

Excerpts from the Uniform Vehicle Code

from <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/pedbimot/ped/resourceguide/>

Portions considered not of specific interest to cyclists are marked with grey highlighter

§ 1-109 Bicycle

Every vehicle propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels and except scooters and similar devices.

§ 1-138 Highway

The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.¹

¹By the above definition, the terms "street" and "highway" are synonymous and interchangeable.

§ 1-140 Human-powered vehicle

Every vehicle designed to be moved solely by human power.

§ 1-156 Motor vehicle

Every vehicle which is self-propelled, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires but not operated upon rails, except vehicles moved solely by human power and motorized wheelchairs.

§ 1-168 Pedestrian

Any person afoot.

§ 1-186 Roadway

That portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the sidewalk, berm or shoulder even though such sidewalk, berm or shoulder is used by persons riding bicycles or other human powered vehicles. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

§ 1-188 Safety zone

The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by official traffic control devices as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

§ 1-201 Street

The entire width between boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.¹

¹By the above definition, the terms "street" and "highway" are synonymous and interchangeable.

§ 1-207 Traffic

Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

§ 1-215 Vehicle

Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

§ 11-103 Obedience to authorized persons directing traffic

(a) No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer, firefighter, flagger at highway construction or maintenance site, or uniformed adult school crossing guard invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

(c) When such flaggers at highway construction or maintenance sites are directing traffic, they shall use devices and procedures conforming to the latest edition of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.

§ 11-201 Obedience to and required traffic-control devices

(a) The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed or held in accordance with the provisions of this code, unless otherwise directed by a police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this code.

§ 11-202 Traffic-control signal legend

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors Green, Red and Yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a legend, and said lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(a) Green indication

1. Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

2. Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.⁷³

3. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in § 11-203, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(b) Steady yellow indication⁷⁴

1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter.

2. Pedestrians facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in § 11-203, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

(c) Steady red indication

1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red signal alone shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then before entering

the intersection, and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown except as provided in subsection (c)3.

2. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red arrow signal shall not enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the arrow, and unless entering the intersection to make a movement permitted by another signal, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication permitting the movement indicated by such red arrow is shown except as provided in subsection (c)3.

3. Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, vehicular traffic facing any steady red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to turn right, or to turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street, after stopping as required by subsection (c)1 or subsection (c)2. After stopping the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Such driver shall yield the right of way to pedestrians within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk.

4. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in § 11-203, pedestrians facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

(d) In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal.

⁷³ It is recommended that the display of a turning green arrow alone or with another indication should indicate that during this display the turning movement is not interfered with by oncoming traffic, which simultaneously should face a red signal.

⁷⁴ It is recommended that the color yellow be used only before red. If yellow is used following the red, traffic facing the signal has a tendency to start before the green signal appears, causing interference with cross traffic clearing the intersection.

§ 11-203 Pedestrian-control signals

Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the "Walk" or "Don't Walk" or symbols of a "walking person" or "upraised palm" are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

(a) Flashing or Steady Walk or Walking Person-Any pedestrian facing the signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and every driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to such pedestrian.

(b) Flashing or Steady Don't Walk or Upraised Palm-No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the don't walk or upraised palm signal is showing.

⁷⁵ In states where pedestrian-control signals using the "Wait" legend are still in use, authorization for them should be continued in the law until they are replaced.

§ 11-301 Drive on right side of roadway--exceptions

(a) Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;

2. When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the highway; provided any person driving to the left of the center of the highway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the highway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard;

3. Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or

4. Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.

(b) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road, alley, or driveway. The intent of this subsection is to facilitate the overtaking of slowly moving vehicles by faster moving vehicles.

§ 11-302 Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

§ 11-303 Overtaking a vehicle on the left

The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

(a) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass at a safe distance to the left of the vehicle being overtaken and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

(b) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of the vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

§ 11-304 When passing on the right is permitted

(a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under one or more of the following conditions:

1. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
2. Upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles moving lawfully in the direction being traveled by the overtaking vehicle.

(b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. Such movement shall not be made by driving off the roadway.

§ 11-305 Limitations on overtaking on the left

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable, and in the event the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction, before coming within 200 feet of any approaching vehicle.

