IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 619, As Amended

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO SPEED LIMITS; AMENDING SECTION 49-105, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A PROVISION RELATING TO REGULATION OF SPEED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES; AMENDING SECTION 49-201, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A PROVISION RELATING TO REGULATION OF SPEED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 49-202, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A PROVISION RELATING TO REGULATION OF SPEED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES; AMENDING SECTION 49-207, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS RELATING TO REGULATION OF SPEED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO REGULATION OF SPEED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 49-208, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A PROVISION RELATING TO REGULATION OF SPEED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AND AMENDING SECTION 49-654, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS RELATING TO MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITS.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 49-105, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 49-105. DEFINITIONS -- D. (1) "Dealer" means every person in the business of buying, selling or exchanging five (5) or more new or used vehicles, new or used neighborhood electric vehicles, new or used motorcycles, motordriven cycles, snow machines or motorbikes, travel trailers, truck campers, all-terrain vehicles, utility type vehicles or motor homes in any calendar year, either outright or on conditional sale, bailment, lease, chattel mortgage, or otherwise, or who has an established place of business for the sale, lease, trade, or display of these vehicles. No insurance company, bank, finance company, public utilities company, or other person coming into possession of any vehicle, as an incident to its regular business, who shall sell that vehicle under any contractual rights it may have, shall be considered a dealer. See also "salvage pool," section 49-120, Idaho Code.
- (2) "Dealer's selling agreement." (See "Franchise," section 49-107, Idaho Code)
- (3) "Department" means the Idaho transportation department acting directly or through its duly authorized officers and agents, except in chapters 6 and 9, title 49, Idaho Code, where the term means the Idaho state police, except as otherwise specifically provided.
- (4) "Designated family member" means the spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister of the owner of a vehicle dealership who, in the event of the owner's death, is entitled to inherit the ownership interest in the dealership under the same terms of the owner's will, or who has been nominated in any other written instrument, or who, in the case of an incapacitated owner of a dealership, has been appointed by a court as the legal representative of the dealer's property.

- (5) "Director" means the director of the Idaho transportation department, except in chapters 6, 9 and 22, title 49, Idaho Code, where the term means the director of the Idaho state police.
- (6) "Disclose" means to engage in any practice or conduct to make available and make known personal information contained in records of the department about a person to any other person, organization or entity, by any means of communication.
- (7) "Disqualification" as defined in 49 CFR part 383, means withdrawal by the department of commercial vehicle driving privileges.
- (8) "Distributor" means any person, firm, association, corporation or trust, resident or nonresident, who has a franchise from a manufacturer of vehicles to distribute vehicles in this state, and who in whole or in part sells or distributes new vehicles to dealers or who maintains distributor representatives.
- (9) "Distributor branch" means a branch office similarly maintained by a distributor for the same purposes a factory branch is maintained.
- (10) "Distributor representative" means any person, firm, association, corporation or trust, and each officer and employee thereof engaged as a representative of a distributor or distributor branch of vehicles for the purpose of making or promoting the sale of vehicles, or for supervising or contacting dealers or prospective dealers.
 - (11) "District" means:

- (a) Business district. The territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any six hundred (600) feet along the highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including hotels, banks or office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings which occupy at least three hundred (300) feet of frontage on one side or three hundred (300) feet collectively on both sides of the highway.
- (b) Residential district. The territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on the highway for a distance of three hundred (300) feet or more is in the main improved with residences, or residences and buildings in use for business.
- (c) Urban district. The territory contiguous to and including any highway which is built up with structures devoted to business, industry or dwelling houses. For purposes of establishing speed limits in accordance with the provisions of section 49-654, Idaho Code, no state highway or any portion thereof lying within the boundaries of an urban district is subject to the limitations which otherwise apply to nonstate highways within an urban district. Provided, this subsection shall not limit the authority of the duly elected officials of an incorporated city acting as a local authority to decrease speed limits on state highways passing through any district within the incorporated city.
- (12) "Documented vessel" means a vessel having a valid marine document as a vessel of the United States.
- (13) "Downgrade" as it pertains to commercial drivers licensing shall mean either:
 - (a) The driver has changed his or her medical requirement self-certification to interstate but operates exclusively in transportation or op-

erations excepted from part 391 of the federal motor carrier safety regulations; or

