

Wheelchair Scooter & Mobility Device Safety in Central Oklahoma

Safety Begins with you!





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This brochure is provided as informational only and does not constitute legal advice. The information contained herein may not be comprehensive or current. You are solely responsible for knowing and obeying the laws which pertain to you. This brochure only covers wheelchairs and scooters that fall within the definition of wheelchair and may not apply to other power-driven mobility devices, such as “motorized scooters” or “electric personal assistive mobility devices”.

Rules of the Road

Pursuant to Oklahoma and Federal Law, when you are operating a scooter/wheelchair you have the same rights and duties applicable to pedestrians and are subject to the same rules. (See 47 O.S. § 11-501.1 and 28 CFR § 35.137(2011)).

You should review local and Oklahoma state laws that may be applicable to your motorized mobility devices such as motor vehicle laws. There are several general rules that users of mobility devices must know.

- Be smart, be safe, think safety at all times when caring for and operating your mobility device.
- Your personal mobility device is a battery-operated personal mobility vehicle. Please exercise caution and consideration when you are operating it. Driving your mobility device carefully and thoughtfully will help ensure your personal safety and the safety of other people.
- Be familiar with local rules and statutes about operating your motorized mobility device.
- Generally, where a sidewalk is provided, it is unlawful for you to operate your wheelchair/scooter along the adjacent roadway. However, where sidewalks are not provided and when practicable; you can operate your mobility device only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic and shall to yield to vehicles. (See 47 O.S. § 11-506)
- You cannot use a road if a “No Pedestrian” sign is posted.
- Only cross streets at corner street crossings with careful attention to cross traffic.
- Drinking and driving is strongly discouraged. Alcohol related offenses such as public intoxication would apply.
- A motorized mobility device such as a motorized wheelchair or scooter is defined under Oklahoma law as any self-propelled vehicle, designed for and used by a person with a disability, that is incapable of a speed in excess of eight (8) miles per hour. (See 47 O.S. § 1-136.3)
- Your owner’s manual is an important reference about safe use of your mobility device and should be referenced when you have a



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question.

- Do not exceed the weight requirements of your mobility device as listed in your owner's documentation.
- Do not tow.
- Do not give other people a lift.
- Do not leash lead an animal when on your mobility device.
- If your device is equipped with a safety restraint please use in accordance with the owner's manual.
- If your mobility device is equipped with batteries, these can be a safety hazard; refer to your owner's manual for proper charging and storage.
- Your mobility device must be adjusted to you by a competent technician

Speed signs on pathways must be honored to provide a safe environment for both the mobility device and pedestrians.



How To Travel Safely

Plan your journey carefully

- You may be able to find a route that avoids busy intersections and allows you to keep to sidewalks.
- Travel along quieter streets, even if it means a longer journey.
- Know where there are curb ramps or driveways that you can use for safe road crossings.
- Read your user manual carefully so you understand range and time of battery and charge.

Where Can You Go?

Be familiar with local rules and applicable laws. Generally a mobility device can be operated in areas open to pedestrian use, as long as general safety rules are followed and the specification of the mobility device are not exceeded. This includes ramps, slopes and angles.

Prepare Yourself

- Assess yourself using the Self-Assessment Checklist to make sure you can satisfy all the basic requirements for scooter/wheelchair use.
- Check that any new medication will not impair your judgment and affect your driving skills.
- Always use a hat and sunscreen. Think about getting a shade cover if you travel long distances.
- Make sure that hats and clothing do not obstruct your vision or hearing when using the scooter/wheelchair.
- Make yourself as visible as possible by wearing brightly colored clothing and something reflective at night. Safety vests are a good investment.
- If possible, carry a mobile phone for emergencies.





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Good Habits

- Use the racks and baskets if applicable on your scooter/wheelchair to carry things rather than using your lap.
- Always keep your feet on the floor-pad when in motion.
- Lock the seat assembly before moving.
- Check that the rear view mirror has not been knocked or moved before moving off.
- Always turn the key to the OFF position when stopped or when getting on or off your scooter/wheelchair.
- Never make sharp turns at high speed. Slow down when coming to a turn.
- Never stop on an incline to rest or dismount. The scooter/wheelchair may roll or tip when you restart.
- When you are in a crowded area, i.e.: in a shopping mall, travel at the speed others are walking.

