WV Connecting Communities Legislative Agenda:

Proposed Bicycle Legislation Changes

Table of Contents

1. Repeal 17C-11-5 (a) Far to the Right 2

2. Repeal 17C-11-5 (c) Mandatory Side Path 5

3. Amend 17C-7-3 to Add 4-Foot Passing Requirement 6

4. Adopt 2009 MUTCD 7

References 8

1. Repeal Far to the Right 8

2. Repeal Mandatory Side Path 26

3. Amend 17C-7-3 to Create 4-Foot Passing Requirement 30

# 1. Repeal 17C-11-5 (a) Far to the Right

**Repeal §17C-11-5. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths part (a).**

(a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

**Rationale**

17C-11-5 (a) is redundant with 17C-7-1 (b) which states: “Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway…”

17C-11-5 (a) confounds 17C-7-3[[1]](#footnote--1) and 17C-7-5[[2]](#footnote-0) and endangers both bicyclists and motorists. Requiring cyclists to ride at the right edge of the road would seem to give motorists the best opportunity for safe and lawful overtaking of bicycle traffic. If the lane is wide enough (greater than 14-feet), and a bicyclist is occupying the right 3-feet of the lane, a motorist can safely pass the bicyclist without intruding into the adjacent lane. In the case of typical standard lanes (12-11 feet), the motorist making a safe and lawful overtaking movement must intrude into the adjacent lane. Both safety and the law (17C-7-3 and 17C-7-5) require that the motorist can do that only if the adjacent lane is clear of traffic. When the adjacent lane is clear, the motorist can make a safe and lawful (17C-7-5) pass regardless of the overtaken cyclist’s lateral position in the lane. If the motorist passes the cyclist when the adjacent lane is not clear, the motorist either violates 17C-7-3 or 17C-7-5 or both whether the cyclist is riding at the right edge of the road or not. Just as with overtaking any other vehicle, the opportunity for safe overtaking in narrow lanes is controlled by the traffic in the adjacent lane rather than by the lateral position of the slower vehicle, even a bicycle, within its lane.

17C-11-5 (a) contradicts 17C-8-3[[3]](#footnote-1), which requires drivers to move toward the centerline of two-way roadways to make left turns.

17C-11-5 (a) contradicts 17C-8-4[[4]](#footnote-2), which requires drivers to move to the leftmost lane of multi-lane roads to make left turns.

17C-11-5 (a) makes it impossible for bicyclists to safely operate their bicycles as drivers of vehicles. Particularly, depending on how “practicable” is interpreted, 17C-11-5 (a) can make it impossible for bicyclists to safely

* Make left turns;
* Avoid crashes due to objects; debris; pedestrians; animals; surface hazards on the far right side of the road;
* Avoid being run off the road by motor vehicles passing too closely when the road is too narrow to be safely passed, especially in the presence of on-coming traffic or insufficient sight distance.

17C-11-5 (a) may be interpreted to permit bicyclists to pass on the right and this contradicts 17C-7-3 (1), which requires overtaking vehicles to pass on the left.

17C-11-5 (a) saying, “ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable”, and, “Exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction” can be interpreted to mean that bicycles may pass on the right. Not only is this dangerous but it contradicts 17C-7-3 (1) which requires overtaking vehicles to pass on the left.

The law should make quite clear that cyclists on the roadway should be obeying the standard rules of the road for drivers of vehicles. Statutes such as 17C-11-5 (a) and (c) and their conflicts with other driving rules are confusing and lead to motorists believing that they have more rights than do cyclists and to cyclists believing that standard traffic law doesn't apply to them.

# 2. Repeal 17C-11-5 (c) Mandatory Side Path

**Repeal:**

**§17C-11-5. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths part (c).**

(c) Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

**Rationale**

“Usable” may be unsafe. 17C-11-5 (c) prohibits the bicyclist from using the roadway if it is a safer alternative to the path. 17C-11-5 (c) may jeopardize bicyclists, particularly at intersections between the path and roadways and driveways.

# 3. Amend 17C-7-3 to Add 4-Foot Passing Requirement

**Add to 17C-7-3 (a) (1)**:

The driver of a vehicle overtaking a bicycle traveling in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a distance of not less than 4-feet at a careful and prudent reduced speed and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken bicycle.

**Amended 17C-7-3**:

**§17C-7-3. Overtaking and passing vehicle proceeding in same direction -- Passing on the left generally; penalty.**

(a) The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to these limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated.

