



Public Services

Cemetery, Engineering, Parks and Public Works

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING OF THE ANOKA PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD

DATE: Tuesday, January 20, 2026
TIME: **6:30 PM**
PLACE: Anoka City Hall – **Lower Level, Community Room**
2015 First Avenue, Anoka

AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. OATH OF OFFICE
 - a. Anna Hauglie
 - b. Jeanne Wilkinson
 - c. Kiel Jenkin
3. APPROVE MINUTES
4. OPEN FORUM
5. NEW BUSINESS
 - a. Election of Officers
 - i. 2025 Chair Person
 - ii. 2025 Vice Chair
 - b. Regulations for use for E-Bikes, etc.
6. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
7. COMMUNICATIONS
8. ITEMS FOR NEXT MEETING
 - a. 2025 Archery Hunting Report
 - b. Golf Report / Golf Committee
 - c. Review Councils Goals for 2026
 - d. Establish Park Board Goals/Accomplishments
9. ADJOURNMENT

Some members maybe attending the meeting remotely via Zoom per the City Policy. If unable to attend, please call the Parks Department at 763-576-2980. Zoom link will be available on the meeting calendar on the city website and will be emailed to all advisory board members.

Auxiliary aids for handicapped persons are available upon request at least 96 hours in advance. Please call the Administration Office at 763-576-2740 to make arrangements.



Public Services – Parks & Recreation

REGULAR MEETING MINUTES OF THE
ANOKA PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2025
COUNCIL WORK SESSION ROOM OF ANOKA CITY HALL
2015 FIRST AVENUE, ANOKA MN

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairperson Steve Nelson, Vice Chairperson Derek Sebesta, Mark Beckenbach, Don Rowell, Bob Erickson, Jeanne Wilkinson, and Kirk Schnitker (arrived 6:40pm)

MEMBERS ABSENT: Mary Blankenship and Anna Hauglie

STAFF PRESENT: Lisa LaCasse, Public Services Administrator, Jon Holmes, Public Services Supervisor, and Nickie Jenks, Recreation Manager

Meeting called to order at 6:33pm

APPROVE MINUTES

Motion to approve the minutes made by J Wilkinson, motion seconded by M. Beckenbach.
Motion carried. 7 ayes. 0 Nays.

NEW BUSINESS

Select Meeting Date for January 2026 & February 2026 – Staff presented the question of moving the January meeting due to a conflict with Council meeting and unavailability of the Worksession Room. A motion to move the meeting date to January 21 was made by D Sebesta, seconded by J Wilkinson. After much discussion, it was determined that the meeting location could be changed to the Community Room in the lower level of City Hall on the regular meeting date of January 20, 2026. This would not pose a conflict with the Council Meeting.

The original motion was amended by D. Sebesta, seconded by J. Wilkinson, to keep the meeting date on the 3rd Tuesday of January and February and to change the location to the Community Room. 5 ayes, 1 nay, 1 abstention. Motion Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Anoka Community Center - Feasibility Study Findings (Miller Building) – Staff provided the final report for the Feasibility Study to the board in the packet with the staff memo from the December 12, 2025, Council Worksession. Staff informed the board that the Council decided that they would not be moving the project forward.

The feasibility study, completed by HKGi and Oertel Architects, provided detailed evaluation of the facility determining which sports could be accommodated. The facility has two main deficiencies: 1. Roof support posts are 50' apart throughout the entire building; 2. ceiling heights range from 18 – 25 feet. The best interior layout for court placements indicates that the



ceiling posts touch the sideline or endline of regulation basketball court dimensions and create safety hazards for most sports except for pickleball. There is not sufficient interior space (due to the locations of roof support posts) to create a regulation turf field for any age group for turf sports, therefore, the facility would function more like a training facility than a competition or tournament facility. The minimum ceiling height for most court sports is 25' with the desired ceiling height of 35'. These issues greatly reduce revenue producing capabilities and eliminates the use of the facility for competition/tournament play for most sports for kids over 12 years old. Conservative budget projections indicated that the facility may break even financially but would not generate enough revenue to make the annual bond payments.

COMMUNICATIONS

Winter Fest Schedule of Events – Jenks provided the board with the schedule of events and asked for volunteers to assist with the luminary walk on Wednesday January 14, 2026.

Recognition of Service on the Park Board for Don Rowell – staff recognized and thanked Don Rowell for completing 2 terms of service (6 years). Unfortunately, Don was not reappointed to the board. Don was presented with an inscribed coffee tumbler.

ITEMS FOR FUTURE MEETING

E-Bikes on the trails (Jan or Feb meeting)

Archery Hunting (Jan or Feb meeting)

Golf Report (Jan or Feb meeting)

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further discussion, a **Motion to adjourn the meeting was made by D. Rowell, seconded by K. Schnitker. 7 ayes. 0 nay. Motion carried.**

Time of adjournment 7:04pm

Respectfully Submitted,

Lisa LaCasse
Public Services Administrator

E-Bikes (Summary of Information attached)

Cityview Newsletter page 12-13 from Summer 2025 edition

E-Bike, E-Scooter, and Onewheel Regulations: What Riders Need to Know

Electric mobility is revolutionizing the way people move, offering eco-friendly, efficient alternatives to traditional transportation. However, each type of personal electric vehicle—whether e-bikes, e-scooters, or Onewheels—comes with specific regulations that riders must follow. Understanding these rules ensures safety and compliance while enjoying the ride.

A “bicycle” is defined by Minnesota state law to be any device capable of being propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or rear wheels. The term “bicycle” includes electric-assisted bicycles which are bicycles with electric motors that travel up to 20 mph. Electric-assisted bikes have additional regulation in state law.

The term “bicycle” does not include mopeds, scooters, motorized foot scooters, or similar devices. “Bicycles” are also not to be confused with motorized bicycles which have a gas or electric motor and travel between 20 and 30 mph at most.

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 4

E-Bike Regulations

Class 1 electric-assisted bicycle: an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.

Class 2 electric-assisted bicycle: an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that is capable of propelling the bicycle without the rider pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.

Class 3 electric-assisted bicycle: an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour.

Key regulations often include:

- **Helmet use is required** for riders under 18 years of age.
- **Minimum age** restriction of 15 years of age in Minnesota.
- **Standard rules of operating a bicycle in Minnesota applies.**
- **Sidewalk Restrictions:** Prohibited in the downtown business district; allowed in residential neighborhoods, must yield to pedestrians

- **Bicycle Trail operation allowed**, must yield to pedestrians, speed may not exceed 15mph on bike trails
- Operation should be in a controlled manner to avoid colliding with other users.

E-Scooter Regulations

Electric “foot” scooters have handlebars, and the rider typically stands. E-scooters may be self-propelled or rider-assist. Scooters have two 12-inch diameter or smaller wheels and a motor capable of a maximum speed of 15 mph on a flat surface.

Riders should keep in mind:

- **Minimum age:** In Minnesota, riders must be **12 years old** or older.
- **Helmet requirements:** Riders **under 18** must wear a helmet.
- **Operating Speed maximum:** Factory set not to exceed 15 mph.
- **Sidewalk restrictions:** Prohibited in the downtown business district
- **Bicycle Trail restrictions:** Speed not to exceed 15mph; yield to pedestrians
- **License & registration:** Not required, but riders must obey traffic laws.
- Must not carry passengers.

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

‘Onewheel’ Regulations

Onewheels operate like self-balancing electric skateboards, leading to unique regulatory challenges. While laws are still evolving:

- **Helmet laws:** Some states require helmets, particularly for younger riders.
- **Sidewalk restrictions:** Typically prohibited in busy pedestrian areas.
- **Traffic rules:** Riders must follow bicycle or e-skateboard laws where applicable.
- **Speed considerations:** No universal speed limits, but local laws may enforce restrictions.

