

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**REPORT TO THE 103rd MAINE LEGISLATURE
FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE
IN COMPLIANCE WITH CHAPTER 179
PRIVATE AND SPECIAL LAWS
1965**

**COMPARISON STUDY OF MAINE MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS
WITH THE UNIFORM VEHICLE CODE**

December 30, 1966

To the members of the
103rd Maine Legislature

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 179, Private and Special Laws of 1965, I am herewith presenting my report resulting from the study of the Maine motor vehicle laws in comparison with the Uniform Vehicle Code.

This study was conducted by a group of people who, in my judgment, are considered expert in their fields of work. Special assignments, chosen in relation to specific chapters of the Code, were assigned to them for comparison study, and throughout the past year a number of consultation meetings were held when review of progress was made. The success of their efforts is reflected in the findings and recommendations which comprise the major portion of this report. These recommendations will be presented in the form of legislative bills for your consideration, and it is my hope that their enactment will support the desire of the legislature in changing and amending the Maine motor vehicle laws to make them "more understandable, workable and useful," and meet the challenge of the provisions of Chapter 179, Private and Special Laws of 1965.

It is my understanding that a separate report, covering Chapter 9 of the Code, "Civil Liability," will be made in compliance with Chapter 202, Private and Special Laws of 1965.

A recommendation that Chapter 14 of the Code, "Size, Weight and Load," be made a study in depth by an independent group; such suggestion being made by representatives of the study group from the State Highway Department.

No report was made covering Chapter 5 of the Code "Dealers, Wreckers and Rebuilders," since a separate study group, composed of the Maine Dealer Registration Board and other affiliated interests, was underway with expected legislation to be presented on the general subject relating to our registered dealers and holders of transporter certificates.

It was further decided that coverage of the subjects of a Title Law or a Chauffeur's License Law would not be appropriate at this time.

With the recommendations contained herein as a part of this report, it is estimated that we would achieve about an 80% compliance with the guide-lines provided by the Code; exceptions being noted above.

The continuance of this study program, with emphasis placed on future legislation to gain greater reasonable compliance with the Code in its' development, wherever possible, is highly recommended.

Copies of the "work book," used as a basis for this study and resulting report, can be found in my office or in the office of the Director of Motor Vehicles, and may be used for any further references you might wish to make.

Credit for the "spade-work" done in the production of this report must be given to the following people:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Mr. Jerome S. Matus | Dept. of Attorney General |
| Capt. Roger Baker | Dept. of State Police |
| Capt. Bernard Holdsworth | |
| Lt. Lawrence Pray | |
| Lt. Kenneth Wood | |
| Mr. Richard Luettich | State Highway Dept. |
| Mr. Asa Richardson | |
| Mr. Daniel Webster | |
| Mr. Stanton S. Weed | Secretary of State - Motor Vehicle Div. |
| Mr. Howard T. Clark | |
| Mr. Wallace Brown | |
| Mr. Charles Wyman | |
| Mr. Jack Atwood | Highway Safety Committee |
| Mr. Peter McKenney | |
| Mr. Arlyn Barnard | Chr. Maine Highway Users Conference |
| Judge Sidney Wernick | |

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth M. Curtis

Secretary of State

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Sec. 1-103—Authorized emergency vehicle.—Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the commissioner or the (chief of police of an incorporated city).

Sec. 1-104—Bicycle.—Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels either of which is more than 20 inches in diameter.

Sec. 1-105.—Bus.—Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Sec. 1-106.—Business district.—The territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any 600 feet along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, or office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings which occupy at least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of the highway.

Sec. 1-111—Cross-walk.—(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 the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway;

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

Not Provided in U. V. C.

Sec. 1-140—Operator.—Every person, other than a chauffeur, who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

Sec. 1-153—Registration.—The registration certificate or certificates and registration plates issued under the laws of this State pertaining to the registration of vehicles.

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Sec. 1. 1-B. Authorized emergency vehicle.—Vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 2. 1-C. Bicycles.—Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels.

Sec. 3. 1-D. Bus.—Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 14 passengers and used for the transportation of passengers; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxi-cab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Sec. 4. 1-E. Business or Residence District.—“Business or Residence District” shall mean the territory of any municipality contiguous to any way which is built up with structures which are situated less than 150 feet apart for a distance of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile.

