1	TRAFFIC AMENDMENTS
2	2013 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Johnny Anderson
5	Senate Sponsor: Stephen H. Urquhart
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill amends provisions relating to the Traffic Code.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	 provides that a governing body of a city or town may not prohibit or regulate certain
13	conduct $\hat{S} \rightarrow [$ in the streets $]$ on a highway $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ if the prohibition or regulation is inconsistent with or
3a	conflicts
14	with any provision in Title 41, Chapter 6a, Traffic Code;
15	 prohibits a local highway authority from enacting an ordinance that:
16	• is inconsistent with the provisions of Title 41, Chapter 6a, Traffic Code; or
17	• prohibits the use of a bicycle on any public street or highway, except as allowed
18	under current law, without having first documented that the local highway
9	authority has reviewed the safety history of the highway and considered other
20	reasonable alternatives, including signage and routes, and clearly marks a safe
21	alternative route for the prohibited section of highway;
22	Ŝ→ until July 1, 2014, and for an operator of a motorcycle, moped, or bicycle who is
a	<u>16 years of age or older, \leftarrowS establishes an affirmative defense to a red light or red arrow</u>
2b	violation for Ŝ→ [an] <u>the</u> ←Ŝ
23	operator of a motorcycle, moped, or bicycle in certain circumstances; and
24	 makes technical corrections.
25	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
26	None
27	Other Special Clauses:



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28	None
29	Utah Code Sections Affected:
30	AMENDS:
31	10-8-69 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
32	41-6a-208, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 396
33	41-6a-305, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2005, Chapter 2
34	
35	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
36	Section 1. Section 10-8-69 is amended to read:
37	10-8-69. \$-> [Annoying pastimes in streets] Conduct that interferes with or impedes
37a	<u>traffic</u> ←Ŝ .
38	[They] (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the governing body of a city or town
39	may prohibit or regulate [the] conduct $\hat{S} \rightarrow$ [in the streets that annoys a person passing in the streets
40	<u>or on sidewalks.</u>] on a highway or sidewalk if the conduct $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ interferes with $\hat{S} \rightarrow or$ impedes
40a	←Ŝ <u>traffic</u> Ŝ→ [, or frightens horses] ←Ŝ , including:
41	<u>(a)</u> rolling [of hoops,] <u>a hoop;</u>
42	(b) playing [of] ball[,]:
43	(c) flying [of kites,] a kite;
44	(d) riding [of bicycles or tricycles,] a bicycle or tricycle; or
45	(e) any other [amusements or practices having a tendency to annoy persons passing in
46	the streets or on sidewalks, or to frighten teams of horses, or to interfere with traffic]
47	$\hat{S} \rightarrow [amusement or practice]$ conduct or activity that interferes with traffic $\leftarrow \hat{S}$.
48	(2) A governing body of a city or town may not prohibit or regulate conduct under
49	Subsection (1) if the prohibition or regulation is inconsistent with or conflicts with any
50	provision in Title 41, Chapter 6a, Traffic Code.
51	Section 2. Section 41-6a-208 is amended to read:
52	41-6a-208. Regulatory powers of local highway authorities Traffic-control
53	device affecting state highway Necessity of erecting traffic-control devices.
54	(1) As used in this section:
55	(a) (i) "Ground transportation vehicle" means a motor vehicle used for the
56	transportation of persons, used in ride or shared ride, on demand, or for hire transportation of
57	passengers or baggage over public highways.
58	(ii) "Ground transportation vehicle" includes a:

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59	(A) shared ride vehicle;
60	(B) bus;
61	(C) courtesy vehicle;
62	(D) hotel vehicle;
63	(E) limousine;
64	(F) minibus;
65	(G) special transportation vehicle;
66	(H) specialty vehicle;
67	(I) taxicab;
68	(J) van; or
69	(K) trailer being towed by a ground transportation vehicle.
70	(b) "Idle" means the operation of a vehicle engine while the vehicle is stationary or not
71	in the act of performing work or its normal function.
72	(2) The provisions of this chapter do not prevent a local highway authority for a
73	highway under its jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of police power, from:
74	(a) regulating or prohibiting stopping, standing, or parking;
75	(b) regulating traffic by means of a peace officer or a traffic-control device;
76	(c) regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on a highway;
77	(d) designating particular highways or roadways for use by traffic moving in one
78	direction under Section 41-6a-709;
79	(e) establishing speed limits for vehicles in public parks, which supersede Section
80	41-6a-603 regarding speed limits;
81	(f) designating any highway as a through highway or designating any intersection or
82	junction of roadways as a stop or yield intersection or junction;
83	(g) restricting the use of a highway under Section 72-7-408;
84	(h) [regulating the operation of a bicycle and] requiring the registration and inspection
85	of bicycles, including requiring a registration fee;
86	(i) regulating or prohibiting:
87	(i) certain turn movements of a vehicle; or
88	(ii) specified types of vehicles;
89	(j) altering or establishing speed limits under Section 41-6a-603;

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90	(k) requiring written accident reports under Section 41-6a-403;
91	(1) designating no-passing zones under Section 41-6a-708;
92	(m) prohibiting or regulating the use of controlled-access highways by any class or
93	kind of traffic under Section 41-6a-715;
94	(n) prohibiting or regulating the use of heavily traveled streets by any class or kind of
95	traffic found to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic;
96	(o) establishing minimum speed limits under Subsection 41-6a-605(3);
97	(p) prohibiting pedestrians from crossing a highway in a business district or any
98	designated highway except in a crosswalk under Section 41-6a-1001;
99	(q) restricting pedestrian crossings at unmarked crosswalks under Section 41-6a-1010;
100	(r) regulating persons upon skates, coasters, sleds, skateboards, and other toy vehicles;
101	(s) adopting and enforcing temporary or experimental ordinances as necessary to cover
102	emergencies or special conditions;
103	(t) prohibiting drivers of ambulances from exceeding maximum speed limits;
104	(u) adopting other traffic ordinances as specifically authorized by this chapter; or
105	(v) adopting an ordinance that requires a ground transportation vehicle to conform to
106	state safety standards and reasonable annual appearance requirements, in consultation with a
107	transportation advisory board of the local highway authority.
108	(3) A local highway authority may not:
109	(a) in accordance with Title 72, Chapter 3, Part 1, Highways in General, erect or
110	maintain any official traffic-control device at any location which regulates the traffic on a
111	highway not under the local highway authority's jurisdiction, unless written approval is
112	obtained from the highway authority having jurisdiction over the highway;
113	(b) prohibit or restrict the use of a cellular phone by the operator or passenger of a
114	motor vehicle;
115	(c) enact an ordinance that prohibits or restricts an owner or operator of a vehicle from
116	causing or permitting the vehicle's engine to idle unless the ordinance:
117	(i) is primarily educational;
118	(ii) provides that a person must be issued at least three warning citations before
119	imposing a fine;
120	(iii) has the same fine structure as a parking violation;

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121	(iv) provides for the safety of law enforcement personnel who enforce the ordinance;
122	and
123	(v) provides that the ordinance may be enforced on:
124	(A) public property; or
125	(B) private property that is open to the general public unless the private property
126	owner:
127	(I) has a private business that has a drive-through service as a component of the private
128	property owner's business operations and posts a sign provided by or acceptable to the local
129	highway authority informing its customers and the public of the local highway authority's time
130	limit for idling vehicle engines; or
131	(II) adopts an idle reduction education policy approved by the local highway authority;
132	(d) enact an ordinance that prohibits a vehicle from being licensed as a ground
133	transportation vehicle:
134	(i) if the vehicle to be licensed otherwise passes all state safety inspection requirements
135	established by the Utah Highway Patrol Division in accordance with Section 53-8-204; and
136	(ii) (A) based on the manufacture date of the vehicle; or
137	(B) based on the number of miles the vehicle has accumulated[:]: or
138	(e) enact an ordinance that:
139	(i) is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter; or
140	(ii) prohibits the use of a bicycle on any public street or highway, except as allowed by
141	Section 41-6a-714, unless the local highway authority has:
142	(A) documented that the local highway authority has reviewed the safety history of the
143	highway and considered other reasonable alternatives, including signage and routes; and
144	(B) clearly marked a safe alternative route for the prohibited section of highway.
145	(4) An ordinance enacted under Subsection $(2)(d)$, (e) , (f) , (g) , (i) , (j) , (l) , (m) , (n) , or
146	(q) is not effective until official traffic-control devices giving notice of the local traffic
147	ordinances are erected upon or at the entrances to the highway or part of it affected as is
148	appropriate.
149	(5) An ordinance enacted by a local highway authority that violates Subsection (3) is
150	not effective.
151	Section 3. Section 41-6a-305 is amended to read:

152	41-6a-305. Traffic-control signal At intersections At place other than
153	intersection Color of light signal Inoperative traffic-control signals.
154	(1) (a) Green, red, and yellow are the only colors that may be used in a traffic-control
155	signal, except for a:
156	(i) pedestrian traffic-control signal that may use white and orange; and
157	(ii) rail vehicle that may use white.
158	(b) Traffic-control signals apply to the operator of a vehicle and to a pedestrian as
159	provided in this section.
160	(2) (a) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(a)(ii), the operator of a vehicle facing a
161	circular green signal may:
162	(A) proceed straight through the intersection;
163	(B) turn right; or
164	(C) turn left.
165	(ii) The operator of a vehicle facing a circular green signal, including an operator
166	turning right or left:
167	(A) shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the
168	intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal is exhibited; and
169	(B) may not turn right or left if a sign at the intersection prohibits the turn.
170	(b) The operator of a vehicle facing a green arrow signal shown alone or in
171	combination with another indication:
172	(i) may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the
173	arrow or other indication shown at the same time; and
174	(ii) shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk
175	and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
176	(c) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian traffic-control signal under Section
177	41-6a-306, a pedestrian facing any green signal other than a green turn arrow may proceed
178	across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.
179	(3) (a) The operator of a vehicle facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal
180	is warned that the allowable movement related to a green signal is being terminated.
181	(b) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian traffic-control signal under Section
182	41-6a-306, a pedestrian facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is advised that

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183 there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown, and a pedestrian 184 may not start to cross the roadway. 185 (4) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (4)(c), the operator of a vehicle facing a 186 steady circular red or red arrow signal: 187 (i) may not enter the intersection unless entering the intersection to make a movement 188 is permitted by another indication; and 189 (ii) shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the marked or 190 unmarked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection and shall remain stopped until an 191 indication to proceed is shown. 192 (b) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian traffic-control signal under Section 193 41-6a-306, a pedestrian facing a steady red signal alone may not enter the roadway. 194 (c) (i) Except when facing a red arrow signal or when a sign is in place prohibiting a 195 turn, the operator of a vehicle facing any steady circular red signal may cautiously enter the 196 intersection to turn right, or may turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street, after 197 stopping as required by Subsection (4)(a). 198 (ii) The operator of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to: 199 (A) another vehicle moving through the intersection in accordance with an official 200 traffic-control signal; and 201 (B) a pedestrian lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk. 202 (5) (a) This section applies to a highway or rail line where a traffic-control signal is 203 erected and maintained. 204 (b) Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the highway pavement 205 indicating where the stop shall be made, but, in the absence of any sign or marking, the stop 206 shall be made at the signal. 207 (6) The operator of a vehicle approaching an intersection that has an inoperative 208 traffic-control signal shall: 209 (a) stop before entering the intersection; and 210 (b) yield the right-of-way to any vehicle as required under Section 41-6a-901. 211 (7) (a) $\hat{S} \rightarrow [H]$ Until July 1, 2014, and for an operator of a motorcycle, moped, or **bicycle who is 16 years of age or older, it** \leftarrow \hat{S} is an affirmative defense to a violation of 211a Subsection (4)(a) if $\hat{S} \rightarrow [an]$ the $\leftarrow \hat{S}$ operator of a 211b 212 motorcycle, moped, or bicycle facing a steady circular red signal or red arrow: 213 (i) brings the motorcycle, moped, or bicycle to a complete stop at the intersection or

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214	stop line;
215	(ii) determines that:
216	(A) the traffic-control signal has not detected the operator's presence by waiting a
217	reasonable period of time $\hat{H} \rightarrow of$ not less than 90 seconds $\leftarrow \hat{H}$ at the intersection or stop line
217a	before entering the intersection;
218	(B) no other vehicle that is entitled to have the right-of-way under applicable law is
219	sitting at, traveling through, or approaching the intersection; and
220	(C) no pedestrians are attempting to cross at or near the intersection in the direction of
221	travel of the operator; and
222	(iii) cautiously enters the intersection and proceeds across the roadway.
223	(b) The affirmative defense under this section does not apply at an active railroad grade
224	crossing as defined in Section 41-6a-1005.

Legislative Review Note as of 2-13-13 8:59 AM

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