 Minn. Stat. § 171.02, subd. 3 Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subd. 3
Bicycles	Human-powered bikes	State and city only if city sets up a bike trail in city boundaries.	Minn. Stat. § 169.222 Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 4(d) Minn. Stat. § 160.263, subd. 2
Tiny engine-powered bikes	Pocket bikes, mini-motorcycles, mini-bikes, mini-choppers, mini-rockets	State	Minn. Stat. § 65B.48, subd. 5
Vehicles used by pedestrians	Segways™, wheelchairs, scooters, tricycles	State	Minn. Stat. § 169.212. (Segways™) Minn. Stat. § 169.21 and Minn. Stat. § 169.21, subd. 5 (wheelchairs)