Be visible

Be aware that when you are traveling by scooter you are at a height disadvantage to the other users of the road and sidewalk. Make sure you and your scooter have the following safety features:

1. Brightly colored and/or reflective clothing
2. Reflective strips on front, sides and back of scooter
3. Light on front of scooter
4. Light on back of scooter
5. Fluorescent orange bike flag attached to the back seat of the scooter



Safe Driving Tips

Know your scooter / wheelchair or mobility device

- On soft gravel or sand, take care when making turns and allow extra space to stop and start.
- Know the space required for turning.

Check your scooter/wheelchair manual for its rating for maximum slope gradient or incline. Keep within this rating and approach all slopes directly. It may be hard to judge slope, so always be cautious and safety minded.

Check your scooter/wheelchair manual for the weight of the device. Avoid temporary structures such as wooden platforms or ramps unless you are certain they can withstand the combined weight of yourself and your scooter / wheel chair. Public conveyance and private taxi hoists may have a maximum load weight that they can accommodate, it is best to call first.

To navigate curbs and ramps approach slope straight up or down not at an angle.

On Sidewalks

- Beware of vehicles backing out of driveways.
- When driving up behind a pedestrian, call out or honk the horn to let them know you are there. Some mobility devices can travel very quiet and cannot be heard.

On Bike Paths

- You are allowed to use dedicated cycle paths that are not on city streets, however, keep to the right and be aware of the high speed of some cyclists.
- Listen and if available use your rear view mirror to stay traffic aware.



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On the Road

- Use caution when operating your scooter/wheelchair on rough edges of roads.
- Avoid congested areas.
- Travel slowly, about walking pace, especially in busy areas.
- If you are able to walk short distances, it may be easier to leave your scooter/wheelchair outside stores or designated accessible restrooms.
- When passing parked cars, watch out for doors or other vehicles moving without warning.
- Important to remember that drivers may not see you.

Parking Your Scooter/Wheelchair

- When parking your scooter/wheelchair remember to leave clearance around the device for those trying to maneuver baby carriages or shopping carts. You should try not to cause an obstruction to other pedestrians.
- Remember to turn switch to off and take your key with you.
- Remember to park in a sheltered spot if possible.

Using Your Scooter/Wheelchair at Night

If you use your scooter/wheelchair at night, lights and reflectors should be installed. We recommend:

1. A flashing or steady light clearly visible for 200 yards from the front.
2. A flashing or steady colored light clearly visible for 200 yards from the back.
3. A red reflector clearly visible for 50 yards from the rear of the scooter as reflected by a car's low beam.





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Crossing the Road

- When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping to a person using a mobility device crossing the roadway within a crosswalk. (See 47 O.S. § 11-502)
- Every person operating a scooter/wheelchair that is crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway. (See 47 O.S. § 11-503)
- You shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks. (See 47 O.S. § 11-505)
- You should not cross the road without making sure you can get back onto the sidewalk on the other side of the road.
- Try to cross the road at traffic signals, cross walks, or an intersection with stop signs.
- Drivers cannot always see you behind a parked car. Always take extra caution when driving in parking areas and crossing the road. A high safety flag makes you more visible.
- Never cross the road where you cannot see the on coming traffic because of a hill or curve in the road.
- If there are no curb ramps onto the sidewalk, cross as other pedestrians would and keep as close to the curb as possible until you find a curb ramp or driveway.
- It is best to avoid intersections where there are no sidewalks or curb ramps.



Advise the City's ADA Coordinator (405) 297-2849 or Action Center (405) 297-2535 if there are inadequate pedestrian facilities at intersections.



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Other Safety Considerations

- Read completely and understand your owner's manual before assembling, operating, transporting, or disassembling your scooter.
- Always operate your scooter with thought, care, and safety.
- Do not attempt to use your scooter on an escalator. Always use an elevator.
- Do not carry passengers under any circumstances.
- Do not mount or dismount your scooter unless the brake is engaged.
- Always make sure that the key switch is set to "Off" before mounting or dismounting your scooter.
- Do not back your scooter down an incline or across an uneven surface.
- Do not turn your scooter suddenly at full speed.
- Always make sure the seat is locked forward before operating your scooter.
- Always come to a full stop before changing direction from forward to reverse or from reverse to forward.
- Do not operate your scooter where you could not safely or legally walk.
- Do not climb ramps or curbs that exceed your scooter's capacity.
- Always approach curbs and inclines straight on.
- If available, always turn on your scooter's lights when operating near traffic, at night, and in any poorly lit area.
- Always be aware of and careful near mechanical pinch points especially when assembling and disassembling your scooter.
- Never sit on your scooter when it is being transported.
- Always fasten down your scooter securely with an approved tie-down system while transporting your scooter.
- Never operate your vehicle if it is not functioning properly.
- Always use caution when driving on soft or uneven surfaces such



