First Regular Session Seventy-fifth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 25-0427.01 Jery Payne x2157

SENATE BILL 25-149

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Daugherty,

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Feret,

Senate Committees
Local Government & Housing

House Committees

A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING MEASURES AFFECTING EQUESTRIANS.

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

The bill defines an equestrian zone as an area that a municipality or county determines is suburban or urban and contains:

- Public equestrian venues;
- Residential neighborhoods where significant numbers of equestrians live and engage in equestrian activities;
- Keystone properties that have equestrian facilities that stable horses, serve the community, or provide equestrian services; or

• Roads or trails that equestrians regularly use and that are related to the areas described in the last 3 bullet points.

The bill requires municipalities and counties to:

- Construct and maintain infrastructure necessary to access horse trails and install signs that notify the public of the infrastructure:
- Identify locations where equestrian road crossings are needed to safely use horse trails, construct and maintain the equestrian road crossings in those places, and install signs notifying the public of the crossings;
- Publish a map showing the location and character of existing or proposed equestrian infrastructure;
- Erect road signs bearing the universal equestrian sign symbol and the words "wide and slow" in equestrian zones; and
- Identify and show the location and character of existing or proposed equestrian infrastructure, venues, and riding zones on master plans.

A municipality or county may organize public events to educate the public about equestrian use of recreational trails and roads and the duties of users of trails and roads with regard to equestrian users.

In an equestrian zone on a road, the driver of a motor vehicle must, when passing an equestrian:

- Proceed with due care and caution, passing wide and slow;
- Refrain from using the vehicle's horn, unless necessary to avoid an unsafe condition or harming the equestrian;
- Obey a signal from the equestrian to stop or slow the motor vehicle:
- Keep the motor vehicle from exceeding 10 miles per hour; and
- Maintain 6 feet of distance from the equestrian.

When using a road, equestrian riders may proceed 2 abreast if one of the riders is under 18 years of age or if one of the equestrians is inexperienced and the young or inexperienced equestrian is closest to the edge of the road. Equestrians have the right-of-way at a designated equestrian road crossing. The local authority must post a permanent sign at an equestrian road crossing.

The division of local government in the department of local affairs is given the duty of educating sheriffs and local law enforcement of these trail and road provisions. The department of revenue is given the duty of adopting rules to add the road provisions to driver's education curricula.

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¹ Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

1	SECTION 1. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly
2	finds and declares that:
3	(a) The equestrian community in Colorado is a vibrant and valued
4	segment of the state's cultural heritage and recreational activities, utilizing
5	the state's roads, trails, and public lands;
6	(b) Equestrians play a critical role in Colorado's tourism, rural and
7	suburban economies, and broader agricultural and recreational industries,
8	driving economic growth and supporting job creation across the state;
9	(c) The 2023 American Horse Council impact study estimates
10	over 180,000 horses are housed on 430,700 acres in the state;
11	(d) The economic effects in the United States of the equestrian
12	recreational sector include direct employment in 277,716 jobs, total
13	employment in 466,969 jobs, and a direct contribution to the economy of
14	\$14.548 billion;
15	(e) The economic effects in the United States of the equestrian
16	competition sector include direct employment in 301,527 jobs, total
17	employment in 486,820 jobs, and direct contribution to the economy of
18	\$15.628 billion;
19	(f) The economic effects in the United States of the equestrian
20	racing sector include direct employment in 312,484 jobs, total
21	employment in 491,232 jobs, and a direct contribution to the economy of
22	\$16.049 billion;
23	(g) A 2017 American Horse Council impact study breakout for
24	Colorado estimated:
25	(I) Horse ownership, equine institutions and profit-making
26	organizations, and tourism spending by participants and spectators
27	combine for a \$3.1 billion economic impact;

