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FAILURE TO STOP FOR A TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL. G.S. § 20-158(b)(2). MISDEMEANOR.

The defendant has been charged with failing to stop for a traffic control signal.

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense, the state must prove four things beyond a reasonable doubt.

First, that there was a traffic control signal emitting a [steady] [strobe beam] ${ }^{1}$ red light on (name highway) at the intersection of (name highway). ${ }^{2}$

Second, that the defendant was the driver of a vehicle. A (describe vehicle) is a vehicle.

Third, that the defendant's vehicle was facing this traffic control signal.

And Fourth, that the defendant's vehicle entered this intersection while the traffic control signal was emitting the

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FAILURE TO STOP FOR A TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL. G.S. § 20-158(b) (2). MISDEMEANOR. (Continued.)
[steady] [strobe beam] red light. ${ }^{3}$
If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date there was a traffic control signal emitting a [steady] [strobe beam] red light on (name highway) at its intersection with (name intersecting highway), that the defendant was the driver of a vehicle facing this traffic control signal, and that the defendant's vehicle entered the intersection of (name highways) while the traffic control signal was emitting a [steady] [strobe beam] red light, ${ }^{4}$ it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty. If you do not so find or have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}$ strobe is defined by Webster's New World Dictionary, 1975 Ed., as a tube that can emit extremely rapid, brief, and brilliant flashes of light.
    ${ }^{2}$ Although G.S. § 20-158(a)(3) authorizes the erection of traffic control signals at intersections "and other appropriate places," G.S. § 20-158(b)(2) prohibits vehicles only from "entering the intersection." In addition, G.S. § 20-4.01(16) defines intersection so that it applies only to "two or more highways." A highway is not a "public vehicular area" and thus is not a parking lot. Compare G.S. § 20-4.01(16) with G.S. § 20-4.01(32).

    Thus G.S. § 20-158(b) (2) and this instruction seem not to be applicable when the defendant has run a traffic control signal when entering a highway from such a place as a shopping center exit, parking lot and the like, unless the exit makes up the fourth arm of what would otherwise be a "T" intersection.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ If there is evidence that the defendant may have been making a right turn, add the following:
    ". . . and that
    [the defendant did not enter the intersection to make a right turn] [the vehicle did not come to a complete stop before entering the intersection] [the vehicle did not yield the right of way to a [pedestrian] [vehicle] using the intersection]".
    ${ }^{4}$ See note 3.

