APPENDIX C – BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SHARE THE ROAD GUIDES

Sharing the Road with Pedestrians

Share the Road: A guide for bicyclists and motorists
Sharing the Road with Pedestrians
Sharing the Road with Pedestrians

A guide for motorists and pedestrians published by the Arizona Department of Transportation

2008 Edition
This pocket guide illustrates how pedestrians and motorists can “Share the Road” legally and safely within Arizona.

Please read through these safety tips to better understand the other person’s view of the road and to learn more about walking and driving safely in our great state. The more we understand each other’s needs, the better we can respect and cooperate with each other on the streets.

This second edition of the pedestrian and motorist pocket guide is brought to you by the Arizona Department of Transportation Bicycle and Pedestrian Program.

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Please refer to pages 26 through 33 for a listing of relevant Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) pertaining to pedestrian and motorist rights and duties.
Children ages 5 to 9 have the *highest* risk of all pedestrians of being hit by a car, primarily due to dashing out into the street.

Teach your children to:

- *stop at the curb,*
- *look left - right - left for traffic,*
- *cross only when it is clear,* and
- *keep looking for cars as you cross.*
The roadway may appear clear, but suddenly a vehicle may appear where you don’t expect it.

Cross with your children at intersections whenever possible. Try to cross at the best location where you have the longest distance to be able to see oncoming drivers and for drivers to be able to see you.
Be Safe Around School Buses

Practice these rules with your child for staying safe around a school bus:

• Stand at least three giant steps away from the edge of the road and line up away from the street.

• Wait until the bus stops, the door opens, and the driver says it is okay to get on.

• To cross the street in front of the bus, walk five giant steps ahead of the bus before you cross. Be sure you and the bus driver can see each other.

• NEVER walk behind the bus.

• If you drop something near or under the bus, tell the driver. Never try to pick it up. The driver may not see you and begin to drive away.
Always Assume that Drivers May Not Stop

A marked crosswalk does not assure your safety. Make sure that all vehicles are stopped before crossing each lane.

This is extremely important to teach your children. Teach them that each lane must be stopped before crossing.
Many times, a turning driver is looking at oncoming traffic and may not see you until he is actually making the turn. Scan over your shoulder as you are crossing the street.

Children are often unaware of this condition and must be trained carefully to watch for turning drivers.
Drivers exiting a driveway sometimes may not really “see” pedestrians, especially children. Expect that a driver may not see you.

This is a major concern in commercial as well as residential areas. Teach your children to be especially careful when on or near driveways.
Be Visible to Motorists

On roadways without sidewalks, walk facing traffic whenever possible and at night wear bright colored reflective clothing and carry lights.

Make sure you and your children are as visible as possible.

**REMEMBER:** Drivers do their best to avoid you if they can see you!
Be aware of traffic at all times, and mind your children carefully. Try to exit parking lots as soon as possible, or walk along the edges.

Keep control of your children in parking lots at all times, as they can be very difficult for drivers to see. Don’t allow them to run or play in parking lots.
Runners Should Use the Same Guidelines as Walkers

When possible, run against traffic where there are no sidewalks. Don’t dart out when crossing the roadway. Be extra alert because you could be moving at a faster pace than motorists expect.

*Stay alert!* Keep your attention on the road and traffic in front of you. Don’t assume that motorists see you.
Tips for Walking in Rural Areas

Walk facing oncoming traffic and stay as far off the roadway as possible.
Remember that at dusk or dawn when the sun is low, drivers may not see you.
Wear bright colored and reflective clothing that contrasts with the surroundings.
Carry a flashlight in low light conditions but don’t aim it directly at motorists.
Use pedestrian crossings to cross roadways in a roundabout.

Look left before crossing to median island; look right before crossing to opposite sidewalk.

At roundabouts with two entering and exiting lanes make sure each lane of traffic is stopped before crossing.
Watch for Children Dashing Out into Traffic

Remember that children may play in or near a street and may often enter the street unexpectedly. Children commonly dash out into the street without looking for cars or without judging distances correctly to oncoming cars.

*Please slow down and be ready to stop.*
Pedestrians have the legal right to cross a roadway at and between almost all inter- 
sections. Drivers must yield to pedestrians at all marked and unmarked crosswalks.

