

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL, THE DRIVER OF A VEHICLE APPROACHING A STOP SIGN AT AN INTERSECTION SHALL STOP AT THE NEAR SIDE OF THE INTERSECTION:

- (1) AT A CLEARLY MARKED STOPLINE;
- (2) IF THERE IS NO CLEARLY MARKED STOP LINE, BEFORE ENTERING ANY CROSSWALK; OR
- (3) IF THERE IS NO CROSSWALK, AT THE NEAREST POINT BEFORE ENTERING THE INTERSECTION THAT GIVES THE DRIVER A VIEW OF TRAFFIC APPROACHING ON THE INTERSECTING ROADWAY.

(B) YIELD SIGNS.

THE DRIVER OF A VEHICLE APPROACHING A YIELD SIGN AT AN INTERSECTION, IF REQUIRED FOR SAFETY TO STOP, SHALL STOP AT THE NEAR SIDE OF THE INTERSECTION:

- (1) AT A CLEARLY MARKED STOP LINE;
- (2) IF THERE IS NO CLEARLY MARKED STOP LINE, BEFORE ENTERING ANY CROSSWALK; OR
- (3) IF THERE IS NO CROSSWALK, AT THE NEAREST POINT BEFORE ENTERING THE INTERSECTION THAT GIVES THE DRIVER A VIEW OF TRAFFIC APPROACHING ON THE INTERSECTING ROADWAY.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section presently appears as Art. 66 1/2, §11-705.2.

The present, somewhat illogical priority lists of required stopping points are revised to conform to those specified in §21-202(d) of this title, as to stopping on a steady red light, and §21-204(b) of this title, as to stopping on a flashing red. There would appear to be no reason why the rules of stopping should not be identical in each of these cases.

The only other changes are in style.

As to right-of-way rules, see Subtitle 4 of this title and, in particular, §21-403.

21-708. LIVESTOCK CROSSINGS.

(A) POSTING OF LIVESTOCK CROSSING SIGN.

AT THE REQUEST OF ANY FARMER WHOSE LAND IS DIVIDED BY A HIGHWAY AND WHO REGULARLY DRIVES LIVESTOCK ACROSS THE HIGHWAY, THE STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION MAY PLACE A SIGN AT APPROXIMATELY 500 FEET FROM EACH SIDE OF THE CROSSING, GIVING NOTICE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE CROSSING.