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1	(11) Approximately 6/6,000 households in Colorado contain horse
2	enthusiasts, and for every horse-owning household, 22 other households
3	contain horse enthusiasts who participate in activities, events, or support
4	of the industry:
5	(III) 220,000 households participate in trail riding, with 87 percent
6	utilizing public lands, and 187,000 households participated in equestrian
7	lessons; moreover, an additional 33 percent of participants who trail ride
8	in Colorado are from out of state;
9	(IV) The equestrian recreational sector supports 16,712 jobs with
10	a total economic contribution of \$1.49 billion to the state economy;
11	(V) The equestrian competition sector supports 6,796 jobs with a
12	total economic contribution of \$589 million to the state economy;
13	(VI) The equestrian racing sector supports 1,612 jobs with a total
14	economic contribution of \$93 million to the state economy;
15	(VII) The equine therapy sector supports 262 jobs with a total
16	economic impact of \$11.3 million; and
17	(VIII) Equine rescue and sanctuaries support 42 jobs with a total
18	economic impact of \$1.9 million;
19	(h) Equestrian activities are vital to Colorado's communities,
20	providing opportunities for outdoor recreation that promote physical
21	health, mental well-being, and the preservation of open spaces;
22	(i) Colorado's growing population has increased the presence of
23	equestrians on roadways and trails, yet riders face significant safety risks
24	due to inadequate infrastructure, lack of designated roadways, and unclear
25	or conflicting regulations;
26	(i) The absence of specific legislative protections and
27	infrastructure for equestrians has led to conflicts with motorized traffic,

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1	resulting in accidents, injuries, and fatalities for both riders and drivers;
2	(k) Existing traffic laws and systems fail to address the unique
3	needs of equestrians, including wide-passing zones, safe crossings,
4	properly designated parking, and staging areas for equestrian activities;
5	(1) Public safety and equitable access to recreation are essential to
6	Colorado's commitment to fostering a harmonious environment for all
7	road users, including motorists, pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrians,
8	while protecting diverse outdoor activities; and
9	(m) Enhancing the safety, access, and recognition of the
10	equestrian community supports Colorado's commitment to protecting
11	diverse outdoor activities, responsibly using public lands, and fostering
12	mutual respect among all users.
13	(2) Now, therefore, the general assembly of the state of Colorado
14	declares that it is necessary and in the public interest to enact legislation
15	to:
16	(a) Ensure representation of the equestrian community in
17	transportation, recreational, and land-use planning by establishing
18	equestrian zones;
19	(b) Implement a "pass wide and slow" policy for vehicles
20	approaching or passing equestrians on roadways to enhance safety for
21	riders, drivers, and cyclists;
22	(c) Establish clear standards for equestrian road crossings to
23	provide safe and designated transitions between trails, parks, and public
24	roads;
25	(d) Develop designated equestrian parking zones and trail heads
26	with facilities for horse trailers and safe staging areas; and
27	(e) Promote public awareness to educate drivers, cyclists, and

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1	other road users about the safety needs and rights of equestrians.
2	(3) The general assembly further declares that, by enacting this
3	legislation, the state of Colorado will take meaningful steps toward
4	fostering a safer, more inclusive, and sustainable transportation and
5	recreational environment for the equestrian community, while
6	contributing to the preservation and enjoyment of the state's outdoor
7	traditions.
8	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 24-33.5-231 as
9	<u>follows:</u>
10	24-33.5-231. Chief - equestrian - education. The Chief MAY
11	EDUCATE COUNTY SHERIFFS AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
12	ABOUT EQUESTRIAN ZONES AND EQUESTRIAN SAFETY.
13	SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 30-11-133 as
14	follows:
15	30-11-133. Construction and maintenance of equestrian
16	facilities. (1) (a) A COUNTY MAY CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN EQUESTRIAN
17	ROAD CROSSINGS OR HORSE-TRAILER PARKING NECESSARY TO ACCESS
18	EQUESTRIAN TRAILS. EQUESTRIAN ROAD CROSSINGS MAY BE USED BY
19	OTHER PEDESTRIANS AND NEED NOT CONTAIN INFRASTRUCTURE NOT
20	NORMALLY USED FOR PEDESTRIAN ROAD CROSSINGS.
21	(b) A COUNTY MAY REQUIRE A PERSON THAT IS DEVELOPING LAND
22	FOR RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL USE TO CONSTRUCT EQUESTRIAN ROAD
23	CROSSINGS, HORSE-TRAILER PARKING, OR EQUESTRIAN-SAFETY ROAD
24	IMPROVEMENTS IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY PERMITS.
25	(c) A COUNTY MAY INSTALL SIGNS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION
26	30-28-141, THAT NOTIFY THE PUBLIC OF EQUESTRIAN ROAD CROSSINGS,
27	HODSE-TDAILED DADVING OD FOLIESTDIAN-SAFETY DOAD IMDDOVEMENTS

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1	(2) A county $\underline{\text{may}}$ identify locations where equestrian
2	ROAD CROSSINGS ARE NEEDED TO SAFELY USE HORSE TRAILS. WHEN A
3	LOCATION IS IDENTIFIED, THE COUNTY \underline{MAY} CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN
4	THE EQUESTRIAN ROAD CROSSING. THE CROSSING MUST:
5	(a) HAVE APPROPRIATE SIGNS NOTIFYING ROAD USERS OF THE
6	EQUESTRIAN CROSSING; AND
7	(b) BE CLEARLY MARKED ON THE ROAD.
8	(3) A COUNTY SHALL OBTAIN THE PERMISSION OF THE
9	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TO CONSTRUCT AN EQUESTRIAN
10	FACILITY DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION ON A STATE
11	HIGHWAY OR A RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR A STATE HIGHWAY.
12	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 30-28-106, add (9)
13	as follows:
14	30-28-106. Master plan - <u>definitions.</u> (9) (a) AS USED IN THIS
15	SUBSECTION (9):
16	(I) "EQUESTRIAN" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION
17	31-23-206 (9)(a)(I).
18	(II) "Equestrian zone" means an area that a county
19	DETERMINES IS SUBURBAN OR URBAN AND CONTAINS:
20	(A) AN EQUESTRIAN FAIRGROUND, PUBLIC EQUESTRIAN RIDING
21	ARENA, PUBLIC EQUESTRIAN CENTER, OR PUBLIC RIDING TRAIL;
22	(B) AN EQUESTRIAN-CENTRIC RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD
23	WHERE EQUESTRIANS REGULARLY RIDE AND THAT WAS ZONED IN SUCH A
24	MANNER AS TO ALLOW HOUSING PRIVATELY OWNED EQUINES BUT IS NOW
25	BEING DEVELOPED FOR PRIMARILY RESIDENTIAL USE OR THAT IS ZONED IN
26	SUCH A MANNER AS TO ALLOW HOUSING PRIVATELY OWNED EQUINES;
27	(C) A KEYSTONE PROPERTY; OR

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1	(D) ROADS OR TRAILS THAT EQUESTRIANS USE AND THAT ARE
2	RELATED TO AN AREA DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTIONS (9)(a)(II)(A) TO
3	(9)(a)(II)(C) OF THIS SECTION.
4	(III) "KEYSTONE PROPERTY" MEANS A PROPERTY THAT HAS AT
5	LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES:
6	(A) BOARDING FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE HOUSING FOR EQUINES,
7	TRAINING FOR EQUESTRIANS, OR EQUINE SERVICE AND EDUCATION
8	PROGRAMS;
9	(B) EQUINE STABLES THAT FACILITATE ANIMAL WELFARE RESCUE
10	PROGRAMS OR EQUINE THERAPY PROGRAMS;
11	(C) Breeding facilities for equines; or
12	(D) Nonpublic equestrian venues that provide services to
13	THE EQUESTRIAN COMMUNITY.
14	(IV) "SUBURBAN OR URBAN" MEANS THE POPULATION AND
15	TRAFFIC DENSITY ARE SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE SIGNIFICANT AND REGULAR
16	INTERACTIONS BETWEEN EQUESTRIANS AND MOTOR VEHICLES OR OTHER
17	RESIDENTS.
18	(b) A COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION \underline{MAY} IDENTIFY AND SHOW
19	ON THE MASTER PLAN THE LOCATION OF AND CHARACTER OF EXISTING OR
20	PROPOSED EQUESTRIAN INFRASTRUCTURE, VENUES, AND EQUESTRIAN
21	ZONES.
22	<u>—</u>
23	(c) A COUNTY MAY ORGANIZE PUBLIC EVENTS TO EDUCATE THE
24	PUBLIC ABOUT EQUESTRIAN USE OF RECREATIONAL TRAILS AND ROADS
25	AND THE DUTIES OF USERS OF TRAILS AND ROADS WITH REGARD TO
26	EQUESTRIAN USERS. A COUNTY MAY PARTNER WITH LOCAL HORSE
27	ADVOCACY GROUPS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT THESE MATTERS OR

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1	TO HOLD THE PUBLIC EVENTS.
2	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 30-28-141 as
3	follows:
4	30-28-141. Equestrian map and signs. (1) A COUNTY MAY
5	PUBLISH A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF AND CHARACTER OF EXISTING
6	OR PROPOSED EQUESTRIAN INFRASTRUCTURE. THE MAP MAY BE PUBLISHED
7	ON THE COUNTY'S WEBSITE. THE MAP MUST INCLUDE:
8	(a) EQUESTRIAN VENUES, INCLUDING FAIRGROUNDS, EQUESTRIAN
9	PARKS, PUBLIC ARENAS, AND RIDING SCHOOLS;
10	(b) EQUESTRIAN TRAIL INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING TRAILS,
11	DESIGNATED TRAILER PARKING, AND ACCESS POINTS TO TRAILS;
12	(c) EQUESTRIAN-DESIGNATED ROAD CROSSINGS; AND
13	(d) Equestrian zones, as defined in section 30-28-106
14	(9)(a)(II).
15	(2) A COUNTY \underline{MAY} POST ROAD SIGNS BEARING THE UNIVERSAL
16	EQUESTRIAN SIGN SYMBOL AND THE WORDS "WIDE AND SLOW" ON ROADS
17	DETERMINED TO BE EQUESTRIAN ZONES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION
18	30-28-106 (9)(a)(II).
19	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 31-15-717 as
20	follows:
21	31-15-717. Construction and maintenance of equestrian
22	facilities - exception. (1) (a) A MUNICIPALITY MAY CONSTRUCT AND
23	MAINTAIN EQUESTRIAN ROAD CROSSINGS OR HORSE-TRAILER PARKING
24	NECESSARY TO ACCESS EQUESTRIAN TRAILS. EQUESTRIAN ROAD
25	CROSSINGS MAY BE USED BY OTHER PEDESTRIANS AND NEED NOT CONTAIN
26	INFRASTRUCTURE NOT NORMALLY USED FOR PEDESTRIAN ROAD
27	<u>CROSSINGS.</u>

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1	(D) A MUNICIPALITY MAY REQUIRE A PERSON THAT IS DEVELOPING
2	LAND FOR RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL USE TO CONSTRUCT EQUESTRIAN
3	ROAD CROSSINGS, HORSE-TRAILER PARKING, OR EQUESTRIAN-SAFETY
4	ROAD IMPROVEMENTS IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY PERMITS.
5	(c) A MUNICIPALITY MAY INSTALL SIGNS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
6	SECTION 31-23-228, THAT NOTIFY THE PUBLIC OF EQUESTRIAN ROAD
7	CROSSINGS, HORSE-TRAILER PARKING, OR EQUESTRIAN-SAFETY ROAD
8	<u>IMPROVEMENTS.</u>
9	(2) A MUNICIPALITY MAY IDENTIFY LOCATIONS WHERE
10	EQUESTRIAN ROAD CROSSINGS ARE NEEDED TO SAFELY USE HORSE TRAILS.
11	WHEN A LOCATION IS IDENTIFIED, THE MUNICIPALITY MAY CONSTRUCT
12	AND MAINTAIN THE EQUESTRIAN ROAD CROSSING. THE CROSSING MUST:
13	(a) HAVE APPROPRIATE SIGNS NOTIFYING ROAD USERS OF THE
14	EQUESTRIAN CROSSING; AND
15	(b) BE CLEARLY MARKED ON THE ROAD.
16	(3) A MUNICIPALITY SHALL OBTAIN THE PERMISSION OF THE
17	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TO CONSTRUCT AN EQUESTRIAN
18	FACILITY DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (1) OF THIS SECTION ON A STATE
19	HIGHWAY OR A RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR A STATE HIGHWAY.
20	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, add 31-23-228 as
21	follows:
22	31-23-228. Equestrian map and signs. (1) A MUNICIPALITY MAY
23	PUBLISH A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF AND CHARACTER OF EXISTING
24	OR PROPOSED EQUESTRIAN INFRASTRUCTURE. THE MAP MAY BE PUBLISHED
25	ON THE MUNICIPALITY'S WEBSITE. THE MAP MUST INCLUDE:
26	(a) EQUESTRIAN VENUES, INCLUDING FAIRGROUNDS, EQUESTRIAN
27	PARKS, PUBLIC ARENAS, AND RIDING SCHOOLS;