“Segway”, or “Hoverboard” Regulations

Segway is an electric personal assistive mobility device, that is self-balancing with two non-tandem wheels designed to transport one person and operated by electric propulsion with a max speed of 15mph. Must have reflectors and be visible at night.

Hoverboards or self-balancing scooters generally have 2 wheels connected by a self-balancing board with gyroscopes/sensor pads propelled by the users forward/backward movements, balance and body position.

Riders should keep in mind:

- Must not carry passengers.
- **Operating Speed maximum:** Factory set not to exceed 15 mph.
- **Sidewalk restrictions:** Must operate at a rate of speed that is reasonable.
- **Bicycle Trail restrictions:** Speed not to exceed 15mph; yield to pedestrians
- **License & registration:** Not required, but riders must obey traffic laws. Not allowed on streets with speed limits greater than 35mph (except to cross at a crosswalk).

Motorized Bicycle or Moped Regulations

A motorized bicycle or moped is propelled by a motor (liquid fuel or electric) with a piston displacement of 50 cubic centimeters or less, has a maximum of 2-brake horsepower, and cannot travel at speeds greater than 30mph on a flat surface. Motorized bicycles are not the same as an e-bike and are registered with the state as a moped and are subject to state laws governing the operation of motorcycles with a few exceptions.

Riders should keep in mind:

- **Minimum age:** In Minnesota, No one under age 15 may operate a motorized bicycle;
- **License & registration:** Required, the operator must have a permit or license as described by statute. Minn. Stat. § 171.02, subd. 3. Minnesota Motorcycle Safety Center. and Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subd. 2. Riders must obey traffic laws.
- **Helmet requirements:** Riders **under 18** must wear a helmet.
- **Operating Speed maximum:** Factory set not to exceed 30 mph
- **Sidewalk restrictions: Prohibited**, except to cross or access a roadway, alley or building
- **Bicycle Trail restrictions:** Speed not to exceed 15mph; yield to pedestrians
- Headlight and taillight are required for operation at night.

Safety and Compliance

Regardless of the vehicle, riders should:

- **Stay informed** about local regulations, as laws vary by state and city.
- **Wear protective gear**, even when not legally required.
- **Respect and YIELD to pedestrians and other vehicles**, ensuring safe interactions.
- **Obey traffic signals and signs**, as electric mobility devices are often subject to standard road rules.
- Follow the rules regarding safe operation of a bicycle, specifically, Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 169, “Minnesota Traffic Code”

As electric mobility continues to evolve, keeping up with regulations ensures riders can enjoy the benefits of these vehicles while promoting safety for all.

Anoka County Regulations for E-Bikes in Regional Parks and on Trails

Section 8 - Bicycling It shall be unlawful for any person to:

- a. Operate a bicycle, except on designated trails and roadways and except as close to the right-hand side of bike trail or roadway as conditions permit; or
- b. Operate a bicycle in violation of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 169, "Minnesota Traffic Code";
or
- c. Ride or operate a bicycle in a careless manner based on condition or environment that endangers the safety of the operator and/or other persons in the immediate area; or
- d. Ride a bike in excess of a 15 mph or posted speed limit; or
- e. Operate at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions. Operator is responsible for becoming and remaining aware of the actual and potential hazards existing and must use due care in operating a bicycle. In every event speed shall be so restricted as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle or other conveyance in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.
- f. Park or leave a bicycle on any beach, in any county building, or in any picnic shelter, or in any other area where likely to endanger the health and safety of the public



◀ Continued from Page 11

Anoka Police Department

Upcoming Events

- **Night to Unite** – Tuesday, August 5. Neighborhoods are encouraged to participate to strengthen neighborhood and community partnerships. Anoka Police employees distribute bike helmets donated by the Anoka Community Anti-Crime Commission. The Commission supports this event by reimbursing groups for some expenses. Register online at anokaminnesota.com/288/Night-to-Unite-National-Night-Out.
- **Cook out with the Cops** – Thursday, August 28; 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. at John Ward Park (2400 Forest Ave.). Free hot dogs, chips, water and freeze pops for all attendees. Check out police vehicles on display and the information booth. This event is sponsored by the Anoka Community Anti-Crime Commission.

For information on these events, please contact Nicole Neis at 763-576-2807.

Ride Side-by-Side

Anoka's adopted Golf Cart/Utility Task Vehicle ordinance requires owners to obtain a permit (\$20 fee every three years) from the Anoka Police Department in order to ride their UTV or golf cart on the streets that allow this use.

A UTV is a side-by-side, four-wheel drive, off-road vehicle with four wheels that is propelled by an internal combustion engine. They differ from ATVs in that they are heavier, have the side-by-side front seats, a roof structure, and can travel at higher speeds.

Along with obtaining a permit, operators must also be at least 18 years of age, have proper insurance, and only operate on allowed city streets during daylight hours with a speed limit of 35 mph.



For complete details, the street map showing allowed use areas, regulations, and to apply for a permit, call the Anoka Police Department at 763-576-2800 or visit anokaminnesota.com.

E-Bike, E-Scooter, and Onewheel Regulations

Electric mobility is revolutionizing the way people move, offering eco-friendly, efficient alternatives to traditional transportation. However, each type of personal electric vehicle—whether e-bikes, e-scooters, or Onewheels—comes with specific regulations that riders must follow. Understanding these rules ensures safety and compliance while enjoying the ride.



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E-Bike Regulations

In the U.S., e-bikes are generally categorized into three classes:

- **Class 1:** Pedal-assist only, with a maximum speed of **20 mph**.
- **Class 2:** Throttle-assisted, with a maximum speed of **20 mph**.
- **Class 3:** Pedal-assist, with a maximum speed of **28 mph**, often restricted from certain bike paths.

Key regulations often include:

- **Helmet requirements** (usually mandatory for riders under 18).
- **Minimum age restrictions** (varies by state; often 14 or older).
- **Where they can be ridden** (bike lanes, trails, and streets, depending on local laws).



E-Scooter Regulations

Electric scooters are widely used for short commutes, but riders should keep in mind:

- **Minimum age:** In Minnesota, riders must be **12 years old** or older.
- **Helmet requirements:** Riders **under 18** must wear a helmet.
- **Speed limits:** Often capped at **15 mph**.
- **Sidewalk restrictions:** Generally **prohibited**, except where local laws permit.
- **License & registration:** Not required, but riders must obey traffic laws.

Onewheel Regulations

Onewheels operate like self-balancing electric skateboards, leading to unique regulatory challenges. While laws are still evolving:

- **Helmet laws:** Some states require helmets, particularly for younger riders.
- **Sidewalk restrictions:** Typically prohibited in busy pedestrian areas.
- **Traffic rules:** Riders must follow bicycle or e-skateboard laws where applicable.
- **Speed considerations:** No universal speed limits, but local laws may enforce restrictions.

Safety and Compliance

Regardless of the vehicle, riders should:

- **Stay informed** about local regulations, as laws vary by state and city.
- **Wear protective gear**, even when not legally required.
- **Respect pedestrians and other vehicles**, ensuring safe interactions.
- **Obey traffic signals and signs**, as electric mobility devices are often subject to standard road rules.

As electric mobility continues to evolve, keeping up with regulations ensures riders can enjoy the benefits of these vehicles while promoting safety for all.

Please email AnokaPolice@ci.anoka.mn.us or call 763-576-2800 with questions.

A photograph of a young woman with dark hair, smiling and walking towards the camera in a college hallway. She is wearing a maroon hoodie with 'ANOKA-RAMSEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE' printed on it, blue jeans, and a backpack. The hallway has a sign that says 'COLLEGE SERVICES' in the background.

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Information from MN DNR and League of MN Cities

E-bikes, Segways, and other uses on state trails



Note: these rules pertain to uses on Minnesota state trails. State forests, wildlife management areas, and other DNR-managed public lands may have different rules.