- (b) The driver has changed his or her medical requirement self-certification to intrastate and operates exclusively in transportation or operations as listed in section 67-2901B(2), Idaho Code; or
- (c) The driver no longer has commercial motor vehicle driving privileges, but has retained privileges to drive noncommercial motor vehicles.
- (14) "Drag race" means the operation of two (2) or more vehicles from a point side by side at accelerating speeds in a competitive attempt to out-distance each other, or the operation of one (1) or more vehicles over a common selected course, from the same point to the same point, for the purpose of comparing the relative speeds or power of acceleration of the vehicles within a certain distance or time limit.
- (15) "Driver" means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.
- (16) "Driver's license" means a license or permit issued by the department or by any other jurisdiction to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle on the highways in accordance with the requirements of title 49, Idaho Code.
- (17) "Driver's license -- Classes of" are issued for the operation of a vehicle based on the size of the vehicle or the type of load and mean:
 - (a) Class A. This license shall be issued and valid for the operation of any combination of motor vehicles with a manufacturer's gross combination weight rating (GCWR) in excess of twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds, provided the manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of ten thousand (10,000) pounds. Persons holding a valid class A license may also operate vehicles requiring a class B, C or D license.
 - (b) Class B. This license shall be issued and valid for the operation of any single vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) in excess of twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of ten thousand (10,000) pounds manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR). Persons holding a valid class B license may also operate vehicles requiring a class C license or a class D license.
 - (c) Class C. This license shall be issued and valid for the operation of any single vehicle or combination of vehicles that does not meet the definition of class A or class B, as defined in this section, but that either is designed to transport sixteen (16) or more people including the driver, or is of any size which does not meet the definition of class A or class B and is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous according to the hazardous material transportation act and which requires the motor vehicle to be placarded under the federal hazardous materials regulations 49 CFR part 172, subpart F. Persons holding a valid class C license may also operate vehicles requiring a class D license.
 - (d) Class D. This license shall be issued and valid for the operation of a motor vehicle that is not a commercial vehicle as defined in section 49-123, Idaho Code.

- (e) "Seasonal driver's license" means a special restricted class B or C driver's license to operate certain commercial vehicles in farm-related industries under restrictions imposed by the department. As used in this definition, "farm-related industry" shall mean custom harvesters, farm retail outlets and suppliers, agri-chemical businesses and livestock feeders. Seasonal driver's licenses are not valid for driving vehicles carrying any quantities of hazardous material requiring placarding, except for diesel fuel in quantities of one thousand (1,000) gallons or less, liquid fertilizers, i.e., plant nutrients, in vehicles or implements of husbandry with total capacities of three thousand (3,000) gallons or less, and solid fertilizers, i.e., solid plant nutrients, that are not mixed with any organic substance.
- (18) "Driver record" means any record that pertains to an individual's driver's license, driving permit, driving privileges, driving history, identification documents or other similar credentials issued by the department.
- (19) "Driver's license endorsements" means special authorizations that are required to be displayed on a driver's license which permit the driver to operate certain types of commercial vehicles or commercial vehicles hauling certain types of cargo, or to operate a motorcycle or a school bus.
 - (a) "Endorsement T -- Double/Triple trailer" means this endorsement is required on a class A, B or C license to permit the licensee to operate a vehicle authorized to tow more than one (1) trailer.
 - (b) "Endorsement H -- Hazardous material" means this endorsement is required on a class A, B or C license if the driver is operating a vehicle used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous according to the hazardous material transportation act and which requires the motor vehicle to be placarded under the federal hazardous materials regulations 49 CFR part 172, subpart F.
 - (c) "Endorsement P -- Passenger" means this endorsement is required on a class A, B or C license to permit the licensee to operate a vehicle designed to transport sixteen (16) or more people including the driver.
 - (d) "Endorsement N -- Tank vehicle" means this endorsement is required on a class A, B or C license to permit the licensee to operate a vehicle which is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous materials within a tank that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle. Such vehicles include, but are not limited to, cargo tanks and portable tanks, as defined in federal regulations 49 CFR part 171. This definition does not include portable tanks having a rated capacity under one thousand (1,000) gallons.
 - (e) "Endorsement M -- Motorcycle" means this endorsement is required on a driver's license to permit the driver to operate a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle.
 - (f) "Endorsement S -- School bus" means this endorsement is required on a class A, B or C license to permit the licensee to operate a school bus in accordance with 49 CFR part 383, to transport preprimary, primary or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. School bus does not include a bus used as a common carrier.

(20) "Driveway" means a private road giving access from a public way to a building on abutting grounds.

- (21) "Dromedary tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing a semitrailer and so constructed as to carry manifested cargo in addition to a part of the weight of the semitrailer.
- SECTION 2. That Section 49-201, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 49-201. DUTIES OF BOARD. (1) With the exception of requirements for sections 49-217 and 49-218 and chapters 6 and 9, title 49, Idaho Code, which shall be the responsibility of the director of the Idaho state police, and section 49-447, Idaho Code, which shall be the responsibility of the director of the department of parks and recreation, the board shall adopt and enforce administrative rules and may designate agencies or enter into agreements with private companies or public entities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. It shall also provide suitable forms for applications, registration cards, vehicle licenses, and all other forms requisite for the purpose of the provisions of this title, and shall prepay all transportation charges.
- (2) The board may enter into agreements, compacts or arrangements with other jurisdictions on behalf of Idaho for the purpose of conforming procedures for proportional registration of commercial vehicles and other types of reciprocal agreements. Copies of agreements, compacts or arrangements shall be placed on file in the department and the board shall, as to all filings and adoption, conform with the provisions of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code. The board may approve, on a case—by—case basis, exemption from operating fees for private nonprofit entities who are bringing public interest programs into the state. These entities may not be in competition with companies who transport goods and services for hire.
- (3) The board shall adopt a manual and specifications for a uniform system of traffic-control devices consistent with the provisions of this title for use upon highways within the state. The uniform system shall correlate with, and, so far as possible, conform to the system set forth in the most recent edition of the manual on uniform traffic-control devices for streets and highways and other standards issued or endorsed by the federal highway administrator.
- (4) Whenever the board shall determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that any maximum speed is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist at any intersection or other place or upon any part of the state highway or interstate highway system, the board may determine and declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit, thereat, not exceeding a maximum limit of seventy-five (75) miles per hour on interstate highways and sixty-five (65) miles per hour on state highways, which shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice are erected. The speed limit may be declared to be effective at all times or at the times as indicated upon the signs. Differing limits may be established for different times of day, different types of vehicles, varying weather conditions, and other factors bearing on safe speeds, which shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs. The authority of the board to establish speed limits on state highways pursuant to this section does not re-

strict the authority of the duly elected officials of an incorporated city acting in the capacity of a local authority to establish lower speed limits for portions of state highways, excluding controlled access and interstate highways, that pass through residential, urban or business districts within the jurisdiction of the incorporated city, for the purpose of enhancing motorist and pedestrian safety.

(5) The board shall adopt and enforce rules as may be consistent with and necessary to determine the classification of and the basis on which fees shall be computed.

SECTION 3. That Section 49-202, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

49-202. DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT. (1) All registration and driver's license records in the office of the department shall be public records and open to inspection by the public during normal business hours, except for those records declared by law to be for the confidential use of the department, or those records containing personal information subject to restrictions or conditions regarding disclosure. If the department has contracted for a service to be provided by another entity, an additional fee shall be charged by that contractor whether the service is rendered during normal business hours, other than normal business hours or on weekends.

(2) In addition to other fees required by law to be collected by the department, the department shall collect the following:

designated agent of the state of Idaho, per inspection \$5.00

(1) For all replacement registration stickers, each \$2.00

(m) For issuing letters of temporary vehicle clearance

to Idaho-based motor carriers \$	18.00
(n) For all sample license plates, each\$	21.00
(o) For filing release of liability statements	\$3.50
(p) For safety and insurance programs for each vehicle operated	
by a motor carrier	\$3.00
A lesser amount may be set by rule of the board.	

- (3) The fees required in this section shall not apply when the service is furnished to any federal, state, county or city peace officer when such service is required in the performance of their duties as peace officers.
- (4) The department may enter into agreements with private companies or public entities to provide the services for which a fee is collected in subsection (2)(g) of this section. Such private contractor shall collect the fee prescribed and remit the fee to the department. The contractor shall also collect and retain the additional fee charged for his services.
 - (5) (a) The department shall pay three dollars (\$3.00) of the fee collected by a county assessor or other agent of the department as provided in subsection (2) (a) through (f) of this section, and four dollars (\$4.00) as provided in subsection (2) (g) of this section, to the county assessor or sheriff of the county or agent collecting such fee, which shall be deposited with the county treasurer and credited to the county current expense fund. The remainder of the fees collected as provided in that subsection shall be paid by the department to the state treasurer and placed in the state highway account.
 - (b) The fee collected under subsection (2) (k) of this section for a VIN inspection shall be placed in the city general fund if conducted by a city peace officer, in the county current expense fund if conducted by a county peace officer, shall be retained by the special agent authorized to perform the inspection, or paid to the state treasurer and placed to the credit of the Idaho state police if conducted by the Idaho state police or in the state highway account if conducted by the department.
 - (c) The fee collected under subsection (2) (o) of this section for filing release of liability statements shall be retained by the county assessor of the county collecting such fee, and shall be deposited with the county treasurer and credited to the county current expense fund.
 - (d) The fee in subsection (2) (m) of this section shall not apply when the Idaho-based motor carrier or its representative obtains and prints the document using internet access.
 - (e) The fee collected under subsection (2) (p) of this section for motor carriers shall be paid by the department to the state treasurer and placed in the state highway account. The director and the director of the Idaho state police shall jointly determine the amount to be transferred from the state highway account to the law enforcement fund for motor carrier safety programs conducted by the Idaho state police pursuant to the provisions of section 67-2901A, Idaho Code.
- (6) The department as often as practicable may provide to law enforcement agencies the record of suspensions and revocations of driver licenses via the Idaho law enforcement telecommunications system (ILETS).
- (7) The department shall provide the forms prescribed in chapter 5 of this title, shall receive and file in its office in Ada county all instruments required in chapter 5 of this title to be filed with the department,

shall prescribe a uniform method of numbering certificates of title, and shall maintain in the department indices for such certificates of title. All indices shall be by motor or identification number and alphabetical by name of the owner.

- (8) The department shall file each registration received under a distinctive registration number assigned to the vehicle and to the owner thereof.
- (9) The department shall not renew a driver's license or identification card when fees required by law have not been paid or where fees for past periods are due, owing and unpaid including insufficient fund checks, until those fees have been paid.
 - (10) The department shall not grant the registration of a vehicle when:
 - (a) The applicant is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this title; or
 - (b) The applicant has neglected or refused to furnish the department with the information required in the appropriate form or reasonable additional information required by the department; or
 - (c) The fees required by law have not been paid, or where fees for past registration periods are due, owing and unpaid including insufficient fund checks.
- (11) The department or its authorized agents have the authority to request any person to submit to medical, vision, highway, or written examinations, to protect the safety of the public upon the highways. The department or its authorized agents may exercise such authority based upon evidence which may include, but is not limited to, observations made.
 - (12) The department shall revoke the registration of any vehicle:
 - (a) Which the department shall determine is unsafe or unfit to be operated or is not equipped as required by law;
 - (b) Whenever the person to whom the registration card or registration plate has been issued shall make or permit to be made any unlawful use of the same or permit their use by a person not entitled thereto;
 - (c) For any violation of vehicle registration requirements by the owner or operator in the current or past registration periods;
 - (d) Whenever a motor carrier requests revocation, or whenever an interstate carrier's federal operating authority has been revoked;
 - (e) For failure of the owner or operator to file the reports required or nonpayment of audit assessments or fees assessed against the owner by the department or the state tax commission pursuant to audit under the provisions of section 49-439, Idaho Code;
 - (f) Identified by any city or county administering a program established by ordinance for the inspection and readjustment of motor vehicles (which program is part of an approved state implementation plan adopted by both the state and federal governments under 42 U.S.C. section 7410) as having failed to comply with an ordinance requiring motor vehicle emission inspection and readjustment; provided that no vehicle shall be identified to the department under this subsection (f) unless:
 - (i) The city or county certifies to the department that the owner of the motor vehicle has been given notice and had the opportunity for a hearing concerning compliance with the ordinance and has ex-

