

CHAPTER 22

TRAFFIC

Article 1. Words and Phrases Defined

Sec. 22-1. Definitions of Words and Phrases.

The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

1. Authorized emergency vehicle - Vehicles of the fire department, police department, and ambulances.
2. Bicycle - Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two (2) tandem wheels either of which is more than fourteen (14) inches in diameter.
3. Bus - Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten (10) passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons of compensation.
4. Town personnel - Shall be those members of the Town staff that the mayor may delegate specific responsibility and functions.
5. Controlled access highway - Every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street or roadway.
6. Cross walk -
 - (a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs, or in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.
 - (b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.
7. Curb loading zone - A space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

8. Driver - Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.
9. Freight curb loading zone - A space adjacent to a curb for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight or passengers.
10. Highway or street - The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel. The words "highway" and "street" are synonymous herein.
11. Intersection -
- (a) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.
- (b) Where a highway includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, then every crossing of two (2) roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.
12. Laned roadway - A roadway which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.
13. Motor vehicle - Every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.
14. Motorcycle, Motor scooter, Motor bicycle - Every motor vehicle having a set or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.
15. Official time standard - Whenever certain hours are named herein they shall mean standard time or daylight-saving time as may be in current use in this Town.
16. Official traffic-control devices - All signs, barricades, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.
17. Park or parking - Means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

18. Passenger curb loading zone - A place adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicle during the loading or unloading of passengers.
19. Pedestrian - Any person afoot.
20. Person - Every natural person, firm, co-partnership, association, or corporation.
21. Police Officer - Every officer of the municipal police department or any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.
22. Private road or driveway - Every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.
23. Railroad - A carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.
24. Railroad train - A steam engine, diesel, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.
25. Right of way - The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.
26. Roadway - That portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadways collectively.
27. Safety zone or island - An area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone or island.
28. Sidewalk - That portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for use of pedestrians.
29. Stand or standing - Means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.
30. Stop - When required, means complete cessation from movement.
31. Stop or stopping - When prohibited, means any halting, even momentarily, of a vehicle, whether occupied or not; except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal.

32. Through highway - Every highway or portion thereof on which vehicle traffic is given preferential right of way, and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to yield right of way to vehicles on such through highway in obedience to either a stop sign or a yield sign, when such signs are erected as provided in this chapter.

33. Traffic - Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

34. Traffic-control signal - Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

35. Vehicle - Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Article 2. Traffic Administration

Sec. 22-2. Duty of Police Department and Fire Department.

1. It shall be the duty of the police department to enforce the street traffic regulations of this Town and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this Town, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents, and to cooperate with other officers of the Town in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out those duties specially imposed upon said department by this chapter and any other traffic ordinances of this Town.

2. Officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand, or signal in conformance with traffic laws and ordinances; provided that, in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws and ordinances.

3. Officers of the fire department, when at the scene of a fire, may direct or assist the police in directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.

Sec. 22-3. Emergency and Experimental Regulations.

1. The Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic ordinances of this Town and to make and enforce temporary or

experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulation shall remain in effect for more than ninety (90) days.

2. The Town may require all traffic-control devices tested under actual conditions of traffic.

Sec. 22-4. Required Obedience to Traffic Chapter.

It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this chapter.

Sec. 22-5. Obedience to Police and Fire Department Officials.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official.

Sec. 22-6. Persons Propelling Push Carts, Riding Animals, or Driving Animal-Drawn Vehicles to Obey Traffic Regulations.

Every person propelling any push cart or riding an animal upon a roadway, and every person driving any animal-drawn vehicle, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to the driver of any vehicle, except those provisions of this chapter which by their very nature can have no application.

Sec. 22-7. Use of Coasters, Roller Skates, and Similar Devices Restricted.

No person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device, shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk; and when so crossing, such person shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians. This section shall not apply upon any street while set aside as a play street as authorized by ordinance of this Town.

Sec. 22-8. Public Officers and Employees to Obey Traffic Regulations.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the driver of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States Government, any state, county, Town, or other governmental unit or agency, as well as to other vehicles; and it shall be unlawful for any said driver to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter or by state statute; provided that this chapter shall not apply to the military forces of the United States and organizations of the National Guard when performing any military duty.

Sec. 22-9. Person Working on Streets; Exceptions.

Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter except those relating to reckless driving and driving while intoxicated, shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles, and other equipment, while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a street, or to persons, motor vehicles, and other equipment while actually engaged in construction, maintenance, or repair of public utilities; provided that all highway and public utility operations shall be protected by adequate warning signs, signals, devices, or flagmen; but the provisions of this chapter shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

Sec. 22-10. Maintenance and Construction Zones, Etc.

1. Town personnel or contractors, while repairing or improving the streets of the Town, and Town personnel and utility companies, when installing, improving, or repairing lines or other utility facilities in the streets, are hereby authorized as necessary, subject to control by the Town, to close any street or section thereof to traffic during such repair, maintenance, or construction; and in exercising such authority, shall erect or cause to be erected proper control devices and barricades to warn and notify the public that said street has been closed to traffic.

2. When any street has been closed to traffic under the provisions of paragraph 1 and traffic-control devices or barricades, or otherwise to enter said closed area; except that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to persons while engaged in such construction, maintenance, and repair, or to persons entering therein for the protection of lives or property; provided that persons having their places of residence or places of business within such closed area may travel, when possible to do so, through such area at their own risk.

3. Whenever construction, repair, or maintenance of any street or utility line or facility is being performed under traffic, the Town personnel, contractor, or utility company concerned shall erect, or cause to be erected, traffic-control devices to warn and guide the public; and every person using such street shall obey all signs, signals, markings, flagmen, or other traffic-control devices which are placed to regulate, control, and guide traffic through the construction or maintenance area.

Sec. 22-11. Authorized Emergency Vehicles.

1. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or ordinance or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

2. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down

as may be necessary for safe operation.

(c) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specific directions.

3. The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle is making use of audible and visual signals as required by law, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

4. The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Sec. 22-12. Operation of Vehicles on Approach of Authorized Emergency Vehicles.

1. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection, and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

2. This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Sec. 22-13. Report of Accident.

The driver of a vehicle which is in any manner involved in an accident resulting in bodily injury to or death of any person or in which it is apparent that damage to one vehicle or other property is in excess of _____ dollars (\$____) shall, as soon as practicable, report such accident to a police officer or to the police department. Making out a written report of the accident in the office of the police department as soon as practicable after the accident to be forwarded to the Department of Public Safety of the State, in accordance with law, shall also be deemed compliance with this section.

Sec. 22-14. Driver's Responsibility at Scene of Accident.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in damage to another vehicle, property, or resulting in personal injury to any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has been released by the police department, the county sheriff, or the highway patrol, and;

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall give his correct name, address and registration number of the vehicle he is driving, and shall upon request and if available, exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license to the person struck or the driver or occupant of or person attending any vehicle collided with, and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying, or the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if carrying is requested by the injured person.

Article 3. Certain Vehicles Prohibited, Equipment, Etc.

Sec. 22-15. Vehicles Injurious to Streets.

No vehicle or object which injures or is likely to injure the surface of a street, shall be driven or moved on any street.

Sec. 22-16. Obstructive and Dangerous Vehicles.

No person shall drive any vehicle in such condition, so constructed, or so loaded, as to cause delay or be likely to cause delay in traffic, or as to constitute a hazard to persons or property, except by permit issued by the chief of police and in accordance with the terms of such permit.

Sec. 22-17. Equipment.

Every vehicle operated upon the streets of the Town shall be equipped as required by Oklahoma Statutes; and it shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle upon a street of the Town which is not equipped as required by law. It shall also be unlawful to fail to use such equipment in the manner required by law, or to use it in a manner prohibited by law. It shall also be unlawful to operate a vehicle which has equipment prohibited by law upon a street of the Town.

Sec. 22-18. Mufflers, Cut-Outs.

No motor vehicle with an internal combustion engine shall be operated within the Town unless the exhaust from such engine is muffled by a suitable and sufficient muffler; and no muffler

cut-out or exhaust whistle shall be used on any motor vehicle while operating within the Town, except that exhaust whistles may be used on authorized emergency vehicles.

Sec. 22-19. Width, Height, Length, Weight, and Load.

No person shall drive or convey through any street any vehicle the width, height, length, weight, or load of which exceeds that authorized by state law, except in accordance with a permit issued by state authority or by the chief of police.

Sec. 22-20. Inspection of Vehicles.

Police officers shall have authority to inspect and test any vehicle upon the streets of the Town at any time to determine whether it is safe, whether it is properly equipped, and/or whether its equipment is in proper adjustment and repair.

Sec. 22-21. Current Registration Required.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle without compliance with the laws of the State of Oklahoma pertaining to motor vehicle registration and exhibition of current automobile license plates displayed on such vehicle.

Sec. 22-22. Inspection Sticker Required.

No person shall drive or move on any road, street, or highway of this Town (Town) any motor vehicle, including motorcycles, trailers, semi-trailers, or pole trailers, which are licensed by the Oklahoma Tax Commission and operated on the roads, streets or highways of this Town (Town), or any combination thereof, unless said vehicle is bearing a valid official inspection sticker issued by an official inspection station licensed by the Department of Public Safety. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any house-trailer, which requires a permit to be moved upon the highways of this State.

Article 4. Traffic-Control Devices

Sec. 22-23. Authority to Install Traffic-Control Devices.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, shall have placed and maintained traffic-control signs, signals, and devices when and as required under the traffic ordinances of this Town to make effective the provisions of said ordinances, and may have placed and maintained such additional traffic-control signs, signals, and devices as may deem necessary to regulate traffic under the traffic ordinances of this Town or under state law or to guide or warn traffic.

Sec. 22-24. Manual and Specifications for Traffic Control Devices.

All traffic control signs, signals, and devices shall conform to the manual and specifications approved by the state highway department. All signs and signals required hereunder for a particular purpose shall so far as practicable be uniform as to type and location throughout the Town. All traffic control devices so erected and not inconsistent with the provisions of state law or this chapter shall be official traffic control devices.

Sec. 22-25. Obedience to Official Traffic Control Devices.

The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or law, unless otherwise directed by a police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.

Sec. 22-26. When Traffic Signs Required for Enforcement Purposes.

No provision of this chapter for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs are erected or in place.

Sec. 22-27. Traffic Control Signal Legend.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting the words "Go", "Caution", or "Stop", or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, the following colors only shall be used, and said terms and lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

1. Green Alone or "Go":

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign or barricade at such place prohibits either such turn. But 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 cross walk at the time such signal is exhibited.

(b) Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked cross walk.

2. Steady Yellow Alone:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or be crossing the intersection when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and any pedestrian then starting to cross, shall yield the right of way to all vehicles.

3. Steady Red Alone, or "Stop":

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone, except as hereinafter provided in this article.

(b) No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

4. Steady Red With Green Arrow:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within a cross walk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(b) No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with vehicular traffic.

5. 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 those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made; but, in the absence of any such sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal.

Sec. 22-28. Pedestrian Control Signals.

Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

1. Walk - Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

2. Wait or Don't Walk - No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the wait signal is showing.

Sec. 22-29.

Flashing Signals.

1. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(a) Flashing red (stop signal):

When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest cross walk at an intersection or at a limit lane when marked, or, if none, then before entering the intersection; and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(b) Flashing yellow (caution signal):

When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

2. This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings.

Sec. 22-30.

Pedestrian Actuated School Crossing Signals.

Whenever a pedestrian actuated school crossing signal is provided, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic and pedestrians as follows:

1. Flashing yellow.

(a) When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers or operators of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or pass such signal only with caution.

(b) Pedestrians shall not proceed in conflict with traffic, but may actuate the signal control switch, and shall wait until steady red alone is shown before entering the roadway or intersection controlled by the signal.

2. Steady yellow alone.

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter, and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or be crossing the intersection or pass the signal when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.

(b) No pedestrian shall enter the roadway or intersection on which the signal controls vehicular traffic until steady red alone is shown.

3. Steady red.

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection, or, if none, then before passing the signal or entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until flashing yellow is shown alone.

(b) Pedestrians may proceed across the road controlled by the signal, and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

4. Steady red and steady yellow combined.

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the flashing yellow signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter, and that such vehicular traffic shall remain standing until the flashing yellow signal is shown alone.

(b) Pedestrians are thereby warned that the flashing yellow signal is about to be shown, and shall not enter the signal controlled roadway or intersection, or in a direction which conflicts with the movement of vehicular traffic; but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing shall proceed to the nearest sidewalk or safety island, and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

Sec. 22-31. Display of Unauthorized Signs, Signals, or Markings.

1. No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any highway an unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which projects any flashing or revolving beams of light, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic control device or any railroad sign or signal.

2. No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign, signal, or device bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

3. This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.

4. Every such prohibited sign, signal, marking, or device is hereby declared to be a public nuisance; and the authority having jurisdiction over the highway is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

Sec. 22-32. Interference With Official Traffic Control Devices or Railroad Signs or Signals.

No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof.

Sec. 22-33. Authority to Establish Play Streets.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, shall have authority to declare any street or part thereof a play street and to have placed appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same.

Sec. 22-34. Play Streets.

Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating any street or part thereof as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except drivers of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed area and then any said driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof.

Sec. 22-35. Town to Designate Cross Walks and Establish Safety Zones.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are hereby authorized:

1. To designate and maintain, by appropriate devices, marks, or lines upon the surface of the roadway, cross walks at intersections where there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway, and at such other places as may be deemed necessary.
2. To establish safety zones or islands of such kind and character and at such places as may be deemed necessary for the protection of pedestrians.

Sec. 22-36. Traffic Lanes.

1. Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are hereby authorized to mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary.
2. Where such traffic lanes have been marked, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement or otherwise authorized by ordinance.

Article 5. Driving on Right Side of Roadway
Overtaking and Passing, Etc.

Sec. 22-37.

Drive on Right Side of Roadway; Exceptions.

1. Upon all roadways of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway except as follows:

(a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement.

(b) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair.

(c) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon.

(d) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

2. Upon all roadways, any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

Sec. 22-38.

Passing Vehicles Proceeding in Opposite Directions.

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right; and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

Sec. 22-39.

Overtaking a Vehicle on the Left.

The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated:

1. The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same directions shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance, and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

2. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal, and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

Sec. 22-40.

When Overtaking on the Right is Permitted.

1. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions.

(a) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn.

(b) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction.

© Upon a one-way street or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.

2. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement of main-traveled portion of the roadway.

Sec. 22-41.

Limitations on Overtaking on the Left.

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one-hundred (100) feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

Sec. 22-42.

Further Limitations on Driving to Left of Center of Roadway.

1. No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

(a) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction.

(b) When approaching within one-hundred (100) feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.

© When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one-hundred (100) feet of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel.

2. The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway.

Sec. 22-43. No-Passing Zones.

1. The Oklahoma Department of Highways as regards state and federal highways, and Town personnel as regards all other streets, are hereby authorized to determine those portions of a highway where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous, and may by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway have the beginning and end of such zones indicated; and when such signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person, every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions thereof.

2. Where signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in paragraph 1, no driver shall at any time drive to the left side of the roadway within such no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.

Sec. 22-44. Overtaking and Passing School Bus.

The driver of a vehicle upon a street of a business or residence district upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on or adjacent to the street for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children and other occupants shall stop the vehicle immediately before passing the school bus, but may then proceed past such school bus at a speed which is reasonable and prudent, not exceeding ten miles per hour, and with due caution for the safety of such school children and other occupants.

Sec. 22-45. Driving on Roadways Laned for Traffic.

Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all other consistent herewith shall apply:

1. A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane, and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

2. Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn, or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is sign-posted to give notice of such allocation.

3. Official signs may be erected directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway, and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.

Sec. 22-46.

Following To Closely.

The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the conditions of the highway.

Article 6. Speed Regulations

Sec. 22-47.

Basic Rule and Maximum Limits.

1. Any person driving a vehicle on a street shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the highway, and any other condition then existing; and no person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead.

2. Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with paragraph 1 of this section, the limits specified in this chapter or established as hereinafter authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of such maximum limits, as follows:

(a) Twenty five (25) miles per hour on any street adjacent to any school between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on days when school is in session.

(b) Twenty five (25) miles per hour on other streets and on streets adjacent to schools at other times than that specified immediately above; provided that the council by motion or resolution may reduce or increase this speed limit, and when it does so, appropriate signs shall be placed on such streets or parts of streets indicating the lower or higher speed limit.

**Article 7. Reckless Driving -- Driving While Intoxicated
or Under Influence of Drugs -- Driver's License**

Sec. 22-48.

Reckless Driving.

Any person who drives any vehicle in a careless or wanton manner without regard for the safety of person or property is guilty of reckless driving, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in this ordinance.

Sec. 22-49.

Careless Driving.

Any person who drives any vehicle in a careless or wanton manner without proper regard for the safety of person or property is guilty of careless driving, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in this ordinance.

Sec. 22-50. Persons Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor or of Drugs.

It is unlawful and punishable as provided in this chapter for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs to drive or be in actual physical control of any vehicle within this Town. The fine for Driving Under the Influence is one hundred dollars (\$100.00) plus fifteen dollars (\$15.00) court costs.

Sec. 22-51. Illegal Transportation of an Open Bottle of Liquor.

It is unlawful for any person to transport a bottle of liquor upon which the original seal has been broken in a place which is accessible to the driver of such vehicle.

Sec. 22-52. Open Container of Beer.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle in which there is an open container of beer.

Sec. 22-53. Eluding Police Officer.

Any operator of a motor vehicle who has received a visual and audible signal, a red light and a siren from a police officer driving a motor vehicle showing the same to be an official police car directing the said operator to bring his vehicle to a stop and who willfully increases his speed or extinguishes his lights in an attempt to elude such police officer, or willfully attempts in any other manner to elude the police officer or who does elude such police officer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 22-54. Driver's License Required.

1. It is unlawful for any person who does not have a driver's license as required by state law for operation of a motor vehicle upon the state highways, to operate a motor vehicle within the Town.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to display or cause or permit to be displayed or have in his possession any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious, photostatic or fraudulently altered operator's or chauffeur's license.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person to lend his operator's or chauffeur's license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.

4. It shall be unlawful for any person to display or represent as one's own any

operator's or chauffeur's license not issued to him.

5. No person shall operate a motor vehicle while his state driver's license is under suspension, cancellation or revocation.

Article 8. Turning Movements -- Signals on Turning and Stopping

Sec. 22-55. Required Position and Method of Turning at Intersections.

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

1. Right turns - Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

2. Left turns on two-way roadways - At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection; and after entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable, the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.

3. Left turns on other than two-way roadways - At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving the direction of travel of such vehicle; and after entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

Sec. 22-56. Authority to Place and Obedience to Turning Marker.

1. Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are authorized to have place markers, buttons, or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections; and such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law or ordinance.

2. When authorized markers, buttons, or other indications are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle

shall disobey the directions of such indications.

Sec. 22-57. Authority to Place Restricted Turn Signals.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are hereby authorized to determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make a right, left, or U-turn, and shall have placed proper signs at such intersections. The making of such turns may be prohibited between certain hours of any day and permitted at other hours; in which event the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs, or they may be removed when such turns are permitted.

Sec. 22-58. Obedience to No-Turn Signs.

Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of any such sign.

Sec. 22-59. Limitations on Turning Around.

The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in the Town except at an intersection; and furthermore, it is unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to make such a turn at any intersection:

1. Where traffic control signals are installed.
2. Where a police officer is directing traffic except at the latter's direction.
3. Where an official no U-turn sign has been placed and is maintained. When otherwise permitted, a U-turn may be made only when it can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

Sec. 22-60. Turning Movements and Required Signals.

1. No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required by ordinance, or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided in the event any other traffic may be affected by such movement.

2. A signal of intention to turn right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last one-hundred (100) feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

3. No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first

giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

Sec. 22-61. Signals by Hand and Arm or Signal Lamps.

1. Any stop or turn signal when required herein shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by signal lamps, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 2.

2. Any motor vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with, and required signal shall be given by, signal lamps when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab, or load of such motor vehicle exceeds twenty-four (24) inches, or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds fourteen (14) feet. The latter measurement shall apply to any single vehicle, and also to any combination of vehicles.

Sec. 22-62. Method of Giving Hand and Arm Signals.

All signals herein required given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner, and such signals shall indicate as follows:

1. Left turn - Hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn - Hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease speed - Hand and arm extended downward.

Article 9. One-Way Streets and Alleys

Sec. 22-63. Authority to Sign One-Way Streets and Alleys.

Whenever the council by motion or resolution designates any street or alley or part thereof as a one-way street or alley, Town personnel shall place and maintain signs giving notice thereof; and no such regulations shall be effective unless such signs are in place. Signs indicating the direction of lawful traffic movement shall be in place at every intersection where movement of traffic in the opposite direction is prohibited.

Sec. 22-64. One-way Streets and Alleys.

Upon those streets and parts of streets and in those alleys and parts of alleys so designated as one-way streets and alleys, vehicular traffic shall move only in the indicated direction when signs indicating the direction of traffic are erected and maintained at every intersection where

movement in the opposite direction is prohibited.

Sec. 22-65. Rotary Traffic Island.

A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island.

Article 10. Right of Way -- Stop and Yield
Intersection Railroad Crossings, Etc.

Sec. 22-66. Vehicle Approaching or Entering Intersection.

1. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway; provided that the driver of a vehicle on a street which is not a state or federal highway approaching an intersection with a state or federal highway shall stop and yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection or which is so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

2. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.

3. The right of way rules declared in paragraphs 1 and 2 are modified at through highways and otherwise as stated in this chapter.

Sec. 22-67. Vehicle Turning Left at Intersection.

The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard; but said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when as required by this chapter, may make such left turn, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right of way to the vehicle making the left turn.

Sec. 22-68. Through Streets May Be Designated.

The council, by motion or resolution, may designate any street or part of street a through street.

Sec. 22-69. Signs Required at Through Streets.

Whenever the council of this Town so designates and describes a through street, it shall be the duty of Town personnel to place and maintain a stop sign, or if deemed more appropriate at any intersection a yield sign, on each and every street intersecting such through street unless traffic at any such intersection is controlled at all times by traffic-control signals; provided, however, that at the intersection of two such through streets or at the intersection of a through street and a heavy-traffic street not so designated, stop signs shall be erected at the approaches of either of said streets as may be determined by Town personnel if deemed desirable.

Sec. 22-70. Other Intersections Where Stop or Yield Required.

Town personnel, subject to any directions given by the council by motion or resolution, are hereby authorized to determine and designate intersections where particular hazard exists upon other than through streets and to determine:

1. Whether vehicles shall stop at one or more entrances to any such intersection, in which event shall cause to be erected a stop sign at every such place where a stop is required, or
2. Whether vehicles shall yield the right of way to vehicles on a different street at such intersection as prescribed in paragraph 1 of Section 22-73, in which event he shall cause to be erected a yield sign at every place where obedience thereto is required.

Sec. 22-71. Stop Signs and Yield Signs.

1. Every stop sign shall bear the word "Stop" in letters not less than eight (8) inches in height. Every yield sign shall bear the word "Yield" in letters not less than seven (7) inches in height. Every stop sign and every yield sign shall at night-time be rendered luminous by internal illumination, or by a floodlight projected on the face of the sign, or by efficient reflecting elements in the face of the sign.
2. Every stop sign and every yield sign shall be erected as near as practicable to the nearest line of the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, if there is no cross walks, then as near as practicable to the nearest line of the intersecting roadway.

Sec. 22-72. Vehicle Entering Stop Intersection.

1. Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, in the event there is no crosswalk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but, if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection.
2. Such driver, after having stopped, shall yield the right of way to any vehicle which

has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on said highway as to constitute an immediate hazard; but said driver having so yielded may proceed, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield the right of way to the vehicle so proceeding.

Sec. 22-73. Vehicle Entering Yield Intersection.

1. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, or shall stop if necessary, and shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian legally crossing the roadway on which he is driving, and to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. Said driver having so yielded may proceed, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield to the vehicle so proceeding; provided, however, that if such driver is involved in a collision with a pedestrian in a cross walk or a vehicle in the intersection after driving past a yield sign without stopping, such collisions shall be deemed prima facie evidence of this failure to yield right of way.

2. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign, if required for safety to stop, shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no cross walk, at a clearly marked stop line, but, if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.

Sec. 22-74. Two or More Vehicles Facing Stop, Slow, Warning or Caution Signal.

Where two or more vehicles face stop, slow, warning, or caution signs or signals on two or more intersecting cross streets, and are approaching so as to enter the intersection at the same time, where each vehicle is required to stop, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right of way. Where each vehicle is required to slow, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right of way. Where each vehicle is required to take caution, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right of way. Where one vehicle is required to stop and the other to slow or take caution, the one slowing or taking caution shall have the right of way. Where one vehicle is required to slow and the other to take caution, the one required to take caution shall have the right of way. In any event, a vehicle which has already entered the intersection shall have the right of way over one which has not so entered the intersection.

Sec. 22-75. Emerging From Alley, Driveway, or Building.

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

Sec. 22-76.

Stop When Traffic Obstructed.

No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked cross walk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or cross walk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.

Sec. 22-77.

Obedience to Signal Indicating Approach of Train.

1. Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

(a) A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train.

(b) A crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train.

(c) A railroad train approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the highway emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard.

(d) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.

2. No person shall drive any vehicle through, around, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing which such gate or barrier at a railroad is closed or is being opened or closed.

Sec. 22-78.

Certain Vehicles to Stop at All Railroad Grade Crossings.

1. The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child, or of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and while so stopped, shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. After stopping as required herein and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so, the driver of any said vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossing, and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the track or tracks.

2. No stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or a traffic control signal directs traffic to proceed.

Article 11. Miscellaneous Regulations

Sec. 22-79. Following Fire Apparatus Provided.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five-hundred (500) feet or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

Sec. 22-80. Crossing Fire Hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of the fire department when laid down on any street or private driveway to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

Sec. 22-81. Driving Through Funeral or Other Procession.

No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated as required in this chapter. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals or police officers.

Sec. 22-82. Drivers in a Procession.

Each driver in a funeral procession shall drive as near to the right-hand edge of the roadway as practicable and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practicable and safe.

Sec. 22-83. Funeral Processions to be Identified.

A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pennant or other identifying insignia or by such other method as may be determined and designated by the police department.

Sec. 22-84. When Permits Required for Parades and Processions.

No funeral, procession, or parade containing two-hundred (200) or more persons or fifty (50) or more vehicles except the military forces of the United States and the military forces of this state, shall occupy, march, or proceed along any street except in accordance with a permit issued by the chief of police and such other regulations as are set forth herein which may apply.

Sec. 22-85. Vehicle Shall Not be Driven on A Sidewalk.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive upon a sidewalk or within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.

Sec. 22-86. Starting Parked Vehicle.

No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

Sec. 22-87. Limitations on Backing.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic.

Sec. 22-88. Opening and Closing Vehicle Doors.

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a motor vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

Sec. 22-89. Riding on Motorcycles, Etc.

A person operating a motorcycle, motorscooter, or a motor-bicycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on the vehicle unless it is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride only upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the operator.

Sec. 22-90. Speed of Motorcycles or Motor Scooters.

No person shall operate any motorcycle or any motor scooter at a speed greater than the speed limit legally posted; provided, however, in no event nor at any time may an operator under the age of sixteen (16) years operate a motorcycle or a motor scooter at a speed greater than thirty-five (35) miles per hour.

Sec. 22-91. Obstruction to Driver's View or Driving Mechanism.

1. No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

2. No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

Sec. 22-92. Clinging to Vehicles.

No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

Sec. 22-93. Controlled Access.

No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled access roadway except at such entrance and exits as are established by public authority.

Sec. 22-94. Boarding or Alighting From Vehicles.

No person shall board or alight from any vehicle while such vehicle is in motion.

Sec. 22-95. Unlawful Riding.

No person shall ride on any vehicle upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This provision shall not apply to any employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty, or to persons riding within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise.

Sec. 22-96. Railroad Trains Not to Block Streets.

It shall be unlawful for the directing officer or the operator of any railroad train to direct the operation of or to operate the same in such a manner as to prevent the use of any street for purpose of travel for a period of time longer than five (5) minutes, except that this provision shall not apply to trains or cars in motion other than those engaged in switching.

Sec. 22-97. Driving Through Safety Zone Prohibited. -

No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone or island.

Sec. 22-98. Dangerous Objects in Streets, Etc.

It is unlawful for any person to place, or cause to be placed, or let fall and remain, in or upon any street, any scrap iron, nail, tack, glass, stick, or other thing which is likely to injure persons or damage property, or to render a street unsafe for traffic.

Sec. 22-99. Motor Scooters, Etc. -- Operation.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor driven cycle, including a motor scooter or motor-driven bicycle, on a street in this Town during a time when state law prohibits the operation of such vehicle.

Sec. 22-100. Operation of Two- or Three-Wheel Vehicles.

No driver of a two or three wheel motor vehicle or bicycle shall carry any other person on, upon or within such vehicle on any street or highway in the Town, except as hereinafter provided; however, if any two or three wheel vehicle with a wheel diameter of twelve (12) inches or greater or any bicycle shall have either a double seating device with double foot rests or a side car attachment for each person riding therein so that such person shall be seated entirely within the body of said side car, then it shall be permissible for an operator who has attained the age of sixteen (16) or older to carry a passenger. A demonstration ride by a licensed dealer or his employee is excepted from the provisions hereof. No motorcycle or motor scooter shall be ridden upon any sidewalk in the Town. Handlebars on motorcycles and motor scooters shall not exceed twelve (12) inches in height, measured from the crown or point of attachment. No rider of a motorcycle, motor scooter, or bicycle shall pass other vehicles in between lanes of traffic traveling in the same direction, authorized emergency vehicles excepted. No rider of a motorcycle or motor scooter shall hold to any moving vehicle for the purpose of being propelled.

Sec. 22-101. Equipment Required for Motorcycles and Motor Scooters.

The following equipment shall be required on all motorcycles and all motor scooters except on actual trail rides conducted outside of public roads and highways:

1. Rear View Mirrors - All vehicles covered under this section shall be equipped with two mirrors, containing a reflection surface of not less than three (3) inches in diameter, mounted one on each side of the vehicle and positioned so as to enable the operator to clearly view the roadway for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the rear of his vehicle.
2. Windshield - All vehicles covered under this section shall be equipped with a windshield of sufficient quality, size and thickness to protect the operator from foreign objects, except that in lieu of such windshield the operator shall wear goggles or face shield of material and design to protect him from foreign objects.
3. Brakes - All vehicles covered under this section shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of same to stop and hold such vehicles, including two separate means of applying the brakes, one means shall be effective to apply the brakes to the front wheel and one means shall be effective to apply the brakes to the rear wheels. All such vehicles shall be equipped with a stop lamp on the rear of the vehicle, which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than one hundred (100) feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of the service brake.

4. Speedometer - All vehicles covered under this section shall be equipped with a properly operating speedometer capable of registering at least the maximum legal speed limit for that vehicle.

5. Fenders - All vehicles covered under this section shall be equipped with a fender over each wheel. All fenders shall be of the type provided by the manufacturer.

6. Lights - All vehicles covered under this section shall carry at least one lighted headlamp capable of showing a white light visible at least three hundred (300) feet in the direction in which the same are proceeding, and one tail lamp mounted on the rear which, when lighted, shall emit a red light plainly visible from at least three hundred (300) feet to the rear, and such lights required by this section shall be burning whenever such vehicles are in motion during the period from one half (½) hour after sunset and one half (½) hour before sunrise and any other time, when due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the streets are not clearly discernible at a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet ahead.

7. Headgear - No person shall operate or ride upon any vehicle covered under this section unless such person is equipped with and wearing on the head a crash helmet of the type and design manufactured for use by the operators of such vehicles. All crash helmets shall consist of lining, padding, and chin straps and be of the type as not to distort the view of the driver.

Article 12. Pedestrians' Rights and Duties

Sec. 22-102. Pedestrians Subject to Traffic Control Signals.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic control signals as heretofore declared in this chapter, but at all other places pedestrians shall be granted those rights and be subject to the restrictions stated in this article.

Sec. 22-103. Pedestrians' Right of Way in Cross Walks. -

1. When traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a cross walk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

2. No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply under the conditions stated in paragraph 2 of Section

22-106 below.

4. Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked cross walk or at any unmarked cross walk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

Sec. 22-104. Pedestrians to Use Right Half of Cross Walks.

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of cross walks.

Sec. 22-105. Crossing at Right Angles.

No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at any place other than by a route at right angles to the curb or by the shortest route to the opposite curb except in a cross walk.

Sec. 22-106. When Pedestrian Shall Yield.

1. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked cross walk or within an unmarked cross walk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

2. Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

3. The foregoing rules in this section have no application under the conditions stated in Section 22-107 when pedestrians are prohibited from crossing at certain designated places.

Sec. 22-107. Prohibited Crossing.

Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a cross walk.

Sec. 22-108. Obedience of Pedestrians to Railroad Signals.

No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

Sec. 22-109. Pedestrians Walking Along Roadways.

1. Where sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

2. Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrians walking along and upon a highway shall when practicable walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction and shall yield to approaching vehicles.

Sec. 22-110. Pedestrians Soliciting Rides or Business.

1. No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride, donation, employment, or business from the occupant of any vehicle.

2. No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street or highway.

Sec. 22-111. Drivers to Exercise Due Care.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this article, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway, and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

Article 13. Bicycles

Sec. 22-112. Effect of Regulations.

1. It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this article.

2. The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this article.

3. These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon a highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles subject to those exceptions stated herein.

Sec. 22-113. Traffic Laws Apply to Persons Riding Bicycles.

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by the laws of this state declaring rules of the road applicable to vehicles or by the traffic ordinances of this Town applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of laws and ordinances which by their nature can have no application.

Sec. 22-114. Obedience to Traffic Control Devices.

1. Any person operating a bicycle shall obey the instructions of official traffic control signals, signs, and other control devices applicable to vehicles, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

2. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from the bicycle to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians.

Sec. 22-115. Riding on Bicycles.

1. A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

2. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

Sec. 22-116. Riding on Roadways and Bicycle Paths.

1. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

2. Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

3. Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to the roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

Sec. 22-117. Speed.

No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

Sec. 22-118. Emerging From Alley or Driveway.

The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway, yield the right of way to all pedestrians approaching on said sidewalk or sidewalk area, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

Sec. 22-119. Carrying Articles.

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one hand upon the handle bars.

Sec. 22-120. Parking.

No person shall park a bicycle upon a street other than upon the roadway against the curb or upon the sidewalk in a rack to support the bicycle or against a building or at the curb, in such manner as to afford the least obstruction to pedestrian traffic.

Sec. 22-121. Riding on Sidewalks.

1. No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district.
2. The chief of police is authorized to have erected signs on any sidewalk or roadway prohibiting the riding of bicycles thereon by any person; and when such signs are in place, no person shall disobey the same.
3. Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

Sec. 22-122. Lamps and Other Equipment on Bicycles.

1. Every bicycle in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type which shall be visible from all distances from fifty (50) feet to three hundred (300) feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.
2. No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.
3. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

Sec. 22-123. Penalties.

Every person convicted of a violation of any provisions of this article shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty seven dollars (\$57.00) including costs or by impounding of such

person's bicycle for a period not to exceed five (5) days or by combination thereof.

Article 14. Method of Parking

Sec. 22-124. Standing or Parking Close to Curb.

Except as otherwise provided in this article, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of such vehicle parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right-hand curb; provided that every vehicle stopped or parked upon the left-hand side of a one-way street where there are adjacent curbs shall be parked or stopped with the left-hand wheels parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the left-hand curb.

Sec. 22-125. Brakes; Motor Not to be Left Running; Animals.

Adequate brakes shall be set on all parked vehicles. No driver of a motor vehicle shall leave the vehicle with the motor running while parked. Animals left or parked on the streets shall be securely hitched.

Sec. 22-126. Signs or Markings Indicating Angle Parking.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, shall determine upon what streets and parts of streets angle parking shall be permitted and shall have such streets marked or signed.

Sec. 22-127. Obedience to Angle Parking Signs or Markings.

On those streets which have been so signed or marked for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle to the curb or edge of the roadway indicated by such signs or markings.

Sec. 22-128. Park in Space Marked Off.

In an area where parking spaces have been marked off on the surface of the street, a driver parking a vehicle shall park it within a parking space as thus marked off, and not on or over a line delimiting a space.

Sec. 22-129. Permits for Loading or Unloading at an Angle to the Curb.

1. Town personnel are authorized to issue special permits to permit the backing of a vehicle to the curb for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise or materials subject to

the terms and conditions of such permit. Such permits may be issued either to the owner or lessee of real property or to the owner of the vehicle and shall grant to such person the privilege as therein stated and authorized herein. The Town may revoke such permits at any time.

2. It shall be unlawful for any permittee or other person to violate any of the special terms or conditions of any such permit.

Article 15. Stopping, Standing, or Parking Prohibited in Special Places

Sec. 22-130. Stopping, Standing, or Parking Prohibited; No Signs Required.

1. No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle except when necessary to avoid a conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or ordinance or the directions of a police officer or traffic control device, in any of the following places:

- (a) On a sidewalk.
- (b) In front of a public or private driveway.
- © Within an intersection.
- (d) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant except in a parking space officially marked.
- (e) On a cross walk.
- (f) Within twenty (20) feet of a cross walk at an intersection.
- (g) Within thirty (30) feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway.
- (h) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within thirty (30) feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless the Town indicates a different length by signs or markings.
- (I) Within fifty (50) feet of the nearest rail or railroad crossing.
- (j) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of said entrance when properly sign-posted.

(k) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic.

(l) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb or a street.

(m) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway underpass.

(n) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

2. No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful.

Sec. 22-131. Parking in Streets and Alleys Not to Obstruct Traffic.

No person shall park a vehicle within a street or alley in such manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten (10) feet of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic; and no person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle within a street or alley in such position as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property.

Sec. 22-132. Parking for Certain Purposes Prohibited.

No person shall park a vehicle upon any roadway for the principal purpose of:

1. Displaying such vehicle for sale.
2. Washing, greasing, or repairing such vehicle except repairs necessary by an emergency.

Sec. 22-133. Parking Time Limits May be Established: Prohibitions.

1. Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are hereby authorized to establish parking time limits, or to prohibit parking, on designated streets and parts of streets, by having appropriate signs placed thereon.

2. When such signs are in place, it shall be unlawful for any person to park a vehicle in violation thereof.

Sec. 22-134. Parking More Than Twenty-Four Hours Prohibited.

No person shall park a vehicle on any street for a period of time longer than twenty-four (24) hours. This section shall not affect parking limits established for shorter periods.

Sec. 22-135. Standing or Parking on One-Way Roadways.

In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways and traffic is restricted to one direction upon any such roadway, no person shall stand or park a vehicle upon the left-hand side of such one-way roadway unless signs or marks are placed to permit such standing or parking. Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are authorized to determine when standing or parking may be permitted upon the left-hand side of any such one-way roadway and to place signs or marks giving notice thereof.

Article 16. Stopping for Loading or Unloading Only

Sec. 22-136. Town to Designate Curb Loading Zones.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are hereby authorized to determine the location of passenger and freight curb loading zones, and shall have placed and maintained appropriate signs indicating the same and stating the hours during which the provisions of this section are applicable. By the same authority, such loading zones may be changed or discontinued.

When such loading zone is established on request of any person, the Town shall not have signs placed until the applicant has paid to the Town an amount of money estimated by Town personnel to be adequate to reimburse the Town for all costs of establishing and signing the same.

Sec. 22-137. Standing in Passenger Curb Loading Zone.

No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers in any place marked as a passenger curb loading zone during hours when the regulations applicable to such curb loading zones are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed three (3) minutes.

Sec. 22-138. Standing in Freight Curb Loading Zone.

1. No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious unloading and delivery or pick-up and loading of materials in any place marked as a freight curb loading zone during hours when the provisions applicable to such zones are in effect. In no case shall the stop for loading and unloading of materials exceed thirty (30) minutes.

2. The driver of a passenger vehicle may stop temporarily at a place marked as a freight curb loading zone for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any motor vehicle used for the

transportation of materials which is waiting to enter or about to enter such zone.

Sec. 22-139. Town to Designate Public Carrier Stops and Stands.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may give by motion or resolution, are hereby authorized and required to establish bus stops, bus stands, taxicab stands, and stands for other passenger common-carrier motor vehicles on such public streets in such places and in such number as determined to be of the greatest benefits and convenience to the public; and every such bus stop, bus stand, or other stand shall be designated by appropriate signs. By the same authority, such stops and stands may be changed or discontinued.

Sec. 22-140. Stopping, Standing, and Parking of Buses and Taxicabs Regulated.

1. The operator of a bus shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than a bus stand so designated as provided herein.

2. The operator of a bus shall not stop such vehicle upon any street or at any place for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or their baggage other than at a bus stop, bus stand, or passenger loading zone so designated as provided herein, except in case of an emergency.

3. The operator of a bus shall enter a bus stop, bus stand, or passenger loading zone on a public street in such a manner that the bus when stopped to load or unload passengers or baggage shall be in a position with the right front wheel of such vehicle not further than eighteen (18) inches from the curb and the bus approximately parallel to the curb so as not to unduly impede the movement of other vehicular traffic.

4. The operator of a taxicab shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than in a taxicab stand so designated as provided herein. This provision shall not prevent the operator of a taxicab from temporarily stopping in accordance with other stopping or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

Sec. 22-141. Restricted Use of Bus and Taxicab Stands.

No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle other than a bus in a bus stop, or other than a taxicab in a taxicab stand when any such stop or stand has been officially designated and appropriately signed, except that the driver of a passenger vehicle may temporarily stop therein for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

Sec. 22-142. Double Parking and Stopping.

No driver shall double park or double stop a vehicle:

1. Within fifty (50) feet of a street intersection or within ten (10) feet of an alley intersection.
2. Opposite a double-parked or double-stopped vehicle across the street.
3. When it would or does block or interfere materially with the normal movement of traffic.
4. In any position other than parallel to the curb and within two (2) feet of the adjacent vehicle parked next to the curb.
5. When directed by a police officer to move on.

Except as prohibited above in this section, a driver may double stop a vehicle for, but only while actually engaged in, the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

Except as prohibited above, a driver may double park a vehicle for, but only while actually engaged in, the expeditious loading or unloading of merchandise or other materials; provided that no such vehicle shall be double parked for longer than ten (10) minutes.

There must be a licensed driver in a vehicle while it is double parked.

A driver shall not double park or double stop a vehicle except as authorized herein.

Article 17. Parking Meters

Sec. 22-143. Designation of Zones; Installation, Etc.

All parking meter zones heretofore created and existing at the time this chapter goes into effect, are hereby approved. The council, by motion or resolution, shall have power to extend, reduce, abolish, and create such zones. When their installation has been thus authorized, the Town shall have parking meters installed in such areas. Parking in the various zones shall be at an angle or approximately forty-five (45) degrees with the curb or parallel to the curb, as the council or Town personnel may determine; and the Town shall have appropriate lines marked on the streets to delimit the individual parking spaces.

Sec. 22-144. Parking Meters; Type.

Parking meters shall be coin-operated devices which shall show on their faces the amount

of parking time purchased by the insertion of a coin or coins and which shall indicate by an appropriate flag or other signal the expiration of the parking time purchased.

Sec. 22-145. Charge Determined by Type of Meter Installed.

The charge per hour or for a period of minutes for parking in a parking meter zone shall be determined by the type of meter installed within the respective zone and by the instructions on the meter.

Sec. 22-146. To Insert Coin.

When a vehicle is parked or left in any space alongside or at which a parking meter is installed, the driver or person in charge of such vehicle shall immediately deposit in the meter a coin or coins of the United States of the denomination or denominations indicated by the directions on the meter unless the meter is already registering time which has not yet expired; and in this case, the driver or person in charge of the vehicle may purchase additional time by the insertion of an appropriate coin or coins. The driver or person in charge may then leave the vehicle in the space until the time purchased has expired, and may purchase additional parking time by the insertion of an appropriate coin or coins.

Sec. 22-147. Parking a Misdemeanor; When.

Except as otherwise provided by this article, any driver, or person in charge of a vehicle who shall park or leave such vehicle in a space alongside or at which a parking meter is installed, and who fails immediately to insert a proper coin in the meter to purchase parking time when the meter is displaying a signal showing that the parking time has expired, or who leaves such vehicle in such space after the parking time purchased has expired (as shown by such signal) and does not immediately deposit another coin therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 22-148. Vehicles Must be Properly Parked.

Every vehicle parked or left in a parking meter zone shall be parked at the approximate angle indicated by the lines marking the space in angle parking areas, and approximately parallel to the curb in parallel parking areas; and in either case, it shall be within the space marked by the lines. Parking a vehicle in any manner contrary to this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

Sec. 22-149. Only Proper Coins to be Used; Injury, Etc., of Meters.

Any person who deposits, or causes to be deposited, in any parking meter installed by the Town anything other than a coin of the United States as indicated by the directions on the meter, such as a slug or substitute for a coin of the United States, or who defaces, injures, breaks, destroys, or tampers with a parking meter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 22-150. Police Department in Charge of Operation of Meters, Etc.

The police department shall have charge of the operation, supervision, and control of parking meters; shall have supervision of parking and traffic in parking meter zones as well as in other areas within the Town, and shall be responsible for the enforcement of all ordinances, provisions relating to parking meters, and to parking within parking meter zones.

Sec. 22-151. Meters Installed for Control of Traffic and Parking.

The installation and operation of parking meters is hereby declared to be a measure for control and regulation of traffic and parking in the interest of the public safety and welfare. The revenue to be derived therefrom is secondary; and the fees required to be paid as provided herein for parking in parking meter zones is levied to cover the cost of the purchase, installation, operation, inspection, and upkeep of the parking meters and control of parking in the parking meter zones, and to regulate traffic and parking in such zones.

Sec. 22-152. Days and Hours When Parking Meters Are Not to be Used.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this article, vehicles may be parked in parking meter areas at any time on Sundays and other holidays, and on other days before 8:00 o'clock A.M. and after 6:00 o'clock P.M. without inserting coins in parking meters; and parking meters shall not be in use during such times.

Article 18. Truck Routes, Etc.

Sec. 22-153. Truck Routes, Etc.

Town personnel, subject to any directions which the council may make by motion or resolution, may prescribe routes through the Town for the use of trucks in general or trucks of particular kinds and/or other vehicles which are not ordinary private passenger vehicles, passing through the Town. The Town shall see that appropriate and adequate signs are placed along such routes so that drivers of such vehicles may follow the routes.

When such signs are so erected and in place, the driver of a truck or other vehicles for which a route has been prescribed as provided above, while passing through the Town, shall keep on such route and shall not deviate therefrom except in case of emergency. Drivers of such vehicles shall follow such routes so far as practicable also when driving within the Town and not merely through the Town.

Article 19. Penalties and Procedure on Arrest

Sec. 22-154. Penalty.

It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to do any act forbidden, or to fail to perform any act required, in this chapter.

It is unlawful for a parent of a child or the guardian of a ward to authorize or knowingly to permit any such child or ward to violate any provision of this chapter.

It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to authorize or knowingly to permit any vehicle registered in his or its name to be driven or to stand or to be parked in violation of any provisions of this chapter.

Any person, firm, or corporation who violates any provision of this chapter, or performs any unlawful act as defined in this chapter, or fails to perform any act required in this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed seventy two dollars (\$72.00) including costs, or the amount set forth in section 13-

Sec. 22-155. Citation Tags.

Police officers are hereby authorized to give notice to persons violating provisions of this chapter by delivering citation tags to violators or, in cases where vehicles without drivers are parked or stopped in violation of this chapter, by affixing such tags to the vehicles by means of which the violation occurred. Such citation tags, among other things, shall bear briefly the charge, shall bear the registration number of the vehicle, and shall direct the violator to present the tag at the police station or other designated place within five (5) days or such other reasonable time as may be specified thereon. Nothing in this section shall abridge the power to arrest any violator and to take him into custody, or to file a complaint against him, at any time.

The chief of police may require that the police officers use citation tags furnished by the finance department and that such tags be serially numbered, and may regulate the use and handling of citation tags.

Sec. 22-156. Failure to Comply With Citation Tag.

If a violator of any provision of this chapter who has been given a citation tag as provided above, fails to appear in accordance with the instructions on such tag, the chief of police or his authorized agent shall send to the owner of the vehicle involved a letter or other written notice informing him of the violation and warning him to appear as directed and that, in the event such letter or notice is disregarded for a period of five (5) days, a complaint will be filed and warrant of arrest issued; provided that nothing in this section shall abridge the power to file a complaint against him prior to the expiration of such time.

Sec. 22-157. Presumption in Reference to Illegal Parking.

1. In any prosecution charging a violation of any law or regulation governing the standing or parking of a vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle described in the complaint was parked in violation of any such law or regulation, together with proof that the defendant named in the complaint was at the time of such parking the registered owner of such vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of such vehicle was the person who parked or placed such vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, such violation occurred.

2. The foregoing stated presumption shall apply only when the procedure of giving a citation tag has been followed.

Sec. 22-158. When Complaint is to be Entered and Warrant Issued.

In the event any person fails to comply with a citation tag given to such person or attached to a vehicle, the chief of police shall have a complaint entered against such person before the municipal judge; and then the municipal judge shall issue a warrant for his arrest.

Sec. 22-159. Failure to Appear in Court.

Any person arrested for violation of any of the traffic ordinances of the Town failing to appear before the Town judge on or before the date stated in the complaint shall be guilty of a separate and distinct violation.

Sec. 22-160. Authority to Impound Vehicles; Release of Vehicles.

1. Members of the police department are hereby authorized to remove a vehicle from a street to a garage or other place of safety under any of the circumstances hereinafter enumerated:

(a) When any vehicle is left unattended upon any bridge, via-duct or causeway, or in any tube or tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic.

(b) When a vehicle upon a street is so disabled as to constitute an obstruction to traffic and the person or persons in charge of the vehicle are by reason of physical injury or otherwise incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide for its custody or removal.

(c) When any vehicle is left unattended upon a street and is so parked illegally as to constitute a definite hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic.

(d) When any vehicle has been parked for more than one (1) hour in excess of the time allowed for parking in any place.

(e) When any vehicle which has been involved in two or more violations of this chapter for which citation tags have been issued and not presented as required, is parked in violation of any provision of this chapter.

2. A vehicle impounded as provided herein, shall be delivered back to the owner or other person to whom it may properly be delivered only after such fine or fines and costs as may be properly assessed by the municipal judge for the violation or violations for which such vehicle was impounded, and any reasonable costs or charges for impounding and storage, shall have been paid.

Article 20. Mandatory Seat Belt Use

Sec. 22-161. Mandatory Seat Belt Use.

Every operator and front seat passenger of a passenger car operated within the Town Limits of the Town of _____, Oklahoma, shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety seat belt system required to be installed in the motor vehicle when manufactured pursuant to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 208. For the purpose of this section "Passenger Car" shall mean "Automobile" as defined in Section 22.1 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes, except that "Passenger Car" shall not include trucks, pickup trucks, truck-tractors, recreational vehicles, vans, motorcycles, or motorized bicycles.

Sec. 22-162. Mandatory Seat Belt Use Exceptions:

This ordinance shall not apply to an operator or passenger cars in which the operator or passenger possesses a written verification by a physician licensed in this State, that he or she is unable to wear a safety belt system for medical reasons. Provided, that the issuance of such verification by a physician, in good faith, shall not give rise to, nor shall such physician thereby incur, any liability whatsoever in damages or otherwise to any person injured by reason of such failure to wear a safety belt system.

This ordinance shall not apply to the operator of a motor vehicle who is a route carrier of the U.S. Postal System.

Sec. 22-163. No Routine Stops to enforce Seat Belt Use.

No enforcement officer shall make routine stops of motorist for the purpose of enforcing this act.

Sec. 22-164. Fine and Court Costs.

Any person convicted of violating this section shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) and shall pay court costs of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) provided the Department of Public Safety shall not assess points to the driving record of any licensed or unlicensed person convicted of violation of this ordinance.