TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING\(^1\)

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CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS\(^2\)

SECTION
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\(^1\)Municipal code reference
Excavations and obstructions in streets, etc.: title 16.

\(^2\)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, § 55-7-116; and drag racing, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-501.
15-101. **Motor vehicle requirements.** It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the corporate limits unless such vehicle is equipped with properly operating muffler, lights, brakes, horn and such other equipment as is prescribed and required by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 55, chapter 9. (1967 Code, § 9-101)

15-102. **Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc.** Except for necessary access to property abutting thereon, no motor vehicle shall be driven upon any street that is barricaded or closed for repairs or other lawful purpose. (1967 Code, § 9-106)

15-103. **One-way streets.** On any street for one-way traffic with posted signs indicating the authorized direction of travel at all intersections offering access thereto, no person shall operate any vehicle except in the indicated direction. (1967 Code, § 9-109)

15-104. **Unlaned streets.** (1) Upon all unlaned streets of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the street except:

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

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

(c) Upon a roadway designated and signposted by the city for one-way traffic.
(2) All vehicles proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn. (1967 Code, §9-110)

15-105. **Laned streets.** On streets marked with traffic lanes, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep his vehicle within the boundaries of the proper lane for his direction of travel except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

On two (2) lane and three (3) lane streets the proper lane for travel shall be the right hand lane unless otherwise clearly marked. On streets with four (4) or more lanes, either of the right hand lanes shall be available for use except that traffic moving at less than the normal rate of speed shall use the extreme right hand lane. On one-way streets either lane may be lawfully used in the absence of markings to the contrary. (1967 Code, §9-111)

15-106. **Yellow lines.** On streets with a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or center line, such yellow line shall designate a no-passing zone, and no operator shall drive his vehicle or any part thereof across or to the left of such yellow line except when necessary to make a lawful left turn from such street. (1967 Code, §9-112)

15-107. **Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to violate or fail to comply with any traffic-control sign, signal, marking or device placed or erected by the state or the city. (1967 Code, §9-113)

15-108. **General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc.** All traffic-control signs, signals, markings and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways*, published by the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and shall, so far as practicable, be uniform as to type and location throughout the city. (1967 Code, §9-114)

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1Municipal code references

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

2This manual may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
15-109. **Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc.** No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any street, any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control sign, signal, marking or device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to control the movement of traffic or parking of vehicles, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control sign, signal, marking or device or any railroad sign or signal. (1967 Code, § 9-115)

15-110. **Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc.** When a traffic-control sign, signal, marking or device has been placed, the presumption shall be that it is official and that it has been lawfully placed by the proper municipal authority. (1967 Code, § 9-116)

15-111. **School safety patrols.** All motorists and pedestrians shall obey the directions or signals of school safety patrols, when such patrols are assigned under the authority of the chief of police, and are acting in accordance with instructions; provided, that such persons giving any order, signal, or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals. (1967 Code, § 9-117)

15-112. **Driving through funerals or other processions.** Except when otherwise directed by a police officer no driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated. (1967 Code, § 9-118)

15-112A. **Limitation on fees charged for towing, etc.** (1) General provisions. It shall be unlawful for any individual, business, corporation, or other entity providing towing and other services within the municipal corporate limits in response to law enforcement requests for wreckers or other service vehicles to attend and service motor vehicular accidents to charge fees in excess of those provide herein.

(2) Maximum fees. The maximum fees allowable for services shall be: (a) For the following services provided between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., inclusive of 7:00 A.M. but exclusive of 7:00 P.M.:

(i) Hitch-to and tow to body shop, service station, or storage or other facility: $45.00;

(ii) Pull out of ditch: $10.00; and

(iii) Dolly service: $25.00.

(b) For the following services provided between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., inclusive of 7:00 P.M. but exclusive of 7:00 A.M.:

(i) Hitch-to and tow to body shop, service station, or storage or other facility: $55.00;
(ii) Pull out of ditch: $10.00; and
(iii) Dolly service: $25.00.

(c) For storage:
(i) Outdoor storage (outside an enclosed, permanent structure): $10.00 per day; and
(ii) Indoor storage (within an enclosed, permanent structure): $15.00 per day.

