

TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. EMERGENCY VEHICLES.
3. SPEED LIMITS.
4. TURNING MOVEMENTS.
5. STOPPING AND YIELDING.
6. PARKING.
7. ENFORCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

- 15-101. Adoption of Rules of the Road.
- 15-102. Motor vehicle requirements.
- 15-103. Driving on closed streets, in shopping centers, etc.
- 15-104. Careless driving.
- 15-105. One-way streets.
- 15-106. Unlaned streets.
- 15-107. Laned streets.
- 15-108. Yellow lines.
- 15-109. Miscellaneous traffic control signs, etc.
- 15-110. General requirements for traffic control signs, etc.
- 15-111. Unauthorized traffic control signs, etc.
- 15-112. Presumption with respect to traffic control signs, etc.
- 15-113. School safety patrols.
- 15-114. Driving through funerals or other processions.
- 15-115. Clinging to vehicles in motion.
- 15-116. Riding on outside of vehicles.
- 15-117. Backing vehicles.
- 15-118. Projections from the rear of vehicles.
- 15-119. Causing unnecessary noise.
- 15-120. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 15-121. Passing.

¹Municipal code reference

Excavations and obstructions in streets, etc.: title 16.
Smyrna Traffic School: title 3, ch. 4.

- 15-122. Motorcycles, motor driven cycles, motorized bicycles, bicycles, etc.
- 15-123. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc.
- 15-124. Truck traffic restricted.
- 15-125. Violation and penalty.

15-101. Adoption of Rules of the Road. By the authority granted under Tennessee Code Annotated §16-18-302, the Town of Smyrna adopts by reference as if fully set forth in this section, the "Rules of the Road," as codified in Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-8-101 through 55-8-131, and §§ 55-8-181 through 55-8-193, §§ 55-9-601 through 55-9-606, and § 55-12-139 and § 55-21-108 by reference as if fully set forth in this section.

15-102. Motor vehicle requirements. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the corporate limits unless such 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. (1991 Code, § 15-101)

15-103. Driving on closed streets, in shopping centers, etc.

(1) Driving on closed streets. 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.

(2) Regulation of traffic in shopping centers. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause unnecessary traffic congestion by driving a motor vehicle through public access parking lots of any shopping centers, retail stores, shopping malls, or other public places of retail sales, within the corporate limits of the Town of Smyrna, without an express purpose to purchase, engage in the act of seeking goods for purchase, or otherwise make use of the facilities of the retail centers, shopping centers, or malls for which such malls and centers were created, when a sign has been posted prohibiting such activity.

(b) For purposes of this section only, driving "aimlessly" shall be defined as passing through the perimeter roadways, or any other travel ways within any shopping center, shopping mall, or other retail store more than twice in any twenty (20) minute period.

(c) It shall be the duty of the owner of the property on which the signs are posted to request in writing that the Town of Smyrna enforce this chapter as to their property. The owner of said property may also post speed limit signs and other traffic control devices regulating the use of the premises, which regulation may be enforced by the Town of Smyrna upon written notice to the Police Department at Town of Smyrna of installation of said signs. Responsibility and cost for erection of all such signs shall be born by the property owner, as shall all cost of maintenance of said signs and/or traffic control devices, and all such signs and/or

traffic control devices shall be subject to the approval of the Town of Smyrna and shall conform to the standard uniform traffic sign regulations customarily used by the Town, said approval to be obtained prior to erection. (1991 Code, § 15-102, modified)

15-104. Careless driving. Every person operating a vehicle upon a roadway, street, alley, private or public parking lot or parking area, or any area open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic within the corporate limits of the Town of Smyrna, shall drive in a careful and prudent manner, having due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic and use of these roadways and other aforementioned designated areas and all other attendant circumstances, so as not to endanger the life, limb or property of any person. Failure to drive in such manner shall constitute careless driving. (1991 Code, § 15-103)

15-105. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-105)

15-106. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-106)

15-107. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-107)

15-108. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-108)

15-109. Miscellaneous traffic control signs, etc.¹ 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 willfully to violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer. (1991 Code, § 15-109)

15-110. 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 Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,² published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and shall, be uniform as to type and location throughout the town. (1991 Code, § 15-110, modified)

15-111. 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 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. (1991 Code, § 15-111)

15-112. Presumption with respect to traffic control signs, etc. When a traffic control sign, signal, marking, or device has been placed, the

¹Municipal code references

Stop signs, yield signs, flashing signals, pedestrian control signs, traffic control signals generally: §§ 15-505--15-509.

²This manual may be obtained from the Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee 1680-3-1, et seq., www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1680/1680-03.

presumption shall be that it is official and that it has been lawfully placed by the proper town authority. (1991 Code, § 15-112)

15-113. 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; provided, that such persons giving any order, signal, or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals. (1991 Code, § 15-113)

15-114. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-114)

15-115. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-115)

15-116. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-116)

15-117. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-117)

15-118. Projections from the rear of vehicles. Whenever the load or any projecting portion of any vehicle shall extend beyond the rear of the bed or body thereof, the operator shall display at the end of such load or projection, in such position as to be clearly visible from the rear of such vehicle, a red flag being not less than twelve (12) inches square. Between one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour after sunset and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) 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. (1991 Code, § 15-118)

15-119. Causing unnecessary noise. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-119)

15-120. 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 Classified and Commercial Driver License Act of 1988." (1991 Code, § 15-120, modified)

15-121. 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 unobstructed to enable him to make the movement in safety. (1991 Code, § 15-121)

15-122. Motorcycles, motor driven cycles, motorized bicycles, bicycles, etc.

(1) **Definitions.** For the purpose of the application of this section, the following words shall have the definitions indicated:

(a) **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 or motorized bicycle.

(b) **Motor-driven cycle.** Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor capacity that does not exceed five (5) brake

horsepower, or with a motor with a cylinder capacity not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters (125cc);

(c) Motorized bicycle. A vehicle with two (2) or three (3) wheels, an automatic transmission, and a motor with a cylinder capacity not exceeding fifty (50) cubic centimeters which produces no more than two (2) brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a maximum design speed of no more than thirty (30) miles per hour on level ground.

(2) Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motor cycle, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle 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, motor driven cycles, or motorized bicycles.

(3) No person operating or riding a bicycle, motorcycle, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle 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.

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

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

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

(7) Each driver of a motorcycle, motor driven cycle, or motorized bicycle 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.

(8) Every motorcycle, motor driven cycle, or motorized bicycle operated upon any public way within the corporate limits shall be equipped with a windshield or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle shall be required to wear safety goggles, faceshield or glasses containing impact resistant lens for the purpose of preventing any flying object from striking the operator or any passenger in the eyes.

(9) 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, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle in violation of this section. (1991 Code, § 15-122)

15-123. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc.

(1) Definitions. (a) "Adult" shall mean any person eighteen years of age or older.

(b) "Automobile" shall mean any motor driven automobile, car, truck, tractor, motorcycle, motor driven cycle, motorized bicycle, or vehicle driven by mechanical power.

(c) "Custody" means the control of the actual, physical care of the minor, and includes the right and responsibility to provide for the physical, mental, moral and emotional well being of the juvenile. "Custody" as herein defined, relates to those rights and responsibilities as exercised either by the juvenile's parent or parents or a person granted custody by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) "Drivers license" shall mean a motor vehicle operators license or chauffeurs license issued by the State of Tennessee.

(e) "Juvenile" as used in this chapter shall mean a person less than eighteen years of age, and no exception shall be made for a juvenile or who has been emancipated by marriage or otherwise.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any adult to deliver the possession of or the control of any automobile or other motor vehicle to any person, whether an adult or a juvenile, who does not have in his possession a valid motor vehicle operators or chauffeurs license issued by the Department of Safety of the State of Tennessee, or for any adult to permit any person, whether an adult or a juvenile, to drive any motor vehicle upon the streets, highways, roads, avenues, parkways, alleys or public thoroughfares in the Town of Smyrna unless such person has a valid motor vehicle operators or chauffeurs license as issued by the Department of Safety of the State of Tennessee.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any parent or person having custody of a juvenile to permit any such juvenile to drive a motor vehicle upon the streets, highways, roads, parkways, avenues or public ways in the town in a reckless, careless, or unlawful manner, or in such a manner as to violate the ordinances of the town. (1991 Code, § 15-123)

15-124. Truck traffic restricted. (1) No person shall drive or park any commercial truck or trailer in excess of twelve thousand (12,000) pounds gross vehicle rated weight upon any street owned and maintained by the Town of Smyrna. The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to prohibit the parking of public school buses on private property or the lawful parking of a commercial truck or trailer in excess of twelve thousand (12,000) pounds gross vehicle rated weight upon any street for the actual loading or unloading of goods, wares, or merchandise, provided, however, that "loading and "unloading" as used in this section shall be limited to the actual time consumed in such operation. Also, this section shall not prohibit the temporary parking of said vehicles when reasonably necessitated by break-down or other emergency, provided the chief of police is promptly notified of the circumstances and

provided said parking pursuant to this emergency provision shall not be permitted in excess of twelve (12) hours.

(2) It shall be presumed that the person or persons owning and/or operating any truck or trailer which is found parked, standing, or unoccupied within the town limits on or adjacent to a city street located within a residential zone that is not a part of the state or federal highway system, whether said vehicle be located upon private or public property, was the person or persons responsible for incurring the violation of this chapter, unless said person rebuts said presumption and proves said vehicle was used without operating it over a town street located within a residential zone. (1991 Code, § 15-124, modified)

15-125. Violation and penalty. Violations shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

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.
- 15-205. Violation and penalty.

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. (1991 Code, § 15-201)

15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.¹

(1) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of the applicable laws of this state, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle may be equipped with or display a red light only in combination with a blue light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(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. (1991 Code, § 15-202, modified)

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 other than one on official business shall follow any authorized emergency vehicle apparently traveling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1991 Code, § 15-203)

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 fireman or policeman. (1991 Code, § 15-204)

15-205. Violation and penalty. Violations shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

CHAPTER 3

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION

- 15-301. In general.
- 15-302. At intersections.
- 15-303. In school zones.
- 15-304. Violation and penalty.

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. (1991 Code, § 15-301)

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. (1991 Code,15-302)

15-303. In school zones. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-152, the town shall have the authority to enact special speed limits in school zones. Such special speed limits 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 section.

In school zones where the town council has not established special speed limits as provided for above, any person who shall drive 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 careless driving. (1991 Code, § 15-303, modified)

15-304. Violation and penalty. Violations shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

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.
- 15-406. Violation and penalty.

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 (1991 Code, § 15-401)

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. (1991 Code, § 15-402)

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 such center line where it enters the intersection, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable, the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.

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. (1991 Code, § 15-404)

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

15-405. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited where so marked. (1991 Code, § 15-405, modified)

15-406. Violation and penalty. Violations shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

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. At pedestrian control signals.
- 15-510. Stops to be signaled.
- 15-511. Violation and penalty.

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 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. (1991 Code, § 15-501, modified)

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 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 the roadway. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-502, modified)

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 such intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he

¹Municipal code reference

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

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. (1991 Code, § 15-503)

15-504. At railroad crossings. (1) Any driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall not proceed further while any of the following conditions exist:

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

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

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

(d) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the 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. (1991 Code, § 15-504, modified)

15-505. At "stop" signs. The driver of a vehicle facing a "stop" sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if 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, except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal.

15-506. At "yield" signs. (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 are designated a yield lane by an appropriate marker, this section 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.

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) 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 be crossing the intersection when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.

(b) Pedestrians facing the signal are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway. Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized to do so by a pedestrian "Walk" signal. 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 entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone. 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, such turn will 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) No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless such entry can be made safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

(c) A left turn on a red or stop signal shall be permitted at all intersections within the city where a one-way street intersects with another one-way street moving in the same direction into which the left

turn would be made from the original one-way street. Before making such a turn, the prospective turning car shall come to a full and complete stop and shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and cross traffic traveling in accordance with the traffic signal so as not to endanger traffic lawfully using the intersection. A left turn on red shall be permitted at any applicable intersection except that clearly marked by a "No Turn of Red" sign, which may be erected by the city at intersections which the city decides requires no left turns on red in the interest of traffic safety.

(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) No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless such entry can be made safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

(5) In the event an official traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal. (1991 Code, § 15-507, modified)

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 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 intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

(2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules set forth in § 15-504 of this code. (1991 Code, § 15-508)

15-509. At pedestrian control signals. Wherever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" are in place, such signals shall apply 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 the nearest sidewalk or safety zone while the wait signal is showing. (1991 Code, § 15-509, modified)

15-510. Stops to be signaled. Every driver operating a motor vehicle who intends to stop such vehicle, shall first see that such movement can be made in safety, and whenever the operation of any other vehicle may be affected by such movement, shall give the signal required in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143, plainly visible to the driver of such other vehicle of the intention to make such movement.

15-511. Violation and penalty. Violations shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

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. Motorized vehicles and residential property.
- 15-606. Storage and parking of tractor trucks and tractor trailers.
- 15-607. Prohibited parking in alleys.
- 15-608. Prohibited parking overnight.
- 15-609. Prohibited parking on certain surfaces.
- 15-610. Prohibited parking for sales of vehicles and merchandise.
- 15-611. Parking on town property.
- 15-612. Property owners to maintain parking and directional markings.
- 15-613. Property owners subject to violation.
- 15-614. Loading and unloading zones.
- 15-615. Regulation by parking meters.
- 15-616. Lawful parking in parking meter spaces.
- 15-617. Unlawful parking in parking meter spaces.
- 15-618. Unlawful to occupy more than one parking meter space.
- 15-619. Unlawful to deface or tamper with meters.
- 15-620. Unlawful to deposit slugs in meters.
- 15-621. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.
- 15-622. Commercial vehicles.
- 15-623. Trucks and trailers.
- 15-624. Stopping, standing or parking on roadway.
- 15-625. Violation and penalty.

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 such vehicle toward the nearest curb or gutter of the street. Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within this town shall be so parked 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 the same, 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

eight (8) consecutive hours, except in cases of medical emergency, 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 such vehicle is parked on a public street. (1991 Code, § 15-601)

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. (1991 Code, § 15-602)

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 such space or protrudes beyond the official markings on the street or curb designated such space unless the vehicle is too large to be parked within a single designated space. (1991 Code, § 15-603)

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; provided, however, a bicycle may be parked on a sidewalk if it does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic;

(2) In front of a public or private driveway;

(3) Within an intersection;

(4) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant;

(5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk;

(6) Within twenty feet (20') of a crosswalk at an intersection;

(7) Within thirty feet (30') upon the approach of any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;

(8) Within fifty feet (50') of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;

(9) Within twenty feet (20') 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 feet (75') of such entrance when properly signposted;

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

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

(12) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign as being reserved for the physically handicapped, unless, however, the person driving the vehicles is:

(a) Physically handicapped; or

(b) Parking such vehicle for the benefit of a physically handicapped person.

A vehicle parking in such a space shall display a certificate of identification or a disabled veteran's license plate issued under Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 21.

(13) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign as being reserved for the physically handicapped, unless, however, the person driving the vehicle is:

- (a) Physically handicapped, or
- (b) Parking such vehicle for the benefit of a physically handicapped person.

A vehicle parking in such a space shall display a certificate of identification or a disabled veteran's license plate issued under Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 21. (1991 Code, § 15-604, modified)

15-605. Motorized vehicles and residential property. (1) For purposes of this section, a motorized vehicle is any vehicle which is self-propelled and designed to travel along the ground and shall include, but not be limited to automobiles, buses, motorbikes, motorcycles, motorscooters, trucks, tractors, go-carts, golf carts, campers (self-propelled or towed) and trailers. "Motorized vehicles" shall also include airplanes and self-propelled boats, including watercraft, such as jet skis, designed to travel along the water by motorized means.

(2) It shall be unlawful to maintain, park or store more than five (5) motorized vehicles as defined above on any property zoned for residential use.

(3) Motorized vehicles which are regularly stored or maintained in a completely enclosed space, which enclosed space must include a roof, such as a garage, shall not be included in the determination of whether or not a violation has been committed.

(4) For purposes of subsection (2) vehicles belonging to persons temporarily visiting the residents of a lot shall not be included in the number of vehicles stated, as long as such vehicles are not parked or stored on the lot in excess of one week.

(5) The provisions of this section shall also apply to residential lots on which properly located and permitted businesses are operated.

(6) This section shall not apply to parcels of land containing five (5) acres or more.

(7) The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the codes enforcement and inspection division.

15-606. Storage and parking of tractor trucks and tractor trailers.

(1) It is unlawful to store or park tractor trucks, whether the cab alone or with a trailer attached, tractor trailers, including trailers and semi-trailers, whether empty or loaded, not attached to a truck or tractor truck, on any property zoned for residential use. It shall be an exception during periods in

which the tractor trailer is being actively loaded or unloaded, unless such period of loading or unloading shall exceed twenty-four (24) hours.

(2) In any commercial zone, tractor trucks, whether the cab alone or with a trailer attached, tractor trailers, including trailers and semi-trailers, whether empty or loaded, not attached to a truck or tractor truck, which are not being used for or engaging in normal loading or unloading purposes, or for activities directly associated with normal trucking operations, shall not be parked or stored on a lot unless they are located in a completely enclosed space, which enclosed space shall include a roof, or are located behind the front setback line created by the building located closest to the street right-of-way and unless such tractor trucks or tractor trailers are located behind a completely opaque fence. For purposes of this section an opaque fence shall not include a chain link fence with any type of panel, fence, or privacy weave. Any existing violations shall be brought into compliance within thirty days after notice. This section is intended to minimize undesirable and unsightly conditions and to ensure compliance with intended advertising regulations.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to lots which are zoned industrial or which are for an industrial use properly existing under the provisions of the Town of Smyrna Municipal Zoning Ordinance.

(4) The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the codes enforcement and inspection division.

15-607. Prohibited parking in alleys. It shall be unlawful to park a motorized vehicle within an alley except for the purpose of loading and unloading merchandise and then in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten (10) feet of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic, and no person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle within an alley in such a position as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property.

15-608. Prohibited parking overnight. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle on any street between the hours of 1:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. unless in a designated and marked parking spot, except that emergency vehicles on emergency calls are hereby exempt from this provision.

15-609. Prohibited parking on certain surfaces.

(1) It shall be unlawful for motorized vehicles as defined in § 15-605 (1) to be parked or stored on property zoned for residential use unless the motorized vehicles are parked on a paved, concreted, rock, or gravel drive-ways or stored in a completely enclosed space, which enclosed space shall include a roof. Parking and storing motorized vehicles on grass or dirt in the side or rear yards on residential lots is allowed if the area is enclosed by an opaque, privacy fence at least six (6) feet in height. In no event shall the parking and storing of motorized vehicles on front yards of residential lots less than one (1) acre occupy

more than fifty percent (50%) of the front yard of a single family dwelling or seventy five percent (75%) of a two family dwelling.

(2) It shall be unlawful for motorized vehicles as defined in § 15-605(1) to be parked or stored on any property in any zoned area on a surface which is not either paved, concreted, or substantially covered with rock or gravel.

(3) It shall not be a violation of this section where a motorized vehicle is parked contrary to the provisions of this section upon a site at which construction is taking place and suitable surfaces are not then available.

(4) The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the codes enforcement and inspection division.

15-610. Prohibited parking for sales of vehicles and merchandise.

It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle upon any street for the purpose of displaying it for sale, or to park any vehicle upon any street from which vehicle merchandise is peddled or sold, unless the person selling such goods has a license to make such sales.

15-611. Parking on town property. (1) The town manager or his designee is hereby authorized to establish and enforce policies, rules and regulations for parking at town parks and buildings and all other municipally owned or leased property and to erect signs prohibiting parking at such locations except in accordance with such policies, rules and regulations.

