



CAROLUS I & XIII

ROYO Y IMPERAD

A.S. 316

APRIL, 2024

No.4 of 2024

An Act to Establish Fundamental Traffic and Road Regulations

Assented to on the #th of Month, Year

RACHAELSBURG, 2024



BE IT ENACTED, by the Office of the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Philippia, with the advice and consent of the Philippian Parliament thereof, as follows:

Short Title

1. This act may be cited as the “Traffic and Road Use Act”

Definitions

2. The following terminology are defined as follows:

- (a) “Paved Roadway” is any road that has been constructed or covered with asphalt, concrete, brick or other similar materials intended for transit use.
- (b) “Unpaved Roadway” is any road that lacks paving as defined in Section 2A and typically composed of natural materials.
- (c) “Roadway” is any road intended for transit use, paved or unpaved.
- (d) “Driveway” is a private local access road to a structure or group of structures not on the roadway.
- (e) “Pedestrian walkway” is a paved route primarily intended for pedestrian walking.
- (f) “Vehicle”, for the purposes of this act, is any machine or animal on land that can be used to transport people or goods on a roadway
- (g) “Automobile” is any vehicle that is a machine that is powered by a combustion engine, electric motor or other method of self-powered onland propulsion that allows it to traverse roadways.
- (h) “Bicycle” is any vehicle that is a machine powered by a human.
- (i) “Transport animal” is any animal, including but not limited to horses, donkeys, and mules, that is used as a method of transportation over land.
- (j) “Carriage” is any non-self propelling vehicle that is propelled by a transport animal.
- (k) “Gallop” is speed 4 out of 4 that a transport animal can reach. The fastest
- (l) “Canter” is speed 3 out of 4 that a transport animal can reach. The second fastest
- (m) “Trot” is speed 2 out of 4 that a transport animal can reach. The second slowest.
- (n) “Walk” is speed 1 out of 4 that a transport animal can reach. The slowest.

Automobile Unit of Speed

3. The unit of speed used to measure the speed of automobiles shall be studs per second (SPS) and 1 SPS is equivalent to 0.91 kilometres per hour or 0.57 miles per hour.
 - (a) All automobiles must be configured to have speed displayed in SPS.

Direction of Travel

4. On all roadways with sufficient width, a vehicle must be driven on the right side of the roadway except

- (a) When the right side is closed and
- (b) When overtaking or passing another vehicle on the left side.

Overtaking on the Left Side

5. When overtaking another vehicle on the left side, a driver must ensure it is clear and may not return to the right side until clear of the overtaken vehicle additionally

- (a) An overtaken vehicle must give way to the overtaking vehicle,
- (b) May not increase speed until the overtaking vehicle has overtaken,
- (c) An overtaking vehicle may not overtake 20 studs away from an roadway intersection or other transit intersection such as railways,
- (d) And an overtaking vehicle may not overtake where the driver's view is obstructed as to cause a hazard if a driver were to drive onto the left side of the roadway.

Right of Way

6. In the following scenarios, right of way must be given:

- (a) Vehicles making turns must yield to vehicles travelling straight
- (b) Vehicles must yield to pedestrians crossing the roadway
- (c) Vehicles exiting a driveway must yield to roadway traffic
- (d) Bicycles and transport animals must yield to automobiles on roadways without sufficient width for two way travel or overtaking
- (e) All vehicles must yield to emergency vehicles.

Automobile Use of Pedestrian Walkways

7. An automobile may not travel on a pedestrian walkway unless entering or exiting a driveway.

Transport Animal Use of Pedestrian Walkways

8. A transport animal may travel on a pedestrian walkway when at a walking or at a trotting pace.

Bicycle Use of Pedestrian Walkways

9. A bicycle may travel on a pedestrian walkway at safe speeds.

Traffic Obstruction

10. A vehicle or pedestrian may not obstruct a roadway or driveway.

- (a) Fines for obstructing driveways into government structures are doubled.

Regulatory Signs

11. Regulatory signs including but not limited to speed limit signs and “Do Not Enter” signs, must be obeyed by drivers

Law Enforcement or Public Officer Instructions

12. Drivers must obey the instructions of law enforcement officers or other public officers directing traffic even when it contradicts traffic law.

Privileges of Emergency Vehicles

13. Emergency vehicles when responding to emergency calls or while in pursuit of a actual or suspected criminal

- (a) May disregard regulatory signs as long as it is safe,
- (b) May exceed speed limits as long as it is safe,
- (c) May park anywhere as long as it is safe.

Signals of Emergency Vehicles

14. Privileges of an emergency vehicle may only be used when an emergency vehicle is using the following to signal an emergency:

- (a) Visual signals such as lights and hand signals
- (b) And audible signals such as sirens, whistles or bells.

Designation of Emergency Vehicle

15. All vehicles—

- (a) Owned by the government and operated by relevant government employees,
 - (b) Owned by private individuals or entities and operated by individuals licensed to operate emergency vehicles
- may use the privileges of an emergency vehicle

Violations

16. All violations under this act are subject to a minimum fine of 500 Liras and a maximum fine of 10,000 Liras or minimum labor sentence of 10 minutes.

*©His Royal Majesty the King of Philippia and
Emperor of the Sarovian Commonwealth, represented
by the Philippian Parliament and Ministry of
Public Works and Government Services.*