Electric-assist/pedal-assist bicycles

- Electric-assist or pedal-assist bicycles are allowed on state trails, or wherever normal bicycles are allowed, if they meet the following definition in Minnesota Statutes 169.011, Subdivision 27 (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=169.011>) 
 - 2 or 3 wheels
 - A saddle and fully operable pedals for human propulsion
 - Equipped with an electric motor that has a power output of not more than 750 watts; and
 - Meets the requirements of a class 1, class 2, or class 3 electric-assisted bicycle:
 - "Class 1 electric-assisted bicycle" means an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.
 - "Class 2 electric-assisted bicycle" means an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that is capable of propelling the bicycle without the rider pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 20 miles per hour.
 - "Class 3 electric-assisted bicycle" means an electric-assisted bicycle equipped with an electric motor that provides assistance only when the rider is pedaling and ceases to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 miles per hour.
 - Note that the law does not permit anyone under the age of 15 years to operate any electric-assist bike.
- A motorized bicycle that does not meet the definition of an electric-assist bicycle is not allowed on state trails where motorized vehicles are prohibited.
- When riding on state trails, remember to yield to pedestrians and slower trail users, and give an audible signal if passing.

Segways or electric personal assistive mobility devices

- Segways are allowed on state trails, or wherever pedestrians are allowed, but must be operated at a speed that is reasonable and prudent under the conditions.

- Segways or electric personal assistive mobility devices are defined in [Minnesota Statutes 169.011, Subdivision 26](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=169.011) (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=169.011>)  as “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 miles per hour.”
- When on a Segway on state trails, remember to yield to pedestrians and slower trail users, and give an audible signal if passing.
- For more information on operation of Segways, see [Minnesota Statutes 169.212](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=169.212) (<https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=169.212>) .

Dogsledding, mushing or skjoring

- Dogsledding or mushing is not allowed on state trails, except by special use permit.
- Skjoring is not allowed on groomed ski trails.

Winter fat biking

- Fat biking is strongly discouraged on state trails that are groomed for snowmobiling in the winter due to safety concerns.
- Fat biking is not allowed on groomed and tracked cross-country ski trails, unless specifically opened as a multi-use winter trail.
- For more information see [winter fat biking \(/biking/fatbike/index.html\)](/biking/fatbike/index.html).
- During the summer season, fat bikes are allowed anywhere normal bicycles are allowed.

Vehicles and uses that are not allowed on state trails

- Golf carts
- Motorized bicycles
- Motorized foot scooters
- Motorized vehicles, such as all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, or off-highway vehicles, except when specifically permitted, such as on the [Matthew Lourey State Trail \(/state trails/matthew lourey/index.html\)](/state%20trails/matthew%20lourey/index.html).
- Any vehicle that is larger than half of the width of the trail treadway, as all users of state trails must stay on the right half of the treadway when meeting or passing other trail users.

Accessibility and other power-driven mobility devices

- Single-user electric devices, such as electric wheelchairs are allowed on state trails.
- [More information about power-driven mobility devices on DNR lands and facilities \(/accessible outdoors/opdmd/index.html\)](/accessible%20outdoors/opdmd/index.html).





INFORMATION MEMO

Special Vehicles Operating on City Streets

Vehicles showing up on or along city streets and sidewalks include all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), golf carts, motorcycles, autocycles, pedicabs, rickshaws, mini-trucks, motorized foot scooters, pocket bikes, mini-motorcycles, motorized bicycles, and electric-assisted bicycles. Learn what traffic and vehicle regulations state and federal laws impose, and additional possible regulations cities can enact through local ordinances.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. ch. 169.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.04.](#)
See Appendix A, Definitions.

See Appendix B, State and federal regulations.

[Minn. Stat. § 84.787, subd. 7.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.788, subd. 12.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 168.002, subd. 18 \(f\).](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.788, subd. 12 \(d\).](#)
[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.787-84.795.](#)

Dept. of Public Safety: [Off-Highway Motorcycle Dual Registration FAQs 2015.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27.](#)

I. Laws controlling particular vehicles

Most traffic and vehicle regulations are provided in state and federal law. This memo focuses only on particular vehicles, applicable federal and state laws, and possible additional local regulations.

II. State law definitions and regulations

A. State law: definitions

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates the operation of many types of vehicles, some defined and some not. The six main vehicle categories, and those that are defined, include off-highway motorcycles (OHMs), off-highway vehicles (OHVs), off-road vehicles (ORVs), snowmobiles, recreational motor vehicles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Some vehicles fit multiple categories. For example, an ATV may be an off-highway vehicle and a recreational motor vehicle depending on where and how it is being operated. State DNR law defines these vehicles as follows.

- **Off-highway motorcycle (OHM):** A motorized, off-highway vehicle traveling on two wheels and having a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control, including a vehicle that is registered for highway use if it is also used for off-highway operation on trails or unimproved terrain. An OHM, commonly known as a dirt bike, may obtain dual registration for use off road or on public ways, if it is modified to meet federal and state traffic regulations such as emission, noise and lighting standards. If so modified, and OHM meets the definition of a motor vehicle. Off-highway motorcycle does not include an electric-assisted bicycle, golf cart; mini truck; dune buggy; go-cart; moped; pocket bike; gray market vehicle; or vehicle designed and used specifically for lawn maintenance, agriculture, logging, or mining purposes.

This material is provided as general information and is not a substitute for legal advice. Consult your attorney for advice concerning specific situations.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.773-.781.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.797, subd. 7.](#)
[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.771-84.781.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.81-.89.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.81, subd. 3.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.92, subd. 8-10.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.90.](#)

- **Off-highway vehicles (OHVs):** Defined as an off-highway motorcycle, an off-road vehicle, or an all-terrain vehicle, may operate only in certain public areas and on designated OHV trails.
- **Off-road vehicles or vehicle (ORVs):** A motor-driven recreational vehicle capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain without benefit of a road or trail. Many vehicles are specifically exempted from the definition of an off-road vehicles, including but not limited to snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, an electric-assisted bicycle, watercraft, farm vehicles being used for farming; vehicles used for military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement purposes; a construction or logging vehicle used in the performance of its common function; a motor vehicle owned by or operated under contract with a utility, whether publicly or privately owned, when used for work on utilities; a commercial vehicle being used for its intended purpose; snow-grooming equipment when used for its intended purpose; or an aircraft.
- **Snowmobiles:** A self-propelled vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered by skis or runners. State law classifies snowmobiles as recreational vehicles.
- **All-terrain vehicles (ATVs):** A motorized vehicle with: not less than three, but not more than six low pressure or non-pneumatic tires; a total dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less; and a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 65 inches or less. All-terrain vehicle includes a class 1 all-terrain vehicle and class 2 all-terrain vehicle. All-terrain vehicle does not include an electric-assisted bicycle, golf cart, mini-truck, dune buggy, or go-cart or a vehicle designed and used specifically for lawn maintenance, agriculture, logging, or mining purposes.
- **All-terrain vehicle, Class 1:** An all-terrain vehicle that has a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 50 inches or less.
- **All-terrain vehicle, Class 2:** An all-terrain vehicle that has a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is greater than 50 inches but not more than 65 inches.
- **Recreational motor vehicles:** As used in DNR law, this catch all term means 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 other motor vehicles licensed for highway operation which is being used for off-road recreational purposes.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 84.90.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 473.121, subd. 2.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 473.121, subd. 3.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.90, subd. 6.](#)

[Minn. R. 6102.0050.](#)

For DNR Water Surface sample ordinance, checklist, worksheet, and joint powers agreement, contact: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources contact:

Lieutenant Adam Block,
State Boating Law
Administrator:
adam.block@state.mn.us or
(651) 259-5057.

[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.773-.781.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.773.](#)
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources: [2024-2025 Off-Highway Vehicle Regulations.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.92, subds. 9-10.](#)
[OHV Regulations in the Agricultural Zone.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.797 subds. 1, 7.](#)

B. State law: operating regulations

1. Recreational motor vehicles

State law regulating where “recreational motor vehicles” may operate 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.

