

TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING¹

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS²

SECTION

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¹Municipal code reference

Excavations and obstructions in streets, etc.: title 16.

²State law references

Under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-307, the following offenses are exclusively state offenses and must be tried in a state court or a court having state jurisdiction: driving while intoxicated or drugged, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-401; failing to stop after a traffic accident, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-101, et seq.; driving while license is suspended or revoked, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-50-504; and drag racing, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-501.

- 15-113. Driving through funerals or other processions.
- 15-114. Clinging to vehicles in motion.
- 15-115. Riding on outside of vehicles.
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- 15-118. Causing unnecessary noise.
- 15-119. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 15-120. Passing.
- 15-121. Damaging pavements.
- 15-122. Bicycle riders, etc.

15-101. Motor vehicle requirements. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the corporate limits unless the vehicle is equipped with properly operating muffler, lights, brakes, horn, and such other equipment as is prescribed and required by Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 9. (1986 Code, § 9-101)

15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc. Except for necessary access to property abutting thereon, no motor vehicle shall be driven upon any street that is barricaded or closed for repairs or other lawful purpose. (1986 Code, § 9-106)

15-103. Reckless driving. Irrespective of the posted speed limit, no person, including operators of emergency vehicles, shall drive any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. (1986 Code, § 9-107)

15-104. One-way streets. On any street for one-way traffic with posted signs indicating the authorized direction of travel at all intersections offering access thereto, no person shall operate any vehicle except in the indicated direction. (1986 Code, § 9-109)

15-105. Unlaned streets. (1) Upon all unlaned streets of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the street except:

(a) When lawfully overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction.

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

(c) Upon a roadway designated and signposted by the town for one-way traffic.

(2) All vehicles proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when

overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn. (1986 Code, § 9-110)

15-106. Laned streets. On streets marked with traffic lanes, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep his vehicle within the boundaries of the proper lane for his direction of travel except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

On two (2) lane and three (3) lane streets, the proper lane for travel shall be the right hand lane unless otherwise clearly marked. On streets with four (4) or more lanes, either of the right hand lanes shall be available for use except that traffic moving at less than the normal rate of speed shall use the extreme right hand lane. On one-way streets either lane may be lawfully used in the absence of markings to the contrary. (1986 Code, § 9-111)

15-107. Yellow lines. On streets with a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or center line, such yellow line shall designate a no-passing zone, and no operator shall drive his vehicle or any part thereof across or to the left of such yellow line except when necessary to make a lawful left turn from such street. (1986 Code, § 9-112)

15-108. Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc. It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to violate or fail to comply with any traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected by the state or the town unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to willfully violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer. (1986 Code, § 9-113)

15-109. General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 54-5-108, all traffic control signs, signals, markings, and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the Tennessee Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,¹ and shall be uniform as to type and location throughout the city. (1986 Code, § 9-114, modified)

15-110. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc. No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any street, any unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles

¹For the latest revision of the Tennessee Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, see the Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee, § 1680-3-1, et seq.

an official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to control the movement of traffic or parking of vehicles, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or any railroad sign or signal. (1986 Code, § 9-115)

15-111. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc.

When a traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device has been placed, the presumption shall be that it is official and that it has been lawfully placed by the proper authority. All presently installed traffic-control signs, signals, markings and devices are hereby expressly authorized, ratified, approved and made official. (1986 Code, § 9-116)

15-112. School safety patrols. All motorists and pedestrians shall obey the directions or signals of school safety patrols when such patrols are assigned under the authority of the chief of police and are acting in accordance with instructions. Such persons giving any order, signal, or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals. (1986 Code, § 9-117)

15-113. Driving through funerals or other processions. Except when otherwise directed by a police officer, 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. (1986 Code, § 9-118)

15-114. Clinging to vehicles in motion. It shall be unlawful for any person traveling upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates, or any other vehicle to cling to, or attach himself or his vehicle to any other moving vehicle upon any street, alley, or other public way or place. (1986 Code, § 9-120)

