

## Transportation and Motor Vehicles Committee

## Filed: 3/20/2007

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09500HB0323ham002

LRB095 04450 DRH 33859 a

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                       AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 323
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          AMENDMENT NO. . Amend House Bill 323, AS AMENDED, by
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      replacing everything after the enacting clause with the
 4
      following:
          "Section 5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by
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 6
      changing Sections 11-306 and 11-605 as follows:
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          (625 ILCS 5/11-306) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-306)
 8
          Sec. 11-306. Traffic-control signal legend. Whenever
      traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting
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      different colored lights or color lighted arrows, successively
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      one at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red and
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      yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals
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      carrying a word legend, and the lights shall indicate and apply
      to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:
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          (a) Green indication.
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1. Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may

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proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. Vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

- 2. Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
- 3. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, as provided in Section 11-307, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- (b) Steady yellow indication.
- 1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter.
- 2. Pedestrians facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a

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pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 11-307, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

## (c) Steady red indication.

- 1. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection (c), vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red signal alone shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if there is no such stop line, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if there is no such crosswalk, then before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown.
- 2. Except as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection (c), vehicular traffic facing a steady red arrow signal shall not enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the arrow and, unless entering intersection to make a movement permitted by another signal, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if there is no such stop line, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if there is no such crosswalk, then before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until an indication permitting the movement indicated by such red arrow is shown.
- 3. Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn and local authorities by ordinance or State authorities by

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rule or regulation prohibit any such turn, and except as otherwise provided in paragraph 3.5 of this subsection (c), vehicular traffic facing any steady red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to turn right, or to turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street, after stopping as required by paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of this subsection. After stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection or junction or roadways. Such driver shall yield the right of way to pedestrians within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk.

3.5. The operator of a motor vehicle facing a steady red signal while passing a school zone or while traveling on a roadway on public school property or upon any public thoroughfare where children pass going to and from school, if signs giving notice of the school zone have been posted as required under Section 11-605, may not, on a weekday between the hours of 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., turn right or left as provided in paragraph 3 of this subsection (c) until the signal has changed to green. At any other time, if the operator of a motor vehicle facing a steady red signal in an area described in this paragraph 3.5 observes no children present, the operator of the motor vehicle may proceed to turn right or turn left, as provided in

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## 1 paragraph 3 of this subsection (c).

- 4. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 11-307, pedestrians facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal alone shall not enter the roadway.
  - (d) In the event an official traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this Section shall be applicable except as to provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be at a traffic sign or a marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made or, in the absence of such sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal.
- 14 (e) The motorman of any streetcar shall obey the above 15 signals as applicable to vehicles.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 94-795, eff. 5-22-06.)
- 17 (625 ILCS 5/11-605) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-605)
- 18 Sec. 11-605. Special speed limit while passing schools.
- 19 (a) For the purpose of this Section, "school" means the 20 following entities:
- 21 (1) A public or private primary or secondary school.
- 22 (2) A primary or secondary school operated by a religious institution.
- 24 (3) A public, private, or religious nursery school.
- On a weekday between the hours of 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. school

day when school children are present and so close thereto that a potential hazard exists because of the close proximity of the motorized traffic, no person shall drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 20 miles per hour while passing a school zone or while traveling on a roadway on public school property or upon any public thoroughfare where children pass going to and from school. At any other time, a person may not drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 20 miles per hour while passing a school zone or while traveling on a roadway on public school property or upon any public thoroughfare where children pass going to and from school, if the person observes any children present.

For the purpose of this Section a school day shall begin at seven ante meridian and shall conclude at four post meridian.

This Section shall not be applicable unless appropriate signs are posted upon streets and highways under their respective jurisdiction and maintained by the Department, township, county, park district, city, village or incorporated town wherein the school zone is located. With regard to the special speed limit while passing schools, such signs shall give proper due warning that a school zone is being approached and shall indicate the school zone and the maximum speed limit in effect during school days when school children are present.

- (b) (Blank).
- 25 (c) Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit the use of 26 electronic speed-detecting devices within 500 feet of signs

- 1 within a special school speed zone indicating such zone, as
- defined in this Section, nor shall evidence obtained thereby be
- 3 inadmissible in any prosecution for speeding provided the use
- 4 of such device shall apply only to the enforcement of the speed
- 5 limit in such special school speed zone.
- 6 (d) (Blank).
- 7 (e) A first violation of this Section is a petty offense
- 8 with a minimum fine of \$150. A second or subsequent violation
- 9 of this Section is a petty offense with a minimum fine of \$300.
- 10 (f) When a fine for a violation of subsection (a) is \$150
- or greater, the person who violates subsection (a) shall be
- 12 charged an additional \$50 to be paid to the unit school
- 13 district where the violation occurred for school safety
- 14 purposes. If the violation occurred in a dual school district,
- 15 \$25 of the surcharge shall be paid to the elementary school
- 16 district for school safety purposes and \$25 of the surcharge
- 17 shall be paid to the high school district for school safety
- 18 purposes. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
- 19 entire \$50 surcharge shall be paid to the appropriate school
- 20 district or districts.
- 21 For purposes of this subsection (f), "school safety
- 22 purposes" includes the costs associated with school zone safety
- 23 education and the purchase, installation, and maintenance of
- 24 caution lights which are mounted on school speed zone signs.
- 25 (q) (Blank).
- 26 (h) (Blank).

- 1 (Source: P.A. 92-242, eff. 1-1-02; 92-619, eff. 1-1-03; 92-780,
- 2 eff. 8-6-02; 93-955, eff. 8-19-04.)".