(1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall give an audible signal and pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. **The driver of a vehicle overtaking a bicycle traveling in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a distance of not less than 4-feet at a careful and prudent reduced speed and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken bicycle.**

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

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars; upon a second conviction within one year thereafter, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; and upon a third or subsequent conviction, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

**Rationale**

The 4-foot passing requirement creates an easily visualized distance for police to enforce and for motorists to employ when passing bicyclists.

# 4. Adopt 2009 MUTCD

Adopt the 2009 version of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

**Rationale**

The WVDOT is using the 2003 MUTCD. The 2009 MUTCD includes new traffic control devices and improved guidance not included in the 2003 MUTCD.

# 

# References

## 1. Repeal Far to the Right [[5]](#footnote-3)

* 8 states and the District of Columbia have repealed or have not had far to the right laws
* 33 states have far to the right laws but include exceptions that define situations in which a bicyclist is not required to ride far to the right
* 9 states *including West Virginia* have far to the right laws without exceptions.

The following states have either repealed or have not had a law requiring bicyclists to ride as far to the right as practicable.

1. District of Columbia
2. Arkansas
3. Indiana
4. Iowa
5. Massachusetts
6. Mississippi
7. New Hampshire
8. North Carolina
9. Pennsylvania

Following are states that have far to the right laws. The following table lists the names of the states and their respective far to the right laws. The words in the law that describe exceptions to the requirement to ride far to the right are indicated in ***bold italic font.***

