

State On-Highway Motorcycle Equipment Requirements													
	Safety Helmet	Eye Protection	Rearview Mirror	Breaks	Handlebar Height	Passenger Seat	Passenger Footrests*	Passenger Handhold*	Headphones Prohibited	Turn Signals	Speedometer/ Odometer	Daytime Headlight Use	Periodic Inspection
New York	•	•	•	• - 5	• - 6	•			• - e	• - g	• - 7c	•	•
Ohio	• - 1,2	• - d	•	• - 4	• - 6	•	•		• - e,f	• - h			• - 8
Pennsylvania	• - i	•	•	• - 5#		•	•	•	• - 3		• - a#	• - b	•

a. If originally equipped by manufacturer  
b. For motorcycle manufactured after 1/1/73  
c. For motorcycle manufactured after 9/1-80  
d. Except if equipped with windscreen  
e. Prohibited in both ears simultaneously  
f. Except helmets with speakers  
g. For 1985 or later model year motorcycle  
h. For motorcycle manufactured after 1/1/68  
i. Except for 21 yrs. & over with rider ed or 2 yrs. after  
obtaining license; passengers 21 & over exempt if  
operator exempt  
# Required by inspection regulations

• Requirement in law  
1. Under 18yrs.  
2. Novice license holders  
3. Prohibited except for communication  
4. One wheel  
5. Both wheels  
6. Maximum of 15" above seat  
7. Speedometer  
8. Random

## NEW YORK

### DISCRIMINATION THE BASIS OF CLOTHING OR CLUB MEMBERSHIP IS ILLEGAL

Article I, Section 11 of the New York State Constitution states "that no person shall be denied the equal protection of the law of this state or any subdivision thereof." Article 4, Section 40 of the Civil Rights Law provides that "all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodation, resort or amusement subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons." The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that individuals have the constitutional right under the First Amendment to wear clothing which displays writing or designs. *Cohen v. California*, 403 US 15 (1971). In addition, the right of an individual to freedom of association has long been recognized and protected by the United States Supreme Court Thus, a person's right to wear the clothing of his choice, as well as his right to belong to any club or organization his choice is constitutionally protected, and persons or establishments who discriminate on the basis of clothing or club membership are subject to lawsuit.

*Don't subject yourself to civil and criminal penalties and to expensive and time consuming lawsuits. Don't discriminate against people wearing colors or motorcycle attire.*