This law specifically allows cities to impose additional restrictions or prohibitions on operation of recreational motor vehicles on property not owned by the operator.

2. Recreational vehicles on public waters

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

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

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 and use their documents as needed.

3. Off-highway vehicles

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) or other wetlands.

Cities do not generally 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.

RELEVANT LINKS:

See section II-B-7, ATVs.

[Minn. Stat. § 84.795, subd. 4.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.795, subd. 5.](#)

[Minn. Stats. §§ 84.795, subd. 8.](#)

[Minn. Stats. §§ 84.787 - 84.795. Minn. R. ch. 6102.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.804, subd. 3.](#)
[DNR: Off-Road Vehicle \(ORV\) Safety.](#)

City regulation of ATVs (which may be defined as an ‘off-highway vehicle’) is discussed subsequently.

4. Off-highway motorcycles

A person may not drive or operate an off-highway motorcycle:

- at speeds that are not reasonable under the conditions;
- in a careless, reckless, or negligent manner so as to endanger or to cause injury or damage to a person or property;
- in a tree nursery or planting in a manner that damages or destroys growing stock;
- without a hand or foot brake;
- at a speed exceeding ten miles per hour on the frozen surface of public waters within 100 feet of a person fishing or a fishing shelter;
- in a manner that violates operation rules;
- anywhere in this state or on the ice of any boundary water of this state while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, or on an airport.

A county, city, or town, may regulate the operation of off-highway motorcycles on public lands, waters, and property under its jurisdiction other than public road rights-of-way within its boundaries, by resolution or ordinance and by giving appropriate notice, provided that the ordinance fits the following criteria:

- It must be consistent with state law and rules.
- It may not impose a fee for the use of public land or water under the jurisdiction of either the DNR or another state agency, or for the use of an access to it owned by the state, a county, or a city.
- It may not require an off-highway motorcycle operator to possess a motor vehicle driver's license while operating an off-highway motorcycle.

5. Off-road vehicles

According to state DNR law, a person may not drive or operate a vehicle off-road:

- at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable under the circumstances;
- in a careless, reckless, or negligent manner which may endanger or cause injury or damage to the person or property of another;
- without a functioning stoplight if so equipped;

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 84.804, subd. 6.](#)

[Minn. Stat. §§ 84.797-804.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.82.](#)
[Minn. R. 6100.5000.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.872.](#)
[Minn. R. 6100.5200.](#)
[Minnesota Department of Natural Resources: 2024-2025 Snowmobile Regulations.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.85.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.87.](#)

[Minn. R. 6100.5200, subp. 2.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 84.795.](#)
[Minn. R. ch. 7460.](#)

[Minn. Stat. 84.928, subd. 1 \(h\).](#)
[DNR: Off-highway Vehicle Regulations, 2024-2025.](#)

- in a tree nursery or planting in a manner that damages or destroys growing stock;
- without a hand or foot brake or in a manner that violates rules; or on an airport.

Cities may, by ordinance, regulate the operation of off-road vehicles on public lands, waters, and property in city boundaries, other than public road rights-of-way within its boundaries, and by giving appropriate notice. The ordinance must meet the following criteria:

- It must be consistent with state law.
- It likely requires a public hearing or some notice before adoption.
- It may not impose a fee for the use of public land or water under the jurisdiction of the DNR or another agency of the state, or for the use of an access to the public land or water owned by the state, a county, or a city.

6. Snowmobiles

There are extensive regulations in state 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. Cities may also regulate the operation of snowmobiles in city limits.

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, discussed subsequently.

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.

7. ATVs

State law covers operation of ATVs on public (non-city) lands extensively. Basically, Minnesota law prohibits the riding of Class 1 ATVs in ditches (or rights-of-way) south of the agriculture line, roughly from Moorhead 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.

RELEVANT LINKS:

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

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

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.928, subd. 6 \(b\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 84.92 – 84.928.](#)

See section III-A-2, ATVs.

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

[Regulating Recreational Vehicles, LMC Model Ordinance.](#)

According to the DNR, Class 2 ATVs may not be operated on the shoulder of a state trunk highway.

Note that utility task vehicles (UTVs) fit the definition of a Class 1 or Class 2 ATV based on the width of the tire rim. Due to larger sized tires, most UTVs fit the definition of a Class 2 ATV when used for recreational purposes.

Cities have choices with respect to regulating Class 1 and 2 ATVs, including:

- 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.
- After a public hearing, prohibit operation of ATVs altogether in city boundaries.
- Allowing operation of ATVs on city streets by permit in the same way golf carts and mini-trucks are regulated and discussed below.

a. Regulation by resolution or ordinance

If a city council chooses to regulate ATVs under state law pertaining to the Department of Natural Resources, it must pass a resolution or an ordinance consistent with state law and rule.

- The city council must likely first hold a public hearing.
- An ordinance may not impose a fee for the use of public land or water under the jurisdiction of either the Department of Natural Resources or other agency of the state, or for access to land owned by the state county or city.
- An ordinance may not require an all-terrain vehicle operator to possess a motor vehicle driver's license while operating an all-terrain vehicle.

In theory, councils may pass ordinances allowing both ATV operation on city streets by permit—and ATV operation in the right-of-way.

b. Simultaneous city regulation of ATVs and snowmobiles

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.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)

[Regulating Special Vehicles,](#)
LMC Model Ordinance.

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd.](#)
1.



[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd.](#)
1.



[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd.](#)
1 (3).



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III. City regulation

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

Cities may adopt an ordinance permitting the operation of golf carts, smaller ATVs, utility task vehicles, 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

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

For permitting purposes, an “all-terrain vehicle” means a motorized vehicle with not less than three, but not more than six low pressure or non-pneumatic tires; a total dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less; and a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 65 inches or less. It includes a class 1 and class 2 ATVs.

3. Utility task vehicles

State law was amended in 2011 to allow cities to issue permits to operate utility task vehicles on city streets. As with the other special vehicles—motorized golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, or mini-trucks—operation of a utility task vehicle on city streets is authorized only by a city-issued permit. A UTV is a side-by-side, four-wheel drive, off-road vehicle that has four wheels, is propelled by an internal combustion engine with a piston displacement capacity of 1,200 cubic centimeters or less, and has a total dry weight of 1,800 but less than 2,600 pounds. UTVs differ from ATVs; they are heavier, have side-by-side front seats, and some sort of roof structure.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 40a.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)



[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.022.](#)

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

4. 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.

B. 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, UTVs, 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 generally be consistent 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.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.345, subd. 2\(f\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 4](#) citing [Minn. Stat. § 169.522.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 5.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 7.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.70.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 7a.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 8.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 65B.48, subd. 5.](#)

[Regulating Special Vehicles, LMC Model Ordinance](#) and [Regulating Recreational Vehicles, LMC Model Ordinance.](#)

1. Permitting scheme in ordinance

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.

2. Specific vehicle requirements

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

- Require all golf carts to display a slow-moving vehicle emblem.
- Limit the operation of golf carts, UTVs, and ATVs on designated roadways to between sunrise and sunset, unless equipped with original equipment headlights, taillights, and rear-facing brake lights.
- Prohibit the operation of golf carts, UTVs, 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.
- Likely not require that UTV, ATV, and golf cart operators have a driver's license. (However, operators must be old enough to purchase insurance on the special vehicle, 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 four 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, UTV, 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.

The model ordinances linked here 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.

RELEVANT LINKS:



[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 47.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 39.](#)
[49 C.F.R. § 571.500.](#)



[49 C.F.R. § 571.500.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.224.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46a.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.824, subd. 3 \(b\).](#)

IV. Regulating neighborhood electric vehicles, medium-speed electric vehicles, and natural gas vehicles in cities

A “neighborhood electric vehicle” (NEV) is an electrically powered motor vehicle that has three or 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). A person may operate a three-wheeled neighborhood electric vehicle without a two-wheeled vehicle endorsement, provided the person has a valid driver's license. State law also 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.

“Natural gas vehicle” or “NGV” means a motor vehicle that is capable of being propelled by natural gas, including compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas. An NGV may exceed typical weight restrictions. State and federal law regulate NGVs.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 4.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 45.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.72, subd. 1.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 6.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 4.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 10.](#)

V. Other vehicles subject to limited city regulation

Some low-power vehicles are subject to limited city regulation. Cities cannot generally prohibit use of non-motorized bicycles, motorized foot scooters (like motorized Razor™ scooters) pocket bikes, mini-motorcycles, motorized bicycles, or electric-assisted bicycles. State law governs operation of these vehicles on public roadways, but cities may also regulate where some of these vehicles operate with city boundaries.

A. Bicycles and electric-assisted bicycles

A “bicycle” is defined by state law to be any device capable of being propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or rear wheels. The term “bicycle” includes electric-assisted bicycles which are bicycles with electric motors that travel up to 20 mph. Electric-assisted bikes have additional regulation in state law.

The term “bicycle” does not include mopeds, scooters, motorized foot scooters, or similar devices. “Bicycles” are also not be confused with motorized bicycles which have a gas or electric motor and travel between 20 and 30 mph at most.

1. Bicycles in general

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.

State law governs bicycle tires and brakes. 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. A person riding a bike on the shoulder of a roadway must travel in the same direction as the adjacent vehicular traffic.

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.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[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.

2. Electric-assisted bicycles in particular

An electric-assisted bicycle is defined as a bicycle that:

- Has two or three wheels that has a saddle and fully operable pedals for human propulsion.
- Meets the requirements of federal motor vehicle safety standards for a motor-driven cycle or for bicycles under federal law,
- Has an electric motor that has a power output of not more than 750 watts;
- Meets the requirements of a class 1, class 2, class 3, or multiple electric-assisted bicycle; and
- Has a battery or electric drive system that has been tested to an applicable safety standard by a third-party testing laboratory.

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27.](#)

[49 C.F.R. § 571.1.](#)
[16 C.F.R. § 1512.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 15a-15c.](#)



RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27\(c\).](#)

A vehicle is not an electric-assisted bicycle if the manufacturer or seller designed, manufactured, or intended it to be configured or modified to not meet the electric-assisted bicycle requirements. Configured or modified includes any of the following changes:

- A mechanical switch or button;
- A modification or change to the electric motor or the electric drive system;
- The use of an application to increase or override the electric drive system;
- Through any other means represented or intended by the manufacturer or seller to modify the vehicle to no longer meet the electric-assisted bicycle requirements.

[Minn. Stat. § 168A.03, subd. 1.](#)

An electric-assisted bicycle that fits the above definition does not require a state-issued certificate of title.

[Minn. Stat. § 160.263, subd. 2.](#)

A governing body may not prohibit or restrict operation of an electric-assisted bicycle on any bikeway, roadway, or shoulder unless the governing body determines that operation of the electric-assisted bicycle is not consistent with the safety or general welfare of bikeway, roadway, or shoulder users, or with the terms of any property conveyance. Otherwise, a person may operate an electric-assisted bicycle (like any other bicycle) on the shoulder of a roadway, on a bikeway, or on a bicycle trail if not otherwise prohibited by state law.

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 4.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 85.018, subd. 4.](#)

While no motorized vehicle may be operated on state trails designated for non-motorized use, this does not apply to electric-assisted bikes (or motorized devices operated by an individual with a physical disability)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 6a.](#)

No one under age 15 may operate an electric-assisted bicycle anywhere in the state.

B. Pedicabs, rickshaws, or other similar vehicles

[Minn. Stat. § 221.091, subd. 2.](#)

A statutory or home rule charter city that licenses and regulates small vehicle passenger service must do so by ordinance. The ordinance must, at a minimum, provide for driver qualifications, insurance, vehicle safety, and periodic vehicle inspections.

[Minn. Stat. § 221.021.](#)

A statutory or home rule charter city that has adopted an ordinance complying with this subdivision may enforce the registration requirement found in state law.

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27 \(3\).](#)

A statutory or home rule charter city that regulates, by ordinance, pedicabs, rickshaws, or other similar vehicles used for passenger service may permit authorized vehicles to be equipped with an electric motor that meets the requirements for an electric-assisted bicycle under state law.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.225.](#)



[Minn. Stat. § 169.225.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.225, subd. 6.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.225, subd. 6\(3\) \(b\).](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 45.](#)

C. Motorized foot scooters

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.

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.

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.

D. Motorized bicycle

Similar in function to an electric-assisted bicycle, the more powerful “motorized bicycle” or moped is a bicycle that fits the following parameters:

- Is propelled by an electric or a liquid fuel motor of a piston displacement capacity of 50 cubic centimeters or less.
- Has a maximum of two brake horsepower.
- Can travel not more than 30 miles per hour on a flat surface with not more than 1 percent grade in any direction when the motor is engaged.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[MN DPS Motorcycle and Motorized Bicycle Manual.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subd. 1.](#)

[16 C.F.R. § 1203.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subds. 1 and 4.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.222, subd. 9.](#)

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

[Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subd. 2.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subd. 3.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 40b.](#)

A motorized bicycle does not include an electric-assisted bicycle as defined above and in state law. Motorized bicycles are registered with the state as “mopeds.”

Motorized bicycles are subject to state law governing operation of motorcycles with several exceptions, including the following:

- Protective headgear includes helmets that meet national standards for bicycle helmets.
- A motorized bicycle equipped with a headlight and taillight meeting the requirements of lighting for motorcycles may operate during nighttime hours.
- Protective headgear is not required for operators 18 years of age or older.
- Requirements for parking of motorized bicycles are the same as parking of regular bikes.

A motorized bicycle may be operated under either a driver’s license or a special permit (“moped 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.

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.

E. Micromobility Facilities

“Micromobility device” means a vehicle that:

- Is capable of: (i) being propelled solely by human power; (ii) being powered solely by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current; or both;
- When solely powered by an electric motor, is not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour; and
- Has an unloaded weight of up to 500 pounds.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 160.27, subd. 7.](#)

For more information on city right of ways, see LMC's [Informational Memo Regulating City Right of Way](#).

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd.44.](#) [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 3a.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 44.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.974.](#)



Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Driver and Vehicle Services
Division: [Motorcycle and Motorized Bicycle Manual](#)
(includes autocycles).

This definition includes a bicycle, a motorized foot scooter, a motorized bicycle, and an electric personal assistive mobility device.

A “micromobility facility” is an installation for micromobility devices (as defined above) that provides for one or more of the following: a rack or docking station, a battery charging or swapping station, or a storage facility. Cities may place and maintain advertisements, arts and informational signs on a micromobility facility if:

- A road authority has issued a permit to the city authorizing the micromobility facility to be placed within a right-of-way of a public highway;
- The city has recommended and the road authority has authorized in the permit the placement of advertisements, public art, and informational signs on the micromobility facility; and
- The placement does not create an unsafe situation.

F. Motorcycles and autocycles

“Motorcycle” includes motor scooters and autocycles. It is a motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider. It is designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

Note the term “motorcycle” does not include either motorized bicycles or electric-assisted bicycles (as defined in state law and this memo) or a tractor.

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.

An autocycle is defined as a motorcycle that:

- Has three wheels in contact with the ground.
- Is designed with seating that does not require operators or any occupants to straddle or sit astride it.
- Has a steering wheel.
- Is equipped with antilock brakes.
- Is originally manufactured to meet federal motor vehicle safety standards for motorcycles in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 571, and successor requirements.

RELEVANT LINKS:

Minn. Stat. § 171.02 subd. 2 (c) (9).

Minn. Stat. § 169.686, subd. 1.



Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46.

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 44.

Minn. Stat. § 169.974.

Minn. Stat. § 65B.48, subd. 5.