On multi-lane roadways, if you come too close to a pedestrian, you may block the next driver 
from seeing the pedestrian as he or she is crossing the roadway.
Yield to Visually Impaired People

Tips to help drivers with visually impaired pedestrians:

• If a pedestrian is waiting, stop your car at about five feet from a crosswalk or at the marked ‘stop bar’

• Don’t stop your car more than five feet from the crosswalk. A blind pedestrian uses the sound of your engine as a guide, so pull up to the crosswalk to allow the person to hear you.

• Don’t give a blind pedestrian verbal directions. The blind pedestrian listens to all traffic sounds before deciding to cross the street.

• Don’t wait too long for a blind pedestrian to cross the street. If the person steps back and pulls in his or her cane, it’s a definite sign you should go.

• Look for any pedestrian or other traffic before starting your left or right turn. Don’t turn right on red without looking right first.
• Don’t stop in the middle of a crosswalk. This forces the blind pedestrian to walk around your car and into traffic outside of the crosswalk.

• Don’t honk at a blind person. The blind person has no idea who you’re honking at and may be scared by the noise.
Always expect children to be around stopped school buses, even if the red lights of the bus are not flashing. It is against the law to pass a stopped school bus with its lights flashing (A.R.S. 28-857).

*Please slow to a safe speed and look for children.*
Don’t Pass Vehicles Stopped at Crosswalks

*Exercise extreme caution* when coming up alongside stopped or stopping vehicles, and be prepared to stop for pedestrians who are walking in marked or unmarked crosswalks.

*It is against the law to pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk (A.R.S. 28-792).*
Yield to Pedestrians When Making Turns

Always be on the lookout for pedestrians, and scan the crosswalks before turning. Be aware that your left windshield support may partially block your view, so make sure the crosswalk is clear before turning.
Exit Driveways Slowly and Carefully

Please *avoid rushing* into or out of driveways. Expect pedestrians on the sidewalk, especially around schools, commercial areas and neighborhoods.

Also, be mindful in commercial areas, where pedestrians should commonly be expected.

*Look both ways for pedestrians before turning onto the street.*
Watch for pedestrians or runners who may be walking or running along a roadway that does not have sidewalks. Remember that they have the legal right to walk or run on the edge of the roadway and that you must yield and avoid colliding with them. (A.R.S. 28-796).
Yield to Pedestrians in Parking Lots

Just as you would hope that other drivers watch for you as you’re walking in a parking lot, be very aware and careful around pedestrians as you’re driving in a lot. Remember that a 3,000 pound vehicle can do a lot of damage even at only 5 miles per hour.
Yield to Pedestrians in Roundabouts

When approaching a roundabout, reduce your speed.

Yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk; they have the right-of-way.

When entering, yield to vehicles in the roundabout. Wait for a gap in traffic and merge into roundabout traffic.
Relevant Pedestrian Statutes

Arizona Revised Statutes as of January 1, 2008

28-101. Definitions

“Pedestrian” means any person afoot. A person who uses an electric personal assistive mobility device or a manual or motorized wheelchair is considered a pedestrian unless the manual wheelchair qualifies as a bicycle. For the purposes of this paragraph, “motorized wheelchair” means a self-propelled wheelchair that is used by a person for mobility.

“Electric personal assistive mobility device” means a self-balancing two non-tandem wheeled device with an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to fifteen miles per hour or less and that is designed to transport only one person.

28-601. Definitions

“Crosswalk” means:
(a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the prolongations or connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.
(b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere that is distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

“Intersection” means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or if none, the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways that join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling on different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict. If a highway includes two roadways thirty or more feet apart, each crossing of each roadway of the divided highway by an intersecting highway is a separate intersection. If the intersecting highway also includes two roadways thirty or more feet apart, each crossing of two roadways of the highways is a separate intersection.

“Motorized wheelchair” means any self-propelled wheelchair that is used by a person for mobility.

“Roadway” means that portion of a highway that is improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. If a highway includes two or more separate roadways, roadway refers to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.
“Sidewalk” means that portion of a street that is between the curb lines or the lateral lines of a roadway and the adjacent property lines and that is intended for the use of pedestrians.

“Traffic” means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles and other conveyances either singly or together while using a highway for purposes of travel.