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I	(b) EQUESTRIAN TRAIL INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING TRAILS,
2	DESIGNATED TRAILER PARKING, AND ACCESS POINTS TO TRAILS;
3	(c) EQUESTRIAN-DESIGNATED ROAD CROSSINGS; AND
4	(d) Equestrian zones, as defined in section 31-23-206
5	<u>(9)(a)(II).</u>
6	(2) A MUNICIPALITY MAY POST ROAD SIGNS BEARING THE
7	UNIVERSAL EQUESTRIAN SIGN SYMBOL AND THE WORDS "WIDE AND SLOW"
8	ON ROADS DETERMINED TO BE EQUESTRIAN ZONES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
9	SECTION 31-23-206 (9)(a)(II).
10	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 31-23-206, add (9)
11	as follows:
12	31-23-206. Master plan - definitions. (9) (a) AS USED IN THIS
13	SUBSECTION (9):
14	(I) (A) "EQUESTRIAN" MEANS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS RIDING A
15	HORSE, LEADING A HORSE, OR RIDING IN A VEHICLE DRAWN BY A HORSE.
16	(B) "EQUESTRIAN" INCLUDES THE HORSE BEING RIDDEN, BEING
17	LED, OR DRAWING A VEHICLE, AS EACH ARE DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION
18	(9)(a)(I)(A) OF THIS SECTION.
19	(II) "EQUESTRIAN ZONE" MEANS AN AREA THAT A MUNICIPALITY
20	DETERMINES IS SUBURBAN OR URBAN AND CONTAINS:
21	(A) AN EQUESTRIAN FAIRGROUND, PUBLIC EQUESTRIAN RIDING
22	ARENA, PUBLIC EQUESTRIAN CENTER, OR PUBLIC RIDING TRAIL;
23	(B) AN EQUESTRIAN-CENTRIC RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD
24	WHERE EQUESTRIANS REGULARLY RIDE AND THAT WAS ZONED IN SUCH A
25	MANNER AS TO ALLOW HOUSING PRIVATELY OWNED EQUINES BUT IS NOW
26	BEING DEVELOPED FOR PRIMARILY RESIDENTIAL USE OR THAT IS ZONED IN
27	SUCH A MANNER AS TO ALLOW HOUSING PRIVATELY OWNED EQUINES;