§ 11-306 Further limitations on driving on left of center of roadway

(a) No vehicle shall be driven on the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

1. When approaching or upon the crest of a grade or a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;
2. When approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing unless otherwise indicated by official traffic control devices;
3. When the view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

(b) The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway, nor under the conditions described in § 11-301(a)2 [an obstruction requires driving to left of center], nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road, or driveway.

UVC 11-310 -- Following too closely

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

§ 11-313 Restrictions on use of controlled-access roadway

(a) The (State highway commission) by resolution or order entered in its minutes, and local authorities by ordinance, may regulate or prohibit the use of any controlled-access roadway (or highway) within their respective jurisdictions by any class or kind of traffic which is found to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic.

(b) The (State highway commission) or the local authority adopting any such prohibition shall erect and maintain official traffic-control devices on the controlled-access highway on which such prohibitions are applicable and when in place no person shall disobey the restrictions stated on such devices.

§ 11-401 Vehicle approaching or entering intersection

(a) When two vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

(b) The right of way rule declared in paragraph (a) is modified at through highways and otherwise as stated in this chapter.

§ 11-402 Vehicle turning left

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

§ 11-403 Stop signs and yield signs

(b) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Such driver shall yield the right of way to pedestrians within an adjacent crosswalk.

(c) The driver of vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, and if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it. After slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction of roadways. Such driver shall yield the right of way to pedestrians within an adjacent crosswalk. If such a driver after driving past a yield sign is involved in a collision with a vehicle in the intersection or junction of roadways or with a pedestrian in an adjacent crosswalk, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the driver's failure to yield right of way.

§ 11-404 Vehicle entering roadway

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a roadway from any place other than another roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on such roadway.

§ 11-406 Highway construction and maintenance

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any authorized vehicle or pedestrian actually engaged in work upon a highway within any highway construction or maintenance area indicated by official traffic-control devices.

§ 11-501 Pedestrian obedience to traffic-control devices and traffic regulations

(a) A pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device specifically applicable to such pedestrian, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

§ 11-502 Pedestrians' right of way in crosswalks

(a) 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 if need be to yield to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(b) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(c) Paragraph (a) shall not apply under the conditions stated in § 11.503(b) [tunnel or overhead crossing exists].

(d) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

§ 11-503 Crossing at other than crosswalks

(a) Every pedestrian 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.

(b) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(c) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

(d) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic-control devices; and when authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic-control devices pertaining to such crossing movements.

§ 11-504 Drivers to exercise due care

Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter or the provisions of any local ordinance, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian or any person propelling a human powered vehicle and shall give an audible signal when necessary, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused, incapacitated or intoxicated person.

§ 11-505 Pedestrians to use right half of crosswalks

Whenever practicable, pedestrians shall move upon the right half of crosswalks.

§ 11-506 Pedestrians on highways

(a) Where a sidewalk is provided and its use is practicable, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

(b) Where a sidewalk is not available, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall walk only on a shoulder, as far as practicable from the edge of the roadway.

(c) Where neither a sidewalk nor a shoulder is available, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall walk as near as practicable to an outside edge of the roadway, and if on a two-way roadway, shall walk only on the left side of the roadway.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any pedestrian upon a roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

§ 11-507 Pedestrians soliciting rides or business

(a) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride.

(b) No person shall stand on a highway for the purpose of soliciting employment, business, or contributions from the occupant of any vehicle.

(c) No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding of any parked vehicle or any vehicle about to be parked on a street or highway.

§ 11-508 Driving through safety zone prohibited

No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

§ 11-509 Pedestrians' right of way on sidewalks

The driver of a vehicle crossing a sidewalk shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian and all other traffic on the sidewalk.

§ 11-510 Pedestrians yield to authorized emergency vehicles

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of an audible signal meeting the requirements of § 12-401(d) [audible from 500 feet under normal conditions] and visual signals meeting the requirements of § 12-214 [flashing, rotating or oscillating red and white light (or red only) visible 180 degrees around front of vehicle] of this code, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, every pedestrian shall yield the right of way to the authorized emergency vehicle.

(b) This section shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway nor from the duty to exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian.

§ 11-511 Blind pedestrian right of way

The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any blind pedestrian carrying a visible white cane or accompanied by a guide dog.

§ 11-512 Pedestrians under influence of alcohol or drugs

A pedestrian who is under the influence of alcohol or any drug to a degree which renders such pedestrian a hazard shall not walk or be upon a highway except on a sidewalk.

§ 11-513 Bridge and railroad signals

(a) After a bridge operation signal has been given, no pedestrian shall enter or remain upon the bridge or approach thereto beyond the bridge signal, gate or barrier.

(b) No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing or bridge while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

§ 11-601 Required position and method of turning

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn shall do so as follows:

(a) Right turns - Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(b) Left turns - The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left shall approach the turn in the extreme left lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle. Whenever practicable, the left turn shall be made to the left of the center of the intersection so as to leave the intersection or other location in the extreme left lane lawfully available to traffic.

(c) The state highway commission and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause official traffic-control devices to be placed and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by turning vehicles, and when such devices are so placed no driver shall turn a vehicle other than as directed and required by such devices.

(d) Two-way left turn lanes - Where a special lane for making left turns by drivers proceeding in opposite directions has been indicated by official traffic-control devices:

1. A left turn shall not be made from any other lane.
2. A vehicle shall not be driven in the lane except when preparing for or making a left turn from or into the roadway or when preparing for or making a U turn when otherwise permitted by law.

§ 11-602 Limitations on U-turns

The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(a) The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(b) No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 500 feet.

§ 11-603 Starting parked vehicle

No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

§ 11-604 Turning movements and required signals

(a) No person shall turn a vehicle or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety nor without giving an appropriate signal.

(b) For vehicles equipped with mechanical or electrical turn signals, a signal of intention to turn or move right or left shall be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

§ 11-606 Method of giving hand-and-arm signals

All hand-and-arm signals shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and such signals shall indicate as follows:

1. Left turn-Hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn-Hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease speed-Hand and arm extended downward.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, a person operating a bicycle may give a right turn signal by extending the right hand and arm horizontally and to the right side of the bicycle.

§ 11-701 Obedience to signal indicating approach of train

(b) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

§ 11-704 Emerging from alley, driveway or building

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, building, private road, or driveway within a business or residence district shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across such alley, building entrance, private road, or driveway, or in the event there is no sidewalk area, shall stop at the point nearest the street to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic thereon.

§ 11-705 Overtaking and passing school bus

(a) The driver of a vehicle meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus meeting the color and identification requirements of § 12-222(a), (b) and (c) of this code stopped on the highway shall stop before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on that school bus the flashing red lights

specified in § 12-222(a). The driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or the flashing red lights are no longer actuated.

§ 11-801 Basic rule

No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions, including actual and potential hazards then existing. Consistent with the foregoing, every person shall drive at a safe and appropriate speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching the crest of a hill, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

§ 11-802 Maximum limits

Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with § 11-801, the limits hereinafter specified shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle at a speed in excess of such maximum limits.

1. Thirty miles per hour in any urban district;
2. Fifty-five miles per hour in other locations.

The maximum speed limits set forth in this section may be altered as authorized in §§ 11-803 and 11-804.

§ 11-805 Minimum speed regulation

(a) No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

(b) Whenever the (State highway commission) or local authorities within their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any highway or part of a highway impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, the (commission) or such local authority may establish a minimum speed limit below which no person shall drive a vehicle except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law, and that limit shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs.

§ 11-909 Reckless driving

(a) Any person who drives any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

§ 11-902 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs; under the extreme influence of alcohol; alcohol and drug abuse evaluation and treatment

(a) A person shall not drive any vehicle while:

1. the alcohol concentration in such person's blood or breath is 0.08 or more;
2. the alcohol concentration in such person's blood or breath as measured within (two) hours of the time of driving is 0.08 or more;
3. under the influence of alcohol;
4. under the influence of any drug or combination of drugs to a degree which renders such person incapable of safely driving; or,
5. under the combined influence of alcohol and any drug or drugs to a degree that renders such person incapable of safely driving.

(b) Under the extreme influence of alcohol: a person shall not drive any vehicle while:

1. the alcohol concentration in such person's blood or breath is $(0.16)^{79}$ or more; or,
2. the alcohol concentration in such person's blood or breath as measured within (two) hours of the time of driving is (0.16) or more.

⁷⁹ States may wish to change this number; the National Committee recommends that the minimum BAC for extreme influence be twice the minimum BAC for driving under the influence.

§ 11-911 Fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer

(a) Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring his or her vehicle to a stop, or who otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing police vehicle when given a visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light or siren. The officer giving such signal shall be in uniform, prominently displaying the officer's badge of office, and the officer's vehicle shall be appropriately marked, showing it to be an official police vehicle.

§ 11-1003 Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places

Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall:

1. Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:

b. On a sidewalk;

c. Within an intersection;

d. On a crosswalk;

e. Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by signs or markings;

2. Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:

a. In front of a public or private driveway;

§ 11-1004 Additional parking regulations

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels parallel to and within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder.

(b) Except when otherwise provided by local ordinance, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a one-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked parallel to the curb or edge of the roadway, in the direction of authorized traffic movement, with its right-hand wheels within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder, or with its left-hand wheels within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or as close as practicable to the left edge of the left-hand shoulder.

(c) Local authorities may permit angle parking on any roadway, except that angle parking shall not be permitted on any Federal-aid or State highway unless the (State highway commission or State highway engineer) has determined that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

§ 11-1101 Unattended motor vehicle

No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, effectively setting the brake thereon, and when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

§ 11-1102 Limitations on backing

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the vehicle unless such movement can be made with safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the vehicle upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled-access highway.

§ 11-1103 Driving upon sidewalk

No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway. This section shall not apply to any vehicle moved exclusively by human power nor to any motorized wheelchair.

§ 11-1105 Opening and closing vehicle doors

No person shall open any door on a motor vehicle unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on a side of a vehicle adjacent to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

§ 11-1111 Putting glass, etc., on highway prohibited

(a) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle.

(b) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

(c) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

§ 11-1112 Stop when traffic obstructed

No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk or drive onto any railroad grade crossing unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection, crosswalk or railroad grade crossing to accommodate the vehicle such driver is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles, pedestrians or railroad trains, notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed.

§ 11-1116 Rights and duties--motorized wheelchairs

Every person operating a motorized wheelchair shall have all of the rights and all of the duties applicable to a pedestrian contained in Chapter 11 except to those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

§ 11-1202 Traffic laws apply to persons on bicycles and other human powered vehicles

Every person propelling a vehicle by human power or riding a bicycle shall have all of the rights and all of the duties applicable to the driver of any other vehicle under chapters 10 and 11, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

§ 11-1203 Riding on bicycles

No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed or equipped, except that an adult rider may carry a child securely attached to adult rider in a back pack or sling.

§ 11-1204 Clinging to vehicles

(a) No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself or herself to any (streetcar or) vehicle upon a roadway.

(b) This section shall not prohibit attaching a bicycle trailer or bicycle semitrailer to a bicycle if that trailer or semitrailer has been designed for such attachment.

§ 11-1205 Position on roadway

(a) Any person operating a bicycle or a moped upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except under any of the following situations:

1. When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.
3. When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including but not limited to: fixed or moving objects; parked or moving vehicles; bicycles; pedestrians; animals; surface hazards; or substandard width lanes

that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge. For purposes of this section, a "substandard width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and a motor vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.

4. When riding in the right-turn-only lane.

§ 11-1206 Riding two abreast

Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Persons riding two abreast shall not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic and, on a laned roadway, shall ride within a single lane.

§ 11-1207 Carrying articles

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the use of both hands in the control and operation of the bicycle. A person operating a bicycle shall keep at least one hand on the handlebars at all times.

§ 11-1208 Left turns

(a) A person riding a bicycle or a moped intending to turn left shall follow a course described in § 11-601 [required position and method of turning] or in subsection (b).

(b) A person riding a bicycle or a moped intending to turn left shall approach the turn as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway. After proceeding across the intersecting roadway to the far corner of the curb or intersection of the roadway edges, the bicyclist or moped driver shall stop, as much as practicable out of the way of traffic. After stopping the bicyclist or moped driver shall yield to any traffic proceeding in either direction along the roadway the bicyclist had been using. After yielding, and complying with any official traffic control device or police officer regulating traffic on the highway along which he or she intends to proceed, the bicyclist or moped driver may proceed in the new direction.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the state highway commission and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause official traffic-control devices to be placed and thereby require and direct that a specific course be traveled by turning bicycles or mopeds, and when such devices are so placed, no person shall turn a bicycle or a moped other than as directed and required by such devices.