hausted all remedies and appeals from any determination made at such hearing; and

- (ii) The city or county reimburses the department for all direct costs associated with the registration revocation procedure.
- (13) The department shall not reregister or permit a vehicle to operate on a special trip permit until all fees, penalties and interest have been paid.

- (14) The department shall institute educational programs, demonstrations, exhibits and displays.
- (15) The department shall cancel a driver's license or identification card when fees required by law have not been paid or where fees are due, owing and unpaid including insufficient fund checks, until those fees have been paid.
- (16) The department shall examine persons and vehicles by written, oral, vision and skills tests without compulsion except as provided by law.
- (17) The department shall employ expert and special help as needed in the department.
- (18) The department shall compile accident statistics and disseminate information relating to those statistics.
- (19) The department shall cooperate with the United States in the elimination of road hazards, whether of a physical, visual or mental character.
- (20) The department shall place and maintain traffic-control devices, conforming to the board's manual and specifications, upon all state highways as it shall deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this title or to regulate, warn, or guide traffic. No local authority shall place or maintain any traffic-control device upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the department except by the latter's permission, except where the duly elected officials of an incorporated city have established speed limits lower than those set by the department on the portion of state highways, excluding controlled-access and interstate highways, that pass through residential, urban or business districts within the jurisdiction of the incorporated city. The placement and maintenance of such a traffic-control device by a local authority shall be made according to the board's manual and specifications for a uniform system of traffic-control devices.
- (21) The department may conduct an investigation of any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway, and, if it shall find that the structure cannot with safety to itself withstand vehicles traveling at a speed otherwise permissible under this title, shall determine and declare the maximum speed of vehicles which the structure can safely withstand, and shall cause or permit suitable signs stating the maximum speed to be erected and maintained before each end of the structure.
- (22) Whenever the department shall determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any highway or part of a highway impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, the department may determine and declare a minimum speed limit below which no person shall drive a vehicle except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law, and that limit shall be effective when posted upon appropriate fixed or variable signs, except in cases where the duly elected officials of an incorporated city have established speed limits lower than those set by the department on portions of state highways, excluding controlled-access

and interstate highways, that pass through residential, urban or business districts within the jurisdiction of the incorporated city.

- (23) The department shall regulate or prohibit the use of any controlled-access highway by any class or kind of traffic which is found to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic.
- (24) The department shall erect and maintain traffic-control devices on controlled-access highways on which any prohibitions are applicable.
- (25) Wherever a highway crosses one (1) or more railroads at grade, the department or local authorities within their respective jurisdictions shall place and maintain stop signs, directing vehicular traffic approaching the crossing to come to a full stop prior to entering the crossing at all railroad crossings where electric or mechanical warning signals do not exist. Placement of these stop signs shall be mandatory except when in the determination of public highway agencies the existence of stop signs at a given crossing would constitute a greater hazard than their absence based on a recognized engineering study.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as granting immunity to any railroad company as to liability, if any, for an accident which might occur at a crossing where stop signs are erected and in place, but liability, if any, shall be determined as provided by law. Liability on the part of governmental authorities on account of absence of any stop sign at a crossing shall be determined as provided by law.

- (26) The department and local authorities are authorized to determine those portions of any highway under their respective jurisdictions where overtaking and passing or driving on the left side of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway indicate the beginning and end of those zones and when signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person, every driver of a vehicle shall obey those directions.
- (27) The department and local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may in their discretion issue special permits authorizing the operation upon a highway of traction engines or tractors having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of the movable tracks or farm tractors or other farm machinery, the operation of which upon a highway would otherwise be prohibited under this title or title 40, Idaho Code.
- (28) The department and local highway authorities within their respective jurisdictions may place official traffic-control devices prohibiting, limiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any highway where such stopping, standing or parking is dangerous to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles unduly interferes with the free movement of traffic thereon.
- (29) On any informational material printed after July 1, 1995, by or at the order of the department and distributed to counties, school districts or individuals for the purpose of assisting a person to successfully pass a driver's license test, the department shall include material about the state's open range law and responsibilities, liabilities and obligations of drivers driving in the open range.

SECTION 4. That Section 49-207, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION PROHIBITED -- POWER TO ENACT REGULA-49-207. TORY ORDINANCES NOT ABOLISHED. (1) Authorities of counties and cities shall have no power to pass, enforce or maintain any ordinance requiring, from any owner of a vehicle or any dealer to which this title shall be applicable, any tax, license or permit for the free use of the public highways of a county or city, or prohibiting or excluding any owner or dealer from the free use of such highways or excluding or prohibiting any vehicle registered in compliance with the provisions of this title from the free use of the highways. Powers given by general statutes to local authorities in cities to enact general ordinances applicable equally and generally to all vehicles and the use of highways to bring about the orderly passage of vehicles upon certain highways in such cities where the traffic is heavy and continuous, and powers given to cities to regulate vehicles offered to the public for hire, or processions, assemblages or parades on the highways or in public places shall remain in full force and effect, and all ordinances which may have been or which may be enacted in pursuance of those powers shall remain in full force and effect. These provisions of law shall not be construed to prevent cities from enacting and enforcing general ordinances prescribing additional requirements as to speed, manner of driving, or operating vehicles on any of the highways of such cities, and prescribing other requirements pertaining to signals to be given by drivers or operators of motor vehicles, the carrying of lights on motor vehicles, the turning of motor vehicles on highways, and requirements for motor vehicles in passing other vehicles and pedestri-
- (2) Whenever local authorities in their respective jurisdictions, including the duly elected officials of an incorporated city acting in the capacity of a local authority, determine on the basis of an engineering or traffic investigation, and the residential, urban or business character of the neighborhood abutting the highway in a residential, business or urban district that the speed limit permitted under this title is greater than is reasonable and safe under the conditions found to exist upon a highway or part of a highway or because of the residential, urban or business character of the neighborhood abutting the highway in a residential, business or urban district, the local authority may determine and declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit which:
 - (a) Decreases the limit within a residential, business or urban district; $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$
 - (b) <u>Increases the limit within a nonresidential area of an urban district but not to more than sixty-five (65) miles per hour; or</u>
 - (c) Decreases the limit outside an urban district.
- (3) Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions shall determine by an engineering or traffic investigation the proper maximum speed not exceeding a maximum limit of sixty-five (65) miles per hour for all arterial highways and shall declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit which may be greater or less than the limit permitted under this title for an urban district.
- (4) Any decreased <u>altered</u> speed limit established shall be effective at all times or during hours of darkness or at other times as may be determined when appropriate signs giving notice are erected upon the highway according to requirements of. Any alteration of maximum limits on state highways or

extensions in a municipality by local authorities shall not be effective until the alteration has been approved by the department. Provided however, that any alteration of speed limits must be based upon a traffic engineering study approved by the department and completed according to department standards. The alteration of speed limits by local authorities shall be done in consultation with the department. In the event of disagreement between the department and local authorities, the department traffic study shall be adopted, unless the local government traffic study is submitted to the Idaho transportation department board and the board adopts the local study in whole or in part.

(5) Upon the decision of the duly elected officials of an incorporated city to decrease the speed limit on highways within the city, excluding controlled access and interstate highways, the city will notify in writing the local district office of the department prior to implementing the change in speed limits. The department shall have thirty (30) days from the day written notice is received to assist implementation, such as providing transitional speed limit signs and taking other steps necessary to preserve public safety.

