

## **PART 11**

### **RULES OF THE ROAD**

#### **Observance of rules**

- 134** (1) Every person operating a motor vehicle, a tractor, an implement of husbandry, or any other type of vehicle on a highway shall, insofar as they are applicable, obey the rules of the road set out in this Part, except
- (a) when otherwise instructed by any applicable traffic control device; or
  - (b) when otherwise directed by a peace officer.
- (2) Every driver shall obey the instructions of any applicable traffic control device.
- (3) Despite anything in this Part, every driver shall obey the directions of any peace officer directing traffic.
- (4) If all or any of the lights of a traffic control signal are not operating properly or are not operating at all, every driver shall use the roadway in the vicinity of the traffic control signal with caution.
- (5) Despite anything in this Part, when a flagperson is stationed, or a barricade or sign is erected on a highway to direct traffic in connection with any construction, repair, or other work on the highway or on land adjacent to the highway, every driver shall obey the directions given by the flagperson or, if none, by the barricades or signs.

#### **Direction of traffic contrary to rules**

- 135**(1) When a peace officer considers it necessary
- (a) to ensure orderly movement of traffic;
  - (b) to prevent injury or damage to persons or property; or
  - (c) to permit proper action in an emergency, they may direct traffic according to their discretion, despite anything in this Part.
- (2) If a peace officer is not present at the scene of a fire or emergency, any member of a fire brigade present may exercise the powers of a peace officer under subsection (1).

#### **Driving and parking contrary to rules**

- 136**(1) Any motor vehicle equipped with a siren and being
- (a) used for the transportation of any member of a fire brigade in response to an emergency call;
  - (b) used for the transportation of a peace officer in response to an emergency call or for the purpose of
    - (i) investigating a reported accident,
    - (ii) detecting or preventing crime, or

- (iii) making an arrest;
  - (c) an ambulance used in response to an emergency call;
  - (d) a gas disconnecting unit of a public utility company used in response to an emergency call; or
  - (e) a vehicle used in an emergency in accordance with an authorization granted by the Minister pursuant to section 131, may while being so used and while the siren is being continuously sounded,
  - (f) be operated at any speed that is reasonable and proper having regard to
    - (i) the traffic ordinarily on the highway,
    - (ii) the use of the highway, and
    - (iii) the fact that it is being so used;
  - (g) proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign without stopping; and
  - (h) be operated at any speed that is reasonable and safe under the circumstances.
- (2) If required to do so for the purpose of carrying out duties as a peace officer, a peace officer may, despite subsection (1),
- (a) operate a motor vehicle on a highway in excess of the speed limit thereon and at any speed that is necessary and reasonable having regard to the traffic ordinarily on the highway and the fact that it is being so used;
  - (b) drive past a red or stop signal or stop sign without stopping but only at a speed that is reasonable and prudent under the circumstances; or
  - (c) drive and park a motor vehicle contrary to any rule of the road prescribed by this Act or a municipal bylaw, if in the interest of law enforcement it is necessary and in the circumstances safe to do so.

### **Speed appropriate to circumstances**

**137** Despite any speed limit prescribed by or pursuant to this or any other Act, no driver shall drive at any rate of speed that is unreasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing,

- (a) the nature, condition, and use of the highway;
- (b) the atmospheric, or other conditions that might affect the visibility of the driver or the control of the vehicle;
- (c) the amount of traffic there is, or that might reasonably be expected to be, on the highway; and
- (d) the mechanical condition of the vehicle or any equipment of the vehicle.

### **Standard maximum speed**

**138(1)** Except when a higher rate of speed is prescribed pursuant to section 117, no person shall drive on a highway outside a municipality at any greater rate of speed than 50 kilometres per hour.

- (2) On a territorial highway that is within a municipality no person shall drive at a greater rate of speed than 50 kilometres per hour unless a higher rate of speed is prescribed pursuant to section 117.
- (3) In subsection (2), “territorial highway” means a highway that has not been transferred under section 5 of the *Highways Act* to the jurisdiction of a municipality.

- (4) If a municipality has prescribed a maximum rate of speed of less than 50 kilometres per hour pursuant to section 124 and that rate is designated by signs erected along the highway, no person shall drive at a rate of speed greater than the one prescribed.

### **Posting of speed limits**

**139(1)** No person shall drive at a greater rate of speed than the maximum rate designated by signs erected along the highway pursuant to section 117 or 124, or by the Minister.

- (2) If a speed limit is prescribed pursuant to section 117 or 124 or by the Infrastructure Department, the speed limit applies to all that part of the highway between the point where the first sign indicating the prescribed speed limit is posted and the point where a sign is posted indicating a greater or lesser speed or indicating that the prescribed speed limit has ceased to apply.