A person may operate an autocycle without a two-wheeled vehicle, or motorcycle endorsement, provided the person has a valid Class D driver’s license. A driver and passengers of an autocycle must properly use shoulder and lap seat belts.

G. 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.

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 that definition. 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.

VI. Vehicles used by pedestrians

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

A. Segways™ and self-balancing scooters

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.

Recently, there has been an increase in the use of self-balancing scooters, often called “hoverboards.” Self-balancing scooters generally have two wheels and are connected to a self-balancing control mechanism using built-in gyroscopes and sensor pads. These devices are propelled by the user’s balance and body position.

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

Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 26.



Minn. Stat. § 169.212.

RELEVANT LINKS:

[Minn. Stat. § 169.212, subd. 2.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.212, subd. 2.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.212, subd. 4.](#)

[State v. Greenman](#), 825 N.W.2d 387 (Minn. Ct. App. 2013).

[Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 93.](#)

[Minn. Stat. § 169.21.](#)
[Minn. Stat. § 169.21, subd. 5.](#)

- Operation may be on a bicycle path.
- It may not carry more than one person.
- 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.
- A Segway operator must use due care in operating the device.

A Segway or self-balancing scooter 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.

A Segway or self-balancing scooter 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 these devices 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.

A city may not prohibit or further regulate the operation of these devices, except that a city may allow and regulate their operation on roadways within its jurisdiction that have a speed limit of more than 35 mph. The Minnesota Court of Appeals has found that a Segway is not a “motor vehicle” for purposes of driving while intoxicated (DWI) statute.

B. Wheelchairs, scooters, and tricycles

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.

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.

RELEVANT LINKS:

LMC information memo,
[*Acquisition and Maintenance
of City Streets.*](#)

VII. Conclusion

The proliferation of unique vehicles is likely to continue. The state recognizes city authority to regulate many of these vehicles to ensure safe local streets. Cities regulate 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: Definitions

Definitions of conveyances that are not motor vehicles

All-terrain vehicle: A motorized vehicle with: not less than three, but not more than six low pressure or non-pneumatic tires; a total dry weight of 2,000 pounds or less; and a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 65 inches or less. All-terrain vehicle includes a class 1 all-terrain vehicle and class 2 all-terrain vehicle. All-terrain vehicle does not include an electric-assisted bicycle as defined in section [169.011, subdivision 27](#), golf cart, mini-truck, dune buggy, or go-cart or a vehicle designed and used specifically for lawn maintenance, agriculture, logging, or mining purposes. **All-terrain vehicle, Class 1:** An all-terrain vehicle that has a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is 50 inches or less. **All-terrain vehicle, Class 2:** "Class 2 all-terrain vehicle" means an all-terrain vehicle that has a total width from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim that is greater than 50 inches but not more than 65 inches. [Minn. Stat. § 84.92, subd. 8-10](#). *"Motor vehicle" includes an all-terrain vehicle only if the all-terrain vehicle (1) has at least four wheels, (2) is owned and operated by a physically disabled person, and (3) displays both disability plates and a physically disabled certificate and does not include an all-terrain vehicle except (1) an all-terrain vehicle described in paragraph (b), or (2) an all-terrain vehicle licensed as a motor vehicle before August 1, 1985. [Minn. Stat. § 168.002, subd. 18 \(b\) \(c\)](#).

Bicycle: Every device capable of being propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or rear wheels. Bicycle includes an electric-assisted bicycle. "Bicycle" does not include scooters, motorized foot scooters, or similar devices. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 4](#).

Bicycle – electric-assisted: A bicycle with two or three wheels that: has a saddle and fully operable pedals for human propulsion; meets the requirements: of federal motor vehicle safety standards for a motor-driven cycle in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, sections 571.1 et seq.; or for bicycles under Code of Federal Regulations, title 16, part 1512, or successor requirements; and has an electric motor that has a power output of not more than 750 watts, meets the requirements of a class 1, class 2, class 3, or multiple mode electric-assisted bicycle; and has a battery or electric drive system that has been tested to an applicable safety standard by a third-party testing laboratory. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27](#).

A vehicle is not an electric-assisted bicycle if the manufacturer or seller designed, manufactured, or intended it to be configured or modified to not meet the electric-assisted bicycle requirements. Configured or modified includes any of the following charges: a mechanical switch or button; a modification or change to the electric motor or the electric drive system; the use of an application to increase or override the electric drive system; or any other means represented or intended to modify the vehicle.

Electric personal assistive mobility device: 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 miles per hour. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011](#),

subd. 26. *"Motor vehicle" does not include an electric personal assistive mobility device. [Minn. Stat. § 168.002, subd. 18 \(d\)](#).

Motorized foot scooter: 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 one 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. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46](#). *"Motor vehicle" does not include a motorized foot scooter. [Minn. Stat. § 168.002, subd. 18 \(e\)](#).

Snowmobile: A self-propelled vehicle originally manufactured and designed for travel on snow or ice steered by skis or runners. Snowmobile does not include the following vehicles equipped with aftermarket ski and track configurations: an all-terrain vehicle; an off-highway motorcycle; an off-road vehicle; a mini truck; a utility task vehicle; or any other vehicle being operated off road. [Minn. Stat. § 84.81, subd. 3](#).

***Snowmobile is not a motor vehicle:** "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle including, but not limited to, automobiles, trucks, dune buggies, minibikes, motorcycles, trail bikes, and all-terrain vehicles (ATV's), but not including snowmobiles. [Minn. Rule 6100.0500, subd. 7](#).

Wheelchair: Includes any manual or motorized wheelchair, scooter, tricycle, or similar device used by a disabled person as a substitute for walking. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 93](#).

Definitions of motor vehicles

Autocycle: A motorcycle that: has three wheels in contact with the ground; is designed with seating that does not require operators or any occupants to straddle or sit astride it; has a steering wheel; is equipped with antilock brakes; and is originally manufactured to meet federal motor vehicle safety standards for motorcycles in Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, part 571, and successor requirements. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 3a](#).

Electric Vehicle Medium Speed Vehicle (MSV): 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 ten 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. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 39](#).

Electric Vehicle: Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV): An electrically powered motor vehicle that has three or 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. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 47.](#)

Golf cart: Not specifically defined other than “motorized golf cart.” [Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 1.](#)

Micromobility device: a vehicle that: is capable of: (i) being propelled solely by human power; (ii) being powered solely by an electric motor drawing current from rechargeable storage batteries, fuel cells, or other portable sources of electrical current; or both; when solely powered by an electric motor, is not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 30 miles per hour; and has an unloaded weight of up to 500 pounds. This definition includes a bicycle, a motorized foot scooter, a motorized bicycle, and an electric personal assistive mobility device.

Mini truck: 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; or a motor vehicle that meets or exceeds the regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 571.500, and successor requirements. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 40a.](#)

Motor vehicles: Every vehicle that is self-propelled, other than an electric personal assistive mobility device [Segway] and any vehicle propelled or drawn by a self-propelled vehicle, and not deriving its power from overhead wires except snowmobiles. [Minn. Stat. § 171.01, subd. 39.](#)

Motorcycle: Every 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 autocycles. Motorcycle does not include motorized bicycles or electric-assisted bicycles or a tractor. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 44.](#)

Motorcycle – off highway: A motorized, off-highway vehicle traveling on two wheels and having a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control, including a vehicle that is registered under chapter 168 for highway use if it is also used for off-highway operation on trails or unimproved terrain. [Minn. Stat. § 84.787, subd. 7.](#) *"Motor vehicle" includes an off-highway motorcycle modified to meet the requirements of state traffic regulations. [Minn. Stat. § 168.002, subd. 18 \(f\).](#)

Motorized bicycle: A bicycle that is propelled by an electric or a liquid fuel motor of a piston displacement capacity of 50 cubic centimeters or less, and a maximum of two brake horsepower, which is capable of a maximum speed of not more than 30 miles per hour on a flat surface with not more than one percent grade in any direction when the motor is engaged. Motorized bicycle does not include an electric-assisted bicycle or a motorcycle. [Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 44-45.](#)

Motorized recreational vehicle: Any self-propelled, off-the-road, or all terrain conveyance, including but not limited to a snowmobile, minibike, amphibious vehicle, motorcycle, go-cart, trail bike, or dune buggy. [Minn. Rule 9900.0100, subp. 6.](#)

Natural gas vehicle (NGV): A motor vehicle under subdivision 42 that is capable of being propelled by natural gas, including compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas. [Minn. Stat. 169.011, subd. 46a.](#)

Off-highway vehicles: For the purposes of sections 84.771 to 84.930, "off-highway vehicle" means an off-highway motorcycle [OHV], an off-road vehicle [ORV], or an all-terrain vehicle. [Minn. Stat. § 84.771.](#) In some situations, an OHV or and ORV is a motor vehicle, but an ATV is not one.