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- as grass, gravel. Also use caution on decks where there is no railing.
- Never drive on the roadway, except when you must cross the street.
- Always cross streets at intersections and use crosswalks or the most direct route, making sure that your path is clear and that you are visible to motor traffic.
- Never drive your scooter up or down a step or curb that is higher than the ground clearance on the specification page.
- Never back up or down a step or curb.
- Do not drive your scooter in icy or salted conditions.
- Never operate your scooter while you are under the influence of alcohol.

MEDICATION

Always check with your physician to determine if any of the medications you are taking may affect your judgment and/or your ability to operate your Scooter. Also check with your physician concerning your physical ability to operate a scooter.

REMEMBER

While on your wheelchair / scooter, you are a motorized pedestrian. You must observe and obey all pedestrian rules and regulations for the locale in which you are riding.

WARNING

If, while you are driving down a slope, your scooter starts to move faster than you feel is safe, release the throttle control lever and allow your scooter to come to a stop. When you feel that you again have control of your scooter, push the throttle control lever forward and continue safely down the remainder of the slope.

Scooter Basics

For many individuals with mobility disabilities, a powered scooter is an attractive alternative to a manual or powered wheelchair. Scooters are often lighter, more compact, and more maneuverable than power chairs, and in many people's eyes their appearance is more appealing. The following information is intended to help people with mobility disabilities that are interested in learning more about scooters. Topics discussed include features and components of scooters; factors determining whether a scooter is an appropriate mobility aid.

Scooter Features and Components

Electric scooters (sometimes called “mobility scooters” to distinguish them from the recreational scooters popular among teenagers) all share a recognizable set of features. Each has a seat at the rear of a wheeled platform, with controls and sometimes hand rests on a column in front of the seat, called the tiller. The wheeled platform is the base unit. It supports the feet and batteries and contains the drive system. Scooters can have either front- or rear-wheel drive, and most have either four wheels or three (two in back, one in front). The scooter is basically made of the following components:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Base Unit | Wheels and Tires |
| Drive Train and Power System | Seating |
| Brakes | Tiller |
| Batteries and Charger | |

Base Unit

The base unit is the body of the scooter. Generally it consists of a steel, aluminum, or composite frame with a fiberglass or composite floor to support the feet and batteries. Some scooter bases include a shroud over the front wheel and drive head, giving the scooter a bullet-shaped appearance. Certain scooter models also use the shroud to create a dashboard housing some of the instru



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mentation (such as a key lock for turning the scooter on and off and a battery-level indicator) for the scooter. The base also includes the wheels and the drive train. In some scooters, the seat post is part of the base. The scooter's maneuverability and its suitability for indoor or outdoor use largely depend on the characteristics of the base unit such as its turning radius, the size of its wheelbase, its ground clearance, and its overall dimensions.

Drive Train and Power System

The drive train is an integral part of the base unit and provides either front- or rear-wheel drive for the scooter. Front-wheel drive is usually found on smaller scooters designed primarily to be used indoors or outdoors on flat, paved surfaces. The motor of the front-wheel drive scooter is located over the front wheel and drives only that wheel. Because of the motor and wheel configuration, front-wheel drive scooters are usually direct-drive units, eliminating chains and belts. This means that front-wheel drive models generally have smaller motors and that the front wheel pulls the weight of the unit and the rider. Consequently, these types of scooters have a lesser capacity to move their load than do rear-wheel drive models, and are maybe less capable of handling hills, curb cuts, and other outdoor terrain. And typically, front-wheel drive scooters often have a shorter range, less speed and power, and a smaller rider weight capacity. The result is a scooter that can be smaller profile, more maneuverable, better access, and maybe compatible with van and bus wheelchair lifts.