15-115. Riding on outside of vehicles. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, or for the owner or operator of any motor vehicle being operated on a street, alley, or other public way or place, to permit any person to ride on any portion of such vehicle not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This section shall not apply to persons engaged in the necessary discharge of lawful duties nor to persons riding in the load-carrying space of trucks. (1986 Code, § 9-121)

15-116. Backing vehicles. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic. (1986 Code, § 9-122)

15-117. Projections from the rear of vehicles. Whenever the load or any projecting portion of any vehicle extends beyond the rear of the bed or body thereof, the operator shall display at the end of such load or projection, in a position as to be clearly visible from the rear of the vehicle, a red flag being not less than twelve (12) inches square. Between one-half (½) hour after sunset and one-half (½) hour before sunrise, there shall be displayed in place of the flag a red light plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least two hundred (200) feet from the rear of such vehicle. (1986 Code, § 9-123)

15-118. Causing unnecessary noise.¹ It shall be unlawful for any person to cause unnecessary noise by unnecessarily sounding the horn, "racing" the motor, or causing the "screeching" or "squealing" of the tires on any motor vehicle. (1986 Code, § 9-124)

15-119. Vehicles and operators to be licensed. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in violation of the "Tennessee Motor Vehicle Title and Registration Law" or the "Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Law." (1986 Code, § 9-125)

15-120. Passing. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the street until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. The driver of the overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

When the street is wide enough, the driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn.

The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction either upon the left or upon the right on a street of sufficient width for four (4) or more lanes of moving traffic when such movement can be made in safety.

No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the street in overtaking or passing on the right.

When any vehicle has stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the street, no operator of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

No vehicle operator shall attempt to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless he can see that the way ahead is sufficiently clear and

¹Municipal code reference

Noise abatement: title 15, chapter 8.

unobstructed to enable him to make the movement in safety. (1986 Code, § 9-126)

15-121. Damaging pavements. No person shall operate or cause to be operated upon any street of the town any vehicle, motor propelled or otherwise, which by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels, tires, or track is likely to damage the surface or foundation of the street. (1986 Code, § 9-119)

15-122. Bicycle riders, etc. Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be subject to the provisions of all traffic ordinances, rules, and regulations of the town applicable to the driver or operator of other vehicles except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application to bicycles, motorcycles, or motor driven cycles.

No person operating or riding a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall ride other than upon or astride the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, nor shall the operator carry any other person upon such vehicle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat thereon.

No bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

No person operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping both hands upon the handlebars.

No person under the age of sixteen (16) years shall operate any motorcycle, motorbike, or motor driven cycle while any other person is a passenger upon said motor vehicle.

All motorcycles and motor driven cycles operated on public ways within the corporate limits shall be equipped with crash bars approved by the state's commissioner of safety.

Each driver of a motorcycle or motor driven cycle and any passenger thereon shall be required to wear on his head a crash helmet of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety.

Every motorcycle or motor driven cycle operated upon any public way within the corporate limits shall be equipped with a windshield of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety, or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle or motor driven cycle shall be required to wear safety goggles of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety for the purpose of preventing any flying object from striking the operator or any passenger in the eyes.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride on any vehicle in violation of this section and it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian knowingly to permit any minor to operate a motorcycle or motor driven cycle in violation of this section. (1986 Code, § 9-127)

CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

SECTION

15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined.

15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.

15-203. Following emergency vehicles.

15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.

15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined. Authorized emergency vehicles shall be fire department vehicles, police vehicles, and such ambulances and other emergency vehicles as are designated by the chief of police. (1986 Code, § 9-102)

15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.¹ (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, subject to the conditions herein stated.

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this title; proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down to ascertain that the intersection is clear; exceed the maximum speed limit and disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(3) The exemptions herein granted for an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds an audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (1986 Code, § 9-103)

¹Municipal code reference

Operation of other vehicle upon the approach of emergency vehicles:
§ 15-501.

15-203. Following emergency vehicles. No driver of any vehicle shall follow any authorized emergency vehicle apparently traveling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive or park any vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1986 Code, § 9-104)

15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over any hose lines or other equipment of the fire department except in obedience to the direction of a fire fighter or police officer. (1986 Code, § 9-105)

CHAPTER 3

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION

15-301. In general.

15-302. At intersections.

15-303. In school zones.

15-304. In congested areas.

15-301. In general. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a rate of speed in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour except where official signs have been posted indicating other speed limits, in which cases the posted speed limit shall apply. (1986 Code, § 9-201)

15-302. At intersections. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any intersection at a rate of speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour unless such person is driving on a street regulated by traffic-control signals or signs which require traffic to stop or yield on the intersecting streets. (1986 Code, § 9-202)

15-303. In school zones. Generally, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-152, special speed limits in school zones shall be enacted based on an engineering investigation; shall not be less than fifteen (15) miles per hour; and shall be in effect only when proper signs are posted with a warning flasher or flashers in operation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any such special speed limit enacted and in effect in accordance with this paragraph. Speed limits enacted pursuant to this paragraph shall not apply at school entrances and exists to and from controlled access highways on the system of state highways.

When the board of mayor and aldermen has not established special speed limits as provided for above, any person who drives at a speed exceeding fifteen (15) miles per hour when passing a school during a recess period when a warning flasher or flashers are in operation, or during a period of ninety (90) minutes before the opening hour of a school or a period of ninety (90) minutes after the closing hour of a school, while children are actually going to or leaving school, shall be prima facie guilty of reckless driving. (1986 Code, § 9-203, modified)

15-304. In congested areas. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any congested area at a rate of speed in excess of any posted speed limit when such speed limit has been posted by authority of the town. (1986 Code, § 9-204)

CHAPTER 4

TURNING MOVEMENTS

SECTION

15-401. Generally.

15-402. Right turns.

15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways.

15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.

15-405. U-turns.

15-401. Generally. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect any pedestrian or the operation of any other vehicle without first ascertaining that such movement can be made in safety and signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law.¹ (1986 Code, § 9-301)

15-402. 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. (1986 Code, § 9-302)

15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the center lines of the two roadways. (1986 Code, § 9-303)

15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving 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. (1986 Code, § 9-304)

15-405. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited. (1986 Code, § 9-305)

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 5**STOPPING AND YIELDING****SECTION**

- 15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc.
- 15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
- 15-504. At railroad crossings.
- 15-505. At "stop" signs.
- 15-506. At "yield" signs.
- 15-507. At traffic-control signals generally.
- 15-508. At flashing traffic-control signals.
- 15-509. Stops to be signaled.

15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.¹ Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, the driver of every other vehicle 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. (1986 Code, § 9-401)

15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc. The drivers of all vehicles emerging from alleys, parking lots, driveways, or buildings shall stop such vehicles immediately prior to driving onto any sidewalk or street. They shall not proceed to drive onto the sidewalk or street until they can safely do so without colliding or interfering with approaching pedestrians or vehicles. (1986 Code, § 9-402)

15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection. No driver shall enter any intersection or 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 traffic in or on the intersecting street or crosswalk. This provision shall be effective notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (1986 Code, § 9-403)

15-504. At railroad crossings. Any driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop within not less than fifteen (15) feet from the

¹Municipal code reference

Special privileges of emergency vehicles: title 15, chapter 2.

nearest rail of the railroad and shall not proceed further while any of the following conditions exist:

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

(2) A crossing gate is lowered or a human flagman signals the approach of a railroad train.

(3) A railroad train is approaching within approximately fifteen hundred (1500) feet of the highway crossing and is emitting an audible signal indicating its approach.

(4) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing. (1986 Code, § 9-404)

15-505. At "stop" signs. The driver of a vehicle facing a "stop" sign shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety. (1986 Code, § 9-405)

15-506. At "yield" signs. The drivers of all vehicles shall yield the right of way to approaching vehicles before proceeding at all places where "yield" signs have been posted. (1986 Code, § 9-406)

15-507. At traffic-control signals generally. Traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, shall show the following colors only and shall 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 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) Steady yellow alone, or "Caution":

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

(b) Pedestrians facing the signal shall not enter the roadway.

(3) Steady 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 there is no

crosswalk, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone. Provided, however, that generally a right turn on a red signal shall be permitted at all intersections within the town, provided that the prospective turning car comes to a full and complete stop before turning and that the turning car yields the right of way to pedestrians and cross traffic traveling in accordance with their traffic signal. However, the turn shall not endanger other traffic lawfully using the intersection. A right turn on red shall be permitted at all intersections except those clearly marked by a "No Turns On Red" sign, which may be erected by the town at intersections which the town decides require no right turns on red in the interest of traffic safety.

(b) Pedestrians facing the signal shall not enter the roadway.

(4) Steady red with green arrow:

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

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway.

(5) In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made a vehicle length short of the signal. (1986 Code, § 9-407)

15-508. At flashing traffic-control signals. (1) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal placed or erected in the town it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(a) Flashing red (stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated with intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or if there is no crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or if there is no limit line, 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 intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past the signal only with caution.

(2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules set forth in § 15-504 of this code. (1986 Code, § 9-408)

15-509. Stops to be signaled. No person operating a motor vehicle shall stop such vehicle, whether in obedience to a traffic sign or signal or otherwise, without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law,¹ except in an emergency. (1986 Code, § 9-409)

¹State law reference
Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 6

PARKING

SECTION

- 15-601. Generally.
- 15-602. Angle parking.
- 15-603. Occupancy of more than one space.
- 15-604. Where prohibited.
- 15-605. Loading and unloading zones.
- 15-606. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.

15-601. Generally. No person shall leave any motor vehicle unattended on any street without first setting the brakes thereon, stopping the motor, removing the ignition key, and turning the front wheels of the vehicle toward the nearest curb or gutter of the street.

Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within the town shall be parked so that its right wheels are approximately parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right edge or curb of the street. On one-way streets where the town has not placed signs prohibiting it, vehicles may be permitted to park on the left side of the street, and in such cases the left wheels shall be required to be within eighteen (18) inches of the left edge or curb of the street.

Notwithstanding anything else in this code to the contrary, no person shall park or leave a vehicle parked on any public street or alley within the fire limits between the hours of 1:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. or on any other public street or alley for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without the prior approval of the chief of police.

Furthermore, no person shall wash, grease, or work on any vehicle, except to make repairs necessitated by an emergency, while the vehicle is parked on a public street. (1986 Code, § 9-501)

15-602. Angle parking. On those streets which have been signed or marked by the town for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle indicated by such signs or markings. No person shall angle park any vehicle which has a trailer attached thereto or which has a length in excess of twenty-four (24) feet. (1986 Code, § 9-502)

15-603. Occupancy of more than one space. No person shall park a vehicle in any designated parking space so that any part of such vehicle occupies more than one the space or protrudes beyond the official markings on the street or curb designating the space unless the vehicle is too large to be parked within a single designated space. (1986 Code, § 9-503)

15-604. Where prohibited. No person shall park a vehicle in violation of any sign placed or erected by the state or town, nor:

- (1) On a sidewalk;
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway;
- (3) Within an intersection or within fifteen (15) feet thereof;
- (4) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant;
- (5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk;
- (6) Within fifty (50) feet of a railroad crossing;
- (7) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of the entrance;
- (8) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when other traffic would be obstructed;
- (9) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
- (10) Upon any bridge;
- (11) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the town;
- (12) In any area designated by a sign or printing to be a "fire lane" or "emergency lane." (1986 Code, § 9-504, as amended by Ord. #11-14-95-1, Dec. 1995)

15-605. Loading and unloading zones. No person shall park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or merchandise in any place marked by the town as a loading and unloading zone. (1986 Code, § 9-505)

15-606. Presumption with respect to illegal parking. When any unoccupied vehicle is found parked in violation of any provision of this chapter, there shall be a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle is responsible for such illegal parking. (1986 Code, § 9-506)

CHAPTER 7

ENFORCEMENT

SECTION

- 15-701. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 15-702. Failure to obey citation.
- 15-703. Illegal parking.
- 15-704. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 15-705. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles.

15-701. Issuance of traffic citations.¹ When a police officer halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning, and does not take such person into custody under arrest, he shall take the name, address, and operator's license number of said person, the license number of the motor vehicle involved, and such other pertinent information as may be necessary, and shall issue to him a written traffic citation containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the recorder's court at a specified time. The officer, upon receiving the written promise of the alleged violator to answer as specified in the citation, shall release the person from custody. It shall be unlawful for any alleged violator to give false or misleading information as to his name or address. (1986 Code, § 9-601)

15-702. Failure to obey citation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate his written promise to appear in court after giving said promise to an officer upon the issuance of a traffic citation, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was originally issued. (1986 Code, § 9-602)

15-703. Illegal parking. Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this code, the officer finding the vehicle shall take its license number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to the vehicle a citation for the driver and/or owner to answer for the violation within ten (10) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation.

For parking violations the offender may similarly waive his right to a judicial hearing and have the charges disposed of out of court, but the fines shall be three dollars (\$3.00) within ten (10) days and five dollars (\$5.00) thereafter. (1996 code, § 9-603)

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 7-63-101, et seq.

15-704. Impoundment of vehicles. Members of the police department are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary for the security of the vehicle or to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested or any unattended vehicle which is parked so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic. Any impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner or other person entitled thereto, claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership or right to possession, and pays all applicable fees and costs, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed of. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be five dollars (\$5.00) and the storage cost shall be one dollar (\$1.00) for each twenty-four (24) hour period or fraction thereof that the vehicle is stored. (1986 Code, § 9-604)

15-705. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. "Abandoned motor vehicles," as defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-16-103, shall be impounded and disposed of by the police department in accordance with the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-16-103 through 55-16-109. (1986 Code, § 9-605)

CHAPTER 8

NOISE ABATEMENT

SECTION

- 15-801. Title.
- 15-802. Declaration of necessity.
- 15-803. Motor vehicle noise.
- 15-804. Definitions.
- 15-805. Vehicle noises specifically prohibited.
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15-801. Title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Rogersville Motor Vehicle Noise Abatement Ordinance of 1981. (1986 Code, § 9-701)

15-802. Declaration of necessity. It is found and declared that:

(1) The making and creation of excessive, unnecessary, or unusually loud noises by motor vehicles within the limits of the Town of Rogersville is a condition which has existed for some time and the level and intensity of such noises are increasing.

(2) The making and creation of such excessive noises are a detriment to the public health, comfort, convenience, safety, welfare, and prosperity of the residents of the Town of Rogersville.

(3) The necessity in the public interest for the provisions and prohibitions hereinafter contained and enacted is declared as a matter of legislative determination and public policy; and it is further declared that the provisions and prohibitions hereinafter contained and enacted are in pursuance of and for the purpose of securing and promoting the public health, comfort, safety, welfare, and repose of the Town of Rogersville and its inhabitants. (1986 Code, § 9-702)

15-803. Motor vehicle noise. It shall be unlawful, except as expressly permitted herein, for any person to operate a motor vehicle so as to make, cause, or allow the making of any noise or sound upon any street, highway, or public parking area, or upon any private parking area within the boundaries of the Town of Rogersville, Tennessee, which exceeds the limits set forth in this chapter. (1986 Code, § 9-703)

15-804. Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings

respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) "Authorized emergency vehicle." Vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, and other emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as designated or authorized by the director of public safety.

(2) "Certified officer." Every police officer as hereinabove defined who is certified by the director of public safety, pursuant to regulations enacted by such director as hereinafter provided, as competent to operate a sound level meter as hereinafter defined and to issue summonses as provided in this chapter.

(3) "Decibel (dB)." A division of a logarithmic scale used to express the ratio of two like quantities proportional to power or energy. The ratio is expressed in decibels by multiplying its common logarithm by ten.

(4) "Gross combination weight rating (GCWR)." The value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination vehicle.

(5) "Gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR)." The value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle.

(6) "Motorboat." Any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not such machinery is the principal source of propulsion.

(7) "Motorcycle." Any 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.

(8) "Motor vehicle." Every vehicle, as herein defined, which is self-propelled.

(9) "Operate." To be in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(10) "Operator." Any person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(11) "Noise." One of a group of loud, harsh, nonharmonious sounds or vibrations that are unpleasant and irritating to the ear.

(12) "Noise level." As referenced in this chapter, the sound pressure level as measured in dbA, unless otherwise specified.

(13) "Person." Any individual, natural person, public or private corporation, firm, association, joint venture, partnership, or any other entity whatsoever or any combination of such, jointly and severally.

(14) "Police officer." Every officer of the municipal police department or any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or make arrest for violations of traffic regulations.

(15) "Sanctioned function." Any function, including by way of example and not by way of limitation, a parade, the conduct of which is authorized or permitted within the boundaries of the Town of Rogersville, Tennessee, pursuant to written authorization or permission obtained from the appropriate officials of the Town of Rogersville.

(16) "Sound level meter." An instrument to measure the sound pressure level of relatively continuous and broad band noises. The sound level meter

used to determine compliance with this chapter shall meet or exceed the requirements for Type 2 sound level meters in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Standards S1.4.

(17) "Sound pressure level." The squared ratio expressed in decibels, of the sound pressure under consideration to the standard reference pressure of 0.0002 dyne/cm². The ration is squared because pressure squared, and not pressure, is proportional to energy.

(18) "Town street or highway." Every way set apart for public travel, except foot paths.

(19) "Vehicle." Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. (1986 Code, § 9-704)

15-805. Vehicle noises specifically prohibited. (1) No person shall operate or permit to be operated a motor vehicle without a muffling device at least as effective as that installed as original equipment by the manufacturer.

(2) No person shall operate or permit to be operated a vehicle at any time under any condition of roadway grade, load, acceleration, or deceleration in such a manner as to generate a sound level in excess of the following limits, when measured at a distance of at least twenty-five (25) feet from a noise source located within the applicable street, highway, or parking area:

(a) For any motor vehicle with a GVWR or GCWR of 10,000 pounds or more to be subject to the standards authorized by 42 USC § 4917 and specified in 40 CFR 202.10, et seq., the limits specified in that regulation, as the same may be amended from time to time by the Federal Highway Administration.

(b) For any motorcycle as hereinabove defined, 85dbA.

(c) For any other motor vehicle not included in subsection (a) above, 80dbA.

(3) The sounding of any horn or signaling device, except as a danger warning, is prohibited. (1986 Code, § 9-705)

15-806. Measurement of noise. The measurement of sound or noise shall be made with a sound level meter as hereinafter defined. Such meter shall be maintained in calibration and good working order. A calibration check shall be made of the system at the time of any noise measurement. Measurements recorded on the meter shall be taken so as to provide a proper representation of the noise source. The microphone during measurement shall be positioned so as not to create any unnatural enhancement or diminution of the measured noise. A windscreen for the microphone shall be used at all times. Sound level meter settings shall be for fast response. (1986 Code, § 9-706)

15-807. Certification of officers. The chief of police is hereby authorized and directed to enact standards and procedures by which police officers may be certified to operate the sound level meters and to measure vehicle and motorboat noise as herein provided, and to certify officers who may from time to time qualify under such standards as competent to undertake the enforcement of this chapter. The chief of police may amend the testing procedures from time to time when deemed necessary to adjust to advances in technology, and may enact separate procedures for certification as to vehicular noise and as to motorboat noise. A true and exact copy of these procedures certified as such by the chief of police, together with a complete list of all certified officers, also certified, shall be maintained at all times in the office of the city recorder for inspection and copying by members of the general public. (1986 Code, § 9-707)

15-808. Exceptions and exclusions. The prohibitions of this chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) The operation of warning or emergency signal devices such as horns, sirens, and bells when utilized for their intended purpose.

(2) The operation of any authorized emergency vehicle as hereinabove defined.

(3) The operation of any motor vehicle within the course and scope of any sanctioned function as hereinabove defined, if a permit for the operation of the motor vehicle during the course of the sanctioned function is first obtained from the office of the city recorder for the operation of the motor vehicle, as a part of the sanctioned function. The permits contemplated by this subsection may be issued in such form as the city recorder may from time to time prescribe, but the form shall in any event specify the following:

(a) The sanctioned function pursuant to which the permit is issued,

(b) The name of the person to whom the permit is issued,

(c) A description of the motor vehicle to be exempted from this chapter during the course of the function.

(d) The name(s) of the operator(s) thereof,

(e) The date(s) of the function, and

(f) The duration, expressed in hours, of the permit. (1986 Code, § 9-708)

15-809. Enforcement. (1) Any certified officer of the Town of Rogersville who had determined, by use of a sound meter test as hereinabove provided, that the prohibitions of this chapter have been violated shall issue a summons to the operator of the vehicle in question, requiring him to appear before the municipal judge, as in the case of other offenses against the town, at a date and time certain to answer the charge. The officer in each case shall inform the operator to be charged with the offense that

(a) The operator has the option of first appearing at a place and time designated by the officer prior to the date the operator is to appear in court for a second noise meter test of the vehicle in question; and

(b) If the operator elects to schedule a second test, but fails to appear with the vehicle at the scheduled time and place, then he will be conclusively presumed to have committed the violation alleged in the summons. The fact that the operator has been so informed as above specified, together with his acceptance or rejection of the second test option shall appear upon the face of all copies of the summons, together with the date, time, and place the second test, if any, is scheduled. No test shall be scheduled to take place less than seventy two (72) hours following the date and time of the issuance of the summons. If the operator fails to appear for the scheduled test, then the testing officer shall note the failure to appear on the reverse side of the original summons and transmit the summons to the court. Failure to appear shall create a conclusive presumption that the operator was in violation of this chapter at the date and time the summons was originally issued; and all copies of the summons shall contain, at the time of issuance, a written statement, on the face thereof or appended thereto, setting forth the presumption. If the operator appears with the vehicle for the second test as set forth above, then the testing officer shall conduct a sound level meter test of the vehicle as herein provided, and shall note the results of the test, together with any other comments the officer may have, on the reverse side of the original summons. Such comments may include, if appropriate, a recommendation that bond be reduced. The summons shall then be transmitted to the court as in other cases, and the results of the second test, together with the officer's comments, shall be evidence at the hearing.

(2) Any certified officer having probable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter has been committed in his presence, regardless of whether a sound meter test was used to determine the violation, shall likewise issue a summons to the operator of the vehicle in question, requiring the operator to appear and answer the charge. In cases where the summons is issued without a sound meter test as herein provided, the officer shall require the operator to first appear at a designated time and place not less than seventy two (72) hours following the date and time of the issuance of the summons, for a soundmeter test of the vehicle in question. Such cases shall otherwise proceed in the same manner as cases under subsection (1) above, wherein the summons is first issued pursuant to sound meter tests; and the presumption of violation arising from failure to appear for the designated test shall likewise apply.

(3) The authority to issue summonses for violations of subsections (1) and (3) of § 15-805 pertaining to the operation of motor vehicles without a muffling device, and the sounding of any horn or signaling device except as a danger warning shall not be confined to certified officers as herein defined; but

any police officer of the Town of Rogersville is hereby empowered to issue summonses for violations of those subsections. (1986 Code, § 9-709)