

TITLE 9

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC¹

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION

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¹For provisions relating to obstructing and/or excavating in public streets, alleys, sidewalks, and rights of way see title 12, chapter 2 in this code.

For provisions relating to the city's vehicle license tax see title 6, chapter 3 in this code.

- 9-121. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
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9-101. Motor vehicles 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 49, 50, 51 and 53, modified)

9-102. 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.

9-103. Reckless driving. Irrespective of the posted speed limit, no person, including operators of emergency vehicles, shall drive any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 42)

9-104. Driving under the influence. (See Tennessee Code Annotated, sections 55-10-401, 55-10-303 and 55-10-307.)

9-105. One-way streets. On any street for one-way traffic with posted signs indicating the authorized direction of travel at all intersections offering access thereto, no person shall operate any vehicle except in the indicated direction.

9-106. Unlaned streets. (1) Upon all unlaned streets of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the street except:

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

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

(c) Upon a roadway designated and signposted by the 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 27, modified)

9-107. Laned streets. On streets marked with traffic lanes, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep his vehicle within the boundaries of the proper lane for his direction of travel except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

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

9-108. Yellow lines. On streets with a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or center line such yellow line shall designate a no-passing zone, and no operator shall drive his vehicle or any part thereof across or to the left of such yellow line except when necessary to make a lawful left turn from such street.

9-109. Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc.¹ It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to violate or fail to comply with any traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected by the state or the city unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to willfully violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer.

9-110. 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,² 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. This section shall not be construed as being mandatory but is merely directive.

9-111. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc. No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any street, any unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device

¹See also section 9-505 through 9-509 in this title.

²This manual may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 26, modified)

9-112. 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 city authority.

9-113. School safety patrols. All motorists and pedestrians shall obey the directions or signals of school safety patrols, when such patrols are assigned under the authority of the chief of police, and are acting in accordance with instructions; provided, that such persons giving any order, signal, or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals.

9-114. Driving through funerals or other processions. Except when otherwise directed by a police officer no driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated. It shall also be unlawful for any person to park any vehicle on any street in such a manner as to conflict with the parking of cars forming a part of a funeral procession. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 17, modified)

9-115. Damaging pavements. No person shall operate upon any street of the city 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.

9-116. 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, other public way or place.

9-117. 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.

9-118. 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.

9-119. 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 21, modified)

9-120. 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.

9-121. 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." (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 12, modified)

9-122. Passing. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the street until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. The driver of the overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

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

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

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

When any vehicle has stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the street, no

operator of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

No vehicle operator shall attempt to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless he can see that the way ahead is sufficiently clear and unobstructed to enable him to make the movement in safety. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 29, 30 and 31, modified)

9-123. Motorcycles and motor driven cycles.

(1) Definitions. A motorcycle is any motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor. A motor-driven cycle is every motorcycle and every motor scooter, including every bicycle with motor attached.

(2) Riding on motorcycles. (a) A person operating a motor-driven cycle 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 motor-driven cycle, unless such motor-driven cycle 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 motor-driven cycle at the rear or side of the operator.

(b) A person shall ride upon a motor-driven cycle only while sitting astride the seat, facing forward, with one leg on each side of the motor-driven cycle.

(c) No person shall operate a motor-driven cycle while carrying any package, bundle, or other article which prevents him from keeping both hands on the handlebars.

(d) No operator shall carry any person, nor shall any person ride, in a position that will interfere with the operation or control of the motor-driven cycle or the view of the operator.

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

(f) Every person riding or operating a motor-driven cycle shall be subject to the provisions of all traffic ordinances, rules, and regulations, (including the Anti-Noise regulation in section 10-234 in this code) of the city applicable to the driver or operator of other vehicles except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application to motor-driven cycles.

(3) Driving upon sidewalk. No person shall drive any motor-driven cycle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway.

(4) Head lamps and tail lamps. All motor-driven cycles shall carry at least one (1) lighted headlamp capable of showing a white light visible at least three hundred (300) feet in the direction in which the same are proceeding, and

one tail lamp mounted on the rear which, when lighted, shall emit a red light plainly visible from at least three hundred (300) feet to the rear, and such lights required by this section shall be burning at all times that such vehicles are being operated on the public streets or highways.

(5) Rear view mirrors. All motor-driven cycles shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the operator a view of the roadway for a distance of two hundred (200) feet to the rear of his vehicle.

(6) Crash helmets. The driver of a motor-driven cycle and any passenger thereon shall be required to wear a crash helmet of a type approved by the American Motorcycle Association.

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

(8) Special speed limitations. No person shall operate any motor-driven cycle at a speed greater than the speed limit legally posted; provided, however, in no event nor at any time may an operator under the age of sixteen (16) years operate a motor-driven cycle at a speed greater than thirty-five (35) miles per hour.

