

HB0327S02 compared with HB0327S01

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in HB0327S01 but was deleted in HB0327S02.

inserted text shows text that was not in HB0327S01 but was inserted into HB0327S02.

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Representative ~~{Johnny Anderson}~~Todd E. Kiser proposes the following substitute bill:

OPERATION OF BICYCLES ON HIGHWAYS

2012 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Johnny Anderson

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies ~~{the Traffic Code}~~traffic provisions.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ provides, amends, and deletes definitions;
- ~~{~~ → provides that the operator of a motorcycle, moped, or bicycle facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal may cautiously enter the intersection to proceed straight through, turn right, or turn left under certain circumstances;
- provides that a person may operate a vehicle to the left of center of the roadway, including in a no-passing zone, when a bicycle or moped proceeding in the same direction at a speed less than the reasonable speed of traffic then present requires operating the vehicle to the left of the center of the roadway except under certain

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~~circumstances;~~

~~→ provides that on a roadway divided into three or more lanes and providing for two-way movement of traffic, a person operating a vehicle may drive in the center under certain circumstances;~~

- † ▶ provides that a person may not operate a motor vehicle in a bicycle lane except under certain circumstances;
- ▶ provides that a bicycle lane may be used by:
 - the highway authority that has jurisdiction over the bicycle lane;
 - an authorized emergency vehicle;
 - a school bus or transit vehicle under certain circumstances; and
 - a person operating a moped;
- ▶ provides that a person operating a motor vehicle in a bicycle lane shall yield the right-of-way to all bicycles, mopeds, and pedestrians within the bicycle lane;
- ▶ provides that a person operating a bicycle or moped in a bicycle lane shall ride in the same direction as traffic on the roadway unless the bicycle lane is designated for two-way travel;
- ▶ amends lamp and reflector requirements for a bicycle operated at certain times and under certain conditions; and
- ▶ makes conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

13-20-2, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 175

13-35-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 86

41-1a-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 36

41-6a-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 311

41-6a-305, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 2

~~{ 41-6a-701, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 2~~

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~~41-6a-708, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 2~~

‡ 41-6a-710, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 292

41-6a-1114, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 2

41-12a-301, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 36

53-3-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 253

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **13-20-2** is amended to read:

13-20-2. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Consumer" means an individual who enters into an agreement or contract for the transfer, lease, purchase of a new motor vehicle other than for purposes of resale, or sublease during the duration of the period defined under Section 13-20-5.

(2) "Manufacturer" means manufacturer, importer, distributor, or anyone who is named as the warrantor on an express written warranty on a motor vehicle.

(3) "Motor home" means a self-propelled vehicular unit, primarily designed as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, and vacation use.

(4) (a) "Motor vehicle" includes:

(i) a motor home, as defined in this section, but only the self-propelled vehicle and chassis sold in this state;

(ii) a motor vehicle, as defined in Section 41-1a-102, sold in this state; and

(iii) a motorcycle, as defined in Section 41-1a-102, sold in this state if the motorcycle is designed primarily for use and operation on paved highways.

(b) "Motor vehicle" does not include:

(i) those portions of a motor home designated, used, or maintained primarily as a mobile dwelling, office, or commercial space;

(ii) a road tractor or truck tractor as defined in Section 41-1a-102;

(iii) a mobile home as defined in Section 41-1a-102;

(iv) any motor vehicle with a gross laden weight of over 12,000 pounds, except:

(A) a motor home as defined under Subsection (3); and

(B) a farm tractor as defined in Section 41-1a-102;

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(v) a motorcycle, as defined in Section 41-1a-102, if the motorcycle is designed primarily for use or operation over unimproved terrain;

(vi) ~~[an electric-assisted]~~ a bicycle as defined in Section 41-6a-102;

(vii) a moped as defined in Section 41-6a-102;

(viii) a motor assisted scooter as defined in Section 41-6a-102; or

(ix) a motor-driven cycle as defined in Section 41-6a-102.

Section 2. Section **13-35-102** is amended to read:

13-35-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Advisory board" or "board" means the Utah Powersport Vehicle Franchise Advisory Board created in Section 13-35-103.

(2) "Dealership" means a site or location in this state:

(a) at which a franchisee conducts the business of a new powersport vehicle dealer; and

(b) that is identified as a new powersport vehicle dealer's principal place of business for registration purposes under Section 13-35-105.

(3) "Department" means the Department of Commerce.

(4) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Department of Commerce.

(5) "Franchise" or "franchise agreement" means a written agreement, for a definite or indefinite period, in which:

(a) a person grants to another person a license to use a trade name, trademark, service mark, or related characteristic; and

(b) a community of interest exists in the marketing of new powersport vehicles, new powersport vehicle parts, and services related to the sale or lease of new powersport vehicles at wholesale or retail.

(6) "Franchisee" means a person with whom a franchisor has agreed or permitted, in writing or in practice, to purchase, sell, or offer for sale new powersport vehicles manufactured, produced, represented, or distributed by the franchisor.

(7) (a) "Franchisor" means a person who has, in writing or in practice, agreed with or permits a franchisee to purchase, sell, or offer for sale new powersport vehicles manufactured, produced, represented, or distributed by the franchisor, and includes:

(i) the manufacturer or distributor of the new powersport vehicles;

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(ii) an intermediate distributor;

(iii) an agent, officer, or field or area representative of the franchisor; and

(iv) a person who is affiliated with a manufacturer or a representative or who directly or indirectly through an intermediary is controlled by, or is under common control with the manufacturer.

(b) For purposes of Subsection (7)(a)(iv), a person is controlled by a manufacturer if the manufacturer has the authority directly or indirectly by law or by an agreement of the parties, to direct or influence the management and policies of the person.

(8) "Lead" means the referral by a franchisor to a franchisee of an actual or potential customer for the purchase or lease of a new powersport vehicle, or for service work related to the franchisor's vehicles.

(9) "Line-make" means the powersport vehicles that are offered for sale, lease, or distribution under a common name, trademark, service mark, or brand name of the franchisor, or manufacturer of the powersport vehicle.

(10) (a) "Powersport vehicle" means:

(i) an all-terrain type I or type II vehicle "ATV" defined in Section 41-22-2;

(ii) a snowmobile as defined in Section 41-22-2;

(iii) a motorcycle as defined in Section 41-1a-102;

(iv) a personal watercraft as defined in Section 73-18-2;

(v) except as provided in Subsection (10)(b), a motor-driven cycle as defined in Section 41-6a-102; or

(vi) a moped as defined in Section 41-6a-102.

(b) "Powersport vehicle" does not include:

(i) ~~an electric assisted~~ a bicycle defined in Section 41-6a-102;

(ii) a motor assisted scooter as defined in Section 41-6a-102; or

(iii) an electric personal assistive mobility device as defined in Section 41-6a-102.

(11) "New powersport vehicle dealer" means a person who is engaged in the business of buying, selling, offering for sale, or exchanging new powersport vehicles either outright or on conditional sale, bailment, lease, chattel mortgage, or otherwise who has established a place of business for the sale, lease, trade, or display of powersport vehicles.

(12) "Notice" or "notify" includes both traditional written communications and all

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reliable forms of electronic communication unless expressly prohibited by statute or rule.

(13) "Relevant market area" means:

- (a) the county in which a powersport dealership is to be established or relocated; and
- (b) the area within a 15-mile radius from the site of the new or relocated dealership.

(14) "Sale, transfer, or assignment" means any disposition of a franchise or an interest in a franchise, with or without consideration, including a bequest, inheritance, gift, exchange, lease, or license.

(15) "Serve" or "served," unless expressly indicated otherwise by statute or rule, includes any reliable form of communication.

(16) "Written," "write," "in writing," or other variations of those terms shall include all reliable forms of electronic communication.

Section 3. Section **41-1a-202** is amended to read:

41-1a-202. Definitions -- Vehicles exempt from registration -- Registration of vehicles after establishing residency.

(1) In this section:

(a) "Domicile" means the place:

- (i) where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
- (ii) to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
- (iii) in which the individual and his family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.

(b) (i) "Resident" means any of the following:

(A) an individual who:

- (I) has established a domicile in this state;
- (II) regardless of domicile, remains in this state for an aggregate period of six months or more during any calendar year;
- (III) engages in a trade, profession, or occupation in this state or who accepts employment in other than seasonal work in this state and who does not commute into the state;
- (IV) declares himself to be a resident of this state for the purpose of obtaining a driver license or motor vehicle registration; or

(V) declares himself a resident of Utah to obtain privileges not ordinarily extended to nonresidents, including going to school, or placing children in school without paying

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nonresident tuition or fees; or

(B) any individual, partnership, limited liability company, firm, corporation, association, or other entity that:

(I) maintains a main office, branch office, or warehouse facility in this state and that bases and operates a motor vehicle in this state; or

(II) operates a motor vehicle in intrastate transportation for other than seasonal work.

(ii) "Resident" does not include any of the following:

(A) a member of the military temporarily stationed in Utah;

(B) an out-of-state student, as classified by the institution of higher education, enrolled with the equivalent of seven or more quarter hours, regardless of whether the student engages in a trade, profession, or occupation in this state or accepts employment in this state; and

(C) an individual domiciled in another state or a foreign country that:

(I) is engaged in public, charitable, educational, or religious services for a government agency or an organization that qualifies for tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3);

(II) is not compensated for services rendered other than expense reimbursements; and

(III) is temporarily in Utah for a period not to exceed 24 months.

(2) Registration under this chapter is not required for any:

(a) vehicle registered in another state and owned by a nonresident of the state or operating under a temporary registration permit issued by the division or a dealer authorized by this chapter, driven or moved upon a highway in conformance with the provisions of this chapter relating to manufacturers, transporters, dealers, lien holders, or interstate vehicles;

(b) vehicle driven or moved upon a highway only for the purpose of crossing the highway from one property to another;

(c) implement of husbandry, whether of a type otherwise subject to registration or not, that is only incidentally operated or moved upon a highway;

(d) special mobile equipment;

(e) vehicle owned or leased by the federal government;

(f) motor vehicle not designed, used, or maintained for the transportation of passengers for hire or for the transportation of property if the motor vehicle is registered in another state and is owned and operated by a nonresident of this state;

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(g) vehicle or combination of vehicles designed, used, or maintained for the transportation of persons for hire or for the transportation of property if the vehicle or combination of vehicles is registered in another state and is owned and operated by a nonresident of this state and if the vehicle or combination of vehicles has a gross laden weight of 26,000 pounds or less;

(h) trailer of 750 pounds or less unladen weight and not designed, used, and maintained for hire for the transportation of property or person;

(i) manufactured home or mobile home;

(j) off-highway vehicle currently registered under Section 41-22-3 if the off-highway vehicle is:

(i) being towed;

(ii) operated on a street or highway designated as open to off-highway vehicle use; or

(iii) operated in the manner prescribed in Subsections 41-22-10.3(1) through (3);

(k) off-highway implement of husbandry operated in the manner prescribed in Subsections 41-22-5.5(3) through (5);

(l) modular and prebuilt homes conforming to the uniform building code and presently regulated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development that are not constructed on a permanent chassis;

(m) [~~electric assisted~~] bicycle defined under Section 41-6a-102;

(n) motor assisted scooter defined under Section 41-6a-102; or

(o) electric personal assistive mobility device defined under Section 41-6a-102.

(3) Unless otherwise exempted under Subsection (2), registration under this chapter is required for any motor vehicle, combination of vehicles, trailer, semitrailer, or vintage vehicle within 60 days of the owner establishing residency in this state.

(4) A motor vehicle that is registered under Section 41-3-306 is exempt from the registration requirements of this part for the time period that the registration under Section 41-3-306 is valid.

Section 4. Section **41-6a-102** is amended to read:

41-6a-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Alley" means a street or highway intended to provide access to the rear or side of

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lots or buildings in urban districts and not intended for through vehicular traffic.

(2) "All-terrain type I vehicle" has the same meaning as defined in Section 41-22-2.

(3) "Authorized emergency vehicle" includes:

(a) fire department vehicles;

(b) police vehicles;

(c) ambulances; and

(d) other publicly or privately owned vehicles as designated by the commissioner of the

Department of Public Safety.

(4) (a) "Bicycle" means every [~~device~~] wheeled vehicle:

(i) (A) propelled by human power; or

(B) with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts, whose maximum speed on a paved level surface, when powered solely by such a motor while ridden by an operator who weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 mph; and

(ii) upon which a person may ride[~~; and~~].

~~[(iii) having two tandem wheels.]~~

(b) "Bicycle" includes a trailer towed by the bicycle and secured by mechanical means, and shall be considered one vehicle.

~~[(b)]~~ (c) "Bicycle" does not include scooters and similar devices.

(5) (a) "Bus" means a motor vehicle:

(i) designed for carrying more than 15 passengers and used for the transportation of persons; or

(ii) designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

(b) "Bus" does not include a taxicab.

(6) (a) "Circular intersection" means an intersection that has an island, generally circular in design, located in the center of the intersection where traffic passes to the right of the island.

(b) "Circular intersection" includes:

(i) roundabouts;

(ii) rotaries; and

(iii) traffic circles.

(7) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety.

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(8) "Controlled-access highway" means a highway, street, or roadway:

(a) designed primarily for through traffic; and

(b) to or from which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access, except at points as determined by the highway authority having jurisdiction over the highway, street, or roadway.

(9) "Crosswalk" means:

(a) that part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from:

(i) (A) the curbs; or

(B) in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway; and

(ii) in the absence of a sidewalk on one side of the roadway, that part of a roadway included within the extension of the lateral lines of the existing sidewalk at right angles to the centerline; or

(b) any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

(10) "Department" means the Department of Public Safety.

(11) "Direct supervision" means oversight at a distance within which:

(a) visual contact is maintained; and

(b) advice and assistance can be given and received.

(12) "Divided highway" means a highway divided into two or more roadways by:

(a) an unpaved intervening space;

(b) a physical barrier; or

(c) a clearly indicated dividing section constructed to impede vehicular traffic.

~~[(13) "Electric assisted bicycle" means a moped:]~~

~~[(a) with an electric motor with a power output of not more than 1,000 watts; and]~~

~~[(b) which is not capable of:]~~

~~[(i) propelling the device at a speed of more than 20 miles per hour on level ground; and]~~

~~[(ii) increasing the speed of the device when human power is used to propel the device at more than 20 miles per hour.]~~

~~[(14)]~~ (13) (a) "Electric personal assistive mobility device" means a self-balancing

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device with:

- (i) two nontandem wheels in contact with the ground;
- (ii) a system capable of steering and stopping the unit under typical operating

conditions;

- (iii) an electric propulsion system with average power of one horsepower or 750 watts;
 - (iv) a maximum speed capacity on a paved, level surface of 12.5 miles per hour; and
 - (v) a deck design for a person to stand while operating the device.
- (b) "Electric personal assistive mobility device" does not include a wheelchair.

~~[(15)]~~ (14) "Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients in proportions, quantities, or packing so that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion, or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause a sudden generation of highly heated gases, and the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of causing death or serious bodily injury.

~~[(16)]~~ (15) "Farm tractor" means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement, for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

~~[(17)]~~ (16) "Flammable liquid" means a liquid which has a flashpoint of 100 degrees F. or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device.

~~[(18)]~~ (17) "Freeway" means a controlled-access highway that is part of the interstate system as defined in Section 72-1-102.

~~[(19)]~~ (18) "Gore area" means the area delineated by two solid white lines that is between a continuing lane of a through roadway and a lane used to enter or exit the continuing lane including similar areas between merging or splitting highways.

~~[(20)]~~ (19) "Gross weight" means the weight of a vehicle without a load plus the weight of any load on the vehicle.

~~[(21)]~~ (20) "Highway" means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of any nature when any part of it is open to the use of the public as a matter of right for vehicular travel.

~~[(22)]~~ (21) "Highway authority" has the same meaning as defined in Section 72-1-102.

~~[(23)]~~ (22) (a) "Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation or

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connection of the lateral curblines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two or more highways which join one another.

(b) Where a highway includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart:

(i) every crossing of each roadway of the divided highway by an intersecting highway is a separate intersection; and

(ii) if the intersecting highway also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of the highways is a separate intersection.

(c) "Intersection" does not include the junction of an alley with a street or highway.

~~[(24)]~~ (23) "Island" means an area between traffic lanes or at an intersection for control of vehicle movements or for pedestrian refuge designated by:

(a) pavement markings, which may include an area designated by two solid yellow lines surrounding the perimeter of the area;

(b) channelizing devices;

(c) curbs;

(d) pavement edges; or

(e) other devices.

~~[(25)]~~ (24) "Law enforcement agency" has the same meaning as defined in Section 53-1-102.

~~[(26)]~~ (25) "Limited access highway" means a highway:

(a) that is designated specifically for through traffic; and

(b) over, from, or to which neither owners nor occupants of abutting lands nor other persons have any right or easement, or have only a limited right or easement of access, light, air, or view.

~~[(27)]~~ (26) "Local highway authority" means the legislative, executive, or governing body of a county, municipal, or other local board or body having authority to enact laws relating to traffic under the constitution and laws of the state.

~~[(28)]~~ (27) (a) "Low-speed vehicle" means a four wheeled electric motor vehicle that:

(i) is designed to be operated at speeds of not more than 25 miles per hour; and

(ii) has a capacity of not more than four passengers, including the driver.

(b) "Low-speed vehicle" does not include a golfcart or an off-highway vehicle.

~~[(29)]~~ (28) "Metal tire" means a tire, the surface of which in contact with the highway

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is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material.

~~[(30)]~~ (29) (a) "Mini-motorcycle" means a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle that has a seat or saddle that is less than 24 inches from the ground as measured on a level surface with properly inflated tires.

(b) "Mini-motorcycle" does not include a moped or a motor assisted scooter.

(c) "Mini-motorcycle" does not include a motorcycle that is:

(i) designed for off-highway use; and

(ii) registered as an off-highway vehicle under Section 41-22-3.

~~[(31)]~~ (30) "Mobile home" means:

(a) a trailer or semitrailer which is:

(i) designed, constructed, and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode, or sleeping place either permanently or temporarily; and

(ii) equipped for use as a conveyance on streets and highways; or

(b) a trailer or a semitrailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a mobile home, as defined in Subsection ~~[(31)]~~ (30)(a), but which is instead used permanently or temporarily for:

(i) the advertising, sale, display, or promotion of merchandise or services; or

(ii) any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

~~[(32)]~~ (31) (a) "Moped" means a motor-driven cycle having:

(i) pedals to permit propulsion by human power; and

(ii) a motor which:

(A) produces not more than two brake horsepower; and

(B) is not capable of propelling the cycle at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour on level ground.

(b) If an internal combustion engine is used, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters and the moped shall have a power drive system that functions directly or automatically without clutching or shifting by the operator after the drive system is engaged.

(c) "Moped" includes ~~[an electric assisted bicycle and]~~ a motor assisted scooter.

~~[(33)]~~ (32) "Motor assisted scooter" means a self-propelled device with:

(a) at least two wheels in contact with the ground;

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- (b) a braking system capable of stopping the unit under typical operating conditions;
- (c) a gas or electric motor not exceeding 40 cubic centimeters;
- (d) either:
 - (i) a deck design for a person to stand while operating the device; or
 - (ii) a deck and seat designed for a person to sit, straddle, or stand while operating the

device; and

- (e) a design for the ability to be propelled by human power alone.

~~[(34)]~~ (33) (a) "Motor vehicle" means a vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.

(b) "Motor vehicle" does not include vehicles moved solely by human power, motorized wheelchairs, or an electric personal assistive mobility device.

~~[(35)]~~ (34) "Motorcycle" means a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel with not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

~~[(36)]~~ (35) (a) "Motor-driven cycle" means every motorcycle, motor scooter, moped, ~~[electric assisted bicycle,]~~ motor assisted scooter, and every motorized bicycle having:

- (i) an engine with less than 150 cubic centimeters displacement; or
- (ii) a motor which produces not more than five horsepower.

(b) "Motor-driven cycle" does not include an electric personal assistive mobility device.

~~[(37)]~~ (36) "Off-highway implement of husbandry" has the same meaning as defined under Section 41-22-2.

~~[(38)]~~ (37) "Off-highway vehicle" has the same meaning as defined under Section 41-22-2.

~~[(39)]~~ (38) "Operator" means a person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

~~[(40)]~~ (39) (a) "Park" or "parking" means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not.

(b) "Park" or "parking" does not include the standing of a vehicle temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers.

~~[(41)]~~ (40) "Peace officer" means a peace officer authorized under Title 53, Chapter 13,

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Peace Officer Classifications, to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic laws.

~~[(42)]~~ (41) "Pedestrian" means a person traveling:

- (a) on foot; or
- (b) in a wheelchair.

~~[(43)]~~ (42) "Pedestrian traffic-control signal" means a traffic-control signal used to regulate pedestrians.

~~[(44)]~~ (43) "Person" means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation.

~~[(45)]~~ (44) "Pole trailer" means every vehicle without motive power:

- (a) designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle; and
- (b) that is ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads including poles, pipes, or structural members generally capable of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

~~[(46)]~~ (45) "Private road or driveway" means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

~~[(47)]~~ (46) "Railroad" means a carrier of persons or property upon cars operated on stationary rails.

~~[(48)]~~ (47) "Railroad sign or signal" means a sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

~~[(49)]~~ (48) "Railroad train" means a locomotive propelled by any form of energy, coupled with or operated without cars, and operated upon rails.

~~[(50)]~~ (49) "Right-of-way" means the right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under circumstances of direction, speed, and proximity which give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

~~[(51)]~~ (50) (a) "Roadway" means that portion of highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

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(b) "Roadway" does not include the sidewalk, berm, or shoulder, even though any of them are used by persons riding bicycles or other human-powered vehicles.

(c) "Roadway" refers to any roadway separately but not to all roadways collectively, if a highway includes two or more separate roadways.

~~[(52)]~~ (51) "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected, marked, or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

~~[(53)]~~ (52) (a) "School bus" means a motor vehicle that:

(i) complies with the color and identification requirements of the most recent edition of "Minimum Standards for School Buses"; and

(ii) is used to transport school children to or from school or school activities.

(b) "School bus" does not include a vehicle operated by a common carrier in transportation of school children to or from school or school activities.

~~[(54)]~~ (53) (a) "Semitrailer" means a vehicle with or without motive power:

(i) designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle; and

(ii) constructed so that some part of its weight and that of its load rests on or is carried by another vehicle.

(b) "Semitrailer" does not include a pole trailer.

~~[(55)]~~ (54) "Shoulder area" means:

(a) that area of the hard-surfaced highway separated from the roadway by a pavement edge line as established in the current approved "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices"; or

(b) that portion of the road contiguous to the roadway for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and lateral support.

~~[(56)]~~ (55) "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

~~[(57)]~~ (56) "Solid rubber tire" means a tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend on compressed air for the support of the load.

~~[(58)]~~ (57) "Stand" or "standing" means the temporary halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging

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passengers.

~~[(59)]~~ (58) "Stop" when required means complete cessation from movement.

~~[(60)]~~ (59) "Stop" or "stopping" when prohibited means any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when:

- (a) necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic; or
- (b) in compliance with the directions of a peace officer or traffic-control device.

~~[(61)]~~ (60) "Street-legal all-terrain vehicle" or "street-legal ATV" means an all-terrain type I vehicle or utility type vehicle that is modified to meet the requirements of Section 41-6a-1509 to operate on highways in the state in accordance with Section 41-6a-1509.

~~[(62)]~~ (61) "Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for the purpose of travel.

~~[(63)]~~ (62) "Traffic-control device" means a sign, signal, marking, or device not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by a highway authority for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

~~[(64)]~~ (63) "Traffic-control signal" means a device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

~~[(65)]~~ (64) "Traffic signal preemption device" means an instrument or mechanism designed, intended, or used to interfere with the operation or cycle of a traffic-control signal.

~~[(66)]~~ (65) (a) "Trailer" means a vehicle with or without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and constructed so that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

(b) "Trailer" does not include a pole trailer.

~~[(67)]~~ (66) "Truck" means a motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

~~[(68)]~~ (67) "Truck tractor" means a motor vehicle:

- (a) designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles; and
- (b) constructed to carry a part of the weight of the vehicle and load drawn by the truck tractor.

~~[(69)]~~ (68) "Two-way left turn lane" means a lane:

- (a) provided for vehicle operators making left turns in either direction;
- (b) that is not used for passing, overtaking, or through travel; and

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(c) that has been indicated by a lane traffic-control device which may include lane markings.

~~[(70)]~~ (69) "Urban district" means the territory contiguous to and including any street, in which structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses are situated at intervals of less than 100 feet, for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more.

~~[(71)]~~ (70) (a) "Utility type vehicle" means any recreational vehicle designed for and capable of travel over unimproved terrain:

- (i) traveling on four or more tires;
- (ii) having a width of 30 to 70 inches;
- (iii) having an unladen dry weight of 2,200 pounds or less;
- (iv) having a seat height of 25 to 40 inches when measured at the forward edge of the seat bottom; and

- (v) having side-by-side seating with a steering wheel for control.

(b) "Utility type vehicle" does not include:

- (i) an all-terrain type I vehicle;
- (ii) an all-terrain type II vehicle;
- (iii) a motorcycle; or
- (iv) a snowmobile as defined in Section 41-22-2.

~~[(72)]~~ (71) "Vehicle" means a device in, on, or by which a person or property is or may be transported or drawn on a highway, except devices used exclusively on stationary rails or tracks.

Section 5. Section **41-6a-305** is amended to read:

41-6a-305. Traffic-control signal -- At intersections -- At place other than intersection -- Color of light signal -- Inoperative traffic-control signals.

(1) (a) Green, red, and yellow are the only colors that may be used in a traffic-control signal, except for a:

- (i) pedestrian traffic-control signal that may use white and orange; and
- (ii) rail vehicle that may use white.

(b) Traffic-control signals apply to the operator of a vehicle and to a pedestrian as provided in this section.

(2) (a) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(a)(ii), the operator of a vehicle facing a

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circular green signal may:

- (A) proceed straight through the intersection;
- (B) turn right; or
- (C) turn left.

(ii) The operator of a vehicle facing a circular green signal, including an operator turning right or left:

(A) shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal is exhibited; and

(B) may not turn right or left if a sign at the intersection prohibits the turn.

(b) The operator of a vehicle facing a green arrow signal shown alone or in combination with another indication:

(i) may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow or other indication shown at the same time; and

(ii) shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(c) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian traffic-control signal under Section 41-6a-306, a pedestrian facing any green signal other than a green turn arrow may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(3) (a) The operator of a vehicle facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is warned that the allowable movement related to a green signal is being terminated.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian traffic-control signal under Section 41-6a-306, a pedestrian facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown, and a pedestrian may not start to cross the roadway.

(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(c), the operator of a vehicle facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal:

(i) may not enter the intersection unless entering the intersection to make a movement is permitted by another indication; and

(ii) shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the marked or unmarked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection and shall remain stopped until an indication to proceed is shown.

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(b) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian traffic-control signal under Section 41-6a-306, a pedestrian facing a steady red signal alone may not enter the roadway.

(c) (i) Except when facing a red arrow signal or when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, the operator of a vehicle facing any steady circular red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to turn right, or may turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street, after stopping as required by Subsection (4)(a).

(ii) The operator of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to:

(A) another vehicle moving through the intersection in accordance with an official traffic-control signal; and

(B) a pedestrian lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk.

(5) (a) This section applies to a highway or rail line where a traffic-control signal is erected and maintained.

(b) Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the highway pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but, in the absence of any sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal.

(6) The operator of a vehicle approaching an intersection that has an inoperative traffic-control signal shall:

(a) stop before entering the intersection; and

(b) yield the right-of-way to any vehicle as required under Section 41-6a-901.

~~(7) (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the operator of a motorcycle, moped, or bicycle facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal may cautiously enter the intersection to proceed straight through, turn right, or turn left if:~~

~~—— (i) the operator brings the motorcycle, moped, or bicycle to a complete stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the marked or unmarked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection;~~

~~—— (ii) the operator determines that the traffic-control signal has not detected the operator's presence by waiting for a minimum of 90 seconds at the intersection;~~

~~—— (iii) the movement can be made without crossing a railroad track that is in or adjacent to the intersection; and~~

~~—— (iv) no traffic other than a bicycle, moped, or motorcycle is present at the intersection in the direction of travel of the operator.~~

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~~_____ (b) The operator of a motorcycle, moped, or bicycle proceeding through an intersection in accordance with Subsection (7)(a) shall yield the right-of-way to a:~~

~~_____ (i) vehicle moving through the intersection in accordance with an official traffic-control signal; or~~

~~_____ (ii) pedestrian lawfully crossing an adjacent crosswalk.~~

~~_____ Section 6. Section **41-6a-701** is amended to read:~~

~~_____ **41-6a-701. Duty to operate vehicle on right side of roadway -- Exceptions.**~~

~~_____ (1) On all roadways of sufficient width, a person operating a vehicle shall operate the vehicle on the right half of the roadway, except:~~

~~_____ (a) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing that movement;~~

~~_____ (b) when an obstruction requires operating the vehicle to the left of the center of the roadway subject to the provisions of Subsection (2);~~

~~_____ (c) when overtaking and passing a bicycle or moped proceeding in the same direction at a speed less than the reasonable speed of traffic then present requires operating the vehicle to the left of the center of the roadway subject to the provisions of Subsection (2);~~

~~_____ [(c)] (d) on a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the applicable rules; or~~

~~_____ [(d)] (e) on a roadway designed and signposted for one-way traffic.~~

~~_____ (2) (a) A person operating a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle:~~

~~_____ [(a)] (i) traveling in the proper direction on a roadway; and~~

~~_____ [(b)] (ii) that is within a distance constituting an immediate hazard.~~

~~_____ (b) When overtaking and passing a bicycle or moped under Subsection (1)(c), a person operating a vehicle shall not pass a bicycle or moped proceeding in the same direction if the pass cannot be made safely, including under any of the following conditions:~~

~~_____ (i) when approaching or upon the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the operator's view is in any way obstructed;~~

~~_____ (ii) when approaching within 100 feet of, or traversing, any intersection or railroad grade crossing unless otherwise indicated by official traffic control devices;~~

~~_____ (iii) when the view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel; or~~

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- ~~(iv) when the pass cannot be made in accordance with Section 41-6a-706.5;~~
- ~~(3) A person operating a vehicle on a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic shall operate the vehicle 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:~~
- ~~(a) overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;~~
- ~~(b) preparing to turn left; or~~
- ~~(c) taking a different highway or an exit on the left.~~
- ~~Section 7. Section 41-6a-708 is amended to read:~~
- ~~**41-6a-708. Signs and markings on roadway -- No-passing zones -- Exceptions:**~~
- ~~(1) (a) A highway authority may designate no-passing zones on any portion of a highway under its jurisdiction if the highway authority determines passing is especially hazardous:~~
- ~~(b) A highway authority shall designate a no-passing zone under Subsection (1)(a) by placing appropriate traffic-control devices on the highway.~~
- ~~(2) A person operating a vehicle may not drive on the left side of:~~
- ~~(a) the roadway within the no-passing zone; or~~
- ~~(b) any pavement striping designed to mark the no-passing zone.~~
- ~~(3) Subsection (2) does not apply:~~
- ~~(a) under the conditions described under [Subsection] Subsections 41-6a-701(1)(b) and (c); or~~
- ~~(b) to a person operating a vehicle turning left onto or from an alley, private road, or driveway.~~
- ~~Section 8} When installing or replacing signal detection devices at intersections, the Department of Transportation shall consider detection of motorcycles, mopeds, and bicycles.~~
- Section 6. Section **41-6a-710** is amended to read:
- 41-6a-710. Roadway divided into marked lanes -- Provisions -- Traffic-control devices.**
- (1) For the purposes of this section, "bicycle lane" means a portion of the roadway that has been designated for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists by:
- (a) a highway authority; and
- (b) longitudinal pavement striping, and may also include one or a combination of the

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following:

~~{ (i) striping;~~

+ ~~(iii)~~ (i) pavement markings; or

~~(iii)~~ (ii) a traffic control device.

(2) On a roadway divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following provisions apply:

~~[(+)]~~ (a) (i) A person operating a vehicle:

~~[(+)]~~ (A) shall keep the vehicle as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane; and

~~[(+)]~~ (B) may not move the vehicle from the lane until the operator has reasonably determined the movement can be made safely.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) A determination under Subsection ~~[(+)(a)(ii)]~~ (2)(a)(i)(B) is reasonable if a reasonable person acting under the same conditions and having regard for actual and potential hazards then existing would determine that the movement could be made safely.

~~[(2)]~~ (b) On a roadway divided into three or more lanes and providing for two-way movement of traffic, a person operating a vehicle may not drive in the center lane except:

~~[(a)]~~ (i) when overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction, and when the center lane is:

~~[(+)]~~ (A) clear of traffic within a safe distance; and

~~[(+)]~~ (B) not a two-way left turn lane;

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) in preparation of making or completing a left turn in compliance with Section 41-6a-801; or

~~[(c)]~~ (iii) where the center lane is allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the same direction that the vehicle is proceeding as indicated by traffic-control devices.

~~[(3)(a)]~~ (c) (i) A highway authority may erect traffic-control devices directing specified traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) An operator of a vehicle shall obey the directions of a traffic-control device erected under Subsection ~~[(3)(a)]~~ (2)(c)(i).

~~{ (d) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(b)(i), on a roadway divided into three or more lanes and providing for two-way movement of traffic, a person operating a vehicle may drive in the center lane when:~~

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- ~~(i) the center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance; and~~
- ~~(ii) overtaking and passing a bicycle or moped moving at less than the reasonable speed of traffic then present.~~

‡ (3) (a) A person may not operate a motor vehicle in a bicycle lane except:

- (i) to access parking where parking is permitted;
- (ii) to enter the roadway from an alley, private road, or driveway;
- (iii) to prepare for a turn:

(A) within a distance of 200 feet from the intersection, alley, private road, or driveway;

or

(B) as directed by striping or a traffic control device; and

- (iv) in case of an emergency.

(b) Subsection (3)(a) does not prohibit the use of a bicycle lane by:

- (i) the highway authority that has jurisdiction over the bicycle lane;
- (ii) an authorized emergency vehicle;
- (iii) a school bus or transit vehicle, as defined in Section 17B-2a-802, for the active loading and unloading of passengers by:

(A) briefly driving within or through the bicycle lane; or

(B) stopping within the bicycle lane while in the process of taking on or discharging passengers; and

- (iv) a person operating a moped:

(A) at a speed no greater than is reasonable or prudent, having due regard for visibility, traffic conditions, and the conditions of the roadway; and

(B) in a manner that does not endanger the safety of bicyclists.

(c) A person operating a motor vehicle in a bicycle lane in accordance with Subsection (3) shall yield the right-of-way to all bicycles, mopeds, and pedestrians within the bicycle lane.

(d) A person operating a bicycle or moped in a bicycle lane shall ride in the same direction as traffic on the roadway unless the bicycle lane is designated for two-way travel.

Section ~~9~~7. Section **41-6a-1114** is amended to read:

41-6a-1114. Bicycles -- Lamps and reflective material required.

(1) Every bicycle in use or operator of a bicycle at the times described in Section 41-6a-1603 shall be equipped with a:

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(a) lamp of a type approved by the department which is on the front emitting a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front; and

(b) (i) red reflector of a type approved by the department which is visible for 500 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle; or

(ii) red taillight designed for use on a bicycle and emitting flashing or nonflashing light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear.

(2) Every bicycle when in use or operator of a bicycle at the times described in Section 41-6a-1603 shall be equipped with:

(a) reflective material of sufficient size and reflectivity to be visible from both sides for 500 feet when directly in front of lawful lower beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle; or

(b) in lieu of reflective material, a lighted lamp visible from both sides from a distance of at least 500 feet.

(3) A bicycle or [~~its rider~~] an operator of a bicycle may be equipped with lights or reflectors in addition to those required by Subsections (1) and (2).

Section ~~10~~8. Section **41-12a-301** is amended to read:

41-12a-301. Definition -- Requirement of owner's or operator's security --

Exceptions.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "highway" has the same meaning as provided in Section 41-1a-102; and

(b) "quasi-public road or parking area" has the same meaning as provided in Section 41-6a-214.

(2) Except as provided in Subsection (5):

(a) every resident owner of a motor vehicle shall maintain owner's or operator's security in effect at any time that the motor vehicle is operated on a highway or on a quasi-public road or parking area within the state; and

(b) every nonresident owner of a motor vehicle that has been physically present in this state for:

(i) 90 or fewer days during the preceding 365 days shall maintain the type and amount of owner's or operator's security required in his place of residence, in effect continuously throughout the period the motor vehicle remains within Utah; or

(ii) more than 90 days during the preceding 365 days shall thereafter maintain owner's

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or operator's security in effect continuously throughout the period the motor vehicle remains within Utah.

(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (5), the state and all of its political subdivisions and their respective departments, institutions, or agencies shall maintain owner's or operator's security in effect continuously for their motor vehicles.

(b) Any other state is considered a nonresident owner of its motor vehicles and is subject to Subsection (2)(b).

(4) The United States, any political subdivision of it, or any of its agencies may maintain owner's or operator's security in effect for their motor vehicles.

(5) Owner's or operator's security is not required for any of the following:

(a) off-highway vehicles registered under Section 41-22-3 when operated either:

(i) on a highway designated as open for off-highway vehicle use; or

(ii) in the manner prescribed by Subsections 41-22-10.3(1) through (3);

(b) off-highway implements of husbandry operated in the manner prescribed by Subsections 41-22-5.5(3) through (5);

(c) [~~electric assisted~~] bicycles as defined under Section 41-6a-102;

(d) motor assisted scooters as defined under Section 41-6a-102; or

(e) electric personal assistive mobility devices as defined under Section 41-6a-102.

Section ~~41-3-9~~. Section **53-3-202** is amended to read:

53-3-202. Drivers must be licensed -- Taxicab endorsement -- Violation.

(1) A person may not drive a motor vehicle on a highway in this state unless the person is:

(a) granted the privilege to operate a motor vehicle by being licensed as a driver by the division under this chapter;

(b) driving an official United States Government class D motor vehicle with a valid United States Government driver permit or license for that type of vehicle;

(c) driving a road roller, road machinery, or any farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily drawn, moved, or propelled on the highways;

(d) a nonresident who is at least 16 years of age and younger than 18 years of age who has in the nonresident's immediate possession a valid license certificate issued to the nonresident in the nonresident's home state or country and is driving in the class or classes

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identified on the home state license certificate, except those persons referred to in Part 6, Drivers' License Compact, of this chapter;

(e) a nonresident who is at least 18 years of age and who has in the nonresident's immediate possession a valid license certificate issued to the nonresident in the nonresident's home state or country if driving in the class or classes identified on the home state license certificate, except those persons referred to in Part 6, Drivers' License Compact, of this chapter;

(f) driving under a learner permit in accordance with Section 53-3-210.5;

(g) driving with a temporary license certificate issued in accordance with Section 53-3-207; or

(h) exempt under Title 41, Chapter 22, Off-Highway Vehicles.

(2) A person may not drive or, while within the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, exercise any degree or form of physical control of a motor vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle upon a highway unless the person:

(a) holds a valid license issued under this chapter for the type or class of motor vehicle being towed; or

(b) is exempted under either Subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c).

(3) A person may not drive a motor vehicle as a taxicab on a highway of this state unless the person has a taxicab endorsement issued by the division on his license certificate.

(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (4)(b) and (c), a person may not operate:

(i) a motorcycle unless the person has a valid class D driver license and a motorcycle endorsement issued under this chapter;

(ii) a street legal all-terrain vehicle unless the person has a valid class D driver license;

or

(iii) a motor-driven cycle unless the person has a valid class D driver license and a motorcycle endorsement issued under this chapter.

(b) A person operating a moped, as defined in Section 41-6a-102, or ~~[an electric assisted bicycle,]~~ a bicycle as defined in Section 41-6a-102, is not required to have a motorcycle endorsement issued under this chapter.

(c) A person is not required to have a valid class D driver license if the person is:

(i) operating a motor assisted scooter, as defined in Section 41-6a-102, in accordance with Section 41-6a-1115; or

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(ii) operating an electric personal assistive mobility device, as defined in Section 41-6a-102, in accordance with Section 41-6a-1116.

(5) A person who violates this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.