(3) Notice to lienholder. Any individual, business, corporation, or other entity providing the aforesaid services shall ascertain the identity of the lienholder(s) of the subject motor vehicle and shall, within 14 days of the first service provided, notify said lienholder(s) of the service provider's possession of said motor vehicle(s).

(4) Penalty. Any individual, business, corporation, or other entity who violates a provision of this section shall be removed from the list of providers who are contacted and requested by law enforcement to attend and service motor vehicular accidents. (as added by Ord. #398, Dec. 1998)

15-113. Clinging to vehicles in motion. It shall be unlawful for any person traveling upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates or any other vehicle to cling to, or attach himself or his vehicle to any other moving vehicle upon any street, alley or other public way or place. (1967 Code, § 9-120)

15-114. Riding on outside of vehicles. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, or for the owner or operator of any motor vehicle being operated on a street, alley or other public way or place to permit any person to ride on any portion of such vehicle not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This section shall not apply to persons engaged in the necessary discharge of lawful duties nor to persons riding in the load-carrying space of trucks. (1967 Code, § 9-121)

15-115. Backing vehicles. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic. (1967 Code, § 9-122)

15-116. Projections from the rear of vehicles. Whenever the load or any projecting portion of any vehicle shall extend beyond the rear of the bed or body thereof the operator shall display at the end of such load or projection, in such position as to be clearly visible from the rear of such vehicle, a red flag being not less than twelve (12) inches square. Between one-half (1/2) hour after sunset and one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise there shall be displayed in place of the flag a red light plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least two hundred (200) feet from the rear of such vehicle. (1967 Code, § 9-123)
15-117. **Causing unnecessary noise.** It shall be unlawful for any person to cause unnecessary noise by unnecessarily sounding the horn, "racing" the motor, or causing the "screeching" or "squealing" of the tires on any motor vehicle. (1967 Code, § 9-124)

15-118. **Vehicles and operators to be licensed.** It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in violation of the "Tennessee Motor Vehicle Title and Registration Law" or the "Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Law." (1967 Code, § 9-125)

15-119. **Passing.** Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the street until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. The driver of the overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

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

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

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

No vehicle operator shall attempt to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless he can see that the way ahead is sufficiently clear and unobstructed to enable him to make the movement in safety. (1967 Code, § 9-126)

15-120. **Damaging pavements.** No person shall operate upon any street of the municipality any vehicle, motor propelled or otherwise, which by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels or track is likely to damage the surface or foundation of the street. (1967 Code, § 9-119)

15-121. **Motorcycles, etc.** Each motor scooter, motorbike, motorcycle, or mini bike operated within the City Limits of Ripley must purchase a state vehicle registration license and attach same thereto.

Each motorcycle, motor scooter, motorbike, or mini bike operator shall obtain and have in his possession a vehicle operators license.

No motor scooter, motorcycle, motorbike, or mini bike shall be allowed to run along side of another motor scooter, motorcycle, motorbike, or mini bike.
Only one person shall be allowed to ride on a motor scooter, motorbike, or mini bike which is 350 cc or smaller in size, but double riding is permitted on all 350 cc or larger motorized 2 wheel vehicles when the operator is 18 years old, or older, and said vehicle is equipped with the equipment and accessories equipment and license required by state law. (Ord. #180, Sept. 1969, as amended by Ord. #192, Aug. 1972)

15-122. Striking city owned property prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over or strike any fixed object, including light posts, parked automobiles, utility poles, buildings, street signs or any sign lawfully placed. (Ord. #197, July 1973)

15-123. Vehicle to be under driver's control. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive upon the streets of Ripley, Tennessee, or state and county highways within said city limits, at any time when their motor vehicle is not under complete control of the driver. (Ord. #197, July 1973)

15-124. Weight limits for trucks. No type of truck or other vehicle, exclusive of point-of-delivery and city service trucks, in excess of two (2) tons in weight shall be permitted to use the following streets in the City of Ripley:

- Asbury Road
- Robin Drive
- Truman Street
- Highland Street Extended
- Halliburton Street
- Sherrin Drive
- Wayne Street
- Church Street

(Ord. #269, Jan. 1989)

15-125. Obscene or patently offensive signs prohibited on city streets. It shall be unlawful for any person to display an obscene or patently offensive bumper sticker, window sign, or other markings on a motor vehicle, or to wear articles of clothing or hats containing obscene or patently offensive language, signs, or markings on the streets, sidewalks, or other public areas in the city, which are visible to other drivers or persons. Upon conviction of said offense, the person displaying such materials shall be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars ($5.00), nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00). "Obscene" or "patently offensive" shall have the meanings specified in T.C.A. § 39-6-1101. (Ord. #265, Sept. 1988)

15-126. Adoption of state traffic statutes. By the authority granted under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 16-18-302, the City of Ripley adopts by reference as if fully set forth in this section, the "Rules of the Road," as codified in Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-8-101 through 55-8-131, and §§ 55-8-133 through 55-8-180. Additionally, the City of Ripley adopts Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-4-101 through 55-4-135, §§ 55-8-181 through 55-8-193,

**15-127. Compliance with financial responsibility law required.**

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

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

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

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

(b) A certificate, valid for one (1) year, issued by the commissioner of safety, stating that a cash deposit or bond in the amount required by the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1997, compiled in Tennessee Code Annotated, chapter 12, title 55, has been paid or filed with the commission, or has qualified as a self-insurer under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-12-111; or

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

(4) **Civil offense.** It is a civil offense to fail to provide evidence of financial responsibility pursuant to this section. Any violation of this section is punishable by a civil penalty of up to fifty dollars ($50). The civil penalty prescribed by this section shall be in addition to any other penalty prescribed by the laws of this state or by the city's municipal code of ordinances.

(5) **Evidence of compliance after violation.** On or before the court date, the person charged with a violation of this section may submit evidence of compliance with this section in effect at the time of the violation. If the court is satisfied that compliance was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge of failure to provide evidence of financial responsibility may be dismissed. (as added by Ord. #438, April 2002)
15-128. Basketball goals alongside or within public rights-of-way.

(1) No portable or fixed basketball goal shall be placed, erected or maintained on or alongside the right-of-way of any public street within the municipal limits of the City of Ripley so as to allow a person or persons to play within the street. The placement of any basketball goal within a public right-of-way or the presence of person within a public street playing basketball on such a goal shall be a violation of this section.

(2) Any violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of fifty dollars ($50). (as added by Ord. #455, Jan. 2005)
CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

SECTION
15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined.
15-203. Following emergency vehicles.
15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.

15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined. Authorized emergency vehicles shall be fire department vehicles, police vehicles, and such ambulances and other emergency vehicles as are designated by the chief of police. (1967 Code, § 9-102)

15-202. Operation of 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, subject to the conditions herein stated.

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

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

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (1967 Code, § 9-103)

1Municipal code reference
Operation of other vehicle upon the approach of emergency vehicles: § 15-501.
15-203. **Following emergency vehicles.** No driver of any vehicle shall follow any authorized emergency vehicle apparently travelling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1967 Code, § 9-104)

15-204. **Running over fire hoses, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over any hose lines or other equipment of the fire department except in obedience to the direction of a fireman or policeman. (1967 Code, § 9-105)
CHAPTER 3

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION
15-301. In general.
15-302. At intersections.
15-303. In school zones and near playgrounds.
15-304. In congested areas.

15-301. In general. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a rate of speed in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour except where official signs have been posted indicating other speed limits in which cases the posted speed limit shall apply. (1967 Code, § 9-201)

15-302. At intersections. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any intersection at a rate of speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour unless such person is driving on a street regulated by traffic-control signals or signs which require traffic to stop or yield on the intersecting streets. (1967 Code, § 9-202)

15-303. In school zones and near playgrounds. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any school zone or near any playground at a rate of speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour when official signs indicating such speed limit have been posted by authority of the municipality. This section shall not apply at times when children are not in the vicinity of a school and such posted signs have been covered by direction of the chief of police. (1967 Code, § 9-203)

15-304. In congested areas. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any congested area at a rate of speed in excess of any posted speed limit when such speed limit has been posted by authority of the municipality. (1967 Code, § 9-204)
CHAPTER 4

TURNING MOVEMENTS

SECTION
15-402. Right turns.
15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways.
15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.

15-401. Generally. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect any pedestrian or the operation of any other vehicle without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law.1 (1967 Code, § 9-301)

15-402. Right turns. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway. (1967 Code, § 9-302)

15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the center line of the two roadways. (1967 Code, § 9-303)

15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. (1967 Code, § 9-304)


1State law reference
Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.
CHAPTER 5
STOPPING AND YIELDING

SECTION
15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc.
15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
15-504. At railroad crossings.
15-505. At "stop" signs.
15-506. At "yield" signs.
15-507. At traffic-control signals generally.
15-508. At flashing traffic-control signals.
15-509. At pedestrian-control signals.
15-510. Stops to be signaled.

15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. (1967 Code, § 9-401)

15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc. The drivers of all vehicles emerging from alleys, parking lots, driveways or buildings shall stop such vehicles immediately prior to driving onto any sidewalk or street. They shall not proceed to drive onto the sidewalk or street until they can safely do so without colliding or interfering with approaching pedestrians or vehicles. (1967 Code, § 9-402)

15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection. No driver shall enter any intersection or marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of such intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of traffic in or on the intersecting street or crosswalk. This provision shall be effective notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (1967 Code, § 9-403)

1Municipal code reference
Special privileges of emergency vehicles: title 15, chapter 2.
15-504. **At railroad crossings.** Any driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop within not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall not proceed further while any of the following conditions exist:

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

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

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

(4) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing. (1967 Code, § 9-404)

15-505. **At "stop" signs.** The driver of a vehicle facing a "stop" sign shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety. (1967 Code, § 9-405)

15-506. **At "yield" signs.** The drivers of all vehicles shall yield the right of way to approaching vehicles before proceeding at all places where "yield" signs have been posted. (1967 Code, § 9-406)

15-507. **At traffic-control signals generally.** Traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, shall show the following colors only and shall apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

1. **Green alone, or "Go":**
   (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.
   (b) Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

2. **Steady yellow alone, or "Caution":**
   (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or be crossing the intersection when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.
   (b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.
(3) **Steady red alone, or "Stop":**
   (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone.
   (b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.

(4) **Steady red with green arrow:**
   (a) Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
   (b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.

(5) In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made a vehicle length short of the signal. (1967 Code, § 9-407)

15-508. **At flashing traffic-control signals.** (1) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal placed or erected in the city it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:
   (a) **Flashing red (stop signal).** When a red lens is illuminated with intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.
   (b) **Flashing yellow (caution signal).** When a yellow lens is illuminated with intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

(2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules set forth in § 15-504 of this code. (1967 Code, § 9-408)

15-509. **At pedestrian-control signals.** Wherever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" have been placed or erected by the city, such signals shall apply as follows:

(1) **Walk.** Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.
(2) **Wait or Don't Walk.** No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to the nearest sidewalk or safety zone while the wait signal is showing. (1967 Code, § 9-409)

**15-510. Stops to be signaled.** No person operating a motor vehicle shall stop such vehicle whether in obedience to a traffic sign or signal or otherwise, without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law,\(^1\) except in an emergency. (1967 Code, § 9-410)

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\(^1\)State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.
CHAPTER 6

PARKING

SECTION
15-603. Occupancy of more than one space.
15-604. Where prohibited.
15-605. Loading and unloading zones.
15-607. Lawful parking in parking space.
15-608. Parking time limited upon certain streets.
15-609. -- 15-611. [Deleted.]
15-612. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.
15-613. Unlawful parking in residential areas.
15-614. Unlawful parking along Highway 51.

15-601. Generally. Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within this city shall be so parked that its right wheels are parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right edge or curb of the street. On one-way streets where the city has not placed signs prohibiting the same, vehicles may be permitted to park on the left side of the street and in such cases the left wheels shall be required to be within eighteen (18) inches of the left edge or curb of the street.

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

Furthermore, no person shall wash, grease, or work on any vehicle, except to make repairs necessitated by an emergency, while such vehicle is parked on a public street. (1967 Code, § 9-501)

15-602. Angle parking. On those streets which have been signed or marked by the city for angle parking no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle indicated by such signs or markings. No person shall angle park any vehicle which has a trailer attached thereto or which has a length in excess of twenty-four (24) feet. (1967 Code, § 9-502)

15-603. Occupancy of more than one space. No person shall park a vehicle in any designated parking space so that any part of such vehicle occupies more than one such space or protrudes beyond the official markings on the
street or curb designating such space unless the vehicle is too large to be parked within a single designated space. (1967 Code, § 9-503)

15-604. Where prohibited. No person shall park a vehicle in violation of any sign placed or erected by the city, nor:
(1) On a sidewalk.
(2) In front of a public or private driveway.
(3) Within an intersection or within fifteen (15) feet thereof.
(4) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant.
(5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk.
(6) Within fifty (50) feet of a railroad crossing.
(7) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of the entrance.
(8) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when other traffic would be obstructed.
(9) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
(10) Upon any bridge.
(11) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the city. (1967 Code, § 9-504)

15-605. Loading and unloading zones. No person shall park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or merchandise in any place marked by the city as a loading and unloading zone. (1967 Code, § 9-505)

15-606. Parking at curb. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle to angle park with the front tire more than 6 inches from the curb. (Ord. #209, March 1976)

15-607. Lawful parking in parking space. The owner or operator of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official parking sign applicable thereto placed in accordance with this title, and other traffic ordinances of the city, unless otherwise directed by a police officer. (Ord. #209, March 1976, as replaced by Ord. #503, Dec. 2012)

15-608. Unlawful parking in parking space. (1) The board of mayor and aldermen may establish restrictions concerning the length of time a person may park a vehicle and the hours during which those restrictions are applicable.
(2) When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle for longer than the period indicated at any time between the specified hours. (Ord. #209, March 1976, as replaced by Ord. #503, Dec. 2012)

15-612. **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. (1967 Code, § 9-512)

15-613. **Unlawful parking in residential areas.** No 18-wheel tractor or trailer, either connected or separated, shall be parked on any city street in any zoned residential area in the City of Ripley. (Ord. #278, Nov. 1989)

15-614. **Unlawful parking along highway 51.** It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle along the west right-of-way of the southbound lanes of Highway 51 from the intersection of Volz Road 400 feet north along said west right-of-way; and along the east right-of-way of the northbound lanes of Highway 51 a distance of 400 feet from the intersection of Volz Road north to the access to the Amoco Station on Highway 51 north and 400 feet south of Volz Road along the east right-of-way of the northbound lanes. (Ord. #281, Nov. 1989)
15-701. Issuance of traffic citations. When a police officer halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning, and does not take such person into custody under arrest, he shall take the name, address, and operator's license number of said person, the license number of the motor vehicle involved, and such other pertinent information as may be necessary, and shall issue to him a written traffic citation containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the city court at a specified time. The officer, upon receiving the written promise of the alleged violator to answer as specified in the citation, shall release such person from custody. It shall be unlawful for any alleged violator to give false or misleading information as to his name or address. (1967 Code, § 9-602)

15-702. Failure to obey citation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate his written promise to appear in court after giving said promise to an officer upon the issuance of a traffic citation, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was originally issued. (1967 Code, § 9-603)

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

The following fines shall be levied for the different offenses, and for these parking violations the offender may waive his right to a judicial hearing and have the charge disposed of out of court by paying the following fines:

- Overtime parking: $10.00
- Double parking: $10.00

Improper parking $10.00
Parking in restricted zone $10.00
Parking at fire plug $10.00


15-704. Impoundment of vehicles. Members of the police department are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested, or any vehicle which is illegally parked, abandoned, or otherwise parked so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic. Any vehicle left parked on any street or alley for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without permission from the chief of police shall be presumed to have been abandoned if the owner cannot be located after a reasonable investigation. Such an impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership, and pays all applicable fines and costs. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be all charges incurred by the towing agency and if stored at the city impound lot storage costs of ten dollars ($10.00) per day shall also be charged. (1967 Code, § 9-601, as replaced by Ord. #503, Dec. 2012)

15-705. Violation and penalty. Any violation of this title shall be a civil offense punishable as follows:

(1) Traffic citations. Traffic citations shall be punishable by a civil penalty up to fifty dollars ($50.00) for each separate offense.

(2) Parking citations. Parking citations, excluding handicapped parking violations, the offender may, within thirty (30) days, have the charge against him disposed of by paying to the court clerk a fine of five dollars ($5.00) provided the offender waives their right to a judicial hearing. If the offender appears and waives their right to a judicial hearing after thirty (30) days, the civil penalty shall be twenty dollars ($20.00). (as replaced by Ord. #503, Dec. 2012)