Off-road motorcycle: "Off-highway motorcycle" means a motorized, off-highway vehicle traveling on two wheels and having a seat or saddle designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control, including a vehicle that is registered under chapter 168 for highway use if it is also used for off-highway operation on trails or unimproved terrain. [Minn. Stat. § 84.787, subd. 7.](#)

Off-road vehicle: A motor-driven recreational vehicle capable of cross-country travel on natural terrain without benefit of a road or trail. Off-road vehicle does not include a snowmobile; an all-terrain vehicle; a motorcycle; an electric-assisted bicycle as defined in [section 169.011, subdivision 27](#), a watercraft; a farm vehicle being used for farming; a vehicle used for military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement purposes; a construction or logging vehicle used in the performance of its common function; a motor vehicle owned by or operated under contract with a utility, whether publicly or privately owned, when used for work on utilities; a commercial vehicle being used for its intended purpose; snow-grooming equipment when used for its intended purpose; or an aircraft. [Minn. Stat. § 84.797, subd. 7.](#)

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, utility task vehicles, hovercraft, and motor vehicles used for recreation. [Minn. Stat. § 84.771.](#) Certain recreational vehicles may be considered a motor vehicle in specific situations.

Trail bike: not specifically defined, but referred to in various statutes and rules. [Minn. Stat. § 84.90](#); [Minn. Rule 6105.0210](#); [Minn. Rule 6100.0500](#); [Minn. Rule 6136.0300](#); [Minn. Rule 6232.0300](#). A trail bike may be a motor vehicle depending on the use and the location of operation.

Utility task vehicle (UTV): a side-by-side, four-wheel drive, off-road vehicle that has four wheels, is propelled by an internal combustion engine with a piston displacement capacity of 1,200 cubic centimeters or less, and has a total dry weight of 1,800 but less than 2,600 pounds. [Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 1\(3\).](#) Some UTVs may be considered motor vehicles depending on the use, operation and modifications.

Appendix B: State and federal regulations

Vehicles or conveyances and definitional citation	Operator regulations including licensure	Includes	Who regulates the operation	Statutory cites
All-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Minn. Stat. § 84.92, subd. 8.	DNR Registration. No driver's license required.	Class one and class two ATVs.	State and city. City by permit, resolution or ordinance.	Minn. Stat. §§ 84.92-84.928.
Bicycles Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 4.	No title, driver's license, or registration required.	Human-powered bikes, electric assisted bicycles.	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.
Bicycle - Electric-assisted Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 27.	No title, driver's license, or registration required. Minimum operator age is 15.		State. City may prohibit electric-assisted bicycles on trails for non-motorized use in some situations, only by local ordinance.	Minn. Stat. § 169.222. Minn. Stat. § 169.223, subd. 5 (3).
Bicycle, motorized (moped) Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 45.	Title. Driver's license or operator's permit Registration tax.		State.	Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 45. Minn. Stat. § 171.02, subd. 3. Minn. Stat. § 168.013, subd. 1h.
Conveyances used by pedestrians Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 93.	No driver's license, registration or tax applies.	Wheelchairs, scooters, tricycles.	State.	Minn. Stat. § 169.21.
Electric cars-Neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs) Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 47.	Title. Valid driver's license. Registration.		State and city.	Minn. Stat. § 169.224. Minn. Stat. § 168A.05, subd. 9. Minn. Stat. § 171.02, subd. 1. Minn. Stat. § 168.013, subd. 1. 49 C.F.R § 571.500 and successor requirements.
Electric cars - Medium-speed electric vehicles (MSEVs): Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 39.	Title. Valid driver's license. Registration.		State and city.	Minn. Stat. § 169.224. Minn. Stat. § 168A.05, subd. 9. Minn. Stat. § 168.013, subd. 1.

Vehicles or conveyances and definitional citation	Operator regulations including licensure	Includes	Who regulates the operation	Statutory cites
				49 C.F.R § 571.500 and successor requirements.
Electric personal assistive mobility device Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 26.	No driver’s license, registration or tax applies.	Segways™ and self-balancing scooters.	State.	Minn. Stat. § 169.212.
Motorcycles, autocycles. Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 3a, 44, 45.	Title. Valid driver’s license with a two-wheeled vehicle endorsement. Autocycle: driver’s license only.	Autocycle.	State.	Minn. Stat. § 168A.05. Minn. Stat. § 169.974. Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 3a.
Motorized foot scooters. Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46.	No driver’s license, title, registration or tax required. The minimum operator age is 12 years old.	Razors™	State and city. City only by ordinance and may only prohibit on bike paths, trail or non-motorized bikeway.	Minn. Stat. § 169.225. Minn. Stat. §§ 168.002, subd. 18 (e). Minn. Stat. § 168.013, subd. 1. Minn. Stat. § 168.09, subd. 1. Minn. Stat. § 169.011, subd. 46.
Natural gas vehicles (NGVs) Minn. Stat. 169.0911, subd. 46a.	Title. Valid driver’s license. Registration.	Overweight NGVs allowed per Minn. Stat. § 169.824, subd. 3 (b) (c).	State.	Minn. Stat. § 168A.05, subd. 9. Minn. Stat. § 171.02, subd. 1. Minn. Stat. § 168.013, subd. 1.
Off-highway motorcycle. Minn. Stat. § 84.787, subd. 7.	Limited to registration with DNR. May have dual registration to use on public roads.		State. City by ordinance or resolution.	Minn. Stat. §§ 84.787-84.796.
Off-highway vehicles (OHV). Minn. Stat. § 84.771.	Limited to registration with DNR.	Off-highway vehicle means an off-highway motorcycle, an off-road vehicle, or an all-terrain vehicle.	State—outside city boundaries. Cities may regulate ORVs and ATVs in city boundaries.	Minn. Stat. §§ 84.771- 84.781 (off-highway vehicles). Minn. Stat. § 84.787, subd. 7. (off -highway motorcycle). Minn. Stat. § 84.797, subd. 7. (off-road vehicle). Minn. Stat. §§ 84.92-84.928 (all-terrain vehicles).
Off-road vehicle (ORV). Minn. Stat. § 84.797, subd. 7.	Driver’s license required unless operated only off road.	Vehicles able to travel cross-county with no road or trail.	State and city.	Minn. Stat. §§ 84.771 – 84.781.






Vehicles or conveyances and definitional citation	Operator regulations including licensure	Includes	Who regulates the operation	Statutory cites
Pocket bikes. No definition in state law or rule.	Likely driver's license with a two-wheeled vehicle endorsement.	Pocket bikes, mini-motorcycles, mini-bikes, mini-choppers, mini-rockets.	State.	Minn. Stat. § 65B.48, subd. 5. Minn. Stat. § 84.788, subd. 12 (d).
Snowmobiles Minn. Stat. § 84.81, subd. 3.	Registration with DNR with exceptions. Minn. Stat. § 84.82.	Snowmobiles on frozen public waters.	State. City, only in city boundaries and on frozen public waters with DNR permission.	Minn. Stat. §§ 84.81-84.915. Minn. R. 6100.5200, subp. 2. Minn. Stat. § 84.795, subd. 8 (3). Minn. Stat. § 84.85.
Special vehicles Minn. Stat. § 169.045.	City permit. Registration for ATVs, UTVs and mini trucks. Mini truck operators must have driver's license, possibly with an exception.	Motorized golf carts, UTVs, ATVs, and mini-trucks.	City in city boundaries. Non-city operation may be subject to state or county regulation.	Minn. Stat. § 169.045. Minn. Stat. § 169.045, subd. 7.