| **State** | **Far to the right law** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Alabama** | Section 32-5A-263 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.[[6]](#footnote-4) (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.[[7]](#footnote-5)*** |
| 1. **Alaska** | 13 AAC 02.400. RIDING BICYCLES ON ROADWAYS AND BICYCLE PATHS. (a) A person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right as practicable and shall give way to the right as far as practicable to a motor vehicle proceeding in the same direction when the driver of the motor vehicle gives audible signal. ***(b) Persons riding bicycles on a roadway may not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Persons riding bicycles two abreast may not impede traffic and, in laned roadway, shall ride within the farthest right lane.*** [Note: (e) Repealed 6/28/79 (Mandatory side path rule.) ] |
| 1. **Arizona** | 28-815. Riding on roadway and bicycle path; bicycle path usage A. A person riding a bicycle on a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, ***except under any of the following situations: 1. If overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction. 2. If preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. 3. If reasonably necessary to avoid conditions, including fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals or surface hazards. 4. If the lane in which the person is operating the bicycle is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** |
| 1. **California** | CVC 21202 – Far to Right law (a) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at a speed less than the normal speed of traffic moving in the same direction at that time shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway ***except under any of the following situations:  (1) When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction.  (2) When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.  (3) When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions (including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or substandard width lanes) that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge, subject to the provisions of Section 21656. For purposes of this section, a "substandard width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.  (4) When approaching a place where a right turn is authorized. (b) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway of a highway, which highway carries traffic in one direction only and has two or more marked traffic lanes, may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of that roadway as practicable.*** |
| 1. **Colorado** | 42-4-1412 Operation of bicycles and other human-powered vehicles. (5) Any person riding a bicycle shall ride in the right-hand lane. When being overtaken by another vehicle, such person shall ride as close to the right-hand side as practicable. Where a paved shoulder suitable for bicycle riding is present, persons operating bicycles shall ride on the paved shoulder. ***These provisions shall apply, except under any of the following situations: (a) When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction; (b) When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; (c) When reasonably necessary to avoid hazardous conditions, including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, pedestrians, animals, or surface hazards.*** |
| 1. **Connecticut** | Sec. 14-286b. Operation of bicycles. (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***except when: (1) making a left turn pursuant to subsection (b) of section 14-241, (2) overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, (3) overtaking and passing pedestrians, parked vehicles, animals or obstructions on the right side of the highway, and, (4) when the right side of the highway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair.*** |
| 1. **Delaware** | § 4196. Position on roadway. (a) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand edge of the roadway ***except under any of the following circumstances: (1) When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction; (2) When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; or (3) When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including, but not limited to fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or substandard width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand edge of roadway. For purposes of this section, a "substandard width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** ***(b) Any person operating a bicycle upon a 1-way highway with 2 or more marked traffic lanes and a posted speed limit of less than 30 miles per hour may ride as near the left-hand edge of such roadway as practicable.*** |
| 1. **Florida** | 316.2065 Bicycle regulations. (5)(a) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway ***except under any of the following situations: 1. When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction. 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid any condition, including, but not limited to, a fixed or moving object, parked or moving vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, animal, surface hazard, or substandard-width lane, that makes it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge. For the purposes of this subsection, a "substandard-width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** ***(b) Any person operating a bicycle upon a one-way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway as practicable.*** |
| 1. **Georgia** | 40-6-294.  (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***except - when turning left or avoiding hazards to safe cycling, - when the lane is too narrow to share safely with a motor vehicle, - when traveling at the same speed as traffic, or  - while exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction; provided, however, that every person operating a bicycle away from the right side of the roadway shall exercise reasonable care and shall give due consideration to the other applicable rules of the road. As used in this subsection, the term "hazards to safe cycling" includes, but is not limited to, surface debris, rough pavement, drain grates which are parallel to the side of the roadway, parked or stopped vehicles, potentially opening car doors, or any other objects which threaten the safety of a person operating a bicycle.***  (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. |
| 1. **Hawaii** | 291C-145: Riding on roadways and bikeways. (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at a speed less than normal speed of traffic moving in the same direction at such time shall ride: - as near to the right-hand curb, - on the edge of the roadway, or - the shoulder off the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.*** |
| 1. **Idaho** | 49-717. POSITION ON HIGHWAY. (1) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable\* to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway e***xcept under any of the following situations: (a) When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction. (b) When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. (c) When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or substandard width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge.*** ***(2) Any person operating a bicycle upon a one-way roadway with two (2) or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway as practicable\*.*** |