### **Speed in school and playground zones**

**140(1)** In this section, “school zone” and “playground zone” means a zone on a highway identified by a traffic control device as an area where children

(a) may be expected to be on the highway; or

(b) are permitted to cross the highway at a designated point along the highway.

- (2) On any day on which school is held, no driver shall drive in a school zone outside a municipality at a rate of speed greater than 40 kilometres per hour at any time between eight o'clock in the morning and 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

- (3) On any day on which school is held, no driver shall drive in a school zone in a municipality at a rate of speed greater than 30 kilometres per hour between eight o'clock in the morning and 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

- (4) No driver shall drive in a playground zone

(a) at a rate of speed greater than 30 kilometres per hour, where the zone is in a municipality; or

(b) at a rate of speed greater than 40 kilometres per hour, where the zone is outside a municipality.

- (5) No driver shall pass or attempt to pass a vehicle moving in the same direction as they are in a school zone or a playground zone when the speed limit prescribed by subsection (2), (3), or (4) is in effect.

- (6) When a school zone or playground zone is identified by a traffic control device capable of showing rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light as provided in subsection 175(5), then subsections (2) and (3) do not apply to the zone and subsection (4) does not apply to the zone, except when the rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are being shown.

- (7) Despite subsections (2) and (3), a municipality may by bylaw increase the prescribed hours when appropriate for any school zone in its corporate limits having regard to the

hours of opening and closing of any school or schools, in which case the council shall cause the traffic control devices displayed to identify the prescribed hours as increased.

- (8) A school zone or playground zone
- (a) begins where there is a traffic control device indicating the school zone or playground zone; and
  - (b) ends where there is a traffic control device indicating a greater rate of speed or the end of the zone.

### **Slow moving vehicles**

- 141(1)** A driver who is proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall drive
- (a) in the right hand traffic lane then available for traffic; or
  - (b) as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle travelling in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.
- (2) If a traffic control device directs slow moving traffic to use a designated traffic lane, a driver when driving slowly shall drive in that lane only.

### **Slow moving vehicles**

- 142(1)** Subject to the other provisions of this Part, on a highway outside of a municipality where there are two or more traffic lanes on the same side of the centre line for vehicles travelling in the same direction, a driver shall not drive in the traffic lane nearest the centre line unless they are driving at or near the maximum speed permitted.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not prohibit a slower moving vehicle from using the traffic lane nearest to the centre line for the purpose of overtaking and passing another vehicle.

### **Travelling at too slow speed**

- 143(1)** No driver shall drive at such a slow rate of speed as to impede or block the normal, reasonable movement of traffic then existing on a highway, except when it is necessary to do so for safe operation or to comply with this Part.
- (2) No person shall drive
- (a) on a highway; or
  - (b) in traffic, at a slower rate of speed than the minimum speed designated therefor by signs erected along the highway pursuant to section 117.
- (3) A peace officer may require a driver who is contravening this section to
- (a) increase their rate of speed;
  - (b) remove their vehicle from the roadway; or
  - (c) drive in a different traffic lane,
- and any driver who fails to obey the order of the peace officer is guilty of an offence.

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- (3) A peace officer may require a driver who is contravening this section to
  - (a) increase their rate of speed;
  - (b) remove their vehicle from the roadway; or
  - (c) drive in a different traffic lane, and any driver who fails to obey the order of the peace officer is guilty of an offence.

### **Driving on right side of roadway**

- 144(1)** No person shall drive to the left of the centre line of a highway except
- (a) when overtaking and passing another vehicle travelling in the same direction;
  - (b) when the roadway to the right of the centre line is obstructed by a parked vehicle or other object;
  - (c) when the roadway to the right of the centre line is closed to traffic;
  - (d) when turning left off the highway into another highway or into a private road or driveway;
  - (e) when a traffic control device otherwise requires or permits;
  - (f) on a one-way highway; or
  - (g) when the width of a roadway does not otherwise permit.
- (2) When a highway is divided into two or more roadways by a boulevard, ditch, or other physical barrier, no person shall drive into, across or along the boulevard, ditch, or physical barrier.

### **Vehicular crossings**

**145.** Except as may be provided for by a municipal bylaw pursuant to section 126, no person shall drive any vehicle into, across, or along any boulevard, ditch, or sidewalk except at proper and lawful vehicular crossings provided therefor.

### **Meeting and passing on-coming vehicles**

**146.** If the condition of a section of roadway is such that it is impractical or unsafe for two vehicles being driven in opposite directions to pass each other in a normal manner,

- (a) if a vehicle is being driven on that section, another driver approaching that section from the opposite direction shall stop before entering on the section and shall not proceed until the oncoming vehicle reaches and passes them; or
- (b) if two vehicles are being driven on that section in opposite directions and meet thereon, each of the drivers shall immediately stop and before proceeding to pass the other shall take all reasonable steps to learn whether they can do so with safety to themselves and others and, if necessary, each of the drivers shall assist the other to pass in safety.

### **Rules for traffic lanes**

#### **147(1) On a highway,**

- (a) where double solid lines exist between traffic lanes, a driver shall not cross the double solid lines from one lane to another;
  - (b) where, in a municipality a single solid line only exists between traffic lanes, a driver shall not cross the single solid line from one lane to another except when overtaking and passing another vehicle;
  - (c) where, outside a municipality, a single solid line only exists between traffic lanes, a driver shall not cross the single solid line from one lane to another;
  - (d) where a single solid line and a broken line together exist between traffic lanes, a driver shall not cross the solid line from the lane next to which the solid line is located unless they cross the broken and solid lines from the lane next to which the broken line is located for the purpose of and when overtaking and passing another vehicle in that lane and immediately thereafter recrosses both lines and returns to the lane on the right in which they were originally travelling; or
  - (e) where one or more broken lines only exist between traffic lanes, a driver shall not cross the broken line or lines from one lane into another unless it is safe to do so.
- (2) Before driving from one traffic lane into another, or from a curb lane or a parking lane into a traffic lane, a driver
- (a) shall signal their intention to do so in the manner prescribed by the regulations; and
  - (b) shall give the signal in sufficient time to provide a reasonable warning to other persons of the driver's intentions.
- (3) Despite subsection (1) and unless prohibited by a traffic control device, a driver may cross a single solid line or, outside of a municipality, a double solid line
- (a) when necessary to turn left into a highway, private road, or driveway;
  - (b) when necessary on entering the highway from a private road or driveway; or
  - (c) when necessary to enter a parking lane on the right side of the centre line
- (4) Despite anything in this section, a driver shall not
- (a) drive from one traffic lane to another;
  - (b) cross a solid or broken line;
  - (c) drive from a curb lane into a traffic lane; or
  - (d) drive from a parking lane into a traffic lane when the movement cannot be made in safety.

- (5) When a highway has been divided into lanes by clearly visible lines marked on the road surface, the driver of a vehicle other than a bicycle shall drive their vehicle as closely as practical in the centre of the lane so marked.
- (6) No person shall drive a vehicle in such a manner as to occupy space in two lanes except during the act of passing another vehicle or changing lanes or unless road conditions make the use of a signal lane impracticable.

### **Three lane highways**

**148(1)** On a highway consisting of three traffic lanes, a driver shall not drive in the centre traffic lane except

- (a) when passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;
- (b) when approaching an intersection where the driver intends to turn left; or
- (c) when a traffic control device otherwise permits.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a one-way highway.

### **One-way highways**

**149** A driver shall drive on a one-way highway only in the direction designated by the signs on or along the highway.

### **Following other vehicles**

**150(1)** No driver shall follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for

- (a) the speed of the vehicles;
- (b) the amount and nature of traffic on the highway; and
- (c) the condition of the highway.

(2) Each driver in a caravan or motorcade, other than a funeral procession, on a highway outside a built-up area along the highway, shall leave sufficient space between their vehicle or combination of vehicles to enable a vehicle to enter and occupy that space without danger.

### **Passing on hills, curves, and railway crossings**

**151(1)** A driver shall not pass or attempt to pass another vehicle travelling in the same direction

- (a) when proceeding uphill;
- (b) when on a curve in the highway; or
- (c) when approaching within 30 metres of or traversing a level railway crossing, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if there are two or more traffic lanes on the same side of the centre line for vehicles proceeding in that direction, and the driver desiring to pass can do so by continuing to drive on the right hand side of the centre line.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), if a curve or grade on a highway is divided into traffic lanes by a broken line or by a broken line and a solid line existing together, a driver may pass on the curve or grade if they cross the solid line from the lane next to which the broken line is located.

### **Passing when meeting on-coming vehicle**

**152** A driver shall not drive to or on the left of the centre line of a highway in overtaking and passing another vehicle or an obstruction unless

- (a) the left side is clearly visible; and
- (b) is free of oncoming and overtaking traffic, for a sufficient distance to permit overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of another vehicle.

### **Overtaking and passing**

**153(1)** Subject to section 154, a driver overtaking another vehicle

- (a) shall pass to the left of the other vehicle at a safe distance; and
- (b) shall not return to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle, whereupon the driver shall return to the right side of the roadway.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, a driver being overtaken by another vehicle

- (a) shall give way to the right in favour of the overtaking vehicle; and
- (b) shall not increase their speed until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

### **Overtaking and passing on the right**

**154(1)** A driver may overtake and pass on the right of another vehicle

- (a) when the vehicle overtaken is making a left turn or its driver has signalled his intention to make a left turn; or
- (b) on a one-way highway if the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles and is free from obstructions.