Sec. 5. 1-F. Cross Walk.—“Cross walk” shall mean (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 the curbs, or, in the absence of curbs, from the edge of traversable roadways; (b) any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Sec. 6. 2-A. Median Strip.—“Median Strip” shall mean an actual physical barrier separating lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions.

Sec. 7. 9-A. Operator.—Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

Sec. 8. 10-A. Registration.—The registration certificate, plates and renewal devices issued under the laws of this State pertaining to the registration of vehicles.

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Sec. 1-155—Revocation of driver's license.—The termination by formal action of the department of a person's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways, which termination shall not be subject to renewal or restoration except that an application for a new license may be presented and acted upon by the department after the expiration of periods of time prescribed in this act. (Revised, 1962.)

Sec. 1-170—Stop.—When required means complete cessation from movement.

Sec. 1-171—Stop or stopping.—When prohibited means any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal. (Revised, 1956.)

Sec. 1-172—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.

Sec. 1-174—Suspension of driver's license.—The temporary withdrawal by formal action of the department of a person's driver's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways, which temporary withdrawal shall be for a period specifically designated by the department.

Sec. 1-177—Traffic.—Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

Sec. 1-139—Official traffic-control devices.—All signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with this act placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

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Sec. 9. 10-B. Revocation of operator's license.—The termination by formal action of the department of a person's operator's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public ways, which termination shall not be subject to renewal or restoration except that an application for a new license may be presented and acted upon by the department after the expiration of periods of time prescribed in this title.

Sec. 10. 15-A. Stop.—When required means complete cessation from movement.

Sec. 11. 15-B. Stop or stopping.—When prohibited means any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control or signal.

Sec. 12. 15-C. Street or highway.—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.

Sec. 13. 15-D. Suspension of operator's license.—The temporary withdrawal by formal action of the department of a person's operator's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways, which temporary withdrawal shall be for a period designated by the department.

Sec. 14. 15-E. Traffic.—Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

Sec. 15. 15-F. Traffic Control Devices.—“Traffic Control Devices” shall mean all signs, signals, markings, and devices placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulation, warning, or guiding traffic.

Sec. 16. 18-A. Camp Trailer.—“Camp trailer” means:

(a) A trailer of single axle design but not over 22 feet overall, including the hitch and rear bumper, used primarily or exclusively for vacation and recreational purposes but not for business use, or

(b) A tent-trailer, being that type manufactured or homemade, which consists of a platform, shell or box, with means of attaching a tent permanently or

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Sec. 1-123.—House trailer.—(a) A trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place (either permanently or temporarily) and is 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 house trailer, as defined in paragraph (a), but which is used instead permanently or temporarily for the advertising, sales, display or promotion of merchandise or services, or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier. (New section, 1956.)

Not Provided in U. V. C.

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Sec. 6-108—Release from liability.—Any person who has signed the application of a minor for a license may thereafter file with the department a verified written request that the license of said minor

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temporarily to provide sleeping or temporary shelter, of both, for vacational or recreational purposes but not for business use.

Sec. 17. 18-B. House Trailer.—“House trailer” means:

(a) A trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place, either permanently or temporarily, and is equipped for use as a conveyance on streets and highways, or

(b) A trailer or semitrailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a house trailer, as defined in paragraph (a), but which is used instead permanently or temporarily for the advertising, sales, display or promotion of merchandise or services, or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

Sec. 18.—Amend Title 29, Chapter 5, Subchapter II, Section 243, 1 by repealing the following: “Farm tractors used for agricultural purposes or not customarily used on public ways shall pay 1/10 of such rates” and replace with the following: “Farm tractors used for agricultural purposes or not customarily used on public ways shall pay a fee of \$2.00, except as provided for in Section 255.”

Sec. 19.—Amend Title 29, Chapter 5, Subchapter II, Section 244 by the following:

Sec. 1. Add to subsection 1, after the words “up to” the following words “and including.”

Sec. 2. Add to subsection 1B, a new paragraph to read as follows: “Camp trailers, registered in excess of 2,000 lbs. gross weight shall be assessed a registration fee of \$5.00.”

Sec. 20.—Amend Title 29, Chapter 7, Subchapter II, Section 585, by the following:

Sec. 1. Delete the word “grant” and replace with the word “accept” in the first sentence; insert after the word “license” the phrase “or instruction permit” in the first sentence; insert the phrase “or instruction permit” after the word “license” in the second sentence.

Sec. 2. Further amend Title 29, Chapter 7, Subchapter II by adding a new section to be numbered 586, to read as follows: “Any person who has signed the application of a minor for an operator’s applica-

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so granted be canceled. Thereupon the department shall cancel the license of said minor and the person who signed the application of such minor shall be relieved from the liability imposed under this act by reason of having signed such application on account of any subsequent negligence or willful misconduct of such minor in operating a motor vehicle.

Sec. 11-405—Operation of vehicles and streetcars on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.—
(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of section 12-218 of this act, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only: (Revised, 1954.)

1. The driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

2. Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Sec. 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 word 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 cross walk 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

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tion or instruction permit may thereafter file with the department a notarized written request that the license or instruction permit of said minor so granted be suspended. Thereupon the department shall suspend the license or instruction permit of said minor without hearing."

Sec. 21.—Amend Title 29, Section 946, as follows:
..... a siren and emitting a flashing light, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately draw his vehicle as near as practicable to the right-hand curb and parallel thereto, clear of any intersection, and bring

Sec. 22. Repeal existing Title 29, Section 947.
Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 947, 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 word legend, and said light shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

1. Green Indication

A. 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 cross walk at the time such signal is exhibited.

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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 cross walk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

3. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, as provided in section 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 cross walk.

(b) Steady yellow indication

1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.

2. Pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in section 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 red signal alone shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until a green indication is shown.

2. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in section 11-203, pedestrians facing a steady red 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.

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B. 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 cross walk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

C. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, as provided in Section 950, 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 cross walk.

2. Steady Yellow Indication

A. Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.

B. Pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 950, 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.

3. Steady Red Indication

A. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until a green indication is shown.

B. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control as provided in Section 950, pedestrians facing a steady red signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

4. 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.

5. Red and yellow. Red and yellow (pedestrian signal).

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Sec. 11-705—Stop signs and yield signs.—(a) Preferential right of way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in section 15-108 of this act.

(b) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, every driver of a vehicle and every motorman of a streetcar approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no cross walk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but 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 the intersection.

(c) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign if required for safety to stop shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no cross walk, at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. (Section revised, 1962.)

Sec. 11-105—Persons working on highways—exceptions.—Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter except those contained in article IX hereof shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

Sec. 11-203—Pedestrian-control signals.—Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

(a) Walk.—Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(b) Don't Walk.—No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the don't walk signal is showing. (Section revised, 1962.)

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While the red and yellow lenses are illumined together, drivers shall not enter the intersection and the intersection shall be reserved for the exclusive use of pedestrians.

Sec. 23. Amend Title 29, Section 949, paragraph 2, as follows:

Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal, every driver

Sec. 24. Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 950.—Persons working on highways - exceptions.—The provisions of Sections 904, 941, 942, 943, 991, 1031, 1111 and 1253 shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

Sec. 25. Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 950A.—Pedestrian-control signals.

Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "WALK" or "DON'T WALK" are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

1. Walk.—Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

2. Don't Walk.—No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the don't walk signal is showing.

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Sec. 11-204—Flashing signals.—(a) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

1. Flashing red (stop signal).—When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest cross walk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

2. Flashing yellow (caution signal).—When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

(b) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules as set forth in section 11-701 of this act. (Paragraph (b) added, 1952.)

Sec. 11-204.1—Lane-direction-control signals.—When lane-direction-control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown, but shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown. (New, 1962.)

Sec. 11-502—Pedestrians' right of way in cross walks.—(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 so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a cross walk 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 that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

(c) Paragraph (a) shall not apply under the conditions stated in section 11-503(b).

(d) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked cross walk or at any unmarked cross walk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching

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Sec. 26. Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 951.—Flashing signals.

1. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:
 - A. Flashing red (stop signal).—When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest cross walk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.
 - B. Flashing yellow (caution signal).—When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.
2. This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules as set forth in Section 998.

Sec. 27.—Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 952. Lane - direction - control signals.

When lane-direction-control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a street or highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown, but shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown.

Sec. 28.—Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 953. Pedestrians' right of way in cross walks.

1. When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a cross walk 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.
2. 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 that it is impossible for the driver to yield.
3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply under the conditions stated in Section 954(2).
4. Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked cross walk or at any unmarked cross walk at an

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from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

Sec. 11-503.—Crossing at other than cross walks.—(a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked cross walk or within an unmarked cross walk 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 cross walk.

(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. (New, 1962.)

Sec. 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.

Sec. 11-1105.—Opening and closing vehicle doors.—No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic 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 the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers. (Revised, 1962.)

Sec. 11-1106.—Riding in house trailers.—No person or persons shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon a public highway. (New, 1956.)

Sec. 11-309.—Driving on roadways laned for traffic.—Whenever any roadway has been divided into two

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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.

Sec. 29.—Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 954. Crossing at other than cross walks.

1. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked cross walk or within an unmarked cross walk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
2. 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.
3. Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked cross walk.
4. 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.

Sec. 30.—Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 955. Moving parked vehicle.

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

Sec. 31.—Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 957. Opening and closing vehicle doors.

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic 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 the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

Sec. 32.—Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 959. Riding in house trailers.

No person or persons shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon a public highway.

Sec. 33.—Amend by adding to Title 29, Section 991, 2. Center lane, the following:

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or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply.

(a) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

(b) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes and provides for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction when such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for making a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the same direction that the vehicle is proceeding and such allocation is designated by official traffic-control devices. (Revised, 1962.)

(c) Official traffic-control devices may be erected 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 and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign. (Revised, 1962.)

(d) Official traffic-control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device. (New, 1962.)

Not Provided in U. V. C.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

Sec. 11-901—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.

(b) Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished upon a first conviction by imprisonment for a period of not less than 5 days nor more than 90 days, or by fine of not less than \$25 nor more than (\$500), or by both such fine and imprisonment, and on a second or subsequent conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or by a fine of not less than

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. 3 lanes and provides for two-way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall

Amend by adding to Title 29, Section 991, 3. Signs, the following:

Official signs or other traffic control devices may be erected directing

Amend by adding to Title 29, Section 991, the following:

4. Prohibiting the changing of lanes.

Official traffic-control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.

Sec. 34—(29 MRSA Sect. 1251).

Add: To final sentence of this Section . . . “or to any other roadway constructed to interstate standards.”

Sec. 35—Repeal Title 29, Section 1252G.

Amend Title 29, Section 1252H, as follows:

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G. Speed of any motor driven cycle

Sec. 36—Amend Title 29, Section 1311, as follows: whoever is convicted the 2nd or subsequent time for a violation

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\$50 nor more than (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 11-1104—Obstruction to driver's view or driving mechanism.—(a) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(b) No passenger in a vehicle or streetcar shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's or motorman's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle or streetcar.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

Sec. 11-1204—Clinging to vehicles. No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any streetcar or vehicle upon a roadway.

Sec. 11-1202—Traffic laws apply to persons riding bicycles.—Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this act, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of this act which by their nature can have no application.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO LEGISLATURE CLARIFICATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

Sec. 37—Adopt the following new section.

Title 29, Section 1370-A. Obstruction to driver's view or driving mechanism.

No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

Sec. 38—Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter VIII, section 1702, by inserting after the words "tire chains," in the 4th sentence, the following "or stud-ded tires."

Sec. 39—Amend Title 29, Section 1961 by adding the following:

. No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach

Sec. 40—Amend Title 29, Section 1961 by adding the following paragraph thereto:

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this act, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of this act which by their nature can have no application.

Sec. 41—Amend Title 29, Chapter 13, Section 2122, 7th Par. 1st sentence: Repeal words "a state driver license examiner" and replace with "certain employees of the Motor Vehicle Division so designated by the Director."

End of Clarification Bill

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Not Provided in U. V. C.

Sec. 6-102—What persons are exempt from license.—The following persons are exempt from license hereunder:

1. Any employee of the United States Government while operating a motor vehicle owned by or leased to the United States Government and being operated on official business. (Revised, 1952.)