| 1. **Illinois** | Sec. 11 1505. Position of bicycles and motorized pedal cycles on roadways. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (a) Any person operating a bicycle or motorized pedal cycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable and safe to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway ***except under the following situations: 1. When overtaking and passing another bicycle, motorized pedal cycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction; or 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; or 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, bicycles, motorized pedal cycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or substandard width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right hand curb or edge. For purposes of this subsection, a "substandard width lane" means a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle or motorized pedal cycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** ***4. When approaching a place where a right turn is authorized.*** ***(b) Any person operating a bicycle or motorized pedal cycle upon a one way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near the left hand curb or edge of such roadway as practicable.*** |
| 1. **Kansas** | 8-1590. Riding on bicycles or mopeds; riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (a) Every person operating a bicycle or a moped upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***except under any of the following situations when:  (1) overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction; (2) preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; or (3) reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving bicycles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or narrow width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand edge of the roadway.*** ***(b) Any person operating a bicycle or a moped upon a one-way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near to the left side of the roadway as practicable.*** ***...(e) For purposes of this section, "narrow width lane" means a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side-by-side within the lane.*** |
| 1. **Kentucky** | 189.300 Vehicles to keep to right.  (1) The operator of any vehicle when upon a highway shall travel upon the right side of the highway whenever possible, and unless the left side of the highway is clear of all other traffic or obstructions for a sufficient distance ahead to permit the overtaking and passing of another vehicle to be completed without interfering with the operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle being overtaken. The overtaking vehicle shall return to the proper traffic lane as soon as practicable and, if the passing vehicle enters the oncoming traffic lane, before coming within two hundred (200) feet of any approaching vehicle. (2) The operator of any vehicle moving slowly upon a highway shall keep his vehicle as closely as practicable to the right-hand boundary of the highway, allowing more swiftly moving vehicles reasonably free passage to the left. |
| 1. **Louisiana** | RS 32:197 Riding on Roadways and Bicycle Paths. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.*** |
| 1. **Maine** | §2063. Bicycles, toy vehicles and scooters …2. Riding to the right. A person operating a bicycle or scooter shall ride it as far as practicable to the right side of the way, ***except when making a left turn.*** This subsection does not apply in a municipality that, by ordinance and with the approval of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Transportation, makes other provisions for the location of bicycle or scooter traffic. |
| 1. **Maryland** | § 21-1205. Riding on roadways or on highway. (a) Riding to right side of roadway.- Each person operating a bicycle or a motor scooter at a speed less than the speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing on a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable and safe, ***except when: (1) Making or attempting to make a left turn; (2) Operating on a one-way street; (3) Passing a stopped or slower moving vehicle; (4) Avoiding pedestrians or road hazards; (5) The right lane is a right turn only lane; or (6) Operating in a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle or motor scooter and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** (d) Walking bicycles on right side of highway.- Each person operating a bicycle or a motor scooter on a roadway may walk the bicycle or motor scooter on the right side of a highway if there is no sidewalk. |
| 1. **Michigan** | 257.660a Operation of bicycle upon highway or street; riding close to right-hand curb or edge of roadway; exceptions. Sec. 660a. A person operating a bicycle upon a highway or street at less than the existing speed of traffic shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway ***except as follows: (a) When overtaking and passing another bicycle or any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction. (b) When preparing to turn left. (c) When conditions make the right-hand edge of the roadway unsafe or reasonably unusable by bicycles, including, but not limited to, surface hazards, an uneven roadway surface, drain openings, debris, parked or moving vehicles or bicycles, pedestrians, animals, or other obstacles, or if the lane is too narrow to permit a vehicle to safely overtake and pass a bicycle. (d) When operating a bicycle in a lane in which the traffic is turning right but the individual intends to go straight through the intersection. (e) When operating a bicycle upon a 1-way highway or street that has 2 or more marked traffic lanes, in which case the individual may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of that roadway as practicable.*** |
| 1. **Minnesota** | 169.222 OPERATION OF BICYCLE. Subd. 4. Riding on roadway or shoulder.  (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway ***except under any of the following situations: (1) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction; (2) when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; (3) when reasonably necessary to avoid conditions, including fixed or moving objects, vehicles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or narrow width lanes, that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge.*** |
| 1. **Missouri** | 307.190. Riding To Right, Required For Bicycles And Motorized Bicycles Every person operating a bicycle or motorized bicycle at less than the posted speed or slower than the flow of traffic upon a street or highway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as safe, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction, except - when making a left turn, - when avoiding hazardous conditions, - when the lane is too narrow to share with another vehicle or - when on a one-way street.*** |
| 1. **Montana** | 61-8-605: Riding on roadways: A person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable ***except when: - overtaking and passing another vehicle; - preparing for a left turn; - or when necessary to avoid a condition that makes it unsafe to continue on the right side of the roadway. A person operating a bicycle on a one-way highway with two or more marked lanes may ride as close to the left side of the roadway as practicable.*** |
| 1. **Nebraska** | Section 60-6,317 Bicycles on roadways and bicycle paths; general rules; regulation by local authority. (1) Any person who operates a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under conditions then existing shall ride as near to the right-hand curb or right-hand edge of the roadway as practicable ***except when: (a) Overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction; (b) Preparing for a left turn onto a private road or driveway or at an intersection; (c) Reasonably necessary to avoid conditions that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or right-hand edge of the roadway, including fixed or moving objects, stopped or moving vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, or surface hazards; (d) Riding upon a lane of substandard width which is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane; or (e) Lawfully operating a bicycle on the paved shoulders of a highway included in the state highway system as provided in section 60-6,142.*** |
| 1. **Nevada** | NRS 484.509 Operating bicycle on roadway. 1. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable***, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction, except: (a) When traveling at a lawful rate of speed commensurate with the speed of any nearby traffic; (b) When preparing to turn left; or (c) When doing so would not be safe, ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.*** |
| 1. **New Jersey** | 39:4-14.2, 39:4-10.11 Operating Regulations. Every person riding a bicycle on a roadway shall ride as near to the right roadside as practicable exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction. ***A bicyclist may move left under any of the following conditions: 1) To make a left turn from a left turn lane or pocket; 2) To avoid debris, drains, or other hazardous conditions on the right; 3) To pass a slower moving vehicle; 4) To occupy any available lane when traveling at the same speed as other traffic; 5) To travel no more than two abreast when traffic is not impeded, but otherwise ride in single file. Every person riding a bicycle should ride in the same direction as vehicular traffic.*** |
| 1. **New Mexico** | 66-3-705. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. A. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.*** |
| 1. **New York** | § 1234. Riding on roadways, shoulders, bicycle or in-line skate lanes and bicycle or in-line skate paths. (a) Upon all roadways, any bicycle or in-line skate shall be driven either on a usable bicycle or in-line skate lane or, if a usable bicycle or in-line skate lane has not been provided, near the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway or upon a usable right-hand shoulder in such a manner as to prevent undue interference with the flow of traffic ***except: - when preparing for a left turn or - when reasonably necessary to avoid conditions that would make it unsafe to continue along near the right-hand curb or edge. Conditions to be taken into consideration include, but are not limited to, - fixed or moving objects, - vehicles, bicycles, in-line skates, pedestrians, animals, - surface hazards or - traffic lanes too narrow for a bicycle or person on in-line skates and a vehicle to travel safely side-by-side within the lane.*** |
| 1. **North Dakota** | 39-10.1-05. Riding on roadway and bicycle path. 1. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.*** 2. Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway may not ride more than two abreast, except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. |
| 1. **Ohio** | 4511.55 Operating bicycles and motorcycles on roadway. (A) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable obeying all traffic rules applicable to vehicles and ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction. (C) This section does not require a person operating a bicycle to ride at the edge of the roadway when it is unreasonable or unsafe to do so. Conditions that may require riding away from the edge of the roadway include when necessary to avoid fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, surface hazards, or if it otherwise is unsafe or impracticable to do so, including if the lane is too narrow for the bicycle and an overtaking vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** |
| 1. **Oklahoma** | §47-11-1205. (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.*** (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. |
| 1. **Oregon** | 814.430 Improper use of lanes; exceptions; penalty. (1) A person commits the offense of improper use of lanes by a bicycle if the person is operating a bicycle on a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic using the roadway at that time and place under the existing conditions and the person does not ride as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway. ***(2) A person is not in violation of the offense under this section if the person is not operating a bicycle as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway under any of the following circumstances: (a) When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle that is proceeding in the same direction. (b) When preparing to execute a left turn. (c) When reasonably necessary to avoid hazardous conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or other conditions that make continued operation along the right curb or edge unsafe or to avoid unsafe operation in a lane on the roadway that is too narrow for a bicycle and vehicle to travel safely side by side. Nothing in this paragraph excuses the operator of a bicycle from the requirements under ORS 811.425 or from the penalties for failure to comply with those requirements. (d) When operating within a city as near as practicable to the left curb or edge of a roadway that is designated to allow traffic to move in only one direction along the roadway. A bicycle that is operated under this paragraph is subject to the same requirements and exceptions when operating along the left curb or edge as are applicable when a bicycle is operating along the right curb or edge of the roadway. (e) When operating a bicycle alongside not more than one other bicycle as long as the bicycles are both being operated within a single lane and in a manner that does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic.*** |
| 1. **Rhode Island** | § 31-19-6 Bicycles to right of road. - Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction except where official traffic control devices (signs or pavement markings) specifically direct bicyclists to do otherwise.*** |
| 1. **South Carolina** | SECTION 56-5-3430. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.*** Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles... |
| 1. **South Dakota** | 32-20B-5. Operation on roadway--Riding close to right-hand curb required--Violation as misdemeanor. Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway. ***However, a person operating a bicycle may move from the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway - to overtake and pass another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction, - to prepare for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or roadway or - to avoid conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or substandard width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge. For purposes of this section, a "substandard width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** |
| 1. **Tennessee** | 55-8-175. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths - Penalty. (a) (1) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, ***except under any of the following situations:  (A) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction; (B) When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; or (C) When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or substandard width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge. For purposes of this section, "substandard width lane" means a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** |
| 1. **Texas** | Sec. 551.103. Operation on Roadway. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), a person operating a bicycle on a roadway who is moving slower than the other traffic on the roadway shall ride as near as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway, ***unless:  (1) the person is passing another vehicle moving in the same direction;  (2) the person is preparing to turn left at an intersection or onto a private road or driveway; or  (3) a condition on or of the roadway, including a fixed or moving object, parked or moving vehicle, pedestrian, animal, or surface hazard prevents the person from safely riding next to the right curb or edge of the roadway.  (4) the person is operating a bicycle in an outside lane that is:  (A) less than 14 feet in width and does not have a designated bicycle lane adjacent to that lane; or  (B) too narrow for a bicycle and a motor vehicle to safely travel side by side. (b) A person operating a bicycle on a one-way roadway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near as practicable to the left curb or edge of the roadway.*** |
| 1. **Utah** | 41-6a-1105. Operation of bicycle or moped on and use of roadway -- Duties, prohibitions. (1) A person operating a bicycle or a moped on a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as near as practicable to the right-hand edge of the roadway ***except when:  (a) overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction;  (b) preparing to make a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway;  (c) traveling straight through an intersection that has a right-turn only lane that is in conflict with the straight through movement; or  (d) reasonably necessary to avoid conditions that make it unsafe to continue along the right-hand edge of the roadway including:  (i) fixed or moving objects;  (ii) parked or moving vehicles;  (iii) bicycles;  (iv) pedestrians;  (v) animals;  (vi) surface hazards; or  (vii) a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and a vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** (2) A person operating a bicycle or moped on a highway shall operate in the designated direction of traffic. (***3) (a) A person riding a bicycle or moped on a roadway may not ride more than two abreast*** with another person except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.   (b) If allowed under Subsection (3)(a), a person riding two abreast with another person may not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic and shall ride within a single lane. |
| 1. **Vermont** | 23 VSA § 1139. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (a) A person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction. (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway may not ride more than two abreast*** except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles or except as otherwise permitted by the commissioner of public safety in connection with a public sporting event in which case the commissioner shall be authorized to adopt such rules as the public good requires. Persons riding two abreast shall not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic and, on a laned roadway, shall ride within a single lane. |
| 1. **Virginia** | § 46.2-905. Riding bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, electric power assisted bicycles, and mopeds on roadways and bicycle paths. Any person operating a bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, electric power assisted bicycle, or moped on a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place under conditions then existing shall ride as close as safely practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway, ***except under any of the following circumstances: 1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction; 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway; 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions including, but not limited to, fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards, or substandard width lanes that make it unsafe to continue along the right curb or edge; 4. When avoiding riding in a lane that must turn or diverge to the right; and***  ***5. When riding upon a one-way road or highway, a person may also ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway as safely practicable. For purposes of this section, a "substandard width lane" is a lane too narrow for a bicycle, electric personal assistive mobility device, electric power-assisted bicycle, or moped and another vehicle to pass safely side by side within the lane.*** |
| 1. **Washington** | RCW 46.61.770 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (1) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at a rate of speed less than the normal flow of traffic at the particular time and place shall ride as near to the right side of the right through lane as is safe ***except as may be appropriate - while preparing to make or while making turning movements, or - while overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction. A person operating a bicycle upon a roadway or highway other than a limited-access highway, which roadway or highway carries traffic in one direction only and has two or more marked traffic lanes, may ride as near to the left side of the left through lane as is safe.*** |
| 1. **West Virginia** | §17C-11-5. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, **exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction. (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.** |
| 1. **Wisconsin** | 346.80 Riding bicycle or electric personal assistive mobility device on roadway. ***(1) In this section, "substandard width lane" means a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle or electric personal assistive mobility device and a motor vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.*** (2)(a) Any person operating a bicycle or electric personal assistive mobility device upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand edge or curb of the unobstructed traveled roadway, including operators who are riding 2 or more abreast where permitted under sub. (3), ***except: 1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction. 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid unsafe conditions, including fixed or moving objects, parked or moving vehicles, pedestrians, animals, surface hazards or substandard width lanes that make it unsafe to ride along the right-hand edge or curb. (2)(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), any person operating a bicycle or electric personal assistive mobility device upon a one-way highway having 2 or more lanes available for traffic may ride as near the left-hand edge or curb of the roadway as practicable.*** |
| 1. **Wyoming** | 31-5-704. Riding on roadways and designated paths. (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable ***exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction. (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two (2) abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. Persons riding two (2) abreast shall not impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic and, on a laned roadway, shall ride within a single lane.*** |