(9) Violations. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride on any motor-driven cycle in violation of this section, and it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit any minor to operate a motor-driven cycle in violation of this section. (ord. passed June 2, 1981, modified)

9-124. Vehicle weight limits. No vehicle with a rated carrying capacity of five tons or over shall be operated on the streets of the city. (1957 code, ch. 14, sec. 19)

CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

SECTION

- 9-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined.
9-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.
9-203. Following emergency vehicles.
9-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.

9-201. 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.

9-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.¹

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

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

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

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such

¹See section 9-501 in this code for provisions governing the operation of other vehicles upon the approach of emergency vehicles.

provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 5, modified)

9-203. Following emergency vehicles. No driver of any vehicle shall follow an authorized emergency vehicle apparently traveling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 38)

9-204. 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 44)

CHAPTER 3

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION

- 9-301. In general.
- 9-302. At intersections.
- 9-303. In school zones.
- 9-304. In congested areas.

9-301. 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 43, modified)

9-302. 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.

9-303. In school zones. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-8-152 the city shall have the authority to enact special speed limits in school zones. Such special speed limits shall be enacted based on an engineering investigation; shall not be less than fifteen (15) miles per hour; and shall be in effect only when proper signs are posted with a warning flasher or flashers in operation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any such special speed limit enacted and in effect in accordance with this paragraph.

In school zones where the board of mayor and aldermen has not established special speed limits as provided for above, any person who shall drive at a speed exceeding fifteen (15) miles per hour when passing a school during a recess period when a warning flasher or flashers are in operation, or during a period of forty (40) minutes before the opening hour of a school or a period of forty (40) minutes after the closing hour of a school, while children are actually going to or leaving school, shall be prima facie guilty of reckless driving. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 43, modified)

9-304. 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 city. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 43, modified)

CHAPTER 4

TURNING MOVEMENTS

SECTION

- 9-401. Generally.
9-402. Right turns.
9-403. Left turns on two-way roadways.
9-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.
9-405. U-turns.

9-401. Generally. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect any pedestrian or the operation of any other vehicle without first ascertaining that such movement can be made in safety and signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law.¹ (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 35, modified)

9-402. 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 32, modified)

9-403. Left turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the center lines of the two roadways. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 32, modified)

9-404. 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 32, modified)

9-405. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 33)

¹See Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 5

STOPPING AND YIELDING

SECTION

- 9-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 9-502. When emerging from alleys, etc.
- 9-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
- 9-504. At railroad crossings.
- 9-505. At "stop" signs.
- 9-506. At "yield" signs.
- 9-507. At traffic-control signals generally.
- 9-508. At flashing traffic-control signals.
- 9-509. At pedestrian-control signals.
- 9-510. At intersections and crosswalks without signals.
- 9-511. Stops to be signaled.

9-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.¹
 Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 37, modified)

9-502. 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 37 and 47, modified)

9-503. 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

¹See this title, chapter 2 for provisions governing the operation of emergency vehicles.

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.

9-504. 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.

9-505. 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.

9-506. 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.

9-507. 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. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 25, modified)

9-508. 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 by 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 section 9-504 of this title.

9-509. 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.

9-510. At intersections and crosswalks without signals.

(1) The operator of any vehicle shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway without any marked or unmarked crossing at the end of a block, except at intersections where traffic is regulated by signals, or at any point where there is an officer on duty.

(2) Whenever any vehicle has stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle approaching from the rear to overtake and pass such stopped vehicle. (1953 code, ch. 20, sec. 54)

9-511. Stops to be signaled. No person operating a motor vehicle shall stop such vehicle whether in obedience to a traffic signal or signal or otherwise, without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law,¹ except in an emergency.

¹See Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 6

PARKING

SECTION

- 9-601. Generally.
- 9-602. Angle parking.
- 9-603. Occupancy of more than one space.
- 9-604. Where prohibited.
- 9-605. Loading and unloading zones.
- 9-606. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.

9-601. Generally. No person shall leave any motor vehicle unattended on any street without first setting the brakes thereon, stopping the motor, removing the ignition key, and turning the front wheels of such vehicle toward the nearest curb or gutter of the street.

Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within this city shall be so parked that its right wheels are approximately parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right edge or curb of the street. On one-way streets where the 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.

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, nor shall any person or business engaged in the sale or repair of automobiles park or store vehicles of their own or those held for others on the public street beyond the property line of said person or business.

9-602. 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 back a vehicle into such a parking space but shall park the vehicle with its front wheels next to the curb or edge of the street. 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.

9-603. 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.

9-604. 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.

9-605. 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.

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

CHAPTER 7

ENFORCEMENT¹

SECTION

- 9-701. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 9-702. Failure to obey citation.
- 9-703. Illegal parking.
- 9-704. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 9-705. Disposal of "abandoned motor vehicles."

9-701. 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.

9-702. 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.

9-703. 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.

For parking violations the offender may, within ten (10) days, have the charge against him disposed of by paying to the

¹For provisions governing the administration and enforcement of the city's vehicle license tax see title 6, chapter 3 in this code.

city recorder a fine of eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$18.75) provided he waives his right to a judicial hearing.

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

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

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(RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE)