

TITLE 15**MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING¹****CHAPTER**

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CHAPTER 1**MISCELLANEOUS****SECTION**

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¹Municipal code references

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15-101. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

(1) "Authorized emergency vehicle." Fire department vehicles, police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the chief of police.

(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 twenty inches (20") in diameter.

(3) "Business district." The territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any six hundred feet (600') along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, or office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings which

occupy at least three hundred feet (300') of frontage on one (1) side or three hundred feet (300') collectively on both sides of the highway.

(4) "Central business district." All streets and portions of streets within the area described as follows: All that area bounded by Jefferson Street on the north; by Water Street on the east; by Lafayette Street on the south; and by Washington Street on the west.

(5) "Commercial vehicle." Every vehicle designed, maintained, or used primarily for the transportation of property.

(6) "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.

(7) "Crosswalk." (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.

(8) "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.

(9) "Driver." Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(10) "Freight loading zone." A space adjacent to a curb for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight.

(11) "Highway." The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the uses of the public for purposes of vehicular travel. The terms "street" and "highway" are synonymous and interchangeable.

(12) "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 (2) highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

(b) Where a highway includes two (2) roadways thirty feet (30') 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 feet (30') or more apart, then every crossing of two (2) roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

(13) "Laned roadway." A roadway which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

(14) "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.

(15) "Motorcycle." Every motor vehicle having a seat 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.

(16) "Motor-driven cycle." Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed five (5) brake horsepower, and every bicycle with a motor attached.

(17) "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 city.

(18) "Official traffic-control devices." All signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with this title, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

(19) "Park or parking." 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.

(20) "Parking meter." A mechanical device located upon a public street or sidewalk in a place regularly designed as a parking zone as hereinafter defined, which device shall record a certain number of minutes by the use of a clock mechanism determining the period of time for which parking privileges may be extended to the person so depositing a coin.

(21) "Parking meter zone." A certain designated and marked off section of the public street within the marked boundaries where the vehicle may be temporarily parked and allowed to remain for such period of time as the parking meter attached thereto may indicate.

(22) "Passenger curb loading zone." A place adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers.

(23) "Pedestrian." Any person afoot.

(24) "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.

(25) "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.

(26) "Railroad." A carrier of person or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

(27) "Residence district." The territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district.

(28) "Railroad train." A steam engine, electric or other motor vehicle, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails.

(29) "Right-of-way." The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.

(30) "Roadway." That portion of a street between the regularly established curb lines.

(31) "Safety zone." The 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.

(32) "Sidewalk." That portion of a street between the curb lines and the adjacent property lines.

(33) "Stand" or "standing." Means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

(34) "Stop." When required means complete cessation from movement.

(35) "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.

(36) "Street." Every way set apart for public travel, except alleyways, bridle paths, and foot paths.

(37) "Through highway." Every highway or portion thereof on which vehicular 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 title.

(38) "Traffic." Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars and other conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

(39) "Traffic division." The traffic division of the police department of this city, or in the event a traffic division is not established, then said term, whenever used herein, shall be deemed to refer to the police department of this city.

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

(41) "Vehicle." Any device by which any person or property may be transported upon a public highway, except those operated upon rails and permanent tracks. (1998 Code, § 15-101)

15-102. Obedience to chapter. It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this chapter. (1998 Code, § 15-102)

15-103. Duty of police to enforce traffic laws. It shall be the duty of the officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police to enforce all street traffic laws of this city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this city.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-103)

15-104. Authority of police to direct traffic. 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; 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.² (1998 Code, § 15-104)

15-105. Fire fighters may direct traffic. 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.³ (1998 Code, § 15-105)

15-106. Obedience to traffic officers. No person shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official. (1998 Code, § 15-106)

15-107. Persons propelling pushcarts or riding, driving animals subject to provisions of chapter. Every person propelling any pushcart 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 such provisions as by their very nature can have no application.⁴ (1998 Code, § 15-107)

¹Municipal code references

Police: title 6.

Powers and duties of police department generally: title 6.

Control of traffic at excavation sites: title 16.

²Municipal code reference

Police: title 6.

³Municipal code references

Fire prevention and protection: title 7.

Duties and responsibilities of fire department generally: title 7.

⁴State law reference

Persons riding animals or driving animal-drawn vehicles: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-105.

15-108. Obedience by public employees. 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, this state, county or city. It shall be unlawful for any such driver to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter or by state statute.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-108)

15-109. Use of roller skates, roller blades, skateboards, coasters, or other similar play vehicles. (1) No person upon roller skates, roller blades, skateboards, 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. When so crossing such person shall be granted all 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 this code.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to use roller skates, roller blades, skateboards, coasters, or similar vehicles, toys or articles on wheels or a runner in the business district of the city, which is more particularly described as follows: All that area bounded by Jefferson Street on the north; by Water Street on the east; by Lafayette Street on the south; and by Jones Street on the west.

(3) No person shall use roller skates, roller blades, skateboards, coasters, or other similar play vehicles, on any public or private property where signs have been posted at the entrance or displayed prominently on the property prohibiting such use. (1998 Code, § 15-109)

15-110. Riding on portions of vehicles not intended for passengers. No person shall ride on any vehicle or upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This provision shall not apply to an employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty, or to persons riding within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise. (1998 Code, § 15-110)

15-111. Authorized emergency vehicles--operation generally.

(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 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.

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-106.

(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 specified directions.

(3) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle while in motion sounds such audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with a least one lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet (500') to the front of such vehicle; provided, however, 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.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-111)

15-112. Operation of other vehicles upon approach. (1) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals required by § 15-111, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the 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.² (1998 Code, § 15-112)

15-113. Following, parking near fire apparatus. 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 feet (500') or drive

¹Municipal code reference

Other vehicles to yield right-of-way upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles: § 15-112.

State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-108.

²Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-132.

into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-113)

15-114. Driving over fire hose. No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a 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.² (1998 Code, § 15-114)

15-115. Driving in processions. Each driver in a funeral or other 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. (1998 Code, § 15-115)

15-116. When permits required for processions. No funeral procession or parade containing two hundred (200) or more persons or fifty (50) or more vehicles except the forces of the United States Army or Navy, the military forces of this state and the forces of the police and fire departments, 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 set forth herein which may apply. (1998 Code, § 15-116)

15-117. Driving through funeral or other processions. 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 title. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or police officers. (1998 Code, § 15-117)

15-118. Identification of funeral procession. 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 traffic division. (1998 Code, § 15-118)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-168.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-169.

15-119. Driving on sidewalk. The driver of a vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-119)

15-120. Limitations on backing. The driver of vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic.² (1998 Code, § 15-120)

15-121. Authority to restrict use of cycles and non-motorized vehicles. (1) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate those heavily traveled streets upon which shall be prohibited the use of the roadway by motor-driven cycles, bicycles, horse-drawn vehicles or other non-motorized traffic and shall erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof.

(2) When signs are so erected giving notice thereof, no person shall disobey the restrictions stated on such signs. (1998 Code, § 15-121)

15-122. 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.³ (1998 Code, § 15-122)

15-123. 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. (1998 Code, § 15-123)

15-124. Boarding or alighting from moving vehicles. No person shall board or alight from any vehicle while such vehicle is in motion. (1998 Code, § 15-124)

15-125. Driving on controlled-access roadways. No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access roadway except at such

¹Municipal code reference
Streets and sidewalks: title 16.