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1	(C) A KEYSTONE PROPERTY; OR
2	(D) ROADS OR TRAILS THAT EQUESTRIANS USE AND THAT ARE
3	RELATED TO AN AREA DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTIONS (9)(a)(II)(A) TO
4	(9)(a)(II)(C) OF THIS SECTION.
5	(III) "KEYSTONE PROPERTY" MEANS A PROPERTY THAT HAS AT
6	LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING EQUESTRIAN FACILITIES:
7	(A) BOARDING FACILITIES THAT PROVIDE HOUSING FOR EQUINES,
8	TRAINING FOR EQUESTRIANS, OR EQUINE SERVICE AND EDUCATION
9	PROGRAMS;
10	(B) EQUINE STABLES THAT FACILITATE ANIMAL WELFARE RESCUE
11	PROGRAMS OR EQUINE THERAPY PROGRAMS;
12	(C) Breeding facilities for equines; or
13	(D) Nonpublic equestrian venues that provide services to
14	THE EQUESTRIAN COMMUNITY.
15	(IV) "SUBURBAN OR URBAN" MEANS THE POPULATION AND
16	TRAFFIC DENSITY ARE SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE SIGNIFICANT AND REGULAR
17	INTERACTIONS BETWEEN EQUESTRIANS AND MOTOR VEHICLES OR OTHER
18	RESIDENTS.
19	(b) A MUNICIPALITY WITH A MASTER PLAN MAY IDENTIFY AND
20	SHOW ON THE MASTER PLAN THE LOCATION OF AND CHARACTER OF
21	EXISTING OR PROPOSED EQUESTRIAN INFRASTRUCTURE, VENUES, AND
22	EQUESTRIAN ZONES.
23	
24	(c) A MUNICIPALITY MAY ORGANIZE PUBLIC EVENTS TO EDUCATE
25	THE PUBLIC ABOUT EQUESTRIAN USE OF RECREATIONAL TRAILS AND ROADS
26	AND THE DUTIES OF USERS OF TRAILS AND ROADS WITH REGARD TO
27	EQUESTRIAN USERS. A MUNICIPALITY MAY PARTNER WITH LOCAL HORSE

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1	ADVOCACY GROUPS TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC ABOUT THESE MATTERS OR
2	TO HOLD THE PUBLIC EVENTS.
3	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 42-4-805, amend (1)
4	as follows:
5	42-4-805. Pedestrians walking or traveling in a wheelchair on
6	highways. (1) Pedestrians walking or traveling in a wheelchair along and
7	upon highways where sidewalks are not provided shall walk or travel only
8	on a road shoulder as far as practicable from the edge of the roadway.
9	Where neither a sidewalk nor road shoulder is available, any pedestrian
10	walking or traveling in a wheelchair along and upon a highway shall walk
11	OR TRAVEL as near as practicable to an outside edge of the roadway and,
12	in the case of a two-way roadway, shall walk or travel only on the left
13	side of the roadway facing traffic that may approach from the opposite
14	direction; except that:
15	(a) any person AN INDIVIDUAL lawfully soliciting a ride may stand
16	on either side of such A two-way roadway where there is a view of traffic
17	approaching from both directions; AND
18	(b) AN INDIVIDUAL RIDING OR LEADING A HORSE MAY TRAVEL ON
19	THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE ROAD WITH THE DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC.
20	
21	SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 42-2-603, amend
22	(3) as follows:
23	42-2-603. Rules. (3) In adopting the rules, the department shall:
24	(a) Use the guidelines concerning commercial driving schools
25	promulgated ADOPTED by the United States department of transportation;
26	AND
27	(b) INCLUDE IN THE CURRICULA GUIDELINES FOR SHARING THE

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1	ROAD WITH EQUESTRIANS THAT INCLUDE, WHEN SHARING THE ROAD WITH
2	EQUESTRIANS, THE ADVICE THAT THE DRIVER:
3	(I) PROCEED WITH DUE CARE AND CAUTION TO AVOID CAUSING
4	INJURY TO THE EQUESTRIAN;
5	(II) NOT EXCEED TEN MILES PER HOUR; AND
6	(III) (A) MAINTAIN AT LEAST SIX FEET OF DISTANCE FROM THE
7	EQUESTRIAN WHEN PASSING UNLESS TRAFFIC CONDITIONS MAKE IT
8	IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN SIX FEET OF DISTANCE; OR
9	(B) MAINTAIN AS MUCH DISTANCE AS POSSIBLE FROM THE
10	EQUESTRIAN IF TRAFFIC CONDITIONS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN SIX
11	FEET OF DISTANCE.
12	SECTION 11. Act subject to petition - effective date -
13	applicability. (1) This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following
14	the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the
15	general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant
16	to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an
17	item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item,
18	section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the
19	general election to be held in November 2026 and, in such case, will take
20	effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the
21	governor.
22	(2) This act applies to offenses committed on or after the
23	applicable effective date of this act.

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