## 2. Repeal Mandatory Side Path[[8]](#footnote-6)

Most states have either repealed their mandatory side path laws or have never had them.

* 39 states and the District of Columbia do not have a mandatory side path law
* 11 states *including West Virginia* have a mandatory side path law.

The following states have either repealed or have not had a law requiring bicyclists to ride on a side path and not to ride on the roadway when a usable path exists adjacent to the roadway.

1. Alaska
2. Arizona
3. Arkansas
4. California
5. Colorado
6. Connecticut
7. Delaware
8. District of Columbia
9. Florida
10. Hawaii
11. Idaho
12. Illinois
13. Indiana
14. Iowa
15. Kentucky
16. Maine
17. Maryland
18. Massachusetts
19. Michigan
20. Minnesota
21. Mississippi
22. Missouri
23. Montana
24. Nevada
25. New Hampshire
26. New Jersey
27. New Mexico
28. New York
29. North Carolina
30. Ohio
31. Pennsylvania
32. Rhode Island
33. South Dakota
34. Tennessee
35. Texas
36. Vermont
37. Virginia
38. Washington
39. Wisconsin
40. Wyoming

Following are states have mandatory side path laws. The following table lists the names of the states and their respective mandatory side path laws.

| **State** | **Mandatory Side Path law** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Alabama** | Section 32-5A-263 Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. … (c) Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. |
| 1. **Georgia** | 40-6-294.  ...(c) Whenever a usable path has been provided adjacent to a roadway and designated for the exclusive use of bicycle riders, then the appropriate governing authority may require that bicycle riders use such path and not use those sections of the roadway so specified by such local governing authority. The governing authority may be petitioned to remove restrictions upon demonstration that the path has become inadequate due to capacity, maintenance, or other causes.  (d) Paths subject to the provisions of subsection (c) of this Code section shall at a minimum be required to meet accepted guidelines, recommendations, and criteria with respect to planning, design, operation, and maintenance as set forth by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, and such paths shall provide accessibility to destinations equivalent to the use of the roadway. |
| 1. **Kansas** | 8-1590. Riding on bicycles or mopeds; riding on roadways and bicycle paths. ...(d) Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. |
| 1. **Louisiana** | RS 32:197 Riding on Roadways and Bicycle Paths Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. |
| 1. **Nebraska** | Section 60-6,317 Bicycles on roadways and bicycle paths; general rules; regulation by local authority. (3) Except as provided in section 60-6,142, whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a highway, a person operating a bicycle shall use such path and shall not use such highway. |
| 1. **North Dakota** | 39-10.1-05. Riding on roadway and bicycle path. … 3. Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and may not use the roadway. |
| 1. **Oklahoma** | §47-11-1205. (c) Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway if required by local, municipal or county ordinances. |
| 1. **Oregon** | 814.420 Failure to use bicycle lane or path; exceptions; penalty. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a person commits the offense of failure to use a bicycle lane or path if the person operates a bicycle on any portion of a roadway that is not a bicycle lane or bicycle path when a bicycle lane or bicycle path is adjacent to or near the roadway. (2) A person is not required to comply with this section unless the state or local authority with jurisdiction over the roadway finds, after public hearing, that the bicycle lane or bicycle path is suitable for safe bicycle use at reasonable rates of speed. (3) A person is not in violation of the offense under this section if the person is able to safely move out of the bicycle lane or path for the purpose of: (a) Overtaking and passing another bicycle, a vehicle or a pedestrian that is in the bicycle lane or path and passage cannot safely be made in the lane or path. (b) Preparing to execute a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. (c) Avoiding debris or other hazardous conditions. (d) Preparing to execute a right turn where a right turn is authorized. (e) Continuing straight at an intersection where the bicycle lane or path is to the right of a lane from which a motor vehicle must turn right. |
| 1. **South Carolina** | SECTION 56-5-3430. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. … Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. |
| 1. **Utah** | 41-6a-1105. Operation of bicycle or moped on and use of roadway -- Duties, prohibitions. ...(4) If a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, a bicycle rider may be directed by a traffic-control device to use the path and not the roadway. |
| 1. **West Virginia** | §17C-11-5. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths. … (c) Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. |

## 3. Amend 17C-7-3 to Create 4-Foot Passing Requirement

In the past 10 years, there has been a strong trend among states to enact laws that require a motorist to allow a definite minimum distance, usually 3-feet when passing a bicycle.

Twenty-three states plus the District of Columbia have a law that requires a motorist to allow a definite minimum distance when passing a bicycle. Most states have a 3-foot passing requirement. Pennsylvania has a 4-foot passing requirement.

The following table[[9]](#footnote-7) lists the states that have a minimum passing distance. The table also includes the date the law was enacted and a link to the law.