(2) The policies, rules and regulations established in accordance with this section by the town manager or his designee may include requirements for parking permits in designated areas during certain times.

(3) Any vehicle parked in violation of such policies, rules or regulations shall be towed away upon the request of the town manager or his designee. The owner of any such vehicle shall be responsible for all towing charges and resulting storage charges. The towing of any such vehicle shall be in addition to the issuance of a citation or other penalty imposed on the owner or driver of the vehicle.

15-612. Property owners to maintain parking and directional markings. It shall be unlawful for property owners of any commercially zoned lot to fail to adequately mark and maintain markings related to parking and for directional purposes related to the movement of traffic within the lot. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the codes enforcement and inspection division.

15-613. Property owners subject to violation. Any property owner who maintains, allows, or permits a condition as prohibited in this chapter shall be guilty of violating this chapter and each separate violation shall constitute a separate offense. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the codes enforcement and inspection division.

15-614. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-605)

15-615. Regulation by parking meters. In the absence of an official sign to the contrary which has been installed by the town, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. on all days except Sundays and holidays declared by the town council, parking shall be regulated by parking meters where the same have been installed by the town. The presumption shall be that all installed parking meters were lawfully installed by the town. (1991 Code, § 15-606)

15-616. Lawful parking in parking meter spaces. Any parking space regulated by a parking meter may be lawfully occupied by a vehicle only after a proper coin has been deposited in the parking meter and the said meter has been activated or placed in operation in accordance with the instructions printed thereon. (1991 Code, § 15-607)

15-617. Unlawful parking in parking meter spaces. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any vehicle to park or allow his vehicle to be parked in a parking space regulated by a parking meter for more than the maximum period of time which can be purchased at one time. Insertion of additional coin or coins in the meter to purchase additional time is unlawful.

No owner or operator of any vehicle shall park or allow his vehicle to be parked in such a space when the parking meter therefor indicates no parking time allowed, whether such indication is the result of a failure to deposit a coin or to operate the lever or other actuating device on the meter, or the result of the automatic operation of the meter following the expiration of the lawful parking time subsequent to depositing a coin therein at the time the vehicle was parked. (1991 Code, § 15-608)

15-618. Unlawful to occupy more than one parking meter space. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any vehicle to park or allow his vehicle to be parked across any line or marking designating a parking meter space or otherwise so that such vehicle is not entirely within the designated parking meter space; provided, however, that vehicles which are too large to park within one space may be permitted to occupy two adjoining spaces provided proper coins are placed in both meters. (1991 Code, § 15-609)

15-619. Unlawful to deface or tamper with meters. It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to open, deface, tamper with, willfully break, destroy, or impair the usefulness of any parking meter. (1991 Code, § 15-610)

15-620. Unlawful to deposit slugs in meters. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit in a parking meter any slug or other substitute for a coin of the United States. (1991 Code, § 15-611)

15-621. 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. (1991 Code, § 15-612)

15-622. Commercial vehicles. (1) No person shall park any motor vehicle licensed or primarily used for commercial purposes and having a gross vehicular rated weight in excess of twelve thousand (12,000) pounds on a public street within a residential zoning district, on any residential lot of less than five acres in size; nor shall any person allow any such motor vehicle to be parked on any such property belonging to him or under his control. Excluded from this provision are emergency service vehicles, refuse collection vehicles subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, and other vehicles actively performing a service between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M., including moving vans and vehicles needed for construction purposes. It shall be an exception to this provision that the owner or operator of a school bus shall be allowed to park two school buses on a residential lot owned or occupied by the bus driver, if such school buses are parked in a rear or side yard with no part of the school bus encroaching the front corner of the residence.

(2) It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle used for refuse collection purposes within two hundred (200) feet of any residential dwelling for more than one (1) hour during a twenty-four (24) hour period. A refuse collection vehicle which has been parked for any length of time at such a location shall be moved at least five hundred (500) feet before parking again. (1991 Code, § 15-613, modified)

15-623. Trucks and trailers. No person shall park any truck or motor vehicle of more than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds gross vehicle rated weight, or any trailer or semitrailer, whether or not attached to a tractor, on any street from 6:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M.; except that this section shall not apply to trucks, trailers or semitrailers so parked while actually engaged in loading or unloading, or in performing a service, including moving vans and vehicles needed for construction purposes. (1991 Code, § 15-614, modified)

15-624. Stopping, standing or parking on roadway. Upon any street or highway no person except in cases of emergency shall stop, park or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the roadway, but in every event an unobstructed width of the highway opposite a standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicle shall be available from a distance of two hundred (200) feet in

each direction upon such highway. No person shall park any vehicle upon a street in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than fourteen feet of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic. (1991 Code, § 15-615, modified)

15-625. Violation and penalty. Violations shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

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.
- 15-706. Deposit of driver license in lieu of bail.
- 15-707. Violation and penalty.

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 town 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 such person from custody. It shall be unlawful for any alleged violator to give false or misleading information as to his name or address. (1991 Code, § 15-801)

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. (1991 Code, § 15-802)

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 such 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 such vehicle a citation for the driver and/or owner to answer for the violation within thirty (30) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation. (1991 Code, § 15-803, modified)

¹Municipal code reference

Issuance of citations in lieu of arrest and ordinance summonses in traffic related offenses: title 6, chapter 3.

State 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, or which has been parked for more than one (1) hour in excess of the time allowed for parking in any place, or which has been involved in two (2) or more violations of this title for which citation tags have been issued and the vehicle not removed. 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 of impoundment and storage, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed. (1991 Code, § 15-804)

15-705. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. "Abandoned motor vehicles," as defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-16-101, et seq. shall be impounded and disposed of by the police department in accordance with the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-16-101, et seq.. (1991 Code, § 15-805)

15-706. Deposit of driver license in lieu of bail. (1) Deposit allowed. Whenever any person lawfully possessing a chauffeur's or operator's license theretofore issued to him by the Tennessee Department of Safety, or under the driver licensing laws of any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, is issued a citation or arrested and charged with the violation of any town ordinance or state statute regulating traffic, except those ordinances and statutes, the violation of which call for the mandatory revocation of a operator's or chauffeur's license for any period of time, such person shall have the option of depositing his chauffeur's or operator's license with the officer or court demanding bail in lieu of any other security required for his appearance in the town court of this town in answer to such charge before said court.

(2) Receipt to be issued. Whenever any person deposits his chauffeur's or operator's license as provided, either the officer or the court demanding bail as described above, shall issue the person a receipt for the license upon a form approved or provided by the department of safety, and thereafter the person shall be permitted to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state during the pendency of the case in which the license was deposited. The receipt shall be valid as a temporary driving permit for a period not less than the time necessary for an appropriate adjudication of the matter in the town court, and shall state such period of validity on its face.

(3) Failure to appear - disposition of license. In the event that any driver who has deposited his chauffeur's or operator's license in lieu of bail fails to appear in answer to the charges filed against him, the clerk or judge of the town court accepting the license shall forward the same to the Tennessee Department of Safety for disposition by said department in accordance with

provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-50-801, et seq. (1991 Code, § 15-806)

15-707. Violation and penalty. Any violation of this title shall be a civil offense punishable as follows:

(1) Traffic citations. Traffic citations shall be punishable by a civil penalty not exceeding state authorized limits. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) Parking citations. (a) Parking meter. If the offense is a parking meter violation, the offender may, within thirty (30) days, have the charge against him disposed of by paying to the town clerk a fine established by town council provided he waives his right to a judicial hearing. If he appears and waives his right to a judicial hearing after thirty (30) days, his civil penalty shall be established by town council.

(b) Other parking violations excluding handicapped parking. For other parking violations, excluding handicapped parking violations, the offender may, within thirty (30) days, have the charge against him disposed of by paying to the town clerk a fine established by town council provided he waives his right to a judicial hearing. If he appears and waives his right to a judicial hearing after thirty (30) days, his civil penalty shall be an amount established by town council.