(2) On a highway where there are two or more traffic lanes on the same side of the centre line for vehicles travelling in the same direction,

- (a) a driver overtaking another vehicle travelling in the same direction may pass on the right or left of the other vehicle if there is a lane available for passing to the right or the left of the lane being used by the overtaking vehicle; and
- (b) a driver being overtaken by another vehicle travelling in the same direction shall remain in the lane in which they are driving so as to allow the overtaking vehicle free

passage in the lane to the right or the left of the lane in which the overtaken driver is travelling.

### **Restrictions on overtaking and passing**

**155** Despite anything in this Part, a driver shall not overtake and pass or attempt to overtake or pass another vehicle

- (a) when the movement cannot be made safely;
- (b) by driving off the roadway; or
- (c) by driving in a parking lane.

### **Signalling for turns**

**156** Before turning a vehicle to the left or right, the driver

- (a) shall signal their intention to do so in the manner prescribed by the regulations; and
- (b) shall give the signal in sufficient time to provide a reasonable warning to other persons of the intention of the driver.

### **Right turns**

**157(1)** A driver intending to turn right from a two-way highway onto another two-way highway shall make the turn

- (a) by driving as closely as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway while approaching the intersection and turning; and
  - (b) on leaving the intersection by driving as closely as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway then entered, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.
- (2) A driver intending to turn right to enter or leave a one-way highway shall drive as closely as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway when entering and leaving the intersection, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.
- (3) On a highway divided into traffic lanes, a driver approaching an intersection and intending to turn right
- (a) shall drive in the traffic lane nearest to the right hand side of the roadway; and
  - (b) may pass any other vehicle travelling in the same direction in a lane to the driver's left, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.
- (4) A driver approaching an intersection and intending to turn right shall, wherever practicable, drive their vehicle into the position required by this section at least 15 metres before reaching that intersection.

## **Left turns**

**158(1)** A driver intending to turn left from a two-way highway onto another two-way highway shall make the turn

- (a) by driving to the right of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the highway while approaching the intersection and turning; and
- (b) on leaving the intersection by driving to the right of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the highway then entered, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.

(2) A driver intending to turn left from a two-way highway onto a one-way highway shall make the left turn

- (a) by driving to the right of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the two-way highway where it enters the intersection; and
- (b) on leaving the intersection by driving as closely as practicable to the left hand side of the one-way highway entered, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.

(3) A driver intending to turn left from a one-way highway onto a two-way highway shall make the left turn

- (a) by driving as closely as practicable to the left side of the one-way highway where it enters the intersection; and
- (b) on leaving the intersection by driving to the right of and as closely as practicable to the centre line of the two-way highway entered, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.

(4) A driver intending to turn left from a one-way highway onto another one-way highway shall make the left turn

- (a) by driving as closely as practicable to the left hand side of the one-way highway where it enters the intersection; and
- (b) on leaving the intersection by driving as closely as practicable to the left hand side of the other one-way highway entered, unless a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits.

(5) A driver approaching an intersection and intending to turn left shall, wherever practicable, drive their vehicle into the position required by this section at least 15 metres before reaching that intersection.

## **Directional arrows**

**159(1)** When a traffic lane is marked by a traffic control device showing a directional arrow or arrows, with or without accompanying words, a driver travelling in that lane may make only the movement indicated or permitted by the traffic control device at the intersection or other place to which the traffic control device applies.

- (2) When a traffic lane is marked by a traffic control device showing the words “no left turn” “*virage à gauche interdit*” or “no right turn” “*virage à droite interdit*” a driver travelling in that lane and approaching the traffic control device shall not make the turn prohibited by the device.
- (3) A driver who approaches a traffic control device that shows a downward pointing illuminated green arrow symbol marking the lane in which they are travelling may continue to drive in that lane.
- (4) A driver who approaches a traffic control device that shows an illuminated red “X” symbol marking the lane in which they are travelling shall not drive into or continue to drive in that lane.

### **U-turns**

**160(1)** A driver shall not turn their vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless they can do so in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

- (2) A driver shall not turn their vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction
  - (a) on a curve; or
  - (b) on the approach to or near the crest of a grade where their vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of another vehicle approaching from either direction within 150 metres.

(3) In a municipality, a driver shall not turn their vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction

- (a) on a roadway between intersections;
- (b) at a place where a sign prohibits making a U-turn;
- (c) at an intersection controlled by a traffic control signal; or
- (d) at any other intersection unless the movement can be made in safety.