§ 11-1209 Turn and stop signals 2000 VERSION--section and subsection deleted

§ 11-1209 Bicycles and human powered vehicles on sidewalks

(a) A person propelling a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(b) A person shall not ride a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, where such use of bicycles is prohibited by official traffic-control devices.

(c) A person propelling a vehicle by human power upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall have all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under the same circumstances.

§ 11-1210 Bicycle parking

(a) A person may park a bicycle on a sidewalk unless prohibited or restricted by an official traffic control device.

(b) A bicycle parked on a sidewalk shall not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic.

(c) A bicycle may be parked on the roadway at any angle to the curb or edge of the roadway at any location where parking is allowed.

(d) A bicycle may be parked on the roadway abreast of another bicycle or bicycles near the side of the roadway at any location where parking is allowed.

§ 11-1211 Bicycle racing

(a) By agreement with the approving authority, participants in an approved bicycle highway racing event may be exempted from compliance with any traffic laws otherwise applicable thereto, provided that traffic control is adequate to assure the safety of all highway users.

(b) Bicycle racing on a highway shall not be unlawful when a racing event has been approved by state or local authorities on any highway under their respective jurisdictions. Approval of bicycle highway racing events shall be granted only under conditions which assure reasonable safety for all race participants, spectators and other highway users, and which prevent unreasonable interference with traffic flow which would seriously inconvenience other highway users.

§ 11-1212 Mopeds in bicycle lanes

Upon any roadway where motor vehicles are permitted, a person may drive a moped in any lane designated for the use of bicycles.

§ 11-1402 Passing streetcar on left

(b) The driver of any vehicle when permitted to overtake and pass upon the left of a streetcar which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall reduce speed and may proceed only upon exercising due caution for pedestrians and shall accord pedestrians the right of way when required by other sections of this chapter.

§ 11-1403 Passing streetcar on right

The driver of a vehicle overtaking upon the right any streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall stop such vehicle at least five feet to the rear of the nearest running board or door of such streetcar and thereupon remain standing until all passengers have boarded such car or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except that where a safety zone has been established, a vehicle need not be brought to a stop before passing any such streetcar but may proceed past such car at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper and with due caution for the safety of pedestrians.

§ 12-201 When lighted lamps are required

Every vehicle upon a highway within this State at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1,000 feet ahead, shall display lighted head and other lamps and illuminating devices as respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles, and further that stop lights, turn signals and other signaling devices shall be lighted as prescribed for the use of such devices.

§ 12-222 School buses

(a) In addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this code, every school bus shall be equipped with signal lights mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall display to the front two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level, and these lights shall be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(b) Every school bus shall bear upon the front and rear thereof plainly visible signs containing the words "SCHOOL BUS" in letters not less than 8 inches in height, located between the warning signal lamps as high as possible without impairing visibility of the lettering and have no other lettering on the front or rear of the vehicle, except as required by Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS), 49 CFR Part 571. When a school bus is being operated upon a highway for purposes other than the actual transportation of children either to or from school or in connection with school activities all markings thereon indicating "school bus" shall be covered or concealed.

(c) Every school bus shall be painted National School Bus Glossy Yellow, in accordance with the colorimetric specification of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Federal Standard No. 595a, Color 13432, except that the hood should be either that color or lusterless black, matching NIST Federal Standard No. 595a, Color 37038. Every person registering a former school bus shall cause it to be repainted a different color readily distinguishable from National School Bus Glossy Yellow.

(d) Every school bus manufactured on or after September 1, 1992, shall be equipped with a stop signal arm that complies with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS), No. 131, School bus pedestrian safety devices, 49 CFR §. 571.131.

(e) In addition to the lights required by subsection (a), any school bus may be equipped with yellow signal lights mounted near each of the four red lights and at the same level but closer to the vertical centerline of the bus, which shall display two alternately flashing yellow lights to the front and two alternately flashing yellow lights to the rear, and these lights shall be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight. These lights shall be displayed by the school bus driver at least 100 feet, but not more than 500 feet before every stop at which the alternately flashing red lights required by subsection (a) will be actuated.

§ 12-301 Brake equipment required

(a) Every motor vehicle and every combination of vehicles shall have a service braking system which will stop the vehicle or combination within 40 feet from an initial speed of 20 miles per hour on a level, dry, smooth, hard surface or within such shorter distance as may be specified by the department.

[Note, this is 0.33 g acceleration]

§ 12-401 Horns and warning devices

(d) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet and of a type approved by the department, but the siren shall not be used except when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which event the driver of the vehicle shall sound the siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach of the vehicle.

§ 12-403 Mirrors

(c) Every school bus shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver, when seated in the bus driver's position, the presence of a pedestrian directly in front of the bus and beneath the driver's direct line of sight. The mirror and its mounting location and adjustment shall comply with regulations issued by the department.

§ 12-415 Use of earplugs restricted

(a) A person shall not drive a vehicle with earplugs in both ears or while wearing a headset covering both ears.

(b) This section shall not apply to any person using a prosthetic device which aids the hard of hearing.

§ 12-702 Head lamp and taillight required at night

Every bicycle in use at the times described in 12-201 shall be equipped with a headlight on the front emitting a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front, and a taillight on the rear emitting a red light visible from a distance of at least 1000 feet to the rear.

§ 12-703 Rear reflector required at all times

Every bicycle shall be equipped with a red reflector of a type approved by the department which shall be visible for 600 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlights on a motor vehicle.

§ 12-704 Side reflector or light required at night

Every bicycle when in use at the times described in § 12-201 shall be equipped with reflective material of sufficient size and reflectivity to be visible from both sides for 600 feet when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle, or, in lieu of such reflective material, with a lighted lamp visible from both sides from a distance of at least 500 feet.

§ 12-705 Additional lights or reflectors authorized

A bicycle or its rider may be equipped with lights or reflectors in addition to those required by the foregoing sections. These lights and/or reflectors may be LED or regular, steady or flashing, as long as they comply with the requirements or limitations of the department.

Note: Old version was 25 feet @ 10 miles per hour or 0.13g. New is 0.22 g; For motor veh. 0.67 g

§ 12-706 Brake required

Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake or brakes which will enable its driver to stop the bicycle within 15 feet from a speed of 10 miles per hour on dry, level, clean pavement.

[Note, this is 0.22 g acceleration]

§ 12-707 Sirens, whistles prohibited

No bicycle may be equipped with a siren or whistle. No person may use a siren or whistle when operating a bicycle.

§ 12-708 Bicycle identifying number

A person engaged in the business of selling bicycles at retail shall not sell any bicycle unless the bicycle has an identifying number permanently stamped or cast on its frame.

§ 12-709 Inspecting bicycles

At any time upon reasonable cause to believe that a bicycle is unsafe or not equipped as required by law, or that its equipment is not in proper adjustment or repair, a uniformed police officer may require the person riding the bicycle to stop and submit the bicycle to an equipment inspection, including any equipment test which may be necessary.

§ 15-102(a) Powers of local authorities

(a) The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction, or with respect to private property when specifically authorized in this section, and within the reasonable exercise of the police power from:

8. Regulating the parking of bicycles and adult tricycles and requiring the registration and inspection of same, including the requirement of a registration fee, the requirement that a bicycle and adult tricycle must have a frame number before being licensed, and a prohibition on altering or removing any such frame number.

17. Designating and regulating traffic on play streets.

18. Prohibiting pedestrians from crossing a roadway in a business district or any designated highway except in a crosswalk.

21. Regulating persons upon skates, coasters, sleds and other toy vehicles.

§ 15-107 Authority to restrict pedestrian crossings

Local authorities by ordinance, and the (State highway commission) by erecting appropriate official traffic-control devices, are empowered within their respective jurisdictions to prohibit pedestrians from crossing any roadway in a business district or any designated highways except in a crosswalk.

§ 15-108 Authority to close unmarked crosswalks

After an engineering and traffic investigation, the (State highway commission) and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may designate unmarked crosswalk locations where pedestrian crossing is prohibited or where pedestrians must yield the right of way to vehicles. Such restrictions shall be effective only when official traffic-control devices indicating the restrictions are in place.

§ 15-112(a) Removal of traffic hazards

It shall be the duty of the owner of real property to remove from such property any tree, plant, shrub or other obstruction or part thereof, which by obstructing the view of any driver constitutes a traffic hazard.

§ 15-115 Interference with driver's vision

No person shall place, maintain or display any stationary sign or light which blinds, dazzles or impairs the vision of drivers upon the highway.