Conversely, rear-wheel drive scooters are powered by motors connected to the rear axle, either via a chain, a belt, a trans-axle unit, or some combination. Because the rear wheels drive the scooter, they push the combined weight of the unit and the rider, rather



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than pull it. The combined weight of the rider, the motor, and the batteries over the rear wheels, offer better traction. Rear-wheel-drive scooters have a greater maximum speed, a longer range, and increased rider weight capacity as well as better climbing ability and general outdoor use. These scooters have a wider wheelbase and a greater overall length, making them less maneuverable and rendering some models unsuitable for indoor use.

Brakes

Most rear-wheel drive scooters utilize an electronic or electro-mechanical dynamic, regenerative braking system. This type of braking system works in tandem with the motor, first to slow and then to stop the vehicle when the pressure is released on the thumb levers or the controls are otherwise disengaged. When the scooter is not being powered forward or in reverse, the brakes are engaged, thus preventing the scooter from moving. During the application of the brakes, excess power from the motor is channeled to the batteries, providing recharging. Because the brakes are engaged when the scooter is not being actively powered, most scooters with this braking system are equipped with a clutch on the motor or another release lever to manually disengage the brakes to allow the scooter to be pushed in case of emergency.

Some scooters also use disc brakes alone or disc brakes in combination with the braking system discussed above. Some scooters—usually front-wheel drive models—are not equipped with electronic or electro-mechanical brakes. In the absence of a brake system, a manual parking brake applied by lever to a rear wheel is provided. Manual parking brakes may also be offered either as optional or standard features on other scooters to provide extra braking on hills and inclines.



Batteries and Chargers

Most scooters utilize 12- or 24-volt motors and electrical systems, generally with one or two 12-volt batteries to power the drive train and controls. Twelve-volt systems are most frequently found on front-wheel drive scooters, and usually require one 12-volt battery, although two six-volt batteries are sometimes used. Some manufacturers offer add-on units for 12-volt systems that allow them to utilize two batteries to extend the scooter's range between charges, although speed and power are not affected. Rear-wheel drive systems generally require two 12-volt batteries to power 24-volt systems.

These batteries are “deep cycle” batteries intended for wheelchairs and scooters and generally last between 12 and 18 months, although with conservation and regular charging, longer life may be achieved. Deep cycle batteries are designed to provide a steady supply of power and to be discharged and recharged on a regular basis. In contrast, automotive and marine batteries are designed to be starter batteries, providing short bursts of power only.

There are three basic types of batteries available for use with scooters: lead acid (or wet cell) batteries, sealed lead-acid batteries, and gel cell batteries.

Wheels and Tires

The dimensions of a scooter's wheels and tires have a direct effect on the scooter's stability and its ability to surmount obstacles. Scooters are generally equipped with six-, eight-, or ten-inch wheels, although other sizes may also be used. Some models use the same size wheels on both front and rear, while others may have smaller wheels in front and larger rear wheels. As a rule, the



intended use of the scooter should dictate the size of the wheels and tires. Smaller wheels are generally found on front-wheel drive scooters intended for indoor use. The larger the wheels, the more stable the unit. Similarly larger and wider the tires provide better traction and greater capacity to manage obstacles such as curb cuts and uneven outdoor terrain. Those same tires, however, may make it more difficult to maneuver the scooter in tighter indoor spaces.

Seating

Most scooters have a chair-style seat or captain's chair with a back and armrests, and sometimes a headrest as well. Some light-weight scooters, however, have seats without a back or armrest. Seats are usually made of molded hard plastic or fiberglass, and differ in the amount of padding. Padded seats usually have vinyl or fabric upholstery. Vinyl upholstery is often less expensive, but because it is a more slippery surface, it may not be the best choice for those whose disability makes it difficult to maintain position or balance. Seats are usually post-mounted to the center or rear of the base, and most swivels up to 360 degrees with stops at every 90 degrees using a manual lever beneath the seat. Options include: A powered seats, front and rear adjustment and folding seats, fold-down seat backs, or removable seat posts for transport / storage. Armrests are another consideration in seating. Some scooters offer armrests only as an option; others offer fixed armrests as standard with flip-up armrests available.



Susan Koefoed
1968



ADA 1999
ISO 1984
Karl Montan



Brendan Murphy
1994



Graphic Artist
Guild Foundation
2000



Street Art Campaign
2011



Accessible Icon Project
2012





Tiller

The tiller is the control and steering mechanism for the scooter, usually containing the controls to drive the scooter forward or in reverse, as well as steering the front wheel or wheels. Most scooters offer one type of standard tiller with other controllers available as options. Possibilities include thumb levers, loop handles, joysticks, and others. Thumb levers are the most common controls, allowing the user to keep both hands on the handlebars while using the left thumb to power the scooter in reverse and the right to power the scooter forward. The amount of pressure applied to the lever will determine the speed of the vehicle (unless it is equipped with a proportional speed control). Consequently, a fair amount of hand control is necessary for safe operation.

Things to consider if purchasing a mobility scooter

Before purchasing a scooter, it is best to think about the following items. Having these items determine will assist you when talking to a scooter provider. Remember that scooters are designed to do and perform to specifications. Exceeding specifications endangers not only the user, but also the equipment. Thoroughly discuss the reasons for selecting a scooter with the sales staff prior to purchase. And don't forget to test drive!

- Needs of the user
- Demands of control systems
- Stability
- Areas of use
- Range / time periods
- Length of recharge
- Cost and maintenance
- Tires
- Seating and arm rests
- Storage

Transportation

Most scooter owners find it necessary at some point to transport the scooter. It is very important to consider transportation before purchase. The set up of a vehicle to transport a scooter can be



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expensive and the requirement of loading and unloading may exceed the physical capabilities of the user and companions. Again, it is a strongly encourage practice to discuss transportation with the vendor supplier to understand the manufacturers recommendations.

If a van with a lift or public transportation is to be used, it may be advisable to consider a scooter with a narrow wheelbase and smaller overall profile to be certain that the scooter can be accommodated by the lift and be sufficiently maneuverable to be used on buses and other public transit vehicles.

There are several options available for people wanting to transport a scooter with their personal vehicles, including scooter carriers that attach onto a vehicle's bumper or trailer hitch, loading aids to help put a scooter into vehicles with a large cargo space, and scooters that break down into smaller components for storage in the vehicle.



Transporting Scooters / Wheelchairs

Scooters/wheelchairs are very heavy and difficult to lift, so the transporting of said devices needs to be considered especially when selecting the type of device. The scooter/wheelchair can be dismantled into several components, however, the battery and motors may still be too heavy for some people to lift.

Equipment for Lifting:

- Equipment is available to assist you to lift the scooter/wheelchair in parts or fully assembled:
- Battery operated lifts can be installed in the trunk of the car. Trailers are available which include a ramp. The scooter/wheelchair can be driven onto the trailer, and then secured with the ramp folding to form a restraint. By folding down the tiller, some scooter/wheelchairs can fit in some cars especially mini-vans. Portable ramps into the rear tray of the car can be used to wheel the scooter/wheelchair into the vehicle.

Restraints:

It is strongly advised that you transfer off the scooter/wheelchair when traveling in a vehicle. You and the scooter/wheelchair cannot be effectively restrained in the event of an accident.

When mounting your mobility device for transport, refer to the manufacturers instructions for tie down requirements. It is very important to safely transport your device for your safety.



Scooter / Wheelchair Breakdown

If the scooter/wheelchair breaks down, contact your provider, supplier or a competent repair technician. Your scooter has dangerous batteries and complex mechanisms so any attempt for repair should be done by authorized personnel only.

Note that if there are parts of the scooter/wheelchair that are still under warranty, you will need approval from the supplier for another agent to repair it. A service fee may be charged.

Mobile Phone

- Always carry a mobile phone, preferably within easy reach
- Have the emergency service phone number in memory on your mobile phone for easy calling
- In Oklahoma, the Road Emergency Service is provided by the Highway Patrol
- In case of emergency dial 911



Maintenance

Special Care when performing maintenance

- Take particular care when cleaning the scooter/wheelchair. Do not let the controls on the tiller get wet.
- Recharge the battery nightly when used. Avoid batteries becoming discharged to below 30% of power. When recharging, place by an open window to avoid any danger of fumes. Do not recharge in the room being used for sleeping. Refer to your owners manual for additional instructions and safety requirements.

