

TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING¹

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS²

SECTION

15-101. Traffic commission.

¹Municipal code reference

Excavations and obstructions in streets, etc.: title 16.
Surety bond for traffic clerk: § 1-102.

²Municipal code reference

Traffic safety school: § 3-105.

State 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.

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15-101. Traffic commission. A traffic commission is hereby created for the City of Berry Hill which shall consist of four members who are residents of the City of Berry Hill, to be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the board of commissioners. The members of said commission shall be bona fide residents of the City of Berry Hill at the time of their appointment and shall have been residents of the City of Berry Hill for a period of one (1) year prior to said

appointment and shall remain residents of the City of Berry Hill during the term of their appointment. In addition to the four members hereinabove set forth the city manager shall serve as an ex officio member but shall have no vote except in case of a tie.

The members of the commission shall serve for terms of four (4) years, with one member's term expiring each year. Each member of the commission shall serve in such capacity until the member's successor has been appointed. Any vacancy in any appointed membership shall be filled for the unexpired term by the mayor, who shall also have authority to remove any appointed member, at his pleasure, or accept the resignation of any such appointed member.

The commission shall organize by selecting from among its membership a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary. Each shall serve in such capacity for a term of one year or until his or her successor has been chosen for a like term. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep all records, conduct official correspondence and generally supervise the clerical work of the commission. Said secretary is authorized to draw upon the employees of the city for such assistance as may be necessary in the performance of his duties.

The commission shall hold regular sessions on the first Monday of each month at 6:30 P.M. at the Berry Hill City Hall. If the first Monday of the month is a city holiday, the meeting shall be held the next day (Tuesday) at 6:30 P.M. Special sessions may be called by the chairman or at the request of any member thereof, provided that notice of such special session has been mailed to each member at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time set, provided further that the announcement of special sessions may be made at any meeting at which a lawful quorum is present, which announcement shall constitute sufficient notice. All hearings of the commission shall be open to the public. The commission shall keep minutes of its proceedings, showing the vote of each member on every question or if absent or failing to vote, indicating such fact. The commission shall keep records of all of its official acts. Each member of the commission, except the city manager, shall be paid \$50.00 per attendance at each regular meeting of the commission.

The presence of three (3) members shall constitute a quorum and the concurring vote of three (3) members shall be necessary to reverse or modify any order, requirement or decision previously made by the commission or to decide in favor on any matter upon which the commission is required to pass.

The commission shall have power to prescribe and recommend to the board of commissioners such measures as in the opinion of the traffic commission would facilitate the movement of traffic through the streets of the city. (1986 Code, § 9-101, as amended by Ord. #89-247, Dec. 1989, and Ord. #2005-355, Nov. 2005)

15-102. Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall for the purpose of this chapter have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section.

(1) "Alley." A narrow street between two property lines, one or both of which property lines are ordinarily at the rear of properties fronting on streets having greater width.

(2) "Authorized emergency vehicle." Vehicles of the fire department, fire patrol, police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles as are designated or authorized by the commissioner or the chief of police of an incorporated city.

(3) "Bicycle." Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two (2) tandem wheels either of which is more than twenty (20) inches in diameter.

(4) "Bus." Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten (10) passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

(5) "Business district." The territory contiguous to and including a street which contains one or more parcels of property zoned and used for business and/or industrial purposes.

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

(7) "Controlled-access highway." Every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street, or roadway.

(8) "Crosswalk." (a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.

(b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

(9) "Curb." The lateral boundary of that portion of the street designated for the use of vehicles, whether marked with a curb stone or not.

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

(11) "Explosives." Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the

resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

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

(13) "Highway." The entire width between the boundary lines of every way, whether maintained by the city or other public agency or not, when any part thereof is open for the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

(14) "Intersection." (a) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two (2) highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the areas within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

(b) Where a highway includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, when every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two (2) roadways thirty (30) feet or more apart, then every crossing of two (2) roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

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

(16) "Metal tire." Every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, nonresilient material.

(17) "Motor-driven cycle." Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, 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, and every bike with a motor attached.

(18) "Motor vehicle." Every vehicle which is self-propelled.

(19) "Official time standard." Whenever certain hours are named herein and they shall mean standard time or daylight time, as may be in current use in Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee.

(20) "Official traffic-control devices." All signals, markings and devices placed or erected by authority of the city for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic, and all signals, markings, and devices placed or erected by the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, and/or the State of Tennessee, or any agency or subdivision thereof, within the corporate limits of the city for the purposes of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic within the corporate limits of the city.

(21) "Operator." (a) Every person who drives or is in physical control of a motor vehicle upon a street or who is exercising control over or steering vehicle.

(b) Every individual who shall operate a vehicle for the owner thereof, or as the agent, employee or permittee of the owner.

(22) "Owner." Any person, individual, firm, co-partnership, corporation, or other in whose name any vehicle shall be registered under the laws of the State of Tennessee, or any other political subdivision of the State of Tennessee, or any other state in the union, where such owner shall be domiciled.

(23) "Park or parking." The standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

(24) "Parking area." Any lot or area which is used in conjunction with a business establishment for the purpose of parking vehicles for which no fee is charged and which is open to the use of the general public.

(25) "Pedestrian." Any person afoot.

(26) "Person." Every natural person, firm, co-partnership, association, or corporation.

(27) "Police officer." Every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

(28) "Private road or driveway." Every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

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

(30) "Railroad sign or signal." Any sign, signal or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

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

(32) "Residential district." The territory contiguous to and including a street not comprising a business district when the property on such street for a distance of three hundred (300) feet or more is in the main improved with residences.

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

(34) "Roadway." That portion of a street improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a street includes two (2) or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

(35) "Safety zone." The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

(36) "School bus." Every motor vehicle owned by a public or governmental agency and operated for the transportation of children to or from school or privately owned and operated for compensation for the transportation of children to or from school.

(37) "Semi-trailer." Every vehicle, with or without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rest upon or is carried by another vehicle.

(38) "Sidewalk." That portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for use of pedestrians.

(39) "Solid tire." Every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

(40) "Special mobile equipment." Every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including farm tractors, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, well-boring apparatus, and concrete mixers. The foregoing enumeration shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this paragraph.

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

(42) "Stopping or standing." When prohibited means any stopping or standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal.

(43) "Street or highway." The entire width between boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

(44) "Through highway or street." Every highway or street or portion thereof at the entrance to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways or streets is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected. The Department of Highways and Public Works of the State of Tennessee, the Metropolitan Nashville and Davidson County Parking and Traffic Commission, and the Board of Commissioners of the City of Berry Hill shall be authorized to designate such through highways and authorize the erection of stop signs within the corporate limits of the city.

(45) "Tractor." Any self-propelled vehicle designed or used as a traveling power plant or for drawing other vehicles, but having no provision for carrying loads independently.

(46) "Traffic." Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any street for the purpose of travel.

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

(48) "Trailer." Every vehicle, with or without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

(49) "Truck." Every motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

(50) "Truck tractor." Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

(51) "Vehicle." Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. (1986 Code, § 9-201)

15-103. Reckless driving. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle upon the streets of the city or upon any private road or driveway or parking area, as located therein, carelessly or heedlessly or in disregard of the rights or safety of others, or without due caution and circumspection and at a rate of speed or in a manner so as to endanger any persons or property. (1986 Code, § 9-260)

15-104. One-way roads. Whenever any street or highway has been designated for one-way traffic and appropriate signs giving notice thereof have been erected a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction so designated. (1986 Code, § 9-220)

15-105. Truck routes. (1) No motor vehicle primarily designed and used for the hauling of property and freight shall operate on any street or highway within the city except upon these following streets which are here and now designated as truck routes.

TRUCK ROUTES:

Craighead Street between Franklin Pike and White Avenue
Bransford Avenue between Craighead and Berry Road
Berry Road between Franklin Pike and Bransford Avenue

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any motor vehicle proceeding to or from a point of delivery or loading of property or freight within the city not located on a designated truck route, provided, however, that all such vehicles must travel by the most direct route from a designated truck route to and from the point of loading or delivering. (1986 Code, § 9-104)

15-106. Obedience to any required traffic-control device.¹ The driver of any vehicle, pedestrians and others on or about the streets and public ways of the city shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter. (1986 Code, § 9-208)

15-107. Display of unauthorized signs, signals or markings.

(1) 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 device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal.

(2) No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any street any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

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

(4) Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the authorities of the city having jurisdiction over said street are hereby authorized and empowered to remove same or cause it to be removed without notice. (1986 Code, § 9-212)

15-108. Unlawful riding. No person shall ride on any portion of a vehicle not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This provision shall not apply to an employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty, or to persons riding within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise. (1986 Code, § 9-253)

15-109. Limitations on backing. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic. (1986 Code, § 9-250)

15-110. Persons propelling push carts or riding animals to obey traffic regulations. Every person propelling any push cart or riding an animal upon a roadway, and every person driving any animal-drawn vehicle, shall be

¹Municipal code references

Stop signs, yield signs, flashing signals, pedestrian control signs, traffic control signals generally: §§ 15-601--15-606.

subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to the driver of any vehicle, except those provisions of this chapter which by their very nature can have no application. (1986 Code, § 9-204)

15-111. Use of coasters, roller skates, and similar devices restricted. No person upon roller skates, coasters, sleds, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device, shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk and when so crossing such person shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians. (1986 Code, § 9-205)

15-112. Public employees to obey traffic regulations. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the driver of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States Government, this state, county, city or other governmental entity, and it shall be unlawful for any said driver to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter or by state statute. (1986 Code, § 9-206)

15-113. Interference with official traffic-control devices or railroad signs or signals. No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof. (1986 Code, § 9-213)

15-114. Driving on right side of roadway--exceptions. (1) Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

- (a) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;
- (b) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;
- (c) Upon a roadway divided into three (3) marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or
- (d) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

(2) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. (1986 Code, § 9-214)

15-115. Following too closely. The driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and condition of the roadway. (1986 Code, § 9-221)

15-116. Driving on divided streets. Whenever any street has been divided into two or more roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated divided section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right hand roadway and no vehicle shall be driven over, across, or within such dividing space, barrier or section, except through an opening in such physical barrier or dividing section or space or at a cross-over or intersection established by public authority. (1986 Code, § 9-222)

15-117. Obstructing visibility. No person shall place or cause to be placed or maintained, either temporarily or permanently, any sign, card, poster, pennant, banner, bush, tree, hedge, or other obstruction:

(1) On private property within twenty-five (25) feet of any street intersection so as to interfere with traffic visibility at the intersection.

(2) On private property in such a manner as to interfere with traffic visibility of any driver using an authorized driveway or alley.

(3) Within the right-of-way of any street within the area of the city. (1986 Code, § 9-230)

15-118. Vehicles shall not be driven on a sidewalk. The driver of a vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway. (1986 Code, § 9-249)

15-119. Riding on motorcycles, motorbikes. A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the operator. (1986 Code, § 9-251)

15-120. Boarding or alighting from vehicles. (1) No person shall board or alight from any vehicle while such vehicle is in motion.

(2) No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for

a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers. (1986 Code, § 9-252)

15-121. Driving through safety zone prohibited. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone. (1986 Code, § 9-254)

15-122. Putting glass, nails, or other substances on highway prohibited. (1) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans, or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal, or vehicle upon such highway.

(2) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed. (1986 Code, § 9-255)

15-123. Horns and warning devices - unnecessary noise. Every motor vehicle, when operated upon a street, shall be equipped with a horn in good working order. No vehicle other than an emergency vehicle shall be equipped with, and no driver thereof shall use or operate upon a street, any bell, siren, or exhaust whistle. An emergency vehicle may be equipped with a bell, siren, or exhaust whistle of a type approved by the chief of the metropolitan police department. The sounding of any horn or signal device on any automobile, motorcycle, bus, or other vehicle while not in motion is hereby prohibited except as a danger signal if another vehicle is approaching apparently out of control, or if in motion, only as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied and deceleration is intended. The creation by means of any such signal device of any unreasonably loud or harsh sound and the sounding of such device for any unnecessary and unreasonable period of time is hereby prohibited. (1986 Code, § 9-256)

15-124. Mufflers and "muffler cutouts." It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle over or upon any of the streets of the city unless such motor vehicle is equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and annoying smoke. It shall be unlawful for any person to use a muffler cutout on any motor vehicle operated upon any street of the city. (1986 Code, § 9-257)

15-125. Vehicles not to be driven on closed streets. No driver of any vehicle, except an authorized emergency vehicle while engaged in emergency duty, shall drive such vehicle upon any street or highway which is officially closed to traffic and which is plainly indicated as such by officially erected signs, barricades, or other traffic control devices. (1986 Code, § 9-258)

15-126. One vehicle towing another. It shall be unlawful to tow any motor vehicle upon any street or highway if the drawbar or connection exceeds eight feet (8') from one vehicle to the other. Any vehicle being towed upon any street during a period between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise shall maintain lights on both sides and the rear thereof visible to the rear and on both sides for a distance of not less than two hundred feet (200'). (1986 Code, § 9-259)

15-127. Lights on vehicles other than motor vehicles. Every vehicle other than a motor vehicle when traveling upon a highway or roadway within the city shall be equipped with a light attached to and on the upper left side of such vehicle, capable of displaying a light visible five hundred feet (500') to the front and five hundred feet (500') to the rear of such vehicle under ordinary atmospheric conditions, and such light shall be displayed during the period from one-half (½) hour after sunset to one-half (½) hour before sunrise and at all other times when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible any person on said road or highway at a distance of two hundred feet (200') ahead of such vehicle. (1986 Code, § 9-271)

15-128. Vehicle traffic in city parks. (1) Vehicle traffic in the parks owned and operated by the City of Berry Hill is prohibited except as is authorized in § 15-128(2).

(2) The city manager may authorize vehicle traffic in the parks of the City of Berry Hill for specific delivery, maintenance, repairs, or for activities which involve a vehicle use for a platform or delivery device.

(3) Emergency vehicles operated for the public welfare on an emergency function and vehicles used for the collection of refuse while on official business are exempted from the application of this section. (Ord. #95-270, Aug. 1995)

15-129. Compliance with financial responsibility law. (1) Every vehicle operated within the corporate limits must be in compliance with the financial responsibility law.

(2) At the time the driver of a motor vehicle is charged with any moving violation under title 55, chapters 8 and 10, parts 1-5, chapter 50; any provision of an ordinance of the City of Berry Hill involving a motor vehicle being operated on the streets of the city; or at the time of an accident for which notice is required pursuant to the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-106, the officer shall request evidence of financial responsibility as required by this section and by state law. In case of a motor vehicle accident for which notice is required pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-106 the

officer shall request such evidence from all drivers involved in the accident, without regard to apparent or actual fault.

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

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

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

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

(4) A violation of this section shall be punishable by a civil fine up to fifty dollars (\$50.00). Any violation may be dismissed by the court upon a showing at the time of the hearing or before the court date that the person charged was in compliance at the time the violation was charged. (Ord. #2002-327, April 2002)

15-130. Careless driving. Every person operating a vehicle upon the streets of the City of Berry Hill, Tennessee, or upon any private road or driveway or parking area, shall drive the same in a careful and prudent manner, having regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, weather conditions, traffic and pedestrians on the streets and private areas, and 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 and shall be a violation of this section and chapter.

A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00). (Ord. #2002-328, May 2002)

15-131. Displaying of red or blue lights on front of vehicle prohibited; exceptions. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a vehicle, motorcycle, motor bike, bus, or truck in the City of Berry Hill,

Tennessee, except as exempted in subsection (2), that displays a red or blue light or both red and blue lights to the front of the vehicle.

(2) Emergency vehicles as defined by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-101 and/or authorized emergency vehicles as defined in § 15-301 of the Berry Hill Municipal Code are exempt from the provision of this section.

(3) A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each violation. (Ord. #2003-337, April 2003)

15-132. Cutting through private property prohibited. (1) The driver or operator of any vehicle shall not drive upon or through any private property or upon or through any driveway not a part of the street or roadway for the purpose of avoiding obedience to any traffic control signal or device.

(2) A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each violation. (as added by Ord. #2005-354, Sept. 2005)

15-133. Causing unnecessary traffic congestion -- regulation of traffic on private property. (1) It is unlawful for the driver or operator of a vehicle to

(a) Cause unnecessary traffic congestion by driving aimlessly upon parking lots of shopping centers, other commercial or residential properties, or properties of non-profit institutions, when a sign has been posted prohibiting such activity, or

(b) Disregard traffic control devices regulating the flow of traffic posted on such properties.

(2) Property owners may post traffic control devices regulating the flow of traffic upon their properties, and may request in writing that such traffic controls be enforced by the Berry Hill Police Department. The responsibility and cost for erection of all such signs shall be borne by the property owners and all signs shall be subject to the approval of the Berry Hill Traffic Commission and shall conform to standard uniform traffic sign regulations utilized by the City of Berry Hill.

(3) A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each violation. (as added by Ord. #2005-354, Sept. 2005)

CHAPTER 2

MOTOR VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

SECTION

15-201. Lights required on motor vehicles.

15-202. Headlamps on motorcycles.

15-203. Lighting devices and reflectors on vehicles having a width in excess of eighty inches.

15-204. Braking requirements.

15-201. Lights required on motor vehicles. (1) Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or a bicycle, which shall be operated on the streets and roads of the city, shall be equipped with at least two (2) and not more than four (4) headlights, with at least one (1) on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, and provided further that no spotlight or auxiliary lamp shall be so aimed upon approaching another vehicle that any part of the high intensity portion of the beam therefrom is directed towards the approaching vehicle. In addition, every motor vehicle shall be equipped with two (2) red tail lamps and two (2) red stop lights on the rear of such vehicle, and one (1) tail lamp and one (1) stop light shall be on each side of said vehicle. The stop light may be incorporated within the tail lamp assembly of said vehicles.

(2) Each headlight, tail lamp, and stop light required in this section shall be in good condition and operational, and the stop light shall be so arranged as to be actuated by the application of the service or foot brakes and shall be capable of being seen and distinguished from a distance of one hundred feet (100') to the rear of said motor vehicle in normal daylight but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light.

(3) The headlights and tail lamps of such vehicles shall be displayed during the period from one-half (½) hour after sunset to one-half (½) hour before sunrise and at all other times when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible any person on the road or highway at a distance of two hundred feet (200') ahead of such vehicle. (1986 Code, § 9-272)

15-202. Headlamps on motorcycles. Every motorcycle shall be equipped with at least one (1) and not more than two (2) headlamps. (1986 Code, § 9-273)

15-203. Lighting devices and reflectors on vehicles having a width in excess of eighty inches. Every motor vehicle, other than a passenger car, and any road roller, road machinery, or farm tractor having a width in excess of eighty (80) inches or more and being operated upon the streets

and roadways of the city shall be equipped with all lighting devices, reflectors, and load markings required for the operation of such vehicles upon the highways of the State of Tennessee, as provided in the laws of the State of Tennessee, and any failure to comply with a requirement of the laws of the State of Tennessee in that regard shall be deemed a violation of this section. (1986 Code, § 9-274)

15-204. Braking requirements. (1) Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or bicycle, when operated upon a roadway or a street of the city shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including two (2) separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two (2) wheels.

(2) Every motorcycle and bicycle, when operated upon the roadways and streets of the city shall be equipped with at least one (1) brake which may be operated by hand or foot, adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such motorcycle or bicycle. (1986 Code, § 9-275)

CHAPTER 3**EMERGENCY VEHICLES****SECTION**

15-301. Authorized emergency vehicles.

15-302. Following fire apparatus prohibited.

15-303. Crossing fire hose.

15-301. Authorized emergency vehicles. (1) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

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

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

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

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

(3) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when 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 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, § 9-207)

15-302. Following fire apparatus prohibited. The driver of any vehicle other than one on official governmental business in connection with the fire shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred feet (500'), or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1986 Code, § 9-232)

15-303. Crossing fire hose. No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street or private

driveway to be used at any fire or alarm of fire without the consent of the officials in command. (1986 Code, § 9-233)

CHAPTER 4

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION

15-401. Speed restrictions.

15-402. Establishment of speed zones.

15-403. Minimum speed regulations.

15-401. Speed restrictions. No person shall drive a vehicle upon any street, roadway, or other area within the corporate limits of the city at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

(1) The speed limit over and along Franklin Pike, within the city limits of Berry Hill, shall be forty (40) miles per hour.

(2) The speed limit over and along Craighead Street, Melrose Avenue and Bransford Avenue, within the city limits of Berry Hill, shall be thirty-five (35) miles per hour.

(3) The speed limit over and along Fairlane Drive, Hurdwood Drive, Rosehaven Drive and Azalea Place shall be twenty-five (25) miles per hour.

(4) The speed limit over and along Rosedale Place shall be fifteen (15) miles per hour.

(5) The speed limit over and along all other streets and roads within the city, where not expressly established by ordinance, shall be thirty (30) miles per hour.

A violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00). (Ord. #2003-339, June 2003)

15-402. Establishment of speed zones. The legislative authority of the city shall possess the power to prescribe speed limits within the corporate limits of the city on the highways, avenues, and streets thereof, and to erect appropriate signs and traffic signals. Whenever such authority has determined that a special hazard exists in any area of the city it may by appropriate ordinance reduce or change the speed limit for that particular area within the city, as established by this chapter. (1986 Code, § 9-262)

15-403. Minimum speed regulation. No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law. (1986 Code, § 9-263)

CHAPTER 5

TURNING MOVEMENTS AND INTERSECTIONS

SECTION

- 15-501. Required position and method of turning at intersections.
- 15-502. Vehicle turning left at intersection.
- 15-503. Vehicles approaching or entering an intersection.
- 15-504. Vehicle entering through highway or stop intersection.
- 15-505. Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway.
- 15-506. Vehicle entering through highway or yield intersection.
- 15-507. Turning on curve or crest of grade prohibited.
- 15-508. Turning or stopping movements.

15-501. Required position and method of turning at intersections.

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

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

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

(3) Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving 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, § 9-224)

15-502. Vehicle turning left at intersection. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard. (1986 Code, § 9-225)

15-503. Vehicles approaching or entering an intersection. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right. The foregoing rules are modified at through highways and as hereinafter stated in this chapter, and by the erection of stop signs, yield signs, and other traffic control devices. (1986 Code, § 9-226)

15-504. Vehicle entering through highway or stop intersection.

(1) Every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or in the event there is no crosswalk shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection, except when directed to proceed by a police officer or a traffic control signal.

(2) The driver of a vehicle shall stop, as required by paragraph (1) above, at the entrance to a through highway and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from said through highway or street or which are approaching so closely on said through highway or street as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver having so yielded may proceed and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection on said through highway shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle so proceeding into or across the through highway or street.

(3) The driver of a vehicle shall likewise stop in obedience to a stop sign as required herein at an intersection where a stop sign is erected at one or more entrances thereto although not a part of a through highway and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard, but may then proceed. (1986 Code, § 9-227)

15-505. Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway.

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said highway. (1986 Code, § 9-228)

15-506. Vehicle entering through highway or yield intersection.

(1) The driver of a vehicle who is faced with a yield sign at the entrance to a through highway or other public roadway is not necessarily required to stop, but is required to exercise caution in entering the highway or other roadway and to yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from the highway or other roadway, or which are approaching

so closely on the highway or other roadway as to constitute an immediate hazard, and the driver having so yielded may proceed when the way is clear.

(2) Where there is provided more than one (1) lane for vehicular traffic entering a through highway or other public roadway, if one or more lanes at such entrance is designated a yield lane by an appropriate marker, this subsection shall control the movement of traffic in any lane so marked with a yield sign, even though traffic in other lanes may be controlled by an electrical signal device or other signs, signals, markings, or controls. (1986 Code, § 9-229)

15-507. Turning on curve or crest of grade prohibited. No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred feet (500'). (1986 Code, § 9-245)

15-508. Turning or stopping movements. (1) No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required by this chapter or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway or other wise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety, and no person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in this chapter.

