

## Part 8 Turning and Signaling for Turns

### **41-6a-801 Turning -- Manner -- Traffic-control devices.**

The operator of a vehicle shall make turns as follows, and a violation of this section is an infraction:

- (1) Right turns: both a right turn and an approach for a right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- (2) Left turns:
  - (a) the operator of a vehicle intending to turn left shall approach the turn from the extreme left-hand lane for traffic moving in the same direction;
  - (b) whenever practicable, shall be made by turning onto the roadway being entered in the extreme left-hand lane for traffic moving in the new direction, unless otherwise directed by a traffic-control device; and
  - (c) may be made on a highway across solid double yellow line pavement markings indicating a two-direction, no-passing zone.
- (3) Two-way left turn lanes:
  - (a) where a two-way left turn lane is provided, a left turn may not be made from any other lane;
  - (b) a vehicle may not be driven in the two-way left turn lane except when preparing for or making:
    - (i) a left turn from or into the roadway; or
    - (ii) a U-turn except when prohibited by a traffic-control device;
  - (c)
    - (i) except as provided under Subsection (3)(c)(ii), the operator of a vehicle intending to turn left may not enter a two-way left turn lane more than 500 feet prior to making the turn;
    - (ii) if traffic in the two-way left turn lane extends beyond 500 feet, the operator of a vehicle intending to turn left may enter the two-way left turn lane immediately upon reaching the last vehicle in the two-way left turn lane;
  - (d) the operator of a vehicle that has turned left into the two-way left turn lane may not travel in the lane more than 500 feet unless the operator intends to turn left and Subsection (3)(c)(ii) applies; and
  - (e) the operator of a vehicle may not travel straight through an intersection in a two-way left turn lane.
- (4)
  - (a) A highway authority in its jurisdiction may provide exceptions to the provisions of this section by erecting traffic-control devices directing a different course to be traveled by turning vehicles.
  - (b) The operator of a vehicle may not turn a vehicle in violation of a traffic-control device erected under Subsection (4)(a).

Amended by Chapter 412, 2015 General Session

### **41-6a-802 Turning around -- Where prohibited -- Visibility.**

- (1) As used in this section, "railroad grade crossing" means the area between the passive or active warning signs where a railroad track and roadway intersect.
- (2) The operator of a vehicle may not make a U-turn or turn the vehicle to proceed in the opposite direction:
  - (a) unless the movement can be made safely and without interfering with other traffic;

- (b) on any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade, if the vehicle is not visible at a distance of 500 feet by the operator of any other vehicle approaching from either direction; and
  - (c) on a railroad track or railroad grade crossing.
- (3) A violation of Subsection (2) is an infraction.

Amended by Chapter 412, 2015 General Session

**41-6a-803 Moving a vehicle -- Safety.**

- (1) A person may not move a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked until the movement may be made with reasonable safety.
- (2) A violation of this section is an infraction.

Amended by Chapter 412, 2015 General Session

**41-6a-804 Turning or changing lanes -- Safety -- Signals -- Stopping or sudden decrease in speed -- Signal flashing -- Where prohibited.**

- (1)
  - (a) A person may not turn a vehicle, merge into a continuing lane from a lane of travel that is ending, or otherwise move right or left on a roadway or change lanes until:
    - (i) the movement can be made with reasonable safety; and
    - (ii) an appropriate signal has been given as provided under this section.
  - (b) A signal of intention to turn right or left or to change lanes shall be given continuously for at least the last two seconds preceding the beginning of the movement.
- (2) A person may not stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal to the operator of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give a signal.
- (3)
  - (a) A stop or turn signal when required shall be given either by the hand and arm or by signal lamps.
  - (b) If hand and arm signals are used, a person operating a vehicle shall give the required hand and arm signals from the left side of the vehicle as follows:
    - (i) left turn: hand and arm extended horizontally;
    - (ii) right turn: hand and arm extended upward; and
    - (iii) stop or decrease speed: hand and arm extended downward.
  - (c)
    - (i) A person operating a bicycle or device propelled by human power may give the required hand and arm signals for a right turn by extending the right hand and arm horizontally to the right.
    - (ii) This Subsection (3)(c) is an exception to the provision of Subsection (3)(b)(ii).
- (4) A person required to make a signal under this section may not flash a signal:
  - (a) on one side only on a disabled vehicle;
  - (b) as a courtesy or "do pass" to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear; or
  - (c) on one side only of a parked vehicle.
- (5) A violation of this section is an infraction.

Amended by Chapter 99, 2021 General Session