2. A nonresident who is at least 16 years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid operator's license issued to him in his home state or country may operate a motor vehicle in this State only as an operator.

Sec. 6-112—License to be carried and exhibited on demand.—Every licensee shall have his operator's or chauffeur's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon demand of a justice of the peace, a peace officer, or a field deputy or inspector of the department. However, no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court or the office of the arresting officer an operator's or chauffeur's license theretofore issued to him and valid at the time of his arrest.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

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Amend Title 29, Chapter 3 by adding a new section to be numbered 55-A to read as follows:

Sec. 55-A. Payment of fees resulting in protest.—“Whenever the payment of any fee, as required in this title, results in a protest, there shall be charged a service collection of \$2.00, in addition to the original fee; and such collection charge shall be applied by the Secretary of State for defraying the expense of making the collection of such protested payment.”

Amend Title 29, Chapter 7, Sec. 531, by adding the following:

Sec. 1. 531-A. Persons exempt from license.—The following persons are exempt from license hereunder:

(a) Any employee of the United States Government while operating a motor vehicle owned by or leased to the United States Government and being operated on official business.

(b) A nonresident who is at least 17 years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid operator's license issued to him in his home state or country may operate a motor vehicle in this state only as an operator.

Sec. 2. Further amend Title 29, Chapter 7, by adding a new section to be numbered 531-B, to read as follows:

531-B. License to be carried and exhibited on demand.—Every licensee shall have his operator's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon demand of a police officer. However, no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court an operator's license theretofore issued to him and valid at the time of the issuance of a court summons.

Provision for Action Against a Mechanic's Certificate. (29 MRSA Sect. 2124) Add: To 9th paragraph . . . “or the Inspection Certificate issued to any inspecting mechanic.”

Hearings Commissioner's Authority: (29 MRSA Sect. 2124) Add to 9th paragraph . . . “and may refuse the right of relicensing for a period not to exceed six months.”

Inspection Station License Fee to an Application Fee. (20 MRSA, Section 2124) Rescind the third paragraph and insert an additional sentence in the first paragraph: “There shall be an application fee of \$2 which shall be non-refundable.”

Regrooved Tires (29 MRSA — add new Section 1371). “No person shall distribute, have for sale,

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Sec. 6-305—Permitting unauthorized person to drive.—No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven upon any highway by any person who is not authorized hereunder or in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

Not Provided in U. V. C.

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offer for sale, sell; or use on any motor vehicle operated on the highways of this state any pneumatic tire which has been regrooved below the original tread depth unless such tire was originally manufactured with extra under tread material.”

Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter I, by adding a new section to be numbered 900-A, to read as follows:

900-A. Prohibiting unauthorized person from driving.—No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven upon any highway by any person who is not authorized hereunder or in violation of any of the provisions of this title.

Amend Title 29, Chapter 5, Subchapter I, by adding a new section to be numbered 117 and to read as follows:

Sec. 1—Sec. 117. Registration of Motor Vehicles for Members of the Armed Forces Returning from Overseas Duty.—“The provisions of this Title relative to the registration of motor vehicles and the display of number plates shall not apply to motor vehicles having registrations and displaying plates issued by the Armed Forces of the United States in foreign countries for vehicles owned by military or naval personnel, but said exemption shall be valid only for a period of forty-five days after the owner thereof has returned to the United States.”

Sec. 2 (Emergency legislation)

Amend Title 29, Chapter 7, Subchapter I, by adding two new sections to be numbered 535-A and 535-B and to read as follows:

Sec. 535-A. Recognition of Certain Motor Vehicle Operators' Licenses for Members of the Armed Forces.

1. Section 1. “The provisions of this Title relative to the obtaining and possession of a license to operate a motor vehicle in this state shall not apply to a person on active duty in the Armed Forces; provided that such person has in his possession a valid operator's license issued by his state of domicile; or if returning from duty outside the United States, has a valid operator's license in his possession issued by the Armed Forces of the United States in foreign countries, but such Armed Forces license shall be valid only for a period of (forty-five) days after the licensee has returned to the United States.”

Section 2. (Emergency legislation)

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Sec. 11-1103—Riding on motorcycles.—A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the operator.

Sec. 6-205.1—Revocation of license in event of refusal to submit to chemical tests.—(a) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of section 11-902, to a chemical test or tests of his blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The law enforcement agency by which such officer is employed shall designate which of the aforesaid tests shall be administered.

(b) Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by paragraph (a) of this section and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of section 11-902.

(c) If a person under arrest refuses upon the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a

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Sec. 535-B. Recognition for Out-of-state licenses Held by Spouses of Armed Forces Members.

1. "The provisions of this Title relative to the obtaining and possession of a license to operate a motor vehicle in this state shall not apply to the spouse of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is accompanying such member on military or naval assignment to this state, who has a valid operator's license issued by another state, and whose right to drive has not been suspended or revoked in this state; such exemption shall not apply to a spouse who is a resident of this state."

Section 2. (Emergency legislation)

Adopt the following new section:

Title 29, Section 956. Riding on motorcycles.

A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the operator.

Sec. 1. Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter V by adding a new section to be numbered 1312-A.

1312-A. Revocation of license in event of refusal to submit to chemical tests.

(a) Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of section 1312, to a chemical test or tests of his blood, breath, urine or saliva for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a police officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public ways of this State while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The law enforcement agency by which such officer is employed shall designate which of the aforesaid tests shall be administered.

(b) Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by paragraph (a) of this section, and the test or tests may be administered, subject to the provisions of section 1312.

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chemical test designated by the law enforcement agency as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, none shall be given, but the department, upon the receipt of a sworn report of the law enforcement officer that he had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person had refused to submit to the test upon the request of the law enforcement officer, shall revoke his license or permit to drive, or any nonresident operating privilege; or if the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this State, the department shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of six months after the date of the alleged violation, subject to review as hereinafter provided.

(d) Upon revoking the license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege of any person, or upon determining that the issuance of a license or permit shall be denied to the person, as hereinbefore in this section directed, the department shall immediately notify the person in writing and upon his request shall afford him an opportunity for a hearing in the same manner and under the same conditions as is provided in section 6-206(b) for notification and hearings in the cases of discretionary suspension of licenses, except that the scope of such a hearing for the purposes of this section shall cover the issues of whether a law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, whether the person was placed under arrest, and whether he refused to submit to the test upon request of the officer. Whether the person was informed that his privilege to drive would be revoked or denied if he refused to submit to the test shall not be an issue. The department shall order that the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance either be rescinded or sustained.

(e) If the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege has been revoked, or to whom a license or permit is denied, under the provisions of this section, shall have the right to file a petition in the appropriate court to review the final order of revocation or denial by the department in the same manner and under the same conditions as is provided in section 6-211 in the cases of discretionary revocations and denials.

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(c) If a person under arrest refuses upon the request of a police officer to submit to a chemical test designated by the law enforcement agency as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, none shall be given, but the department, upon the receipt of a sworn report of the police officer that he had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person had refused to submit to the test upon the request of the police officer, shall revoke his license or permit to drive, or any nonresident operating privilege; or if the person is a resident without a license or permit to operate a motor vehicle in this State, the department shall deny to the person the issuance of a license or permit for a period of six months after the date of the alleged violation, subject to review as hereinafter provided.

(d) Upon revoking the license or permit to drive or nonresident operating privilege of any person, or upon determining that the issuance of a license or permit shall be denied to the person, as hereinbefore in this section directed, the department shall immediately notify the person in writing and upon his request shall afford him an opportunity for a hearing in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided in section 2241 for notification and hearings in the cases of discretionary suspension, except that the scope of such a hearing for the purposes of this section shall cover the issues of whether a police officer had reasonable grounds to believe the person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this State while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, whether the person was placed under arrest, and whether he refused to submit to the test upon request of the officer. Whether the person was informed that his privilege to drive would be revoked or denied if he refused to submit to the test shall not be an issue. The department shall order that the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance either be rescinded or sustained.

(e) If the revocation or determination that there should be a denial of issuance is sustained after such a hearing, the person whose license or permit to drive or nonresident privilege has been revoked, or to whom a license or permit is denied, under the provisions of this section, shall have the right to file a petition in the appropriate Court to review the final order of revocation or denial by the department in the same manner and under the same conditions as is provided in section 2242 in the cases of discretionary revocations and denials.

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(f) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this State has been revoked, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he has a license. (New section, 1962.)

Sec. 11-1003—Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places.—(a) 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:
 - a. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
 - b. On a sidewalk;
 - c. Within an intersection;
 - d. On a cross walk;
 - 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 the (traffic authority) indicates a different length by signs or markings;
 - f. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;
 - g. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
 - h. On any railroad tracks;
 - i. At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.
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;
 - b. Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;

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(f) When it has been finally determined under the procedures of this section that a nonresident's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this State has been revoked, the department shall give information in writing of the action taken to the motor vehicle administrator of the state of the person's residence and of any state in which he has a license.

(g) Upon the request of the person who was tested, the results of such test shall be made available to him.

(h) Only a physician acting at the request of a police officer can withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content therein. This limitation shall not apply to taking of a urine, saliva or breath specimen.

(i) The person tested shall be permitted at his own expense to have a physician of his own choosing administer a chemical test in addition to the one administered at the direction of the police officer and the results of such test shall be made available, upon request, to the police officer.

Section 2. Amend Section 1312 by repealing the 8th sentence of the first paragraph.

Adopt the following new section:

Title 29, Section 1113. Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places.

1. 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:
 - A. Stop, stand or park a vehicle:
 - (1) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
 - (2) On a sidewalk;
 - (3) Within an intersection;
 - (4) On a cross walk;
 - (5) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;
 - (6) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
 - (7) On any railroad tracks;
 - (8) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.
 - B. Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:
 - (1) In front of a public or private driveway;
 - (2) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
 - (3) Within 20 feet of a cross walk at an intersection;

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c. Within 20 feet of a cross walk at an intersection;

d. Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;

e. Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance (when properly signposted);

f. At any place where official signs prohibit standing.

3. Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers:

a. Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;

b. At any place where official signs prohibit parking.

(b) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such a distance as is unlawful. (Section revised, 1962.)

Sec. 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 edge of the roadway. (Revised, 1962.)

(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 edge of the roadway, or its left-hand wheels within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway. (Revised, 1962.)

(c) Local authorities may by ordinance 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) has determined by resolution or order entered in its minutes that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

(d) The (State highway commission) with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may place signs prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any highway where in its opinion, as evidenced by resolution or order entered in its minutes, such stopping, standing or parking is

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(4) Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;

(5) Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance (when properly signposted);

(6) At any place where official signs prohibit standing.

C. Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers:

(1) Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;

(2) At any place where official signs prohibit parking.

2. No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such a distance as is unlawful.

Adopt the following new section:

Title 29, Section 1114. Additional parking regulations.

1. 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 edge of the roadway.

2. 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 edge of the roadway, or its left-hand wheels within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

3. Local authorities may by ordinance 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 has determined by resolution or order entered in its minutes that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

4. The State Highway Commission with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may place signs prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any highway where in its opinion, has evidenced by resolution or order

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dangerous to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. Such signs shall be official signs and no person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on such signs.

Sec. 15-106—Local traffic-control devices.—(a) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction as they may deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this act or local traffic ordinances or to regulate, warn or guide traffic. All such traffic-control devices hereafter erected shall conform to the State manual and specifications.

Sec. 11-707—Overtaking and passing school bus.—

(a) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway outside of a business or residence district upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children shall stop the vehicle before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on said school bus a visual signal as specified in section 12-218 and said driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or is signaled by the schoolbus driver to proceed or the visual signals are no longer actuated.

(b) Every bus used for the transportation of school children 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, and in addition shall be equipped with visual signals meeting the requirements of sec. 12-218 of this act, which shall be actuated by the driver of said school bus whenever but only whenever such vehicle is stopped on the highway outside of a business or residence district for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children. (Revised, 1962.)

(c) When a school bus is being operated upon a highway for purposes other than the actual transportation of children either to or from school, all markings thereon indicating "school bus" shall be covered or concealed.

(d) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway or when upon a controlled-access highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a

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entered in its minutes, such stopping, standing or parking is dangerous to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. Such signs shall be official signs and no person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on such signs.

Adopt the following new section:

Title 29, Section 947-A. Local traffic-control devices.

Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction as they may deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter or local traffic ordinances or to regulate, warn or guide traffic. All such traffic-control devices hereafter erected shall conform to the State manual and specifications.

Repeal Title 29, Section 2011 and Section 2014 and adopt the following two sections:

Sec. 2011. School buses; markings; stop at railroad tracks.

The term "school bus" includes every motor vehicle that complies with the color and identification requirements set forth in the most recent edition of "Minimum Standards for School Buses" and is used to transport children to or from school or in connection with school activities, but not including buses operated by a motor carrier having a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued by the Public Utilities Commission under Title 35, Section 1501 to 1518, which comply with the requirements of the Commission.

Every bus used for the transportation of school children 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 and in addition shall be equipped with visual signals as approved by the Secretary of State, which shall be actuated by the driver of said school bus whenever but only whenever such vehicle is stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children.

When a school bus is being operated upon a highway for purposes other than the actual transportation of children either to or from school, all markings thereon indicating "school bus" shall be covered or concealed.

All school buses when carrying children shall come to a full stop before crossing any railroad track or tracks, such stop to be made at a point not more

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part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway. (Section revised, 1954.)

Sec. 1-160—School bus.—Every motor vehicle that complies with the color and identification requirements set forth in the most recent edition of Minimum Standards for School Buses and is used to transport children to or from school or in connection with school activities, but not including buses operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children. (Revised, 1962.)

Sec. 6-104—Classification of chauffeurs—special restrictions.—(a) The department upon issuing a chauffeur's license shall indicate thereon the class of license so issued and shall appropriately examine each applicant according to the class of license applied for and may impose such rules and regulations for the exercise thereof as it may deem necessary for the safety and welfare of the traveling public.

(b) No person who is under the age of 21 years shall drive any school bus transporting school children or any motor vehicle when in use for the trans-

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than 50 feet and not less than 10 feet from the nearest rail. The driver thereof shall take such steps as are necessary to ascertain beyond reasonable doubt that no train, engine or car is approaching the crossing before he shall proceed to drive such bus across the track or tracks. The operator of any school bus failing to so stop shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200; and his driver's license shall be suspended by the Secretary of State for a period of not less than 2 years.

Notwithstanding Section 2122, every school bus as defined in this section shall be submitted to an official inspection station during the months of August and February for the purpose of complying with Section 2122, concerning adjustment and sufficiency of the required equipment. This inspection shall be conducted by certain specified official inspection stations.

Notwithstanding Section 2125, the fee for such inspection shall be \$2 and the fee for the inspection of passenger cars used as school buses shall be \$1.

Section 2014. Overtaking and passing school buses.

The driver of a vehicle upon a highway upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children shall stop the vehicle before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on said school bus a visual signal as approved by the Secretary of State and said driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or is signaled by the school bus driver to proceed or the visual signals are no longer actuated.

The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway or when upon a limited-access highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

Amend Title 29, Chap. 11, Sub-chap. XII, Sec. 2012. Heading and First Paragraph. School Bus and Certain Other Bus Operators; Requirements:

No person shall operate a school bus, church, camp or any similar type of bus with a seating capacity of 10 or more persons in actual conveyance of children until he shall have complied with the following requirements:

Sec. 1. Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter XII, Section 2012, 3 by adding a new sentence as follows: "and must pass an operator's re-examination

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portation of persons or property for compensation nor in either event until he has been licensed as a chauffeur for either such purpose and the license so indicates. The department shall not issue a chauffeur's license for either such purpose unless the applicant has had at least 1 year of driving experience prior thereto and the department is fully satisfied as to the applicant's good character, competency and fitness to be so employed. (Revised, 1962.)

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at such times thereafter as the Secretary of State shall determine."

Sec. 2. Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter XII, Section 2012, 4 by repealing the following, "within 30 days after the commencement of such operation."

Sec. 3. Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter XII, Section 2012 by repealing the second paragraph of subsection 5.

Sec. 4. Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter XII, Section 2012, 2 by deleting the numerals "18" and replacing with the numerals "21"; and further amend by repealing the phrase "unless he has passed a driver education course in Maine."

Sec. 5. Amend Title 29, Chapter 11, Subchapter XII, Section 2012, 1 by deleting the phrase "One year," and replacing with the following: "the 12 month period immediately preceding the date of application."