(2) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in this chapter to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is an opportunity to give such signal. (1986 Code, § 9-246)

CHAPTER 6

STOPPING AND YIELDING

SECTION

- 15-601. Operation of vehicles and others on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 15-602. Obedience to signal indicating approach of train.
- 15-603. Traffic-control signal legend.
- 15-604. Flashing signals.
- 15-605. Signals on starting, stopping, or turning.

15-601. Operation of vehicles and others on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.¹ Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of the applicable laws of this state or the city, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only:

(1) The driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(2) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway. (1986 Code, § 9-231)

15-602. Obedience to signal indicating approach of train.

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

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

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

(c) A railroad train approaching within approximately one thousand five hundred feet (1,500') of the highway crossing emits a signal

¹Municipal code reference

Special privileges of emergency vehicles: title 15, chapter 3.

audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard;

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

(2) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed. (1986 Code, § 9-247)

15-603. Traffic-control signal legend. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, the following colors only shall be used and said terms and lights shall indicate and apply to drivers or vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green alone or "Go":

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

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

(2) Yellow alone or "Caution" when shown following the green or "Go" signal: (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or cross the intersection when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.

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

(3) Red alone or "Stop":

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before 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; provided, that the prospective turning car shall come to a full and complete stop before turning and that the turning car shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic traveling in accordance with their traffic signal. However, said turn will not endanger other traffic lawfully using said intersection. A right turn on red shall be permitted at all intersections, except those that are clearly marked by a "No Turns On Red" sign or sign with similar wording, erected by the responsible authorities. No turns on red shall be permitted from

Greystone Road onto Berry Road or from West Iris Drive onto Bransford Avenue. Appropriate signs shall be posted.

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

(4) Red with green arrow:

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

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

(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. (1986 Code, § 9-209, as amended by Ord. #2005-358, Dec. 2005)

15-604. Flashing signals. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(1) Flashing red (stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, and said light is clearly visible for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such stopping, 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.

(2) Flashing yellow (caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution. (1986 Code, § 9-211)

15-605. Signals on starting, stopping, or turning. (1) Every driver who intends to start, stop, or turn, or partly turn from a direct line, 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 a signal required in this section, plainly visible to the driver of such other vehicle of his intention to make such movement.

(2) The signal herein required shall be given by means of the hand and arm, or by some mechanical or electrical device approved by the Tennessee Department of Safety, in the manner herein specified. Whenever the signal is given by means of the hand and arm, the driver shall indicate his intention to start, stop, or turn, or partly turn, by extending the hand and arm from beyond the left side of the vehicle, in the following manner:

(a) For left turn, or to pull to the left, the arm shall be extended in a horizontal position straight from and level with the shoulder.

(b) For right turn, or pull to the right, the arm shall be extended upward.

(c) For slowing down or to stop, the arm shall be extended downward.

(3) Such signals shall be given continuously for a distance of at least fifty feet (50') before stopping, turning, partly turning, or materially altering the course of the vehicle.

(4) Drivers having once given a hand signal, or electrical or mechanical device signal, must continue the course thus indicated unless they alter the original signal and take care that drivers of vehicles and pedestrians have seen and are aware of the change.

(5) Drivers receiving a signal from another driver shall keep their vehicles under complete control and shall be able to avoid an accident resulting from a misunderstanding of such signal.

(6) Drivers of vehicles standing or stopped at the curb or edge, before moving such vehicles, shall give signals of their intention to move into traffic, as hereinbefore provided, before turning in the direction the vehicle shall proceed from the curb. (1986 Code, § 9-223)

CHAPTER 7

PASSING AND OVERTAKING

SECTION

- 15-701. Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions.
- 15-702. Overtaking a vehicle on the left.
- 15-703. When overtaking on the right is permitted.
- 15-704. Limitations on overtaking on the left.
- 15-705. No-passing zone.
- 15-706. Overtaking and passing school or church bus.

15-701. Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions.

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one (1) line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one half (½) of the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible. (1986 Code, § 9-215)

15-702. Overtaking a vehicle on the left. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

(1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. Whenever overtaking or passing of another vehicle is prohibited by yellow lines marked on the street or by signs posted on the side of the street, no vehicle shall overtake and pass another vehicle until the area designated as a no passing zone has been cleared, or the vehicles have moved into an area where passing is permitted.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle. (1986 Code, § 9-216)

15-703. When overtaking on the right is permitted. (1) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

- (a) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
- (b) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction;
- (c) Upon a one-way street, or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one (1) direction of movement, where the roadway is free

from obstructions and of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of moving vehicles.

(2) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway. (1986 Code, § 9-217)

15-704. Limitations on overtaking on the left. (1) No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of a roadway on which traffic moves in two directions in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free from oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet (100') of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(2) No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

(a) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within three hundred feet (300') or such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;

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

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

(d) Where official signs are in place, or marking by lines on the pavement, directing that traffic keep to the right. (1986 Code, § 9-218)

15-705. No-passing zone. Whenever the Tennessee State Department of Highways, the appropriate governing body of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, or the city has determined that certain portions of any street or highway within the corporate limits of the city would be especially hazardous to overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway, and have designated same by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway to indicate the beginning and end of such no-passing zones, then every driver of a vehicle shall obey those directions and refrain from passing another vehicle within said no-passing zones. (1986 Code, § 9-219)

15-706. Overtaking and passing school or church bus. (1) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway upon meeting or overtaking, from either direction, any school bus or church bus which has stopped on the highway or street for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers shall stop the

vehicle before reaching such bus and remain stopped until such bus resumes motion or the driver is signaled by the bus driver to proceed or the visual signals warning drivers of approaching vehicles to stop are no longer actuated. Provided, however, that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a church bus unless the church bus is equipped with warning devices similar to school busses designed to warn approaching drivers to stop.

(2) The driver of a vehicle upon a divided roadway need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus or a church bus which is on a different portion of the roadway than that portion upon which the vehicle is traveling. For the purpose of this subsection, a divided highway shall mean roadways divided by an intervening space which is not suitable for vehicular traffic and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by the preceding subparagraphs, the school bus or church bus driver is required to stop such bus on the right-hand side of such road or highway, and said driver shall cause the bus to remain stationary and the visual stop signs on the bus actuated until all school children or passengers who should be discharged from the bus have been so discharged and until children or passengers whose destination causes them to cross the road or highway at that place have negotiated such crossing. (1986 Code, § 9-248)

CHAPTER 8**PROCESSIONS****SECTION**

15-801. Drivers in a procession.

15-802. Funeral processions to be identified.

15-803. Driving through funerals or other processions.

15-801. Drivers in a procession. Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right-hand edge of the roadway as practicable and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practicable and safe. (1986 Code, § 9-235)

15-802. Funeral processions to be identified. A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display of lighted head lights, by the display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pennant or other identifying insignia, or by such other method as may be determined and designated by the traffic and parking commission. (1986 Code, § 9-234)

15-803. Driving through funeral or other processions. No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are properly designated as required in this chapter. (1986 Code, § 9-236)

CHAPTER 9

BICYCLES

SECTION

15-901. Traffic laws apply to persons riding bicycles.

15-902. Obedience to traffic control devices by persons riding bicycles.

15-903. Riding on bicycles.

15-904. Lamps and other equipment on bicycles.

15-905. Responsibility of parent or guardian for his child's or ward's violation of this chapter.

15-901. Traffic laws apply to persons riding bicycles. Every person riding a bicycle upon any roadway or public way within the city shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle being operated within the city, as provided and prescribed by the laws of the State of Tennessee, the traffic ordinances of the Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee, and the traffic ordinances of the city, in addition to the special provisions set out by this chapter. (1986 Code, § 9-266)

15-902. Obedience to traffic control devices by persons riding bicycles. (1) Any person operating a bicycle shall obey the instructions of official traffic signals, signs, and other control devices applicable to vehicles, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

(2) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from the bicycle to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians. (1986 Code, § 9-267)

15-903. Riding on bicycles. (1) No person shall ride a bicycle other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

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

(3) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two (2) abreast.

(4) Whenever a usable path has been provided adjacent to a roadway and designated for bicycle riders, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

(5) Any person riding upon a bicycle shall not attach the same or himself to any moving vehicle upon a roadway.

(6) The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending

across any alley way or public way, yield the right of way to all pedestrians approaching on said side walk or side walk area, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

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

(8) No person shall ride a bicycle upon any sidewalk or public walkway within the city. (1986 Code, § 9-268)

15-904. Lamps and other equipment on bicycles. (1) Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance on at least five hundred feet (500') to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type which shall be visible from all distances from fifty feet (50') to three hundred feet (300') to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet (500') to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

(2) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement. (1986 Code, § 9-269)

15-905. Responsibility of parent or guardian for his child's or ward's violation of this chapter. Any parent of a child or the guardian of any ward who shall authorize or knowingly permit any such child and/or his ward to violate any provisions of this chapter is hereby deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and is punishable the same as his child and/or his ward for the violation of this chapter. (1986 Code, § 9-270)

CHAPTER 10

PEDESTRIAN REGULATIONS

SECTION

- 15-1001. Pedestrians' subject to traffic control signals.
- 15-1002. Pedestrians' right of way in crosswalks.
- 15-1003. Crossing in front of vehicle stopped to discharge passengers.
- 15-1004. Pedestrians standing in roadway.
- 15-1005. Crossing at right angles.
- 15-1006. When pedestrian shall yield.
- 15-1007. Pedestrians walking along roadways.
- 15-1008. Drivers to exercise due care.
- 15-1009. Pedestrian control signals.

15-1001. Pedestrians' subject to traffic control signals. Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic control signals as established by this chapter and the laws of the State of Tennessee in effect within the corporate limits of the city, but all other places pedestrians shall be granted those rights and be subject to the restrictions stated in this chapter. (1986 Code, § 9-237)

15-1002. Pedestrians' right of way in crosswalks. (1) When a traffic control signal is not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way (slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield) to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

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

(3) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle. (1986 Code, § 9-238)

15-1003. Crossing in front of vehicle stopped to discharge passengers. No person shall cross any street within ten feet (10') of the front of any vehicle which has stopped momentarily to load or discharge passengers, except in compliance with the direction of a police officer or a traffic signal. (1986 Code, § 9-239)

15-1004. Pedestrians standing in roadway. No person shall stand in a roadway or on the shoulder of a roadway for the purpose of selling merchandise, soliciting contributions, or soliciting a ride. (1986 Code, § 9-240)

15-1005. Crossing at right angles. No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at any place other than by a route at right angles to the curb or by the shortest route to the opposite curb except in a crosswalk as provided therefor. (1986 Code, § 9-241)

15-1006. When pedestrian shall yield. (1) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(2) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway. (1986 Code, § 9-242)

15-1007. Pedestrians walking along roadways. (1) Where sidewalks are provided it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

(2) Where sidewalks are not provided any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shoulder shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction. (1986 Code, § 9-243)

15-1008. Drivers to exercise due care. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this chapter every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway. (1986 Code, § 9-244)

15-1009. Pedestrian control signals. Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

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

(2) Wait or Don't Walk. No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the wait signal is showing. (1986 Code, § 9-210)

CHAPTER 11

PARKING

SECTION

- 15-1101. Generally.
- 15-1102. Where prohibited.
- 15-1103. Emergency repairs of motor vehicle on public streets.
- 15-1104. Loading and unloading zone.
- 15-1105. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.
- 15-1106. Temporary no parking areas.
- 15-1107. Parking trailer in public right-of-way restricted.
- 15-1108. Penalty.

15-1101. Generally. Every vehicle parked upon a street within this city shall be so parked that it does not encroach into a lane of traffic. Where traffic lanes are not marked, vehicles shall be so parked that vehicles passing them in the same direction are not required to cross the centerline of the street into the opposite lane to avoid the parked vehicles. On two-way streets vehicles shall only be parked on the right side of the street. On one-way streets, where the city has not placed signs prohibiting the same, vehicles may park on the left side of the street. (Ord. #2002-325, Aug. 2003)

- 15-1102. Where prohibited.** No person shall park a vehicle:
- (1) In violation of any sign placed or erected by the state or city;
 - (2) 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;
 - (3) In a manner that blocks or impedes access to a public or private driveway;
 - (4) Within twenty-five (25) feet of an intersection of two streets;
 - (5) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant.
 - (6) Within a pedestrian crosswalk;
 - (7) Within twenty (20) feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;
 - (8) Within thirty (30) feet upon the approach of any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic signal located at the side of a roadway;
 - (9) Within fifty (50) feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
 - (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) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;

(13) In a manner that any part of the vehicle extends into a marked traffic lane;

(14) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign or pavement marking 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. (Ord. #2002-325, Aug. 2003)

15-1103. Emergency repairs of motor vehicle on public streets.

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. (Ord. #2002-325, Aug. 2003)

15-1104. Loading and unloading zone. 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 city as a loading and unloading zone. (Ord. #2002-325, Aug. 2003)

15-1105. 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. (Ord. #2002-325, Aug. 2003)

15-1106. Temporary no parking areas. The city manager and/or chief of police shall have authority to designate temporary no parking areas. Such designations, if not otherwise specified, shall expire as of the next regular meeting of the board of commissioners. (Ord. #2002-325, Aug. 2003)

15-1107. Parking trailer in public right-of-way restricted. No person shall park a trailer in a street right-of-way for longer than seventy-two (72) hours. (Ord. #2003-335)

15-1108. Penalty. A violation of this chapter shall be punishable by a fine up to twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). A violation of § 15-1102(14) of this chapter shall be punishable by a fine up to fifty dollars (\$50.00). Each day that such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. #2002-325, Aug. 2003)

CHAPTER 12

ENFORCEMENT

SECTION

- 15-1201. Failure to appear on traffic citation.
- 15-1202. Illegal parking.
- 15-1203. Abandoned, wrecked or junk vehicles.
- 15-1204. Use of driver's license in lieu of bail.
- 15-1205. Authority of police officials.
- 15-1206. Obedience to police officers.
- 15-1207. Officers authorized to remove certain vehicles.
- 15-1208. Schedule of fines for moving and non-moving traffic violations.

15-1201. Failure to appear on traffic citation. Any person who has committed a traffic offense, as provided in the traffic ordinances of the city, and who has been issued and signed a citation agreeing to appear before the traffic court of the city at a date, time, and place certain, and who fails to appear as agreed, shall be guilty of the offense of "failing to appear," as agreed in a traffic citation, and the judge of said court is authorized to issue a warrant for the arrest of said traffic offender upon the charge of violating said traffic offense, and an additional warrant on the charge of "failing to appear," as he or she has agreed to in said traffic citation. Said warrants for the arrest of said offender shall be served upon him and he shall be dealt with in the same manner, as provided by law, as if said offender had refused to sign the agreement to appear in court when the traffic offense was originally committed and waived the issuance of service of an original warrant upon him. (1986 Code, § 9-103)

15-1202. Illegal parking. (1) No person shall park a vehicle in a restricted or no parking area or in any manner which would interfere or impede the free use of the streets and highways by other vehicles or the public generally, nor shall anyone park any vehicle within the city so as to block or impede the vehicular entrance to private or public property to others who shall have a right of entrance to and upon said property.

(2) Lined and or designated parking spaces on the west side of the public street of East Iris Drive between Thompson Lane and Heather Place shall be reserved for use by persons conducting business at Berry Hill City Hall. Lined and or designated parking spaces at each of the three public parks in the City of Berry Hill--the public park on Azalea Place, the public park on East Iris Drive at Erica Place, and the public park on Columbine Place--shall be reserved for use by persons using the respective park facilities at the time the vehicle, trailer, motorcycle, or item of equipment is in the designated spaces. It shall be unlawful for any person to park a vehicle, trailer, motorcycle, or item of equipment in these lined or designated spaces unless it be for the purpose or

purposes designated herein. Each violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of \$5.00. A lined or designated parking space on the grounds of the Berry Hill City Hall, 698 Thompson Lane, Berry Hill, Tennessee shall be provided for parking for handicapped persons. It shall be unlawful for any person other than a handicapped person to park or leave a vehicle, trailer, motorcycle or item of equipment in this designated space. Handicapped person(s) shall be defined to include the definition contained in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-18-203(l) and any person qualified to receive vehicle license or registration designating the person as handicapped. The first violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of \$25.00 and any subsequent violation shall be punishable by a fine of \$50.00. (1986 Code, § 9-264, as amended by Ord. #86-233, Nov. 1986)

15-1203. Abandoned, wrecked, or junk vehicles. (1) Declaration of purpose. In enacting this section, the board of commissioners finds and declares that the accumulation and storage of abandoned, wrecked, junked, partially dismantled, or inoperative motor vehicles, on private property, which motor vehicles are in the nature of rubbish and unsightly debris, violates the zoning regulations of the city and are hereby declared a nuisance detrimental to the health, safety, and welfare of the community in that such conditions tend to interfere with the enjoyment of and reduce the value of private property; invite plundering; create fire hazards and other safety and health hazards to minors as well as adults; interfere with the comfort and well being of the public; create, extend, and aggravate urban blight; and that the public health, safety, and general welfare require that such conditions be regulated, abated, and prohibited.

(2) Storage on private property restricted. It shall be unlawful to park, store, or leave, or to permit the parking or storing of any licensed or unlicensed motor vehicle of any kind, for a period in excess of 72 hours, when such vehicle is in a rusted, wrecked, junked, partially dismantled, inoperative, abandoned, or unlicensed condition, whether attended or not, upon any private property within the city unless the same is completely enclosed within a building or unless it is in connection with a business enterprise operated in lawful place and manner and licensed as such, when necessary to the operation of such business enterprise.

(3) Removal required. The accumulation and storage of one or more such motor vehicles in violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute rubbish and debris and a nuisance detrimental to the health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of the city. It shall be the duty of the registered owner of such motor vehicle and it shall also be the duty of the person in charge or control of the private property upon which such motor vehicle is located, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, to remove the same to a place of lawful storage, or to have the motor vehicle housed within a building where it will not be visible from the street.

(4) Notice to remove. Whenever there is reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of the provisions of this section exists, the city manager shall give, or cause to be given, written notice to the registered owner of any motor vehicle which is in violation of this section, or shall give such notice to the owner or person in lawful possession or control of the private property upon which such motor vehicle is located, or shall give such notice to both the registered owner and to the owner or person in lawful possession or control of such private property that said motor vehicle violates the provisions of this section, and demand that said motor vehicle be removed to a place of lawful storage within 72 hours, or that within 72 hours, the same be housed in a building where it will not be visible from the street. Service of such notice shall be by mail duly posted.

(5) Refusal to remove. Any person who fails, neglects, or refuses to remove the abandoned, wrecked, junked, partially dismantled, or inoperative motor vehicle or house the same and abate said nuisance in accordance with the notice as provided herein, shall be in violation of the provisions of this section and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(6) Removal by city. In addition to and not in lieu of any other procedure prescribed in this section or in this code for removal of abandoned motor vehicles from private property, if the registered owner of any motor vehicle which is in violation of this section or the owner or person in lawful possession or control of the private property upon which the same is located shall fail, neglect, or refuse to remove or house such abandoned, wrecked, junked, partially dismantled, or inoperative motor vehicle in accordance with the notice given pursuant to the provisions of this section, the city manager may cause the removal and disposal of such motor vehicle in the manner provided for by Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 16. He may thereafter maintain an action in the name of the city, in the appropriate court, against any person or persons upon whom notice was served as required by this section to recover the costs of removing and disposing of such motor vehicle in the event the proceeds of any sale thereof shall be insufficient to recover such costs.

(7) Entry to remove; removal by owner. The city manager, chief of police, any regularly employed and salaried officer of the police department of the city, contracting agents of the city, and employees of such contracting agents, and authorized officers, employees, and agents of the city, and each of them, are hereby expressly authorized to enter upon private property for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this section. Any person to whom notice was given pursuant to this section shall have the right to remove or house such motor vehicle in accordance with said notice at his own expense at any time prior to the arrival of the city manager or his authorized representative(s) for the purpose of removal. (1986 Code, § 9-105)

15-1204. Use of driver's license in lieu of bail. Whenever any person lawfully possessed of a chauffeur's or operator's license theretofore issued to him by the Department of Safety, State of Tennessee, is issued a citation or arrested and charged with a violation of any municipal ordinance regulating traffic except driving under the influence of intoxicants or narcotic drugs or leaving the scene of an accident, the person so cited shall have the option of depositing his chauffeur's or operator's license issued under Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 55, Chapter 7, with the officer or court demanding bail in lieu of any other security required for his appearance in the city court in answer to any such charge before the court except those herein expressly excluded.

Whenever any person hereof deposits his chauffeur's or operator's license as herein provided, either the officer or the court demanding bail as hereinabove described shall issue said person a receipt for said license upon a form approved or provided by the department of safety, and thereafter said person shall be permitted to operate motor vehicles upon the public highways of this community during the pendency of the case in which the license was deposited.

The clerk or judge of a court accepting the license shall thereafter forward to the Department of Safety the license of a driver deposited in lieu of bail if the driver fails to appear in answer to the charge filed against him and in accordance with Chapter 267 of the 87th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, 1971 Session, the license will not be released by the Department of Safety until the charge for which the license was so deposited has been disposed of by the court in which pending. (1986 Code, § 9-102)

15-1205. Authority of police officials. (1) It shall be the duty of the officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police to enforce all street traffic laws of this city and all state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in the city.

(2) Officers of the police department and such officers as are assigned by the chief of police are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand, or signal, in conformance with traffic laws provided that in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department may direct traffic as conditions may require, notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws. (1986 Code, § 202)

15-1206. Obedience to police officers. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic. (1986 Code, § 9-203)

15-1207. Officers authorized to remove certain vehicles.

(1) Whenever any officer of the city finds a vehicle standing upon a roadway within the city in violation of a provision of this chapter, or whenever it becomes necessary to make an arrest of the operator or driver of any vehicle

and the arresting officer is unable to turn the custody of the vehicle over to another person designated by the owner or operator who shall be present at the scene at the time because of the absence of such person or such person is incapable of providing for the custody and removal of the vehicle, or the officer is unable to allow the person to be arrested to remove his vehicle to the nearest legal parking location because the owner or operator is either incapable of removing same or refuses to move same, then such arresting officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle or have same removed at the expense of the owner to the nearest garage or other place of safety.

(2) Whenever any officer of the city finds a vehicle unattended upon any roadway or public way within the city and determines that such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, then such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety at the expense of the owner. (1986 Code, § 9-265)

15-1208. Schedule of fines for moving and non-moving traffic violations. Fines for moving and non-moving traffic offenses and other violations within the City of Berry Hill are as follows:

SCHEDULE OF VIOLATION FINES

Moving Violations

Reckless driving	\$50.00
Failure to stop for train crossing	\$40.00
Passing stopped school bus	\$50.00
Failing to yield for stop sign/traffic light	\$40.00
Speeding (non-radar)	\$25.00
Speeding (radar) \$2.00 per mile for each mile exceeding the speed limit. If speeding 10 mph over the speed limit an additional \$2.00 -- State Injury Fund	
All other moving violations	\$40.00

Non-Moving Violations

Littering or spill in street	\$50.00
Registration law violation	\$25.00
Muffler law violation	\$25.00
Mud flaps violation	\$25.00
Windshield, goggles, helmet, crash bars violation	\$25.00
Bumper law violation	\$25.00
Other non-moving violations	\$25.00

Other Violations

Child restraint	\$40.00
Seat belt	Min \$10.00 to \$40.00

SCHEDULE OF VIOLATION FINES

Glasses	\$40.00
Littering	\$50.00
Blinding fog lights	\$20.00
Obscene sticker violation	\$40.00
Parking law (where fine not otherwise set)	\$25.00
Fire lane violation	\$50.00
Tinted windshields	\$40.00
Change of address violation (drivers license)	\$25.00
Parking in handicapped parking space or unauthorized use of disabled placard violation of <u>Tennessee Code Annotated,</u> § 55-21-108	\$100.00

(Ord. #99-307, Oct. 1999)