| **State** | **Summary** | **Status** | **Link** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Arizona | HB 2625; at least 3 feet; sets fines for violation | Enacted 2000 | <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/legtext/44leg/2r/laws/0276.htm> |
| 1. Arkansas | HB 2511; at least 3 feet; sets fines for violation | Enacted 2007 | <http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/assembly/2007/R/Bills/HB2511.pdf> |
| 1. California | SB 1464; at least 3 feet. | Passed by CA assembly Aug. 27, 2012 – needs governor signature | http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\_id=201120120SB1464 |
| 1. Colorado | SB 148; at least 3 feet; allows drivers to cross center line to pass; sets fines for violation | Enacted May 2009 | <http://www.leg.state.co.us/Clics/CLICS2009A/csl.nsf/fsbillcont3/AE73C443E5CF13DF87257538007E0C43?Open&file=148_enr.pdf> |
| 1. Connecticut | Substitute House Bill 5746; at least 3 feet | Enacted May 2008 | <http://www.ct.gov/dot/LIB/dot/documents/dbikes/ThreeFootPassing.pdf> |
| 1. District of Columbia | Min. 3 feet, no exceptions | Effective 2009 | [http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Gateway/RuleHome.aspx?RuleNumber=18 2202](http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Gateway/RuleHome.aspx?RuleNumber=18%202202) |
| 1. Delaware | SB 168; defines 3 feet as "reasonable and prudent" passing distance; exception allows for closer passing at no more than 10 MPH below the posted speed limit | Passed June 2009 | <http://legis.delaware.gov/LIS/LIS145.nsf/vwLegislation/SB+168?Opendocument> |
| 1. Florida | Chap. 316; at least 3 feet | Enacted 2006 | http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?mode=View%20Statutes&SubMenu=1&App\_mode=Display\_Statute&Search\_String=overtak\*&URL=CH0316/Sec083.HTM |
| 1. Georgia | HB 101; at least 3 feet | Enacted May 2011 | http://www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/en-US/display/32251 |
| 1. Illinois | SB 0080; at least 3 feet | Effective Jan 2008 | http://ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fullte xt.asp?Name=095 0231 |
| 1. Kansas | At least 3 feet | Enacted 2011 | http://www.kslegislature.org/li/b2011\_12/ year1/measures/documents/hb2192\_enroll ed.pdf |
| 1. Louisiana | HB 725; at least 3 feet; sets fines for violation | Effective Aug. 2009 | http://www.legis.state.la.us/billdata/stream document.asp?did=667136 |
| 1. Maine | At least 3 feet | Enacted 2007 | http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/29 A/title29 Asec2070.pdf |
| 1. Maryland | Min 3 feet passing, with exceptions when bicyclist rides wrong way or fails to "maintain a steady course" or when highway is too narrow | Enacted 2010 | http://mlis.state.md.us/2010rs/chapters\_no ln/Ch\_517\_sb0051E.pdf |
| 1. Minnesota | At least 3 feet | Enacted 1995 | https://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/statutes/?id=169.18 |
| 1. Nebraska | LB 1030: at least 3 feet | Enacted April 2012 | <http://uniweb.legislature.ne.gov/FloorDocs/Current/PDF/Slip/LB1030.pdf> |
| 1. Nevada | SB 284: at least 3 feet | Enacted April 2011; effective Oct. 2011 | http://leg.state.nv.us/Session/76th2011/Re ports/history.cfm?ID=609 |
| 1. New Hampshire | HB 1203; at least 3 feet@30 MPH or less; additional foot for every 10 MPH over 30 MPH | Enacted March 2008; effective 2009 | http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2008/HB1203.html |
| 1. New York | A10697; Merrill’s Law; min. 3 foot passing | Enacted Aug. 2010 | http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\_fld=&bn=A10697%09%09&Summary=Y&Text=Y |
| 1. Oklahoma | HB 2926; at least 3 feet; sets fines for violation | Enacted 2006 | http://www.statewatch.com/www/OK/50R/pdf/OK50RHB02926SFS.pdf |
| 1. Pennsylvania | HB 170: at least 4 feet. | Enacted Feb. 2012 | <http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billinfo/billinfo.cfm?syear=2011&sind=0&body=H&type=B&BN=0170> |
| 1. Tennessee | HB 235; at least 3 feet - no exceptions | Enacted 2007 | http://state.tn.us/sos/acts/105/pub/pc0081.pdf |
| 1. Utah | Traffic Code Section 706.5; min. 3 foot passing, with "safe and reasonable" exception | Enacted 2005 | http://www.le.utah.gov/UtahCode/getCode Section?code=41 6a 706.5 |
| 1. Wisconsin | At least 3 feet | Enacted 1973 | http://nxt.legis.state.wi.us/nxt/gateway.dll? f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=WI:Defaul t&d=stats&jd=346.075 |

1. §17C-7-3. Overtaking and passing vehicle proceeding in same direction -- Passing on the left generally; penalty.

   (a) The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to these limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated.

   (1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall give an audible signal and **pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.** [↑](#footnote-ref--1)
2. §17C-7-5. Same -- Limitations on overtaking on the left; penalty.

   (a) No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
3. §17C-8-3. Left turns on two-way roadways; penalty.

   (a) At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
4. §17C-8-4. Left turns on other than two-way roadways; penalty.

   (a) At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
5. The data in this section was copied from a spreadsheet developed by Dan Gutierrez in 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
6. For a bicyclist to pass a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction, the bicyclist must move left so this is an exception to riding far to the right. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
7. Permitting bicyclists to ride two abreast can be seen as an exception to the requirement to ride far to the right because the left bicyclist of two bicyclists riding abreast is not riding as far to the right as practicable. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
8. The data in this section was copied from a spreadsheet developed by Dan Gutierrez in 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
9. Most of the data for this table was copied from “Three-foot passing laws in other states”, http://gator1693.hostgator.com/~calbike/wp-content/uploads/SB-910-Three-foot-laws-in-other-states-rev-100411.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-7)