Weekly Check:

- Check tire pressures regularly. You should refer to your owner's manual for information on recommended tire pressure. Your local service station may assist you with this. Check for any sign of wear or cracking on the tires.
- Check that your horn still works.
- Charge your battery at least weekly if your machine is not in regular use. Most batteries are dry cell (gel) batteries and are sealed; therefore do not require water and are spill proof. BUT if batteries are wet cell (acid) batteries,
 - Check water level and top-off with distilled water if necessary
 - Clean off white powder build-up on terminals and coat with a battery terminal protection available at most auto parts stores
- Keep battery housing clean by removing batteries, clean out with hot water, and dry thoroughly.
- Check hand brake, and apply lubricant if necessary.

Annual Check:

- Have your scooter/wheelchair serviced by a qualified service provider once a year to ensure it is reliable and in good working order.

Repair Service:

- Contact your supplier or a qualified technician.

Maintenance / Tool Kit suggestions:

- Tire pump and gauge
- Lubricants such as WD40
- Screw driver, wrench, and pliers
- Cloth for wiping down parts

Self Assessment Checklist

The following are essential skills required for the safe use of scooters/wheelchairs. In the absence of formalized assessments or licensing, it is advisable to check yourself against these skills. If you answer “no” to any questions, check with your Occupational Therapist who may be able to advise you if adaptations or modifications can be made to your scooter/wheelchair to compensate for these skills, or if another mobility option is advised.

Co-Ordination & Strength

- Can I manipulate the controls i.e.: turn the key, adjust the dials, and use the accelerator?
- Can I steer and turn in tight corners?
- Can I turn my head to look to the side or, behind if reversing?

Physical Balance & Endurance

- Can I keep my balance when traveling over rough or uneven ground?
- Can I adjust my body position when traveling up or down slopes?
- Can I stay seated for extended periods?
- Can I stand or walk short distances?

Vision

- Can I notice and move around obstacles in my field of vision?
- Can I notice moving objects and avoid collisions?
- Can I notice objects in the periphery of my vision i.e.: motor vehicles or pedestrians around me?

Perception

- Can I judge distances correctly?
- Can I judge the speed of my own scooter and other vehicles and pedestrians?

Thought Process & Memory

- Can I remember all the safety procedures?
- Can I concentrate for lengthy periods?
- Can I react quickly for stopping or turning?

Feelings & Judgment

- Can I stay calm in difficult situations?
- Can I be patient with other people?
- Can I make good judgments in protecting my own safety and the safety of others?

Resources

Resource / web site

Oklahoma State Statute Title 47 Motor Vehicles

<http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/index.asp?ftd-b=STOKST47&level=1>

Accessible Trails

www.americantrails.org

ADA Requirements for Wheelchairs, Mobility Aids & Other Power-Driven Devices

<https://www.disability.gov/resource/ada-requirements-for-wheelchairs-mobility-aids-power-driven-devices/>

<http://www.ada.gov/opdmd.htm>

Wheelchairs and Other Power-Driven Mobility Devices

<https://adata.org/factsheet/wheelchairs>

Travelers with Disabilities and Medical Conditions

<http://www.tsa.gov/traveler-information/travelers-disabilities-and-medical-conditions>



Flying with a wheelchair & other mobility aids

http://www.flying-with-disability.org/flying_with_a_wheelchair_and_other_mobility_aids.html

Office of Disability Concerns

<http://www.ok.gov/odc/faqs.html>

US Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration Questions and Answers Concerning Wheelchairs and Bus and Rail Service

http://www.fta.dot.gov/12325_15055.html

Motorcycle License in Oklahoma

<http://www.dmv.org/ok-oklahoma/motorcycle-license.php>

Scooters, Mopeds, Etc... in Oklahoma

<http://www.dmv.org/ok-oklahoma/other-types.php>

Oklahoma's Driver's Manual

<http://www.dps.state.ok.us/dls/pub/ODM.pdf>

Guidelines for Transportation of Students with Special Needs

<http://ok.gov/sde/sites/ok.gov.sde/files/Transportation.pdf>



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Instructions and Regulations for Disabled Person
Parking Permit

<http://www.odot.state.or.us/forms/dmv/265.pdf>

Information and Technical Assistance on the Ameri-
cans with Disabilities Act

www.ADA.gov

Job Accommodation Network

<https://askjan.org/index.html>



Oklahoma City Mayor's Committee on Disability Concerns

okc.mcdc@sbcglobal.net

https://www.okc.gov/council/disability_concerns/



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