Information from other Cities...



E-Bike Rules

FOLLOW RULES FOR SAFE RIDING

 <p>01</p>	<p>WHERE YOU CAN RIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-bikes are permitted on city streets, bike lanes and trails.• E-bikes are not allowed on city sidewalks.
 <p>02</p>	<p>AGE REQUIREMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Riders must be at least 15 years old, per State statute.
 <p>03</p>	<p>SPEED LIMITS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Max speed is 15 mph on park property or city trails.• On city streets, follow city speed limits.
 <p>04</p>	<p>HELMET & EYE PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not required but highly recommended for safety.
 <p>05</p>	<p>NIGHT RIDING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Required: white front light visible from 500 ft.• A red rear reflector or light visible from 100-600 ft.

 <p>06</p>	<p>TRAIL ETIQUETTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Always yield to pedestrians and slower trail users.• Use an audible signal or bell when passing others.• Ride in a predictable manner and follow all posted signs and regulations.
 <p>07</p>	<p>PARKING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• E-bikes must not be parked in any location or manner that will impede normal and reasonable pedestrian traffic or access.• Do not park in the street.
 <p>08</p>	<p>TRAIL MAPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit www.hastingsmn.gov/maps
 <p>09</p>	<p>QUESTIONS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contact the Hastings Police Department at 651-480-2300 or Parks and Recreation Department at 651-480-6175.

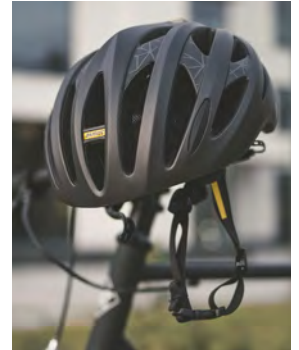
- No one under the age of 15 shall operate an electric-assisted bicycle.
- An electric assisted bicycle must cease to provide assistance when the bicycle reaches the speed of 28 MPH and cannot have a power output of more than 750 watts.
- They can be operated on any roadway or shoulder, bike path, route, trail, bikeway, or sidewalk within the City of Blaine except for sidewalks within a business district.
- Must follow all traffic laws (reference MN State Statute 169.222).
- Must be equipped with forward and rear lights to ride at night.
- A person operating a bicycle upon a sidewalk, or across a roadway or shoulder on a crosswalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal when necessary before overtaking and passing any pedestrian.

E-BIKES IN CHANHASSEN

What You Need to Know



Electric bikes, or e-bikes, are a fun, efficient way to get around Chanhassen. As their popularity grows, it's important to understand what's legal, where you can ride and how to share the road and trails safely.



There are three classes of e-bikes and all three classes are legal in Chanhassen:

Class 1:	Class 2:	Class 3:
Pedal-assist only, up to 20 mph	Pedal-assist or throttle, up to 20 mph	Pedal-assist only, up to 28 mph; riders under 18 are legally required to wear helmets

E-bikes are allowed on roads, sidewalks and trails.

Roads:	Sidewalks:	Trails:
Allowed, following the same rules as bicycles. Riders should stay near the right side of the lane or shoulder when it's safe. Riders may move toward the center when the lane is too narrow to share, they are turning or need to avoid hazards.	Allowed outside business districts	Allowed unless otherwise posted

Rules of the Road & Trails:
Ride at a safe speed
Yield to pedestrians
Obey all traffic signs
Signal or give a verbal warning before passing

What Makes an E-Bike Legal in MN
Has pedals
Includes a saddle seat
Has a motor of 750 watts or less
Cannot exceed 28 mph
Rider must be at least 15 years old

Not everything with a motor is an e-bike. Some motorized bikes are often called "e-moto" bikes.

E-moto Bikes:
Exceed 28 mph
Do not have pedals
Require registration like a motorcycle. These are not allowed on sidewalks, trails or most roads.

Best Practices for Safe Riding	
Stay alert and watch for others	Wear a helmet
Yield at crosswalks	Know your e-bike's class
Do not modify your motor or speed settings	

Chanhassen is proud to be bike-friendly. By riding legally and responsibly, we can keep our trails, sidewalks and streets safe and enjoyable for everyone.

Learn more: chanhassen.info/e-bikes

News & Updates

City of Plymouth provides safety reminders for ebike users

Post Date: 05/30/2025

As the use of electric-assisted bikes (ebikes) increases, the City of Plymouth reminds riders to prioritize safety, use good trail etiquette, and stay informed about laws and guidelines.

According to Minnesota State Statute 169.222, ebikes can typically be used wherever traditional bikes are allowed, as long as they meet the following requirements:



- Must have two or three wheels, a saddle (seat) and fully operable pedals
- Riders must be age 15 or older to operate an ebike
- Electric motors must be 750 watts or less
- Must meet one of the following electric-assist bicycle class requirements:
 - Class 1 – an electric assist up to 20 mph with no throttle
 - Class 2 – an electric assist up to 20 mph with a throttle
 - Class 3 – an electric assist up to 28 mph with no throttle
- Riders may not modify an ebike to change the speed capability/speed limit control so that it no longer meets its labeled class requirements

Below are a few other general reminders for ebike users:

- Use safe speeds – slow down around curves and hills with limited visibility.
- Yield to other trail users – slow down when approaching others, and allow pedestrians and slower trail users to have the right of way, especially in crosswalks.
- Practice good trail etiquette – Always pass on the left and give an audible signal prior to passing.
- Wear a bicycle helmet and other appropriate safety gear.

“Many of our trails were designed for slower speeds, and have hills and curves that limit visibility for ebike users traveling at faster speeds,” said Plymouth Public Safety Director Erik Fadden. “In addition to bikers, our trails are used by walkers, runners, little kids on scooters and bikes, people with dogs, and parents pushing baby strollers. We’re asking ebike riders to slow down and practice good trail etiquette to ensure the trails are safer for all users.”

[Return to full list >>](#)

**CITY OF ANOKA
PARKS & RECREATION BOARD**

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>ALT PHONE</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>	<u>EXPIRATION</u>
Kiel	Jenkin	3850 10th Ave	Anoka MN 55303	507-272-8071	jenkin.kiel@gmail.com	12/31/2028
Jeanne	Wilkinson	3532 Rum River Dr	Anoka MN 55303	763-229-9972	jgwilk@comcast.net	12/31/2028
Anna	Hauglie	2929 9th Ln	Anoka MN 55303	651-442-9392	clark.anna.a@gmail.com	12/31/2028
Steve	Nelson	210 Yoho Dr	Anoka MN 55303	763-350-9128	tornado47.43@gmail.com	12/31/2026
Derek	Sebesta	649 Jackson St	Anoka MN 55303	612-701-0058	763-972-5200 dereksebesta@gmail.com	12/31/2026
Kirk	Schnitker	317 Rice St	Anoka MN 55303	612-618-3717	kirkschnitker@gmail.com	12/31/2026
Mark	Beckenbach	633 Johnson St	Anoka MN 55303	763-486-3752	Bachbach001@yahoo.com	12/31/2027
Mary	Blankenship	1340 Oakwood Dr	Anoka MN 55303	763-421-8622	763-442-8634 mlblankenship@gmail.com	12/31/2027
Bob	Erickson	830 38th Ln	Anoka MN 55303	612-532-8339	763-427-8163 bob@anokaicearena.com	12/31/2027

***3 yr terms. Residency required.
9 member board**