28-646. Pedestrian control signals; loitering prohibited

A. If special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words “walk” or “don’t walk” are in place, the signals shall indicate as follows:

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

2. Don’t walk. A pedestrian shall not start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal, but a pedestrian who has partially completed crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the don’t walk signal is showing.

B. A pedestrian shall not loiter or unduly delay crossing the roadway after traffic has stopped to give the right-of-way.
28-791. Pedestrians subject to traffic rules

A. Pedestrians are subject to traffic control signals at intersections as provided in section 28-645 unless required by local ordinance to comply strictly with the signals. At all places other than intersections, pedestrians are accorded the privileges and are subject to the restrictions stated in this article.

B. A local authority may require by ordinance that pedestrians strictly comply with the directions of an official traffic control signal and may prohibit by ordinance pedestrians from crossing a roadway in a business district or crossing a designated highway except in a crosswalk.

28-792. Right-of-way at crosswalk

A. Except as provided in section 28-793, subsection B, if traffic control signals are not in place or are not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be in order to yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is on the half of the roadway on which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger. A pedestrian shall not suddenly leave any curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle that is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.
B. If a vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of another vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle.

28-793. Crossing at other than crosswalk

A. A pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles on the roadway.

B. A pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles on the roadway.

C. Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.
28-794. Drivers to exercise due care

Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter every driver of a vehicle shall:

1. Exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian on any roadway.

2. Give warning by sounding the horn when necessary.

3. Exercise proper precaution on observing a child or a confused or incapacitated person on a roadway.

28-795. Pedestrians to use right half of crosswalk

Pedestrians shall move expeditiously, when practicable, on the right half of crosswalks.

28-796. Pedestrian on roadways

A. If sidewalks are provided, a pedestrian shall not walk along and on an adjacent roadway.

B. If sidewalks are not provided, a pedestrian walking along and on a highway shall walk when practicable only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic that may approach from the opposite direction.
C. A person shall not stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of a vehicle.

28-856. Emerging from alley, driveway or building

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or building within a business or residence district shall:

1. Stop the vehicle immediately before driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or private driveway.

2. Yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as necessary to avoid collision.

3. On entering the roadway, yield the right-of-way to all closely approaching vehicles on the roadway.

28-904. Driving on sidewalk

A. A person shall not drive a vehicle on a sidewalk area except on a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway.

B. This section does not apply to a motorized wheelchair, electric personal assistive mobility device, authorized emergency vehicle, security vehicle owned by this state or small service vehicle owned by this state or a political subdivision of this state.
28-908. Persons in wheelchairs or on electric personal assistive mobility devices

A person operating a wheelchair or motorized wheelchair or an electric personal assistive mobility device has all of the rights and duties that are contained in this chapter and chapters 4 and 5 of this title and that are applicable to pedestrians except provisions that by their nature can have no application.
Useful Contact Information

Report roadway maintenance needs on State highways to the appropriate ADOT District.

Contact information for each district is at: www.azdot.gov/Highways/Districts.asp

You can contact the ADOT Bicycle/Pedestrian Coordinator at: azbikeped@azdot.gov

Notes and Numbers
ADOT Statewide Bicycle and Pedestrian Program
Summary of Phase IV Activities

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SHARE the ROAD

2007 Edition

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Adapted by the Arizona Department of Transportation from the Pima County Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Share the Road Guide, Matthew Zoll, Program Manager. Copyright 2007. Design, illustration, and photography by David Burnham, Pima County Graphic Services.

Please refer to pages 38 through 49 for a listing of relevant Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) pertaining to the operation of bicycles and motor vehicles.
Be polite and be smart. Show respect for all users of the road, and you’ll get respect back as a result.

Bikes and Cars: Same roads, same rules, same rights and responsibilities.
Be visible

Wear light, bright, and (for night) reflective clothing. At night use a rear red reflector and white front headlight (A.R.S. 28-817). You should also use a red taillight.
According to national studies, 85% of brain injuries can be prevented by wearing a helmet.

Some Arizona cities and counties require bicyclists under the age of 18 to wear a helmet. Check your local laws.

Helmet and bicycle mirrors improve your overall awareness and allow you to see following vehicles.
Watch for cars turning through gaps

Riding too fast past a line of stopped cars can get you clobbered. When passing a line of vehicles SLOW DOWN AND BE ALERT, especially near driveway entrances. Motorists often can’t see past the line of vehicles and won’t know you’re there.
Be polite and be smart

Use hand signals to show your intentions and ride in a predictable fashion (A.R.S. 28-756).

Remember, the laws are there to make it safer for everyone.

Turning right  OR  Turning left  OR  Slowing down
Watch ahead for hazardous railroad tracks. Look behind you to make sure it’s safe, signal your intentions, then cross tracks at as close to a right angle as possible (A.R.S. 28-815).
Ride on the right with the flow of traffic—NEVER ride against traffic on the road, in a bike lane, or on a sidewalk. Drivers turning from the side cannot see you and approaching drivers will not expect you to be riding the wrong way (A.R.S. 28-815).

Be predictable
Cross cattleguards carefully and be sure to watch for gaps parallel to your direction of travel. These can cause a serious crash. The edge of the cattleguard may also be higher or lower than the road surface.

Be especially careful if the cattleguard is wet and is in a corner or approaching a stop sign.
Riding two abreast is permitted by law (A.R.S. 28-815), but under a separate law (A.R.S. 28-704) bicyclists may not unnecessarily slow motor vehicle traffic. You can help drivers pass on two-lane roadways without bike lanes by riding single-file when safe to do so (stay at least 2 to 3 feet from the edge of the road). It’s always nice to give a friendly wave when drivers pass and give you plenty of clearance.
Riding in bus/bike lanes

When using the bus/bike lanes, ride near the center of the lane to make yourself as visible as possible. When approaching an intersection, move to the left before proceeding through. Bus drivers are required to pass cyclists outside of the bus/bike lane.
Two ways to ride a modern roundabout

1. Ride like a vehicle
Ride on the circulatory roadway as vehicles do. Obey the same driving instructions as vehicles. When entering, yield to vehicles in the roundabout. Wait for a gap in traffic and merge into roundabout traffic to the right. Watch out for vehicles crossing your path to leave or join the roundabout. Be careful around large vehicles because they need more space to maneuver the roundabout. Exit the roundabout to your right.

2. Walk like a pedestrian
Before reaching the splitter island on the roundabout approach, move to the sidewalk. Walk your bicycle on the sidewalk and use pedestrian crossings to walk across the roadways. Look left before crossing to the splitter island, and look right before crossing to the opposite sidewalk.
When using crosswalks always walk your bike!

Merge towards the inside lane if you are making a left turn or U-turn.

Keep right to make the first right.

Merge to the left if you are going past the first exit.
Three legal ways to turn left

1. You may make a left turn like a vehicle by looking over your shoulder, signaling, and moving into the left turn lane when it’s safe. (A.R.S. 28-815)

2. You may make a left turn by going to the far side of the intersection, turning your bike, and using the roadway.

3. You may make a left turn by going to the far side of the intersection, turning your bike, and then using the crosswalk.
Use the full lane when appropriate

Remember that you may use the full lane if the lane is not wide enough for a car and bike to safely share (A.R.S. 28-815). Check behind to make sure it’s safe, signal your intentions, and take the lane by riding 1/3 to 1/2 of the way into the lane. When safe and possible, move to the right to allow a following vehicle to pass.
Look for people in parked cars ahead of you and ride in a straight line at least 5 feet away from the car. Someone may open the car door in front of you unexpectedly. **Be predictable:** don’t weave in and out between parked cars.
Respect pedestrians

Bicycle bells are a polite way to alert people to your presence.

On a shared use pathway always slow down when approaching pedestrians, give a verbal greeting you’re about to pass, and provide at least 5 feet passing distance. Remember! The pedestrian you are courteous to on the pathway may be the driver who treats you well when you’re cycling on the roadway.
Be a defensive bike ‘driver’

Be aware of your surroundings, and especially turning and side traffic. Make eye contact with drivers and be sure to get their attention.

Even with eye contact the person may not really see you or realize the speed you are going, so be prepared!
Headphones and cell phones cause distraction and reduce your ability to hear traffic, which could cost you your life.

Don’t use headphones or a cell phone when riding your bike—you’re four times more likely to be in a crash!
Watch for oncoming cars

Prepare for an emergency exit off the roadway!

When riding on narrow, two-lane roads, *always be on the lookout* for oncoming cars attempting to pass.