(4) The turns referred to in this section include those commonly known as “U-turns.”

### **Backing up**

**162** No person shall back a motor vehicle unless the movement can be made in safety, and without interfering with other traffic on the highway.

### **Right-of-way at intersections**

**163(1)** Except as otherwise provided in this Part, when two vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle to the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

(2) A driver intending to turn left across the path of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction shall not make or attempt to make the left turn unless the turn can be completed in safety.

## **Signalling stops**

**164** Before stopping a vehicle, the driver

- (a) shall signal their intention to do so in the manner prescribed by the regulations; and
- (b) shall give the signal in sufficient time to provide a reasonable warning to other persons of the intention of the driver.

## **Stopping before entering highway**

**165(1)** A driver about to enter on

- (a) a Yukon highway or a street from a road or driveway; or
- (b) a road from a driveway, shall, unless the intersection of the two roadways is marked with a “yield” sign or a “merge” sign, bring their vehicle to a stop
- (c) before entering on the intersecting roadway and at a point no further than three metres from the intersecting roadway;
- (d) if there is a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, immediately before entering on the crosswalk; or
- (e) if there is a marked stop line on the near side of the intersection, at the stop line.

(2) Despite subsection (1),

- (a) a driver emerging from any driveway shall stop their vehicle before driving onto a sidewalk crossing and shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian on the sidewalk crossing; and
- (b) a driver entering a driveway shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian on a sidewalk or sidewalk crossing.

## **Stop signs**

**166** A driver about to enter on any highway from a highway that is marked by a “stop” sign shall bring their vehicle to a stop

- (a) before entering on the intersecting roadway and at a point no further than three metres from the intersecting roadway;
- (b) if there is a marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, immediately before entering on the crosswalk; or
- (c) if there is a marked stop line on the near side of the intersection, at the stop line.

## **Proceeding after stopping**

**167** A driver who is required to stop pursuant to section 165 or 166,

- (a) shall not proceed until the condition of the traffic on the highway being entered on is such that the driver can enter thereon in safety; and
- (b) shall yield the right of way to all traffic approaching thereupon.

## **Yield signs**

**168** A driver about to enter on a highway that is marked by a “yield” sign need not stop their vehicle before entering, but shall yield the right of way to all traffic on the highway being entered on.

## **Yielding to pedestrians**

**169(1)** A driver shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway in a crosswalk.

(2) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, any other driver approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle.

(3) At any place on a roadway other than at a crosswalk, the driver of a vehicle has the right-of-way over pedestrians unless otherwise directed by a peace officer or a traffic control signal, but nothing in this subsection relieves a driver from the duty of exercising due care for the safety of pedestrians.

## **Yielding to vehicle with siren**

**170(1)** A driver meeting or being overtaken or being approached from the right or the left by a vehicle on which a siren is being sounded shall

- (a) drive their vehicle as close as practicable to the right of the roadway;
- (b) bring their vehicle to a stop; and
- (c) remain stopped, until the vehicle sounding its siren has passed.

(2) On a one-way highway where there are more than two traffic lanes, a driver meeting or being overtaken or being approached from the right or left by a vehicle on which a siren is being sounded shall

- (a) drive their vehicle as close as practicable to the right of the roadway,
- (b) bring their vehicle to a stop, and
- (c) remain stopped, until the vehicle sounding its siren has passed.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not operate so as to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty of driving with due regard to the safety of all persons using the highway.

## **Railway crossings**

**171(1)** At a railway crossing at any time when

- (a) a clearly visible electrical or mechanical signal device gives warning of the approach of a railway train;
- (b) a crossing gate is lowered or a flagperson is giving a signal of the approach or passage of a railway train;

- (c) a railway train within approximately 500 metres of the crossing is approaching the crossing and either sounds an audible signal or is visible; or
  - (d) a railway train is visible and approaching the crossing and because of its speed or nearness is an immediate hazard, a driver approaching the railway crossing
  - (e) shall stop their vehicle no closer than five metres from the nearest rail of the railway; and
  - (f) shall not proceed until the train has passed by the railway crossing or has come to a stop and the driver can safely proceed.
- (2) No person shall drive through, around, or under a crossing gate or barrier at a railway crossing while the gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.
- (3) If a stop sign is erected at a railway crossing, a driver approaching the railway crossing
- (a) shall stop their vehicle no closer than five metres and no further than 15 metres from the nearest rail of the railway; and
  - (b) shall not proceed until the driver can do so safely.
- (4) In the case of a railway crossing that is not controlled by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle that is
- (a) a school bus;
  - (b) carrying explosive substances as cargo; or
  - (c) used for carrying flammable liquids or gas, whether or not it is then empty, Shall stop the vehicle no closer than five metres or further than 15 metres from the nearest rail of the railway, and
  - (d) remaining stopped, shall listen and look in both directions along the railway for an approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train;
  - (e) shall not proceed until the driver can do so safely; and
  - (f) in the case of a school bus, shall before proceeding open the front door and if practicable to do so with one hand, shall also open the window immediately to their left.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if a peace officer or a flagperson otherwise directs.
- (6) A municipality may, by bylaw, provide that subsection (4) does not apply to all or any railway crossings in the city.
- (7) If a driver has stopped in accordance with this section, they
- (a) shall cross the railway tracks in a gear that they will not need to change while crossing the tracks; and
  - (b) shall not shift gears while so crossing.

## **Stopped school bus**

- 172**(1) When a vehicle bearing the sign “school bus” or “*autobus scolaire*” has stopped on a highway to receive or discharge passengers or while the vehicle is displaying alternately flashing red lights, a driver approaching the school bus
- (a) from the rear, if the highway is physically divided by a median into two separate roadways; or
  - (b) from either direction, if the highway is not so divided, shall stop before reaching the school bus.
- (2) A person who is required by subsection (1) to stop before reaching a school bus shall not proceed to pass the school bus
- (a) until the school bus resumes motion;
  - (b) until the driver of the school bus indicates by a signal that the person may proceed; or
  - (c) if the school bus is displaying alternately flashing red lights, until the lights stop flashing.

## **Merging**

- 173**(1) A driver about to enter on an intersecting highway from a highway marked by a “merge” sign need not stop their vehicle before so entering but shall take all necessary precautions and merge safely with the traffic on the intersecting highway.
- (2) A driver on a highway marked by a “merging traffic” sign near the intersection of another highway marked by a “merge” sign shall take all reasonable precautions to allow a merging vehicle to enter in safety on the highway on which they are driving.

## **Green traffic lights**

- 174**(1) When a green light alone is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle facing the green light
- (a) may proceed straight through the intersection or may turn left or right, subject to any sign or signal prohibiting a left or right turn, or both, or designating the turning movement permitted;
  - (b) shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully in the intersection or in an adjacent crosswalk at the time the green light is shown; and
  - (c) shall yield the right of way to other vehicles lawfully in the intersection at the time the green light is shown.
- (2) When a green light alone is shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle facing the green light
- (a) may proceed to pass the signal; and
  - (b) shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian still in the roadway or on a crosswalk, if any, in the vicinity of the signal when the green light is shown.

- (3) When a green arrow is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle facing the green arrow may enter the intersection and make only the movement indicated by the green arrow, but shall yield the right of way
  - (a) to pedestrians lawfully in the intersection or in an adjacent crosswalk; and
  - (b) to other vehicles lawfully in the intersection.
- (4) When a green arrow and a red light are shown at the same time at an intersection by a traffic control signal,
  - (a) the driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection and facing the green arrow and red light may, without stopping, cautiously enter the intersection and make only the movement indicated by the green arrow; and
  - (b) the driver of the vehicle shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully in the intersection or in an adjacent crosswalk and to other vehicles lawfully in the intersection.
- (5) When rapid intermittent flashes of green light are shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal together with a sign or symbol indicating that it is an advanced light or delayed light, the driver of a vehicle facing the flashes of green light
  - (a) has the right of way over any vehicles facing them across the intersection and may enter the intersection and turn left; or
  - (b) may proceed straight through the intersection or turn right, while the light is flashing, but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully in the intersection or in an adjacent crosswalk and to other vehicles lawfully in the intersection at the time the flashing green light is shown.
- (6) This section does not apply so as to prohibit a bus that forms part of the municipal bus system of a municipality turning at an intersection in the direction determined by the municipality.

### **Yellow traffic lights**

- 175(1)** When a yellow light is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal at the same time as or following the showing of a green light, the driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection and facing the yellow light shall stop before entering
  - (a) the marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection; or
  - (b) if there is no such marked crosswalk, then before entering the intersection, unless such a stop cannot be made in safety.
- (2) When a yellow light is shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal at the same time as or following the showing of a green light, the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal shall stop before reaching the closer of
  - (a) the signal; or
  - (b) the nearest crosswalk, if any, in the vicinity of the signal, unless such a stop cannot be made in safety.
- (3) When rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle facing the flashes of yellow light may enter the

intersection and proceed only with caution, but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully in the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk and to other vehicles lawfully in the intersection.

- (4) When rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal may pass the signal only with caution and shall yield the right of way to pedestrians in the roadway or on a crosswalk, if any, in the vicinity of the signal.
- (5) When rapid intermittent flashes of yellow light are shown at an intersection or other place together with a sign reading or symbol indicating “school zone”, “*zone scolaire* », “playground zone”, “*zone de terrain de jeux* », “school crossing”, “*passage pour écoliers* », “pedestrian crossing”, “*passage pour piétons* », “pedestrian zone” “*zone piétonne* » or other wording or symbol indicating a pedestrian hazard, the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal
  - (a) shall cross the intersection or pass the sign, if at a place other than an intersection, only with extreme caution and shall in no case cross the intersection or pass the sign at a greater rate of speed than 30 kilometres per hour; and
  - (b) shall yield the right of way to pedestrians in the intersection or on the roadway in the vicinity of the sign or signal.

### **Red traffic lights**

- 176(1)** When a red light alone is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection and facing the red light
  - (a) shall stop immediately before entering the marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no such marked crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection; and
  - (b) shall not proceed until a traffic control signal instructs them that they are permitted to do so, but unless a traffic control device prohibits a right turn from being made on a red light they may turn and proceed right at the intersection if they first stop and yield the right of way to any pedestrians in the intersection and any vehicles in or approaching the intersection.
- (2) When a red light alone is shown by a traffic control signal at the intersection of two one-way streets, the driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection facing the red light and intending to make a left turn onto the other one-way street
  - (a) shall stop immediately before entering the marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no such marked crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection; and
  - (b) shall not proceed until a traffic control signal instructs them that they are permitted to do so, but unless a traffic control device prohibits a left turn from being made on the red light they may turn and proceed left at the intersection if they first stop and yield the right of way to any pedestrians in the intersection and any vehicles in or approaching the intersection.

- (3) When a red light is shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal shall stop before reaching the closer of
  - (a) the signal; or
  - (b) the nearest crosswalk, if any, in the vicinity of the signal.
- (4) When rapid intermittent flashes of red light are shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection and facing the flashes of red light
  - (a) shall stop immediately before entering the marked crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no such marked crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection; and
  - (b) shall not proceed until it is safe to do so.
- (5) When rapid intermittent flashes of red light are shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal, the driver of a vehicle approaching the signal
  - (a) shall stop immediately before reaching the signal or immediately before entering the nearest crosswalk, if any, in the vicinity of the signal; and
  - (b) may, after having stopped, proceed to pass the signal and the crosswalk, if any, only if conditions of pedestrian traffic in the roadway or crosswalk, if any, in the vicinity of the signal are such that the vehicle can do so with safety.

### **Vehicles in procession or parade**

- 177**(1) Despite sections 163, 165 to 168, 175, and 176, if a municipal bylaw so permits, any vehicle in a funeral procession except the lead vehicle may during daylight hours enter an intersection without stopping if
- (a) the headlamps of the vehicle are alight;
  - (b) the vehicle is travelling immediately behind the vehicle in front of it so as to form a continuous line of traffic; and
  - (c) the passage into the intersection can be made in safety.
- (2) No driver shall
- (a) break through the ranks of a military or funeral procession; or
  - (b) break through the ranks of any other authorized parade or procession.

### **Use of lights**

- 178**(1) At any time either during the nighttime hours or when, due to insufficient light or unfavourable atmospheric conditions, objects are not clearly discernible on the highway at a distance of 150 metres ahead,
- (a) no motor vehicle or tractor or self-propelled implement of husbandry shall be in motion on a highway unless both headlamps are alight and are providing sufficient light to make objects on the highway clearly visible for the prescribed distance;
  - (b) no bicycle shall be in motion on a highway unless the lamp or lamps with which it is required to be equipped are alight;

- (c) no motor vehicle, tractor, or self-propelled implement of husbandry or trailer shall be in motion on a highway unless the tail lamps with which it is required to be equipped are alight;
  - (d) no motor vehicle, tractor, or self-propelled implement of husbandry shall be stationary on a highway outside the corporate limits of any city, town, or village unless either
    - (i) the tail lamps with which it is required to be equipped are alight, or
    - (ii) it has affixed thereto reflectors of any type approved by the regulations, and so fixed as to reflect the lights of any motor vehicle approaching the stationary vehicle from the rear;
  - (e) no vehicle other than a motor vehicle, motor cycle, moped, snowmobile, or bicycle, whether in motion or stationary, shall be on any highway unless
    - (i) there is displayed thereon at least one light visible at a distance of 30 metres or more from both front and rear of the vehicle, or
    - (ii) there are affixed thereon reflectors of a type approved by the regulations, situated toward the front so as to reflect the lights of any motor vehicle approaching from the front and at the rear so as to reflect the lights of any motor vehicle approaching from the rear;
  - (f) no trailer shall be on any highway unless it has at the rear thereof two reflectors
    - (i) of a type approved by the regulations, and
    - (ii) affixed as prescribed by the regulations so as to reflect the lights of any motor vehicle approaching from the rear;
  - (g) no trailer drawn by or attached to a motor vehicle and having a width at any part, including any load thereon, in excess of 205 centimetres, shall be on any highway unless it has affixed in conspicuous positions, at its widest point and as near the top as practical, at least one lighted amber clearance light on each side of the front and at least one lighted red clearance light on each side of the rear; and
  - (h) no self-propelled mobile home having a width at any part, including the load thereon, in excess of 205 centimetres, shall be in motion on any highway unless it has affixed in conspicuous positions, as near the top as practical, at least one lighted amber clearance light on each side of the front and at least one lighted red clearance light on each side of the rear.
- (2) No motor cycle shall be in motion on a highway at any time unless the lamp or lamps with which it is required to be equipped are alight.
- (3) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a prescribed highway at anytime unless both headlamps are alight.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3) “headlamps” include daytime driving lights installed in accordance with the regulations.