²State law reference
Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-163.

³State law reference
Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-174.

entrances and exits as are established by public authority.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-125)

15-126. Driving through safety zones. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone. (1998 Code, § 15-126)

15-127. Play streets--authority to establish. The city traffic engineer shall have authority to declare any street or part thereof a play street and to place appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same.² (1998 Code, § 15-127)

15-128. Vehicular traffic restricted. Whenever authorized signs are erected designating 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 drivers of such vehicles shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof. (1998 Code, § 15-128)

15-129. Compliance with financial responsibility law required.

(1) Every vehicle operated within the corporate limits must be in compliance with the financial responsibility law.

(2) At the time the driver of a motor vehicle is charged with any moving violation under title 55, chapters 8 and 10, parts 1-5, chapter 50; any provision in this title of this municipal code; or at the time of an accident for which notice is required under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-106, the officer shall request evidence of financial responsibility as required by this section. In case of an accident for which notice is required under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-106, the officer shall request such evidence from all drivers involved in the accident, without regard to apparent or actual fault.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "financial responsibility" means:

(a) Documentation, such as the declaration page of an insurance policy, an insurance binder, or an insurance card from an insurance company authorized to do business in Tennessee, stating that a policy of insurance meeting the requirements of the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, compiled in Tennessee Code Annotated, chapter 12, title 55, has been issued;

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-126.

²Municipal code reference

streets and sidewalks: title 16.

(b) A certificate, valid for one (1) year, issued by the commissioner of safety, stating that a cash deposit or bond in the amount required by the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, compiled in Tennessee Code Annotated, chapter 12, title 55, has been paid or filed with the commissioner, or has qualified as a self-insurer under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-12-111; or

(c) The motor vehicle being operated at the time of the violation was owned by a carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the department of safety or the interstate commerce commission, or was owned by the United States, the State of Tennessee or any political subdivision thereof, and that such motor vehicle was being operated with the owner's consent.

(4) Civil offense. It is a civil offense to fail to provide evidence of financial responsibility pursuant to this section. Any violation of this section is punishable by a civil penalty of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00). The civil penalty prescribed by this section shall be in addition to any other penalty prescribed by the laws of this state or by the city's municipal code of ordinances.

(5) Evidence of compliance after violation. On or before the court date, the person charged with a violation of this section may submit evidence of compliance with this section in effect at the time of the violation. If the court is satisfied that compliance was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge of failure to provide evidence of financial responsibility may be dismissed. (1998 Code, § 15-129)

15-130. Engine compression braking devices regulated. (1) All truck tractor and semi-trailers operating within the City of Bolivar shall conform to the visual exhaust system inspection requirements, 40 CFR 202.22, of the Interstate Motor Carriers Noise Emission Standards.

(2) A motor vehicle does not conform to the visual exhaust system inspection requirements referenced in subsection (1) of this section if inspection of the exhaust system of the motor carrier vehicle discloses that the system:

(a) Has a defect that adversely affects sound reduction, such as exhaust gas leaks or alteration or deterioration of muffler elements. (Small traces of soot on flexible exhaust pipe sections shall not constitute a violation.);

(b) Is not equipped with either a muffler or other noise dissipative device, such as a turbocharger (supercharger driven by exhaust by gases); or

(c) Is equipped with a cut out, bypass, or similar device, unless such device is designed as an exhaust gas driven cargo unloading system.

(3) Violations of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per offense.

(4) This section shall be supplemental to other noise control ordinances and regulations¹ of the city. (1998 Code, § 15-130)

15-131. Adoption of state traffic statutes. All violations of state regulations for the operation of vehicles committed within the corporate limits of the municipality and which are defined by state law are hereby designated and declared to be offenses against the City of Bolivar also. This provision shall not apply to any offenses in which the state courts have exclusive jurisdiction. (1998 Code, § 15-1901)

¹Municipal code reference

Offenses against peace and quiet: title 11, chapter 3.

CHAPTER 2

TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION

SECTION

15-201. Records of violations required.

15-202. Record of traffic cases; report to department of safety.

15-203. Files on drivers.

15-204. Emergency and experimental regulations; testing of devices.

15-205. Disposition of fines and forfeitures.

15-201. Records of violations required. (1) The police departments or the traffic division thereof shall keep a record of all violations of the traffic ordinance of the city or of the state vehicle laws of which any person has been charged, together with a record of the final disposition of all such alleged offenses. Such record shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the total of each. Said record shall accumulate during at least a five (5) year period and from that time on the record shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five (5) year period.

(2) All forms for records of violations and notices of violations shall be serially numbered. For each month and year a written record shall be kept available to the public showing the disposal of all such forms.

(3) All such records and reports shall be public records. (1998 Code, § 15-201)

15-202. Record of traffic cases; report to department of safety.

(1) The city judge shall keep or cause to be kept a record of every traffic complaint, traffic citation or other legal form of traffic charge deposited with or presented to the city court or its traffic violations bureau, and shall keep a record of every official action by said court or its traffic violations bureau in reference thereto, including but not limited to a record of every conviction, forfeiture of bail, judgment of acquittal, and the amount of fine or forfeiture resulting from every said traffic complaint or citation deposited with or presented to said court or traffic violations bureau.

(2) Within ten (10) days after the conviction or forfeiture of bail of a person upon a charge of violating any provision of this chapter or other ordinance of the city or law regulating the operation of vehicles on highways the city judge shall prepare and immediately forward to the state department of safety an abstract of the convicted or forfeited bail, certified by the city judge to be true and correct. Convictions involving the illegal parking or standing of a vehicle need not be included.

(3) Said abstract must be made upon a form furnished by the state department of safety and shall include the name and address of the party charged, the number, if any, of his operator's or chauffeur's license, the

registration number of the vehicle involved, the nature of the offense, the date of hearing, the plea, the judgment, or whether bail was forfeited and the amount of the fine or forfeiture as the case may be.

(4) Every court of record shall also forward a like report to the state department of safety upon the conviction of any person of manslaughter or other felony in the commission of which a vehicle was used.

(5) The failure, refusal or neglect of any such judicial officer to comply with any of the requirements of this section shall constitute misconduct in office and shall be grounds for removal. (1998 Code, § 15-202)

15-203. Files on drivers. (1) The police department or the traffic division thereof shall maintain a suitable record of all traffic accidents, warnings, arrests, convictions, and complaints reported for each driver, which shall be filed alphabetically under the name of the driver concerned.

(2) The traffic division shall study the cases of all the drivers charged with frequent or serious violations of the traffic laws or involved in frequent traffic accidents or any serious accident, shall attempt to discover the reasons therefor and shall take whatever steps are lawful and reasonable to prevent the same or to have the licenses of such persons suspended or revoked.

(3) Such records shall accumulate during at least a five (5) year period and from that time on such records shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five (5) year period. (1998 Code, § 15-203)

15-204. Emergency and experimental regulations; testing of devices. (1) The chief of police by and with the approval of the city traffic engineer is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic laws of this city and to make and enforce temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulations shall remain in effect for more than ninety (90) days.

(2) The city traffic engineer may test traffic-control devices under actual conditions of traffic. (1998 Code, § 15-204)

15-205. Disposition of fines and forfeitures. All fines or forfeitures collected upon conviction or upon the forfeiture of bail of any person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into the general fund of the city. (1998 Code, § 15-205)

CHAPTER 3

CITATIONS FOR VIOLATIONS

SECTION

- 15-301. Forms and records.
- 15-302. Issuance of citation.
- 15-303. Disposition and records of citations.
- 15-304. Illegal cancellation of citations.
- 15-305. Audit of records and reports.
- 15-306. Failure to answer citation.
- 15-307. Placing citation on illegally parked vehicle.
- 15-308. Warrants to be issued for persons failing to appear.
- 15-309. Copy of citation as lawful complaint.

15-301. Forms and records. (1) The city administrator shall provide books to include traffic citation forms for notifying alleged violators to appear and answer to charges of violating traffic laws and ordinances in the city court. Said books shall include serially numbered sets of citations in quadruplicate in the form prescribed and approved jointly by the mayor and the chief of police.

(2) The city administrator shall issue such books to the chief of police or his duly authorized agent and shall maintain a record of every book so issued and shall require a written receipt for every such book.

(3) The chief of police shall be responsible for the issuance of such books to individual members of the police department. The chief of police shall require a written receipt for every book so issued and shall maintain a record of every such book and each set of citations contained therein. (1998 Code, § 15-301, modified)

15-302. Issuance of citation. Except when authorized or directed under state law to immediately take a person before a judge for the violation of any traffic laws, a police officer who halts a person for such violation other than for the purpose of giving him a warning or warning notice and does not take such person into custody under arrest, shall take the name, address, and operator's license number of said person, the registered number of the motor vehicle involved and such other pertinent information as may be necessary, and shall issue to him, in writing, on a form provided by the city administrator, a traffic citation containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the city court at a time at least five (5) days after such alleged violation to be specified in said citation. The officer, upon receiving the written promise of the alleged violator to answer as specified in the citation, shall release such person from custody. (1998 Code, § 15-302, modified)

15-303. Disposition and records of citations. (1) Every police officer, upon issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of this state or of any provisions of this chapter or other traffic ordinances of the city shall deposit the original and a duplicate copy of the citation with his immediate superior officer who shall cause the original to be delivered to the city court and the duplicate copy to the central records section of the police department. Another duplicate copy of the citation shall be retained in the traffic citation book and shall be delivered by such superior officer to the city administrator, together with such book when all traffic citations therein have been used.

(2) Upon the filing of such original citation in the city court, the citation may be disposed of only by trial in city court or by other official action by the court, including forfeiture of bail or by payment of a fine to the traffic violations bureau thereof.

(3) The chief of police shall require the return to him of each traffic citation and all copies thereof, except that copy required to be retained in the book, which has been soiled or upon which any entry has been made and has not been issued to an alleged violator.

(4) The chief of police shall also maintain or cause to be maintained in connection with every traffic citation issued by a member of the police department a record of the disposition of the charge by the city court or its traffic violations bureau.

(5) The chief of police shall also maintain or cause to be maintained a record of all warrants issued by the city judge or by any court on traffic violation charges and which are delivered to the police department for service, and of the final disposition of all such warrants.

(6) It shall be unlawful and official misconduct for any member of the police department or other officer or public employee to dispose of, alter or deface a traffic citation or any copy thereof or the record of the issuance or disposition of any traffic citation, complaint, or warrant in a manner other than as required in this chapter. (1998 Code, § 15-303, modified)

15-304. Illegal cancellation of citations. It shall be unlawful for any person to cancel or solicit the cancellation of any traffic citation in any manner other than as provided by this chapter. (1998 Code, § 15-304)

15-305. Audit of records and reports. (1) Every record of traffic citations, complaints thereon and warrants issued therefor shall be audited at least quarterly by the city administrator who shall submit a report of such audit together with a summary thereof to the mayor. Such reports shall be public records.

(2) For the purpose of this chapter, the city administrator or his duly authorized representatives shall have access at all times to all necessary

records, files and papers of the city court, its traffic violations bureau, and the police department. (1998 Code, § 15-305, modified)

15-306. Failure to answer citation. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to answer a traffic citation issued to him. (1998 Code, § 15-306)

15-307. Placing citation on illegally parked vehicle. Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this code or other ordinance of this city or by state law, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a traffic citation, on a form provided by the city administrator, for the driver to answer to the charge against him within five (5) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation. (1998 Code, § 15-307, modified)

15-308. Warrants to be issued for persons failing to appear. In the event any person fails to comply with a traffic citation given to such person or attached to a vehicle or fails to make appearance pursuant to a summons directing an appearance in the city court of traffic violations bureau, or if any person fails or refuses to deposit bail within the time required, the city judge shall issue a warrant for his arrest. (1998 Code, § 15-308)

15-309. Copy of citation as lawful complaint. In the event the form of citation provided under §15-301, includes information and is sworn to as required under the general laws of this state in respect to a complaint charging commission of the offense alleged in the citation to have been committed, then such citation when filed with a court having jurisdiction shall be deemed to be a lawful complaint for the purpose of prosecution under this code. (1998 Code, § 15-309)

CHAPTER 4

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUREAU

SECTION

15-401. Established, purpose.

15-402. Authority and duties.

15-403. City judge to designate fines payable to bureau.

15-404. Waiver of court appearance; payment of fine to bureau;
acknowledgment of conviction.

15-405. Records and reports.

15-401. Established, purpose. A traffic violations bureau is hereby established to assist the city court with the clerical work of traffic cases. The bureau shall be under the supervision of the city administrator's office. (1998 Code, § 15-401, modified)

15-402. Authority and duties. The traffic violations bureau shall:

(1) Accept designated fines, issue receipts, and represent in court such violators as are permitted and desired to plead guilty, waive court appearance, and give power of attorney.

(2) Receive and issue receipts for cash bail from the persons who must or wish to be heard in court, enter the time of their appearance on the court docket, and notify the arresting officer and witnesses, if any, to be present.

(3) Keep an easily accessible record of all violations of which each person has been guilty during the preceding twelve (12) months, whether such guilt was established in court or in the traffic violations bureau.

(4) Follow such procedure as may be prescribed by applicable provisions of this code or as may be required by any laws of this state. (1998 Code, § 15-402)

15-403. City judge to designate fines payable to bureau. The city judge shall designate the specified offenses under this chapter or the state traffic laws in respect to which payments of fines may be accepted by the traffic violations bureau in satisfaction thereof, and shall specify by suitable schedules the amount of such fines for first, second, and subsequent offenses, provided such fines are within the limits declared by law or applicable provision of this code, and shall further specify what number of such offenses shall require appearance before the court. (1998 Code, § 15-403)

15-404. Waiver of court appearance; payment of fine to bureau; acknowledgment of conviction. (1) Any person charged with an offense for which payment of a fine may be made to the traffic violations bureau shall have the option of paying such fine within the time specified in the notice of arrest at

the traffic violations bureau upon entering a plea of guilty and upon waiving appearance in court; or he may elect to deposit the required lawful bail and be tried in city court under a plea of not guilty.

(2) Payment of a fine to the bureau shall be deemed an acknowledgment of conviction of the alleged offense and the bureau, upon accepting the prescribed fine, shall issue a receipt to the violator. (1998 Code, § 15-404)

15-405. Records and reports. The traffic violations bureau shall keep records and submit summarized monthly reports to the mayor of all notices issued and arrests made for violations of traffic laws and provisions of this code relating to traffic, of all fines collected by the bureau or the court, and of the final disposition or present status of every case. Such records shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the totals of each, and shall be public records. (1998 Code, § 15-405)

CHAPTER 5**TRAFFIC ENGINEER****SECTION**

15-501. Office established.

15-502. Chief of police to serve as traffic engineer.

15-503. Duties generally.

15-501. Office established. The office of city traffic engineer is hereby established. (1998 Code, § 15-501)

15-502. Chief of police to serve as traffic engineer. The chief of police shall serve as city traffic engineer in addition to his other functions. (1998 Code, § 15-502)

15-503. Duties generally. It shall be the general duty of the city traffic engineer to determine the installation and proper timing and maintenance of traffic-control devices, to conduct engineering analyses of traffic accidents and to devise remedial measures, to conduct engineering investigation of traffic conditions, to plan the operation of traffic on the streets and highways of the city, to cooperate with other city officials in the development of ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out the additional powers and duties imposed by this chapter and other ordinances of the city. (1998 Code, § 15-503)

CHAPTER 6

TRAFFIC DIVISION

SECTION

15-601. Established.

15-602. Duties generally.

15-603. Investigation of accidents.

15-604. Cooperation with the traffic engineer in accident studies.

15-605. Accident report files.

15-606. Annual report.

15-601. Established. There is hereby established in the police department of the city a traffic division, to be under the control of an officer of police appointed by and directly responsible to the chief of police.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-601)

15-602. Duties generally. It shall be the duty of the traffic division with such aid as may be rendered by other members of the police department to enforce the street traffic regulations of this city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this city, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents and to cooperate with the city traffic engineer and other officers of the city 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 the traffic division by this chapter and any other traffic ordinances of the city. (1998 Code, § 15-602)

15-603. Investigation of accidents. It shall be the duty of the traffic division, assisted by other police officers of the department, to investigate traffic accidents, to arrest and to assist in the prosecution of those persons charged with violations of law causing or contributing to such accidents. (1998 Code, § 15-603)

15-604. Cooperation with the traffic engineer in accident studies. Whenever the accidents at any particular location become numerous, the traffic division shall cooperate with the city traffic engineer in conducting studies of such accidents and determining remedial measures. (1998 Code, § 15-604)

15-605. Accident report files. The traffic division shall maintain a suitable system of filing traffic accident reports. Accident reports or cards

¹Municipal code reference
Police: title 6.

referring to them shall be filed alphabetically by location. Such reports shall be available for the use and information of the city traffic engineer. (1998 Code, § 15-605)

15-606. Annual report. The traffic division shall annually prepare a traffic report which shall be filed with the mayor. Such report shall contain information on traffic matters in this city as follows:

(1) The number of traffic accidents, the number of persons killed, the number of persons injured and other pertinent traffic accident data.

(2) The number of traffic accidents investigated and other pertinent data on the safety activities of the police.

(3) The plans and recommendations of the division for future traffic safety activities. (1998 Code, § 15-606)

CHAPTER 7

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

CHAPTER 8

ACCIDENTS

SECTION

15-801. Immediate notice to police required.

15-802. Reports required.

15-803. Reports confidential.

15-801. Immediate notice to police required. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident in the city resulting in injury to or death of any person or property damage to an apparent extent of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more shall immediately by the quickest means of communication give notice of such accident to the police department.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-801)

15-802. Reports required. The driver of a vehicle which is in any manner involved in an accident resulting in bodily injury to or death of any persons or total property damage to an apparent extent of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) or more shall, within twenty (20) days after such accident, forward a written report of such accident to the police department or a copy of any report he is required to forward to the state. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable when the accident has been investigated at the scene by a police officer while such driver was present thereat.² (1998 Code, § 15-802, modified)

15-803. Reports confidential. (1) All accident reports made by persons involved in accidents or by garages as required by §§ 15-801, 15-802, and 15-804 shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the police department or other governmental agencies having use of the records for accident prevention purposes or for the administration of the laws of this state relating to the deposit of security and proof of financial responsibility by persons driving or the owners of motor vehicles, except that the identity of a person involved in an accident may be disclosed when such identity is not otherwise known or when such person denies his presence at such accident.

(2) All accident reports and supplemental information filed in connection with the administration of the laws of this state relating to the deposit of security or proof of financial responsibility shall be confidential and

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-106.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-107.

not open to general public inspection, nor shall copying of lists of such reports be permitted, except, however, that such reports and supplemental information may be examined by any person named therein or by his representative designated in writing.

(3) No reports or information mentioned in this section shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, except that the police department shall furnish upon demand of any party to such trial, or upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the department in compliance with law.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-805)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-114.

CHAPTER 9

PEDESTRIANS¹

SECTION

- 15-901. Subject to traffic regulations.
- 15-902. Right-of-way in crosswalks.
- 15-903. To use right half of crosswalks.
- 15-904. To cross at right angles; exception.
- 15-905. Crossing at other than crosswalks.
- 15-906. Obedience to railroad signals.
- 15-907. Pedestrians on roadways.
- 15-908. Soliciting rides or business.
- 15-909. Drivers to exercise due care.

15-901. Subject to traffic regulations. Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals as provided in §§ 15-1405 and 15-1406 of this code, but at all other places pedestrians shall have the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this chapter.² (1998 Code, § 15-901)

15-902. Right-of-way in crosswalks. (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 crosswalk 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) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk 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.³ (1998 Code, § 15-902)

¹State law reference

Right-of-way of pedestrians led by guide dog or carrying identifying cane: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-180.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-133.

³State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-134.

15-903. To use right half of crosswalks. Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-903)

15-904. To cross at right angles; exception. 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 crosswalk; provided, however, that at intersections where traffic-control signals have traffic stopped in all directions these provisions shall not apply to pedestrians crossing within the area common to both intersecting roadways. (1998 Code, § 15-904)

15-905. Crossing at other than crosswalks. (1) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk 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) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a crosswalk.

(4) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway other than in a crosswalk in any business district.² (1998 Code, § 15-905)

15-906. Obedience to railroad signals. No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing or bridge while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed. (1998 Code, § 15-906)

15-907. Pedestrians on 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 pedestrian 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.³ (1998 Code, § 15-907)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-137.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-135.

³State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-138.

15-908. Soliciting rides or business. (1) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride, 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.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-908)

15-909. Drivers to exercise due care. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, 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 child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.² (1998 Code, § 15-909)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-139.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-136.

CHAPTER 10**ONE-WAY STREETS AND ALLEYS¹****SECTION**

15-1001. Signs required; placement and maintenance.

15-1002. Direction of movement on streets during certain periods restricted.

15-1001. Signs required; placement and maintenance. Whenever this code or any ordinance of this city designates any one-way street or alley, the city traffic engineer shall place and maintain signs giving notice thereof. No such regulation shall be effective unless such signs are in place. Signs indicating the direction of lawful traffic movement shall be placed at every intersection where movement of traffic in the opposite direction is prohibited. (1998 Code, § 15-1001)

15-1002. Direction of movement on streets during certain periods restricted. (1) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate streets, parts of streets or specific lanes thereon upon which vehicular traffic shall proceed in one (1) direction during one (1) period and the opposite direction during another period of the day and shall place and maintain appropriate markings, signs, barriers or other devices to give notice thereof. The city traffic engineer may erect signs temporarily designating lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the center line of the roadway.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle in violation of such markings, signs, barriers or other devices so placed in accordance with this section. (1998 Code, § 15-1002)

¹Municipal code reference

Streets and sidewalks: title 16.

State law reference

One-way roads and rotary traffic islands: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-122.

CHAPTER 11

STOP AND YIELD INTERSECTIONS

SECTION

- 15-1101. Designation of stop and yield intersections by traffic engineer.
- 15-1102. Stop and yield signs--streets and intersections requiring.
- 15-1103. Specification; illumination; placement.
- 15-1104. Vehicle entering stop intersection.
- 15-1105. Vehicle entering yield intersection.
- 15-1106. Emerging from alley, driveway or building.
- 15-1107. Blocking intersections.

15-1101. Designation of stop and yield intersections by traffic engineer. The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate intersections where a particular hazard exists upon other than through streets and to determine:

(1) Whether vehicles shall stop at one (1) or more entrances to any such intersection, in which event he 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 § 15-1105(1), in which event he shall cause to be erected a yield sign at every place where obedience thereto is required. (1998 Code, § 15-1101)

15-1102. Stop and yield signs--streets and intersections requiring. Whenever this code or any ordinance of the city designates and describes a through street it shall be the duty of the city traffic engineer to place and maintain a stop sign, or on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation 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 (2) 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 the city traffic engineer upon the basis of an engineering and traffic study. (1998 Code, § 15-1102)

15-1103. Specifications; illumination; placement. (1) Every stop sign shall bear the word "Stop" in letters not less than eight inches (8") in height. Every yield sign shall bear the word "Yield" in letters not less than seven inches (7") in height. Every stop sign and every yield sign shall, at nighttime, 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 crosswalk, then as near as practicable to the nearest line of the intersecting roadway. (1998 Code, § 15-1103)

15-1104. 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.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1104)

15-1105. Vehicle entering yield intersection. (1) The driver of a vehicle who is faced with a yield sign at the entrance to a through highway or other public roadway is not necessarily required to stop, but is required to exercise caution in entering the highway or other roadway and to yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from the highway or other roadway, or which are approaching so closely on the highway or other roadway as to constitute an immediate hazard, and the driver having so yielded may proceed when the way is clear.

(2) Where there is provided more than one (1) lane for vehicular traffic entering a through highway or other public roadway, if one (1) or more lanes at such entrance is designated a yield lane by an appropriate marker, this subsection shall control the movement of traffic in any lane so marked with a yield sign, even though traffic in other lanes may be controlled by an electrical signal device or other signs, signals, markings or controls.² (1998 Code, § 15-1105)

¹State law references

Vehicle approaching or entering intersection: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-1-128.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-130.

15-1106. Emerging from alley, driveway or building. The driver of a vehicle within a business or residence district 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 such roadway.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1106)

15-1107. Blocking intersections. No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (1998 Code, § 15-1107)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-150.

CHAPTER 12

TURNING MOVEMENTS

SECTION

- 15-1201. Required position and method of turning at intersections.
- 15-1202. Turning markers, signs, etc., indicating course of travel.
- 15-1203. Restricted turn signs.
- 15-1204. Limitations on "U" turns.

15-1201. 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 the 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 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 (1) 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 in 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.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1201)

15-1202. Turning markers, signs, etc., indicating course of travel.

(1) The city traffic engineer is authorized to 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 this code, state law or other ordinance of the city.

¹State law reference

Similar provisions Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-140.

(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.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1202)

15-1203. Restricted turn signs. (1) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall make no right, left, or "U" turn, and shall place 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.

(2) All persons operating vehicles on the streets of the city shall obey all authorized signs prohibiting right, left or "U" turns. (1998 Code, § 15-1203)

15-1204. Limitations on "U" turns. No person operating a vehicle in the city shall turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in a business district or upon any other street unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic. (1998 Code, § 15-1204)

¹State law reference

Local authority to place turn markers, etc.,: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-140(d).

CHAPTER 13**SPEED REGULATIONS**¹**SECTION**

15-1301. Speed limit generally.

15-1302. Specific limits.

15-1303. Regulations of speed by signals.

15-1301. Speed limit generally. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street of this city in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour, except where signs have been placed authorizing speeds in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour, but never to exceed forty-five (45) miles per hour.² (1998 Code, § 15-1301)

15-1302. Specific limits. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour:

(1) Through any intersection, except on a through street or on a street regulated by traffic-control signals or signs which stop or require traffic to yield on the intersecting street.

(2) Through any school zone or near any playground in this city when official signs indicating such speed limits have been posted by the traffic engineer. The provisions of this subsection are applicable to school zones where there are no playgrounds, only when the children are out for recess or when the children are going to or leaving school during its opening or closing hours.

(3) Through any congested area when official signs indicating such speed limit have been posted by the traffic engineer. (1998 Code, § 15-1302)

15-1303. Regulations of speed by signals. The city traffic engineer is authorized to regulate the timing of traffic signals so as to permit the movement of traffic in an orderly and safe manner at speeds slightly at variance from the speeds otherwise applicable within the district or at intersections and shall erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof. (1998 Code, § 15-1303)

¹State law reference

Speed regulations generally: Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 5-8-152 through 55-8-157.

²State law reference

Authority to establish speed limits: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-153.

CHAPTER 14

TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES¹

SECTION

- 15-1401. Installation and maintenance.
- 15-1402. Manual for traffic-control devices.
- 15-1403. Obedience required.
- 15-1404. Devices to be in place before certain regulation enforced.
- 15-1405. Traffic-control legend.
- 15-1406. Signals at places other than intersections.
- 15-1407. Obedience to signal indicating approach of train.
- 15-1408. Pedestrian-control signals.
- 15-1409. Flashing signals.
- 15-1410. Display of unauthorized devices.
- 15-1411. Interference with devices or signs.
- 15-1412. Designation of crosswalks and safety zones.
- 15-1413. Traffic lanes.

15-1401. Installation and maintenance. The city traffic engineer shall place and maintain traffic-control signs, signals and devices when as required under this code and other traffic ordinances of the city to make effective the provisions of such code and ordinances, and may place and maintain such additional traffic-control devices as he may deem necessary to regulate traffic under the traffic laws of this code and other traffic ordinances of the city or under state law or to guide or warn traffic. (1998 Code, § 15-1401)

15-1402. Manual for traffic-control devices. All traffic-control signs, signals and devices shall conform to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and highways as supplemented and amended, published by the Public Roads Administration (Bureau of Public Roads) of the Federal Government. (1998 Code, § 15-1402)

15-1403. Obedience required. The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with this code and other traffic ordinances of the city, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exceptions granted

¹State law reference

Traffic-control devices generally: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-110.

the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1403)

15-1404. Devices to be in place before certain regulations enforced. 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.² (1998 Code, § 15-1404)

15-1405. Traffic-control 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 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 crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

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

(2) Yellow alone or "Caution" when shown following the green or "Go" signal.

(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 cross 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) Red alone or "Stop."

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-109(a).

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-109(b).

entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone; provided however, that nothing in this code or other traffic ordinances of the city shall be construed as prohibiting turns on a red signal after coming to a complete stop where an official sign is posted by the appropriate authorities permitting such turns, if such a turn will not endanger other traffic lawfully using said intersection.

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

(4) 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 crosswalk 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 any vehicular traffic.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1405)

15-1406. Signals at places other than intersections. 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. (1998 Code, § 15-1406)

15-1407. 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 feet (50') but not less than fifteen feet (15') 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 one thousand five hundred feet (1,500') of the highway crossing emits a signal

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-110.

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 while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1407)

15-1408. 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 zone while the wait signal is showing.² (1998 Code, § 15-1408)

15-1409. 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 crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line 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 to railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules as set forth in § 15-1407 of this code.³ (1998 Code, § 15-1409)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 58-8-145.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-111.

³State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-112.

15-1410. Display of unauthorized devices. (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, which attempts to direct the movement of traffic 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 or signal 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, or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the city traffic engineer is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1410)

15-1411. Interference with devices or signs. 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.² (1998 Code, § 15-1411)

15-1412. Designation of crosswalks and safety zones. The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized:

(1) To designate and maintain, by appropriate devices, marks or lines upon the surface of the roadway crosswalks at intersections where in his opinion there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway, and at such other places as he may deem necessary.

(2) To establish safety zones of such kind and character and at such places as he may deem necessary for the protection of pedestrians. (1998 Code, § 15-1412)

15-1413. Traffic lanes. (1) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street or highway 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

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee code annotated, § 55-8-113.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-114.

boundaries of any such lane except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement. (1998 Code, § 15-1413)

CHAPTER 15

STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING¹

SECTION

- 15-1501. Prohibited in certain specified places.
- 15-1502. Obstructing traffic.
- 15-1503. Parking in alleys.
- 15-1504. Parking for display of vehicle for sale or repair.
- 15-1505. Parking adjacent to schools.
- 15-1506. Parking on narrow street.
- 15-1507. Parking on one-way streets.
- 15-1508. Parking on divided highways.
- 15-1509. Parking near hazardous or congested areas.
- 15-1510. All-night parking.
- 15-1511. Removal of illegally parked vehicles.
- 15-1512. Manner of parking on roadways.
- 15-1513. Angle parking.
- 15-1514. Lights on parked vehicles.
- 15-1515. Curb loading zones--designation.
- 15-1516. Standing in passenger zone.
- 15-1517. Standing in freight loading zone.
- 15-1518. Designation of public carrier stops and stands.
- 15-1519. Stopping, Standing, parking of busses, taxicabs.
- 15-1520. Use of bus, taxicab stands by other vehicles prohibited.
- 15-1521. Permit for loading or unloading at angle to curb.
- 15-1522. Presumption in reference to illegal parking.
- 15-1523. Parking prohibited at all times on designated streets.
- 15-1524. Parking prohibited during certain times on designated streets.
- 15-1525. Parking time limited.
- 15-1526. Parking restrictions to be indicated by appropriate signs.
- 15-1527. Application of section.
- 15-1528. Provisions not exclusive.
- 15-1529. Vehicle weights.

15-1501. Prohibited in certain specified places. (1) No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or traffic-control device, in any of the following places:

¹Municipal code references

Parking spaces in mobile home park: title 14.

Taxicabs subject to general parking regulations: title 9.

- (a) On a sidewalk.
- (b) In front of public or private driveway.
- (c) Within an intersection.
- (d) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant.
- (e) On a crosswalk.
- (f) Within twenty feet (20') of a crosswalk at an intersection.
- (g) Within thirty feet (30') 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 feet (30') of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless the city traffic engineer indicates a different length by signs or markings.
 - (i) Within fifty feet (50') of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing.
 - (j) Within twenty feet (20') 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 feet (75') of said entrance.
 - (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 of a street.
 - (m) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel.
 - (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.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1501)

15-1502. Obstructing traffic. No person shall park any vehicle upon a street, other than an alley, in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten feet (10') of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic. (1998 Code, § 15-1502)

15-1503. Parking in alleys. No person shall park a vehicle within an alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten feet (10') of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic, and no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle within an alley in such position as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property. (1998 Code, § 15-1503)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-160.

15-1504. Parking for display of vehicle for sale or repair. No person shall park a vehicle upon a roadway for the principal purpose of:

- (1) Displaying such vehicle for sale.
- (2) Washing, greasing or repairing such vehicle except repairs necessitated by an emergency. (1998 Code, § 15-1504)

15-1505. Parking adjacent to schools. (1) The city traffic engineer shall erect signs indicating no parking upon either or both sides of any street adjacent to any school property when such parking would, in his opinion, interfere with traffic or create a hazardous situation.

- (2) When official signs are erected indicating no parking upon either side of a street adjacent to any school property as provided herein, no person shall park a vehicle in any such designated place. (1998 Code, § 15-1505)

15-1506. Parking on narrow streets. (1) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to erect signs indicating no parking upon any street when the width of the roadway does not exceed twenty feet (20'), or upon one side of a street as indicated by such signs when the width of the roadway does not exceed thirty feet (30').

- (2) When official signs prohibiting parking are erected upon narrow streets as authorized herein, no person shall park a vehicle upon any such street in violation of any such sign. (1998 Code, § 15-1506)

15-1507. Parking on one-way streets. The city traffic engineer is authorized to erect signs upon the left-hand side of any one-way street to prohibit the standing or parking of vehicles, and when such signs are in place, no person shall stand or park a vehicle upon such left-hand side in violations of any such sign. (1998 Code, § 15-1507)

15-1508. Parking on divided highways. In the event a highway includes two (2) or more separate roadways and traffic is restricted to one (1) direction upon any such roadway, no person shall stand or park a vehicle upon the left-hand side of such roadway unless signs are erected to permit such standing or parking. The city traffic engineer is authorized to determine when standing or parking may be permitted upon the left-hand side of any such roadway and to erect signs giving notice thereof. (1998 Code, § 15-1508)

15-1509. Parking near hazardous or congested areas. (1) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate by proper signs places not exceeding one hundred feet (100') in length in which the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would create an especially hazardous condition or would cause unusual delay to traffic.

(2) When official signs are erected at hazardous or congested places as authorized herein no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle in any such designated place. (1998 Code, § 15-1509)

15-1510. All-night parking. No person shall park a vehicle on any street for a period of time longer than thirty (30) minutes between the hours of 2:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. of any day except in case of an emergency. (1998 Code, § 15-1510)

15-1511. Removal of illegally parked vehicles. (1) Members of the police department are hereby authorized to remove a vehicle from a street or highway to the nearest garage or other place of safety, or to a garage designated or maintained by the police department, or otherwise maintained by the city under the circumstances hereinafter enumerated.

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

(b) When a vehicle upon a highway 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 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.

(2) Whenever an officer removes a vehicle from a street as authorized in this section and the officer knows or is able to ascertain from the registration records in the vehicle the name and address of the owner thereof, the officer shall immediately give or cause to be given notice in writing to such owner of the fact of such removal and the reasons therefor and of the place to which such vehicle has been removed. In the event any such vehicle is stored in a public garage, a copy of such notice shall be given to the proprietor of such garage.

(3) Whenever an officer removes a vehicle from a street under this section and does not know and is not able to ascertain the name of the owner, or for any other reason is unable to give the notice as hereinabove provided, and in the event the vehicle is not returned to the owner within a period of three (3) days, the officer shall immediately send or cause to be sent a written report of such removal by mail to the state department whose duty it is to register motor vehicles and shall file a copy of such notice with the proprietor of any public garage in which the vehicle may be stored. Such notice shall include a complete description of the vehicle, the date, time, and place from which removed, the

reasons for such removal, and the name of the garage or place where the vehicle is stored.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1511)

15-1512. Manner of parking on roadways. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, 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 inches (18") of the right-hand curb.² (1998 Code, § 15-1512)

15-1513. Angle parking. (1) The city traffic engineer shall determine upon what streets angle parking shall be permitted and shall mark or sign such streets but such angle parking shall not be indicated upon any federal aid or state highway within this city unless the state department of highways and public works has determined that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

(2) Angle parking shall not be indicated or permitted at any place where passing traffic would thereby be caused or required to drive upon the left side of the street.

(3) On those streets which have been signed or marked by the city traffic engineer 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. (1998 Code, § 15-1513)

15-1514. Lights on parked vehicles. (1) Whenever a vehicle is lawfully parked upon a street or highway during the hours between one-half (1/2) hour after sunset and one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise and in the event there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred feet (500') upon such street or highway no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

(2) Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended, during the hours between one-half (1/2) hour after sunset and one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise and there is not sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred feet (500') upon such highway, such vehicle so parked or stopped shall be equipped with one or more lamps which shall exhibit white or amber light on the roadway side visible from a distance five hundred feet (500') to the

¹State law reference

Officers authorized to remove illegally stopped vehicles: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-159.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-161(a).

front of the vehicle and a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet (500') to the rear of the vehicle.

(3) Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed. (1998 Code, § 15-1514)

15-1515. Curb loading zones--designation. The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine the location of passenger and freight curb loading zones and shall place and maintain appropriate signs indicating the same and stating the hours during which the provisions of this section and §§ 15-1516 and 15-1517 are applicable. (1998 Code, § 15-1515)

15-1516. Standing in passenger 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 zone are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed three (3) minutes. (1998 Code, § 15-1516)

15-1517. Standing in freight 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 pickup 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. (1998 Code, § 15-1517)

15-1518. Designation of public carrier stops and stands. The city traffic engineer is 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 he shall determine to be of the greatest benefit and convenience to the public. Every such bus stop, bus stand, taxicab stand, or other stand shall be designated by appropriate signs. (1998 Code, § 15-1518)

15-1519. Stopping, standing, parking of buses, taxicabs. (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 at any place for the purpose of loading and 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 inches (18") 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. (1998 Code, § 15-1519)

15-1520. Use of bus, taxicab stands by other vehicles prohibited.

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 loading or unloading passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any bus or taxicab waiting to enter or about to enter such zone. (1998 Code, § 15-1520)

15-1521. Permit for loading or unloading at angle to curb. (1) The city traffic engineer is authorized to issue special permits for 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.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any permittee or other person to violate any of the special terms or conditions of any such permit. (1998 Code, § 15-1521)

15-1522. 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 as prescribed in §§ 15-306 and 15-309 has been followed. (1998 Code, § 15-1522)

15-1523. Parking prohibited at all times on designated streets. When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle at any time upon any streets or parts of streets so designated. (1998 Code, § 15-1523)

15-1524. Parking prohibited during certain hours on designated streets. When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle between the hours specified thereon on any day except Sundays and public holidays on any of the streets or parts of streets so designated. (1998 Code, § 15-1524)

15-1525. Parking time limited. (1) When signs are erected giving notice thereof no person shall park a vehicle for a period of time longer than indicated on such signs.

(2) Two hour parking limits in certain designated area. No vehicle shall park for longer than two (2) hours on Main and Market Streets from Jackson Street to Lafayette Street and Washington Street to Water Street, effective Monday through Friday from the hours of 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. with the exception of holidays. The fine for violating this section will be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for first offense and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for second offense and subsequent offenses. (1998 Code, § 15-1525)

15-1526. Parking restrictions to be indicated by appropriate signs. Whenever by this code or any other ordinance of this city any parking time limit is imposed or parking is prohibited on designated streets it shall be the duty of the city traffic engineer to erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof and no such regulations shall be effective unless said signs are erected and in place at the time of any alleged offense. (1998 Code, § 15-1526)

15-1527. Application of section. The provisions of this section prohibiting the standing or parking of a vehicle shall apply at all times or at those times herein specified or as indicated on official signs except when it is necessary to stop a vehicle to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device. (1998 Code, § 15-1527)

15-1528. Provisions not exclusive. The provisions of this chapter imposing a time limit on parking shall not relieve any person from the duty to observe other and more restrictive provisions prohibiting or limiting the

stopping, standing or parking of vehicles in specified places or at specified times. (1998 Code, § 15-1528)

15-1529. Vehicle weights. (1) No vehicle over ten thousand (10,000) pounds gross vehicle weight shall be parked on any public street within the City of Bolivar, Tennessee, except that such vehicles may be operated thereon for the purpose of delivering or picking up materials or merchandise and then only be entering such street at the intersection nearest the destination of the vehicle and proceeding therefrom no farther than the nearest intersection thereafter.

(2) Each twenty-four (24) hour period that such vehicle is parked upon a public street shall constitute a violation of this section and shall be punishable by a fine up to fifty dollars (\$50.00). (1998 Code, § 15-1529, modified)

CHAPTER 16**SIZE, LOAD, CONDITION AND EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES¹****SECTION**

15-1601. Motor vehicles to be equipped as provided by state law.

15-1602. Load restrictions.

15-1603. Commercial vehicles restricted.

15-1601. Motor vehicles to be equipped as provided by state law.

It shall be unlawful to operate any motor vehicle within the city unless the same is equipped with such muffler, lights, brakes, horn and other equipment as is required by state law. (1998 Code, § 15-1701)

15-1602. Load restrictions.

When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall operate any vehicle with a gross weight in excess of the weight designated on such signs at any time upon any of the streets of the city. (1998 Code, § 15-1702)

15-1603. Commercial vehicles restricted.

When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall operate any commercial vehicle exceeding the gross weight designated on such signs at any time upon any of the streets of the city, except that such vehicles may be operated thereon for the purpose of delivering or picking up materials or merchandise and then only by entering such street at the intersection nearest the destination of the vehicle and proceeding therefrom no farther than the nearest intersection thereafter. (1998 Code, § 15-1703)

¹Municipal code reference

Mechanical conditions and equipment requirements for taxicabs: title 9.

State law reference

Vehicle equipment generally; Tennessee Code Annotated, § 5-9-201.

CHAPTER 17

BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR-DRIVEN CYCLES¹

SECTION

- 15-1701. Responsibility of parent or guardian.
- 15-1702. Application of section.
- 15-1703. Applicability of general traffic regulations.
- 15-1704. Obedience to traffic signals, etc., turns.
- 15-1705. Riding on seats required.
- 15-1706. Number of riders permitted.
- 15-1707. Speed.
- 15-1708. Driving on right-hand side of street; passing other vehicles.
- 15-1709. Emerging from alley, driveway or building.
- 15-1710. Clinging to moving vehicles.
- 15-1711. Riding more than two abreast prohibited; exception.
- 15-1712. Carrying articles.
- 15-1713. Parking.
- 15-1714. Riding on sidewalks.
- 15-1715. Lights.
- 15-1716. Sounding device required; use of sirens, whistles prohibited.
- 15-1717. Brakes.
- 15-1718. Use of paths.

15-1701. Responsibility of parent or guardian. The parent or guardian of any child under eighteen (18) years of age shall not authorize or knowingly permit such child to violate any of the provisions of this section.² (1998 Code, § 15-1801)

15-1702. Application of section. The provisions of this chapter shall apply whenever any bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle is operated upon any street or other place within the corporate limits of the city provided for the travel of vehicles. (1998 Code, § 15-1802)

¹State law references

Bicycles generally: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-171 through 55-8-177.

Motorcycles generally: Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-9-302 through 55-9-306.

²State law reference

Parent or guardian knowingly permitting minor to violate laws relating to motorcycles: Tennessee Code annotated, § 55-9-307.

15-1703. Applicability of general traffic regulations. Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon any street or alley in the city shall be subject to the provisions of this code, this chapter and all other traffic ordinances, rules and regulations of the city applicable to the driver or operator of other vehicles except when in conflict with the special provisions of this chapter and except as to those provisions of this chapter or other ordinances, rules and regulations which by their nature can have no application.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1803)

15-1704. Obedience to traffic signals, etc., turns. Any person operating or riding any bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon any street in the city shall obey the instructions of official traffic signals, stop signs and all other signs and control devices, unless otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left "U" turn is permitted, no person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from such vehicle to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians. (1998 Code, § 15-1804)

15-1705. Riding on seats required. The driver and all passengers of a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle operated upon any street in the city shall ride upon or astride permanent and regular seats attached thereto.² (1998 Code, § 15-1805)

15-1706. Number of riders permitted. No bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle shall be used, while being operated upon any street within the city, to carry more persons at one (1) time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.³ (1998 Code, § 15-1806)

15-1707. Speed. No person shall drive a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon any street within the city at a speed greater than that prescribed for other vehicles or at a greater speed than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and circumstances then existing. (1998 Code, § 15-1807)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-172.

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-173(a).

³State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 8-55-173(b).

15-1708. Driving on right-hand side of street; passing other vehicles. Every person riding or driving a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon a street within the city shall ride as near to the right-hand side of such street as practicable and shall exercise due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1808)

15-1709. Emerging from alley, driveway or building. The rider or driver of a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across such alleyway, driveway or building, yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians approaching or traveling on such sidewalk or sidewalk area, and, upon entering the street, shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching or traveling on such street. (1998 Code, § 15-1809)

15-1710. Clinging to moving vehicles. No person riding upon any bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon any street within the corporate limits of the city. (1998 Code, § 15-1810)

15-1711. Riding more than two abreast prohibited; exception. Persons riding or operating bicycles, motorcycles, or motor-driven cycles upon the streets of the city shall not ride more than two (2) abreast, except upon paths or other roadways that may be set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, motorcycles, or motor-driven cycles.² (1998 Code, § 15-1811)

15-1712. Carrying articles. No person operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon any street within the city shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the rider or operator from keeping both hands upon the handlebar or other steering apparatus.³ (1998 Code, § 15-1812)

15-1713. Parking. (1) On streets. No person shall park a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon a street in such a position as to interfere with the safety or movement of other vehicles or pedestrian traffic. When such

¹State law reference

Similar provision: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-175(a).

²State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-175(b).

³State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-176.

vehicles are parked upon the streets, they shall be placed in a designated parking space.

(2) **On sidewalks.** No person shall park a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle upon any sidewalk in the city, except dealers in such vehicles may park a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle upon a sidewalk in front of their places of business for display purposes, provided that it is parked in such a position as not to interfere with the safety or movement of pedestrian and other traffic thereon, and provided further, that it is parked parallel to and as near as practicable to the inside or outside edge of the sidewalk. A motor bicycle may be parked on a sidewalk in the city, provided that it is parked in such a position as not to interfere with the safety or movement of pedestrian and other traffic thereon, and provided further, that it is parked parallel to and as near as practicable to the inside or outside edge of the sidewalk. (1998 Code, § 15-1813)

15-1714. Riding on sidewalks. (1) No person shall ride a bicycle, motorcycle or motor-driven cycle upon a sidewalk within a business district.

(2) No person fifteen (15) or more years of age shall ride a bicycle upon any sidewalk in any district.

(3) Whenever any person is riding a bicycle, motorcycle or motor-driven cycle 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. (1998 Code, § 15-1814)

15-1715. Lights. (1) Every bicycle, motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one and not more than two headlights, which shall be constructed, equipped, arranged and focused so that at all times mentioned hereinafter in this section, under normal atmospheric conditions and on a level roadway, a light sufficient to render clearly discernible a person two hundred feet (200') ahead will be produced, but such lights shall not project a glaring light to persons in front of such headlights.

(2) Every bicycle, motorcycle, and motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with and carry at the rear thereof a taillight or lamp of a type which exhibits a yellow or red light which will, at all times hereinafter mentioned in this section, under normal atmospheric conditions and on a level roadway, be plainly visible from a distance of three hundred feet (300') to the rear thereof.

(3) No person shall ride or drive a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon any street within the city during the period from one-half (1/2) hour after sunset to one half (1/2) hour before sunrise or at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible any person on such roadway at a distance of two hundred feet (200') ahead, unless equipped with headlights

and taillights as required by this section and unless such lights are burning and fully meet the requirements of this section.¹ (1998 Code, § 15-1815)

15-1716. Sounding device required; use of sirens, whistles prohibited. No person shall operate a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle upon any street in the city unless it is equipped with a horn, bell or other sounding device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least one hundred and fifty feet (150'); provided, however, that no bicycle, motorcycle, or motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use thereon any siren or whistle. (1998 Code, § 15-1816)

15-1717. Brakes. Every bicycle, motorcycle, and motor-driven cycle when ridden or driven upon any street in the city shall be equipped with at least one brake, which may be operated by hand or foot. (1998 Code, § 15-1817)

15-1718. Use of paths. Wherever a usable path for bicycles, motorcycles and motor-driven cycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway riders of such vehicles shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. (1998 Code, § 15-1818)

¹State law reference

Similar provisions: Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-177.