Ride in a highly visible position in the roadway, not too close to the edge, and alert the motorists to your presence by waving your left arm. Be ready to exit the roadway even if the shoulder is rough.
Cyclists have the same legal right to use the road as motorists. Same roads, same rules, same rights and responsibilities. Cyclists can legally ride two abreast on the roadway (A.R.S. 28-815) as long as they do not unnecessarily slow traffic (A.R.S. 28-704). In several circumstances, cyclists can use the entire travel lane.28-815).
Yield to bikes when turning through gaps

A situation when a motorist allows another car to make a left turn through a line of cars can be hazardous to cyclists. **Make your turn with extreme caution and yield to bicyclists.**
When changing lanes, turning left or right, or pulling out from a driveway, be aware of cyclists and **YIELD** to them just as you would with motorists. If in doubt, slow down and turn behind them. *Cyclists may be travelling faster than you expect, so exercise due caution before making your turn.*
Bike lanes are for bikes

Do not drive or park in bike lanes or on paved shoulders. When turning right, wait and allow the cyclist to go through the intersection first. Be predictable and always signal your intentions. Be careful not to turn in front of cyclists (A.R.S. 28-815).
DO NOT use your horn when following a cyclist. A sudden loud blast from a horn may startle the cyclist and cause him or her to swerve into traffic. The driver can be cited for causing a crash.
Safe passing is the law

Unsafe passing can result in a fine of up to $1,000!

The law requires that you give AT LEAST 3 FEET of clearance when you pass (A.R.S. 28-735). Slow down and don’t pass a cyclist until safe to do so. When possible, please give 5 feet of clearance when you pass.
Trucks and utility vehicles need to allow five feet when passing.

Trucks, especially when pulling trailers, need to provide extra space when passing cyclists. The mirrors, fenders and cargo on the truck can extend out and be dangerous. Use extra caution and make sure that your trailer is safely clear of the cyclist before moving back to the right.
Opening your car door in a crowded area can be disastrous to a cyclist riding near parked cars. Drivers are legally required to make sure it’s safe before opening a car door into the roadway.
Slow down and pass cyclists carefully (A.R.S. 28-735), especially at railroad crossings and cattleguards, through construction zones, and in poor weather conditions. Watch for cyclists signaling and moving to the left briefly in order to safely cross railroad tracks (A.R.S. 28-815).
Give a cyclist room to maneuver

Assume there is a good reason for a cyclist’s position in the road and give him adequate room to maneuver. Cyclists may move further into the lane to avoid hazards, to be more visible to drivers, or if the lane is too narrow to safely share with a vehicle.
Pay attention to the road, not to your phone

According to national research, you are four times more likely to have an automobile crash if you use a cell phone while driving.

For everyone’s safety, pull over to a safe location off the road to use your cell phone.
Help keep trash out of the bike lanes

Debris creates hazardous conditions and forces cyclists further into the travel lane. When hauling trash or other objects, properly secure your loads.

Don’t Litter! It’s illegal and debris in the bike lanes is dangerous.
If you are driving a large vehicle such as a truck, RV, or bus, the wind pushed out from the side can cause a cyclist to crash. Slow down and whenever possible give a full lane width of clearance. (A.R.S. 28-723, A.R.S. 28-735).

Unsafe passing can result in a fine of up to $1,000! M O T O R I S T S

Give extra room when passing

passing distance
12 ft. recommended
5 ft. min.

Unsafe passing can result in a fine of up to $1,000!
Watch for bikes when trying to pass on two-lane roads

When attempting to pass vehicles on a narrow two-lane road, watch out for bikes coming in the opposite direction!

Yield to cyclists as you would to oncoming vehicles and do not pass if it’s unsafe. Always expect that bicyclists may be on the roadway, even in rural areas.
28-704. Minimum speed limits; requirement to turn off roadway

A. A person shall not drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

B. If the director or local authorities within their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any part of a highway consistently impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, the director or local authority may determine and declare a minimum speed limit below which a person shall not drive a vehicle except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

C. If a person is driving a vehicle at a speed less than the normal flow of traffic at the particular time and place on a two-lane highway where passing is unsafe, and if five or more vehicles are formed in a line behind the vehicle, the person shall turn the vehicle off the roadway at the nearest place designated as a turnout by signs erected by the director or a local authority, or wherever sufficient area for a safe turnout exists, in order to permit the vehicles following to proceed.
28-724. Overtaking on the right

A. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass on the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

1. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn.

2. On a street or highway with unobstructed pavement that is not occupied by parked vehicles and that is of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction.

3. On a one-way street or on a roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement and if the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.

B. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle on the right only under conditions permitting the movement in safety. The driver shall not make the movement by driving off the pavement or main traveled portion of the roadway.
28-735. Overtaking bicycles; civil penalties
A. When overtaking and passing a bicycle proceeding in the same direction, a person driving a motor vehicle shall exercise due care by leaving a safe distance between the motor vehicle and the bicycle of not less than three feet until the motor vehicle is safely past the overtaken bicycle.

B. If a person violates this section and the violation results in a collision causing:

1. Serious physical injury as defined in section 13-105 to another person, the violator is subject to a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars.

2. Death to another person, the violator is subject to a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars.

C. Subsection B of this section does not apply to a bicyclist who is injured in a vehicular traffic lane when a designated bicycle lane or path is present and passable.

28-756. Method of giving hand and arm signals
A. Except as provided by subsection B, a person shall
give all hand and arm signals required by this article from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner, and the signals shall indicate as follows:

1. Left turn. Hand & arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn. Hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease speed. Hand and arm extended downward.

B. A person operating a bicycle may give a right turn signal by extending the right hand and arm horizontally to the right side of the bicycle.

28-811. Parent and guardian responsibility; applicability of article

A. The parent of a child and the guardian of a ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit the child or ward to violate this chapter.

B. Except as otherwise provided in this article, this chapter applies to a bicycle when it is operated on a highway or on a path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.
28-101. Definitions

6. “Bicycle” means a device, including a racing wheelchair, that is propelled by human power and on which a person may ride and that has either:

   (a) Two tandem wheels, either of which is more than sixteen inches in diameter.

   (b) Three wheels in contact with the ground, any of which is more than sixteen inches in diameter.

56. “Vehicle” means a device in, on or by which a person or property is or may be transported or drawn on a public highway, excluding devices moved by human power or used exclusively on stationary rails or tracks.

28-812. Applicability of traffic laws to bicycle riders

A person riding a bicycle on a roadway or on a shoulder adjoining a roadway is granted all of the rights and is subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by this chapter and chapters 4 and 5 of this title, except special rules in this article and except provisions of this chapter and chapters 4 and 5 of this title that by their nature can have no application.
28-813. Riding on bicycles
A. A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than on or astride a permanent and regular seat attached to the bicycle.

B. A person shall not use a bicycle to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

528-814. Clinging to vehicle
A person riding on a bicycle, coaster, sled or toy vehicle or on roller skates shall not attach the bicycle, coaster, sled, toy vehicle or roller skates or that person to a vehicle on a roadway.

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.

B. Persons riding bicycles on a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

C. A path or lane that is designated as a bicycle path or lane by state or local authorities is for the exclusive use of bicycles even though other uses are permitted pursuant to subsection D or are otherwise permitted by state or local authorities.

D. A person shall not operate, stop, park or leave standing a vehicle in a path or lane designated as a bicycle path or lane by a state or local authority except in the case of emergency or for crossing the path or lane to gain access to a public or private road or driveway.
E. Subsection D does not prohibit the use of the path or lane by the appropriate local authority.

28-816. Carrying article on bicycle
A person shall not carry a package, bundle or article while operating a bicycle if the package, bundle or article prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand on the handlebars.

28-817. Bicycle equipment
A. A bicycle that is used at nighttime shall have a lamp on the front that emits a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the front and a red reflector on the rear of a type that is approved by the department and that is visible from all distances from fifty feet to three hundred feet to the rear when the reflector is directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle. A bicycle may have a lamp that emits a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear in addition to the red reflector.

B. A person shall not operate a bicycle that is equipped with a siren or whistle.

C. A bicycle shall be equipped with a brake that enables the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry,
level, clean pavement.

28-818. Bicycle safety fund

A. A bicycle safety fund is established. The department shall administer the fund. The fund consists of monies received from:

1. The federal government or any agency of the federal government for any purpose authorized by this section.
2. Donations.
3. This state or any agency of this state for any purpose authorized by this section.

B. The department:

1. May designate monies deposited in the bicycle safety fund for use only for specified purposes consistent with this section and only for use in specified political subdivisions of this state.
2. Shall spend monies contributed by a political subdivision to the bicycle safety fund and any donation to the fund designated for use in a political subdivision and any matching monies deposited in the fund as a result of the contribution or donation only for use in the political subdivision.
3. Shall only spend monies from the bicycle safety fund as follows:

(a) For planning, engineering, constructing and maintaining bicycle paths and bicycle lanes.

(b) As matching monies to be used with federal or local monies spent for planning, engineering, constructing or maintaining bicycle paths and bicycle lanes.

(c) As matching monies to be used with federal or local monies spent for planning and implementing safety programs.

C. Monies in the bicycle safety fund are exempt from the provisions of section 35-190 relating to lapsing of appropriations. The department may spend monies in the fund for purposes authorized by this section subject to legislative appropriation.

28-947. Special restrictions on lamps

D. A vehicle may have lamps that may be used to warn the operators of other vehicles of the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring the exercise of
unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing. The vehicle may display these lamps as a warning in addition to any other warning signals required by this article. The lamps used to display the warning to the front shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and shall display simultaneously flashing white or amber lights or any shade of color between white and amber.

The lamps used to display the warning to the rear shall be mounted at the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and shall show simultaneously flashing amber or red lights or any shade of color between amber and red.

These warning lights shall be visible from a distance of at least one thousand five hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions at night.

**28-3164. Original applicants; examination**

The department may examine an applicant for an original driver license or the department may accept the examination conducted by an authorized third party pursuant to chapter 13 of this title or documentation of successful completion of a driver education course approved by the department. The
ARIZONA BICYCLE LAWS

examination shall include all of the following:

1. A test of the applicant’s:
   (a) Eyesight.
   (b) Ability to read and understand official traffic control devices.
   (c) Knowledge of safe driving practices and the traffic laws of this state, including those practices and laws relating to bicycles.

The preceding section is a listing of relevant Arizona State laws as of May, 2007. Additional local traffic laws may apply to bicyclists, motorists and pedestrians throughout Arizona. This booklet does not constitute a legal standard. Refer to Arizona Revised Statutes and to local traffic ordinances.

Some useful contact information:

Report roadway maintenance needs on State highways to the appropriate ADOT District.

Contact information for each district is at: www.azdot.gov/Highways/Districts.asp

...or you can contact the ADOT Bicycle/Pedestrian Coordinator at: azbikeped@azdot.gov
Six ways to make BIKE COMMUTING easier...

1. **Get the right bike.** Mountain bikes were designed for the dirt and are much slower than road bikes or hybrids. Pick the bike that’s right for your ride.

2. **Bring a week’s worth of clothes on Monday.** It’s a good way to fight wrinkles and lighten your load.

3. **Gotta long ride?** Use the bike racks on city buses to shorten your ride and give you a bailout on rainy days.

4. **Got light?** Everybody should have a bright headlight and at least one red flasher on the back. You may get stuck at work or school later than you planned. State law requires a white headlight and red rear reflector after dark. If you’re caught riding at night without a light, you can get an expensive ticket.

5. **Pick a good route.** Try different routes through neighborhoods and on paths that fit your comfort level. Consult a bike map for good routes or ask your cyclist friends for advice. Try out new routes on the weekends.

6. **Ride flat free.** There are many new products to help you fight flats, including tire sealant, tire liners and puncture resistant tires.
Make bike commuting fun and safe with a BIKE BUDDY!

Are you thinking of riding to work and want to learn the “ins and outs” of bike commuting?

Do you need advice on bikes and gear that will get you where you need to go?

The Bike Buddy Program will match you with a trained volunteer so you can benefit from their experience. You can get advice on cycling topics including:

• Finding the best route to work
• Fixing flats and performing repairs
• Taking your bike on the bus
• Getting the right gear for all seasons
• Riding in different traffic and weather conditions

When you sign up for a BIKE BUDDY you’ll be contacted by one of our experienced commuters, who will meet with you to check out your bike and help you map a route. You can also do a test ride together to make sure you’re comfortable with your new route and your gear.

To learn more about a Bike Buddy Program in your area, visit www.azbikeped.org