### **Use of high beam**

**179(1)** Subject to this section, when a motor vehicle is being operated on a highway at any time during which headlamps are required to be alight, the driver shall use a distribution of light or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the driver’s motor vehicle.

- (2) When a driver of a vehicle approaches within 300 metres of an oncoming vehicle, they shall use a distribution of light or composite beam that is so aimed that the glaring rays are not directed into the eyes of the driver of the on-coming vehicle.
- (3) The lowermost distribution of light or composite beam specified in the regulations shall be beamed to avoid glare regardless of the road contour or loading or time of day.
- (4) When the driver of a vehicle follows within 150 metres of the rear of another vehicle he shall not use the uppermost distribution of light referred to in subsection (1).

## **Parking**

- 180(1)** No person shall park a vehicle on a roadway outside of a municipality when it is practicable to park the vehicle off the roadway, and in no event shall a person park a vehicle on the roadway
- (a) unless a clear and unobstructed width opposite the vehicle is left for free passage of other vehicles thereon; and
  - (b) unless a clear view of the parked vehicle may be obtained for a distance of 60 metres along the roadway in both directions.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), except
- (a) when their motor vehicle is incapable of moving under its own power,
  - (b) when some other emergency arises; or
  - (c) as is otherwise permitted by law, no person shall park a vehicle on the roadway, parking lane, or shoulder portions of a Yukon highway outside a municipality.
- (3) No vehicle shall remain at a standstill on a highway outside of a municipality for longer than one minute at any place within 10 metres
- (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit police vehicles, ambulances, or vehicles engaged in highway repair, maintenance, or inspection work from parking on the roadway when it is advisable to do so
- (a) to prevent accidents;
  - (b) to give warning of hazards or of a person on the highway;
  - (c) to remove injured persons;
  - (d) to repair the roadway; or
  - (e) for similar purposes. of the point of intersection of that highway with any other highway.
- (5) Subsection (1) does not prohibit the driver of a vehicle of a public utility from parking the vehicle on the roadway of a highway when it is advisable or necessary to do so for the purpose of the construction, repair, maintenance, or inspection of public utility facilities adjacent to, along, over, or under the highway.
- (6) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the driver of a school bus from parking the school bus on the roadway of a highway for the purpose of loading or

unloading passengers if they cannot park off the roadway and still have a suitable space available on the ground for the passengers being loaded or unloaded.

### **Parking restrictions**

**181** Unless required or permitted by this Act, by a traffic control device, in compliance with the directions of a peace officer or to avoid conflict with other traffic, a driver shall not stop or park their vehicle

- (a) on a sidewalk or boulevard;
- (b) on a crosswalk or on any part of a crosswalk;
- (c) in an intersection other than immediately next to the curb in a “T” intersection;
- (d) at an intersection nearer than five metres to the projection of the corner property line immediately ahead or immediately to the rear, except when their vehicle is parked in a space where a parking meter or other traffic control device indicates parking is permitted;
- (e) within five metres on the approach to any stop sign or yield sign;
- (f) within five metres of any fire hydrant, or when the hydrant is not located at the curb, within five metres of the point on the curb nearest the hydrant;
- (g) within 150 centimetres of an access to a garage, private road, or driveway, or a vehicle crossway over a sidewalk;
- (h) within five metres of the near side of a marked crosswalk;
- (i) alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when the stopping or parking would obstruct traffic;
- (j) on any bridge or in any subway or on the approaches thereto;
- (k) at any other place where a traffic control device prohibits stopping or parking during those times that stopping or parking is so prohibited; or
- (l) on the roadway side of a vehicle parked or stopped at the curb or edge of the roadway.