

ACT 22

S.B. NO. 330

A Bill for an Act Relating to Statewide Traffic Code.

*Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:*

SECTION 1. Chapter 291C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read:

**“Sec. 291C- Slow moving vehicle emblem required; penalty.** (a) Any vehicle, or combination of vehicles, designed to operate at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less, and traveling on a public highway, shall, except when guarded by a flagman or a flare, or unless provided by ordinance, display a triangular slow moving vehicle emblem meeting ASAE Standard

S276.2 as developed by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, mounted on the rear of the vehicle, or combination of vehicles, base down and at a height of not less than three nor more than five feet from the ground to base.

(b) The use of the emblem on any vehicle, other than a vehicle designed to operate at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour or less, or on a stationary object on a public highway is prohibited.

(c) Any person who violates this section shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

SECTION 2. Section 291C-95, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

**"Sec. 291C-95 Overtaking and passing school bus.** (a) Whenever a school bus is stopped on a highway with its visual signals as described in subsection (f) of this section actuated, the driver of any motor vehicle on the same highway shall stop his vehicle before reaching the school bus and shall not proceed until the school bus resumes motion or the visual signals are turned off.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a vehicle when the school bus and the vehicle are on different roadways.

(c) The driver of the school bus shall actuate the visual signals described in subsection (f) only when the school bus is stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children:

- (1) On a highway outside of a business or residence district; and
- (2) At any other location where the use of such visual signals is required by county ordinance.

(d) The front and rear of every school bus shall be marked with the words "SCHOOL BUS" in plainly visible letters not less than eight inches in height and strokes not less than three-fourths of an inch in width.

(e) When a school bus is being operated upon a highway for purposes other than as an incident to the transportation of children, all marking thereon indicating "SCHOOL BUS" shall be covered or concealed.

(f) The visual signals required under subsection (c) to be actuated shall consist of four red signal lamps meeting the following requirements:

- (1) Two lamps shall face forward and two shall face the rear;
- (2) The two forward lamps shall flash alternately and shall be mounted at the same level, but as high and as widely spaced as practical;
- (3) The two rear lamps shall flash alternately and shall be mounted at the same level but as high and as widely spaced as practical;
- (4) Each of the lamps shall be of sufficient intensity as to be plainly visible at a distance of five hundred feet in normal sunlight and shall be capable of being actuated from the driver's seat by a single switch."

SECTION 3. Section 291C-38, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (c) to read:

"(c) Longitudinal traffic lane markings shall have the following applications:

- (1) A broken white line is used to indicate the edge of the traffic lane where travel is permitted in the same direction on both sides of the line and may be crossed by vehicular traffic when the crossing can be made with safety.
- (2) A broken yellow line is used to indicate the left edge of a traffic lane where traffic on the other side of the line moves in the opposite direction and may be crossed by vehicular traffic only when overtaking or passing a vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when executing a left turn and then only if the movement can be made with safety and does not interfere with traffic moving in the opposite direction.
- (3) A solid white line is used to indicate the edge of the traffic lane where travel in the same direction is permitted on both sides of the line but where movement from lane to lane is considered to be hazardous. A solid white line may be crossed only in unusual circumstances and then only with great care. A doublewidth solid white line is used to emphasize a greater degree of hazard.
- (4) A solid white line is also used to indicate the right edge of the pavement.
- (5) A double solid white line is used to indicate the edges of traffic lanes where travel in the same direction is permitted on both sides of the double line but where movement from lane to lane is considered to be dangerous. The crossing of a double solid white line by vehicular traffic is prohibited.
- (6) A solid yellow line is used to indicate the left edge of a traffic lane where overtaking and passing on the left is prohibited. The crossing of a solid yellow line by vehicular traffic is prohibited except when the crossing is part of a left turn movement.
- (7) A solid yellow line is also used to indicate the left edge of each roadway of a divided street or highway.
- (8) A double solid yellow line is used to indicate the separation between lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions. The crossing of a double solid yellow line by vehicular traffic is prohibited except when the crossing is part of a left turn movement.
- (9) A double line consisting of a broken yellow line and a solid yellow line is used to indicate a separation between lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions and vehicular traffic adjacent to the broken line is permitted to overtake or pass if the movement can be made with safety and does not interfere with traffic moving in the opposite direction. The crossing of this double line by vehicular traffic adjacent to the solid line is prohibited except when the crossing is part of a left turn movement.
- (10) A double broken yellow line is used to indicate the edge of a reversible traffic lane where the direction of the vehicular traffic may be changed from time to time.
- (11) A dotted line is used to indicate the extension of a line through an intersection or interchange. It shall be the same color as the line it extends. The crossing of a dotted line by vehicular traffic is subject to

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the same prohibitions and exceptions as are applicable to the line it extends.”

SECTION 4.† Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed. New material is underscored. In printing this Act, the revisor of statutes need not include the brackets, the bracketed material or the underscoring.\*

SECTION 5.† This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Approved May 1, 1975.)

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\*Edited accordingly.

†Section numbers “4” and “5” substituted for “3” and “4” to correct clerical error.