SECTION 5. That Section 49-208, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

49-208. POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. (1) The provisions of this title shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power from:

- (a) Regulating or prohibiting stopping, standing or parking;
- (b) Regulating traffic by means of peace officers or traffic-control devices;
- (c) Regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the high-ways;
- (d) Designating particular highways for use by traffic moving in one (1) direction;
- (e) Establishing speed limits for vehicles in public parks;
- (f) Designating any highway as a through highway or designating any intersection or junction of highways as a stop or yield intersection or junction;
- (g) Restricting the use of highways as authorized in chapter 10, title 49, Idaho Code;
- (h) Regulating or prohibiting the turning of vehicles or specified types of vehicles;
- (i) Altering or establishing speed limits;
- (j) Designating no-passing zones;

- (k) Prohibiting or regulating the use of controlled-access highways by any class or kind of traffic;
- (1) Prohibiting or regulating the use of heavily traveled highways by any class or kind of traffic found to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic;
- (m) Establishing minimum speed limits;
- (n) Prohibiting pedestrians from crossing a highway in a business district or any designated highway except in a crosswalk;

- (o) Restricting pedestrian crossings at unmarked crosswalks;
- (p) Establishing the maximum speed of vehicles on a bridge or other elevated structure;
- (q) Requiring written accident reports;

- (r) Regulating persons propelling pushcarts;
- (s) Regulating persons upon skates, coasters, sleds and other toy vehicles;
- (t) Adopting and enforcing temporary or experimental regulations as may be necessary to cover emergencies or special conditions—;
- (u) Prohibiting drivers of ambulances from exceeding maximum speed limits;
- (v) Adopting such other traffic regulations as are specifically authorized by this title:
- (w) Allowing the duly elected officials of an incorporated city acting in the capacity as a local authority to establish maximum speed limits on portions of state highways, excluding controlled access and interstate highways, in residential, urban or business districts within the jurisdiction of the incorporated city, so long as the maximum speed limit established by the incorporated city is lower than the maximum speed limit established by the department and is intended to promote motorist and pedestrian safety.
- (2) No ordinance or regulation enacted under paragraphs (d) through (p) of subsection (1) of this section shall be effective until traffic-control devices giving notice of local traffic regulations are erected upon or at the entrances to the highway or part affected as may be most appropriate.
- (3) No local authority shall erect or maintain any traffic-control device at any location so as to require traffic on any state highway to stop before entering or crossing any intersecting highway unless approval in writing has first been obtained from the department.
- (4) Local authorities by ordinance may adopt by reference all or any part of title 49, Idaho Code, without publishing or posting in full the provisions thereof, provided that not less than one (1) copy is available for public use and examination in the office of the clerk.
- (5) Local authorities may adopt an ordinance establishing procedures for the abatement and removal of abandoned, junk, dismantled or inoperative vehicles or their parts from private or public property, including highways, provided the ordinance is not in conflict with the provisions of this title.
- SECTION 6. That Section 49-654, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 49-654. BASIC RULE AND MAXIMUM SPEED LIMITS. (1) No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. Consistent with the foregoing, every person shall drive at a safe and appropriate speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hillcrest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding highway, and when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

- (2) Where no special hazard or condition exists that requires lower speed for compliance with subsection (1) of this section the limits as hereinafter authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle at a speed in excess of the maximum limits:
 - (a) Thirty-five (35) miles per hour or a lesser maximum speed adopted pursuant to in any residential, business or urban district, unless otherwise posted in accordance with section 49-207(2)(a) or (3), Idaho Code, in any residential, business or urban district;
 - (b) Thirty-five (35) miles per hour in any urban district;
 - (c) Seventy-five (75) miles per hour on interstate highways;
 - (dc) Sixty-five (65) miles per hour on state highways;

- (\underline{ed}) Fifty-five (55) miles per hour in other locations unless otherwise posted up to a maximum of sixty-five (65) miles per hour.
- (3) The maximum lawful speed limit on interstate highways shall not exceed sixty-five (65) miles per hour for vehicles with five (5) or more axles operating at a gross weight of more than twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds.