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Chapter 28 TRAFFIC AND VEHICLES

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Chapter 28 TRAFFIC AND VEHICLES

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 28-1. Citation of chapter.

This chapter and all amendments hereto may be cited or referred to as the "Traffic Code, City of Bristow" and may so appear upon all official documents, records or instruments.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-101)

Sec. 28-2. Traffic code controlling.

Except as specifically provided by law as set forth in this chapter, the traffic code shall be controlling in the use of city streets, alleys, thoroughfares, parks, parkways or any other public right-of-way or municipally owned land, by pedestrians and by vehicles of every kind whether self-propelled or otherwise and whether moving or at rest.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-102)

Sec. 28-3. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Alley means any narrow highway ordinarily located in the interior portion of platted blocks and ordinarily used for service or delivery purposes at the rear of stores, dwellings, or buildings.

Ambulance means a motor vehicle constructed, reconstructed or arranged for the purpose of transporting ill, sick, or injured persons.

Bicycle means a device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels.

Bus means every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten 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.

Business district means the territory contiguous to, and including a highway if there are buildings within 600 feet of the highway in use for business or industrial purposes, including, but not limited to, hotels, banks, or office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of the highway.

Center lane means any clearly marked center lane. If the center lane is not marked and no cars are parked on the roadway, then the center lane is equally distanced between the curbs or travelled portion of the roadway. In the event vehicles are parked on one side of the roadway only, then the center lane is equally distanced from the side of the parked vehicles toward the street and curb on the opposite roadway. If vehicles are parked on each side of the roadway, then the center lane is equally distanced from the edges of the parked vehicles.

Commercial vehicles means every vehicle designed, maintained, or used primarily for the transportation of property.

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Controlled access highway means 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.

Crosswalk means that part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the street measured from the curbs; or in the absence of curbs from the edges of the traversable roadway. The term "crosswalk" also means any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Double park means parking or stopping a vehicle on the roadway side of another vehicle already parked adjacent to the edge or curbing of the roadway.

Driver or operator means a person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

Emergency means an unforeseeable occurrence of temporary duration causing or resulting in an abnormal increase in traffic volume, cessation or stoppage of traffic movement, or creation of conditions hazardous to normal traffic movement, including fire, storm, accident, riot, or spontaneous assembly of large numbers of pedestrians in such a manner as to impede the flow of traffic.

Emergency vehicle means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and ambulances.

Highway, see *Street*.

Intersection means:

- (1) The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadway of two streets, which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different streets joined at any other angle, may come in conflict; or
- (2) Where a street includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided street by an intersecting street, shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting street also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such streets shall be regarded as separate intersections.

Laned roadway means a roadway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Limited access highway, see *Controlled access highway*.

Loading zone means a space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or material. A freight curb loading zone is a loading zone for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight; a passenger curb loading zone is a loading zone for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers.

Limit lines means boundaries of parking areas, loading zones and non-traffic areas and lines indicating the proper place for stopping where stops are required.

Motorcycle, motor scooter, and motor bicycle mean a motor vehicle, other than a tractor, having a seat or saddle for the use of the driver and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

Motor vehicle means every vehicle which is self-propelled.

Official time means, whenever certain hours are named herein, Central Standard Time, or Daylight Savings Time, as may be in current use in the city.

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Official traffic control device means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

Park or parking means 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, providing such loading and unloading is in an authorized place.

Pedestrian means any person afoot.

Police officer means every officer of the municipal police department, or any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic, or to make arrests for violation of traffic regulations.

Private road or roadway means a way or place in private ownership or leading to property in private ownership and used for vehicular traffic by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner

Railroad means a carrier of persons or property upon cars other than streetcars operated upon stationary rails

Railroad train means a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars;

Residence district means the territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district.

Right-of-way means the right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

Roadway means that portion of a street improved, designed, ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the shoulders. In the event a street includes two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway," as used herein, means any such roadway, separately, but not to all such roadways, collectively.

Safety zone means 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.

School zone means all streets or portions of streets immediately adjacent to a school, or school ground, where same is adjacent and for a distance of 300 feet in each direction.

Sidewalk means that portion of a street between the curblines or at lateral lines of the roadway and adjacent property lines, intended for use of pedestrians.

Stand or standing means any stopping of a vehicle whether occupied or not.

Stop, when required, means the complete cessation from movement.

Stop or stopping, when prohibited, means any halting even momentarily of a vehicle whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the direction of a police officer or traffic signal.

Street or highway means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is opened to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

Through street or highway means a street, or boulevard or highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which:

- (1) Vehicular traffic from intersecting streets or highways is required by law to come to a full stop before entering or crossing; and
- (2) Stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter.

Traffic means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles and other conveyances, either singularly or together, while using any highway or street for purpose of travel.

Traffic control devices or signals means any device legally authorized and used for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Urban district means the territory contiguous to and including any street which is built up with structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses situated at intervals of less than 100 feet for a distance of a quarter mile or more.

U-turn means a turn by which a vehicle reverses its course of travel on the same street.

Vehicle means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is, or may be transported, or drawn, upon a highway or street; except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-103)

State law reference(s)—Defining state traffic code, 47 O.S. § 1-101 et seq.

Sec. 28-4. Adoption of state traffic code.

The provisions of the state motor vehicle code, 47 O.S. § 1-101 et seq., and particularly the rules of the road, 47 O.S. § 10-101 et seq., are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference, and are enforceable by the city within the city limits as fully as if set out at length herein.

(Code 1984, § 15-104; Ord. No. 540, 10-5-1982)

State law reference(s)—State rules of the road, 47 O.S. § 10-101 et seq.; state motor vehicle code, 47 O.S. § 1-101 et seq.

Secs. 28-5—28-26. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 28-27. Enforcement of traffic laws; establishment of traffic control division.

It is the duty of the officers of the police department or any officers that are assigned by the chief of police to enforce all street traffic laws of this city and all the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this city. Officers of the department shall make arrests for traffic violations, investigate accidents, and cooperate with other officers in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out those duties specially imposed upon the department by this chapter and any other traffic ordinances of this city.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-201)

Sec. 28-28. Direction of traffic by hand or voice.

- (a) Officers of the police department or any officers designated by the chief of police are hereby authorized to direct traffic by voice, hand, or signal in conformance with traffic laws and ordinances. 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 and ordinances.
- (b) Officers of the fire department, when at the scene of a fire, or other emergency, may direct or assist the police in directing traffic in the immediate vicinity.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-202)

Sec. 28-29. Direction of traffic by unauthorized persons.

No unauthorized person shall direct or attempt to direct traffic, except in case of emergency where no officer is present.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-203)

Sec. 28-30. Obedience to police and fire officials.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-204)

Sec. 28-31. Emergency and experimental regulations.

- (a) The city council, by motion or resolution, is empowered to adopt regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic ordinances of this city and to make temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulation shall remain in effect for more than 90 days.
- (b) The city council may have traffic control devices tested under actual conditions of traffic.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-205)

Sec. 28-32. Pushcarts, riding animals, or driving animal drawn vehicles to comply with Code.

Every person propelling any pushcart or riding an animal upon a roadway, and every person driving any animal-drawn vehicle, shall be 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-206)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-104.

Sec. 28-33. Use of coasters, roller skates, and similar devices restricted.

No person upon roller skates, 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 subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians. This section shall not apply upon any street while set aside as a play street as authorized by ordinances of this city.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-207)

Sec. 28-34. Public officers and 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, any state, county, city, or governmental unit or agency, as well as to other vehicles. It is unlawful for any such driver to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter by state statute. This chapter shall not apply to the military forces of the United States and organizations of the National Guard when performing any military duty.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-208)

State law reference(s)—Municipal drivers to obey state rules of the road, 47 O.S. § 16-103.

Sec. 28-35. Persons working on streets, exceptions.

Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter, except those relating to reckless driving and driving while intoxicated, shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles, and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a street, or to persons, motor vehicles, and other equipment while actually engaged in construction, maintenance, or repair of public utilities. All street or highway and public utility operations shall be protected by adequate warning signs, signals, devices, or flag persons. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to any of the persons and vehicles exempted by this section when traveling to and from such work.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-209)

Sec. 28-36. Maintenance and construction zones.

- (a) City personnel or contractors, while repairing or improving the streets of the city, and city personnel and utility companies, when installing, improving, or repairing lines or other utility facilities in the streets, are hereby authorized as necessary, subject to control by the city clerk, to close any street or section thereof to traffic during such repair, maintenance, or construction. In exercising this authority, the appropriate personnel, contractor or utility company shall erect or cause to be erected proper control devices and barricades to warn and notify the public that the street has been closed to traffic.
- (b) When any street has been closed to traffic under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section and traffic control devices or barricades have been erected, it is unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle through, under, over, or around such traffic control devices or barricades, or otherwise to enter the closed area. The provisions of this subsection (b) shall not apply to persons entering the closed area or zone for the protection of lives or property. Persons having their places of residence or places of business within the closed area may travel, when possible to do so, through the area at their own risk.
- (c) Whenever construction, repair, or maintenance of any street or utility line or facility is being performed under traffic, the city personnel, contractor, or utility company concerned shall erect, or cause to be erected, traffic control devices to warn and guide the public. Every person using the street shall obey all signs, signals, markings, flag persons, or other traffic control devices which are placed to regulate, control, and guide traffic through the construction or maintenance area.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-210)

Sec. 28-37. Authorized emergency vehicles.

- (a) 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 ordinance 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 stated in this section.
- (b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may do any of the following when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or ordinance or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm:
 - (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;
 - (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
 - (3) Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as life or property is not endangered; or
 - (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specific directions.
- (c) The exemptions granted in this section to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle is making use of audible and visual signals as required by law, 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.
- (d) The provisions of this section 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-211)

State law reference(s)—Emergency vehicle driving rules, 47 O.S. § 11-106.

Sec. 28-38. Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

- (a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and 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 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.
- (b) 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-212)

State law reference(s)—Authorized emergency vehicles and their equipment, 47 O.S. §§ 11-106, 11-405, 12-218.

Sec. 28-39. Accident, duty to stop.

- (a) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle or property shall immediately stop his vehicle at the scene of such accident, or as close thereto as possible, return to and remain at the scene of the accident until he has given his name, address and the registration of his vehicle and shall upon request exhibit his driver's license to the person injured or the driver or occupant of, or person attending, any vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in

such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying or making arrangement for the carrying of such persons to a physician, surgeon or hospital for medical and surgical treatment if it is apparent that this treatment is necessary, or if such is requested by the injured person. Each such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

- (b) The driver of a vehicle which is in any manner involved in an accident resulting in bodily injury to or death of any person or in which it is apparent that damage to one vehicle or to the property is in excess of \$300.00 shall, as soon as practicable, report such accident to a police officer or to the police department.
- (c) Any person failing to stop or to comply with any of the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof may be fined as provided in section 1-8.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-213)

State law reference(s)—Accident reports, 47 O.S. § 10-101 et seq.

Sec. 28-40. Issuance of citation tags.

- (a) The chief of police is hereby authorized and directed to supply police officers with citation tags in sets, each set consisting of an original and at least two duplicate copies, for the purpose of giving notice to persons violating any provision of this chapter.
- (b) Notice may be given by delivering the tags to the violator or by affixing it to the vehicle involved in the violation.
- (c) Each citation tag shall direct the violator to appear and to present such tag at a designated place on or before a date and hour specified thereon.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the power of a police officer to arrest any violator and take him into custody.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-214)

Sec. 28-41. Failure to obey citation.

It is unlawful and an offense for any person to violate his written promise to appear, given to an officer upon the issuance of a traffic citation regardless of the disposition of the charge for which citation was originally issued.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-215)

Sec. 28-42. Failure to comply with traffic citations attached to parked vehicle.

If a violator of the restrictions on stopping, standing, or parking under the traffic laws or ordinances does not appear in response to a traffic citation affixed to such motor vehicle within a period of five days, the clerk of the municipal court may send to the owner of the motor vehicle to which the traffic citation was affixed a letter informing him of the violation and warning him that in the event such letter is disregarded for a period of five days, a warrant of arrest may be issued. On any occasion where three or more such traffic citations have been affixed on the same motor vehicle and the traffic citations have been disregarded, a warrant of arrest may be issued without sending the letter provided in this section.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-216)

Sec. 28-43. Presumption in reference to illegal parking.

- (a) In any prosecution charging a violation of any law or regulation governing the standing or parking of a vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle described in the complaint was parked in violation of any law or regulation, together with proof that the defendant named in the complaint was at the time of the parking the registered owner of the vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle was the person who parked or placed the vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, the violation occurred.
- (b) The presumption in subsection (a) of this section shall apply only when the procedure as prescribed in this chapter has been followed.

(Code 1984, § 15-217)

Sec. 28-44. Illegal cancellation of traffic citations.

It is unlawful for any person to cancel or solicit the cancellation of any traffic citation in any manner other than is provided by this article.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-218)

Sec. 28-45. Disposition and records of traffic citations, warrants, and complaints.

- (a) Every police officer upon issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of this state or any traffic law of this city shall deposit the original and a duplicate copy of the citation with his immediate superior officer, who shall cause the original to be delivered to the municipal court.
- (b) Upon the filing of the original citation in the municipal court, the citation may be disposed of only by trial in the court or by other official action by a judge of the court, including forfeiture of bail or by payment of a fine.
- (c) The chief of police shall maintain a record of all warrants issued by the municipal court which are delivered to the police department for service, and of the final disposition of the warrants.
- (d) No member of the police department or other officer or public employee shall dispose of, alter, or deface a traffic citation or any copy thereof, or the record of the issuance or disposition of any traffic citation, complaint, or warrant, in a manner other than as required in this article.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-219)

Sec. 28-46. Court records; abstract to be sent to state department of public safety.

- (a) The municipal judge shall keep a record of every traffic citation deposited with or presented to the court and shall keep a record of every official action by the court or its traffic violations bureau in reference thereto, including, but not limited to, a record of every conviction, forfeiture of bail, judgment of acquittal, and the amount of fine or forfeiture.
- (b) Within five days after the conviction or forfeiture of bail of a person upon a charge of violating any provision of this article or other law regulating the operation of vehicles on highways, the municipal judge or clerk of the court in which the conviction was had or bail was forfeited shall prepare and immediately forward to the state department of public safety a certified abstract of the court's record of the case. An abstract need not be made of any conviction involving the illegal parking or standing of a vehicle.

- (c) The abstract must be made upon a form furnished by the state department of public safety and shall include the name and address of the party charged, the number of his operator's or chauffeur's license, the registration number of the vehicle involved, the nature of the offense, the date of hearing, the plea, the judgment, whether bail was forfeited, and the amount of the fine or forfeiture.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-220)

Sec. 28-47. Possession of valid driver's license required.

- (a) No person shall operate any motor vehicle on the highways without having in his possession at all times, when operating such motor vehicle, an unrevoked or unsuspended operator's or chauffeur's license as required by the laws of the state, unless such person is specifically exempted from such laws by the provisions thereof. No person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court an operator's or chauffeur's license issued to him and valid at the time of his arrest.
- (b) No person shall operate a motor vehicle in any manner in violation of any restriction that may be imposed in a restricted license issued to him with respect to the type of, or special mechanical control devices required on a motor vehicle or any other restriction applicable to the licensee as the state may determine.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-221)

State law reference(s)—Driver's licenses, 47 O.S. § 6-101.

Sec. 28-48. Operation of vehicle on invalid license prohibited.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle when his privilege to do so is cancelled, suspended, revoked or denied. Any person convicted of violating this section shall be punished by a fine as provided in section 1-8. Each act of driving on the streets or highways as prohibited by this section shall constitute a separate offense.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-222)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 6-303.

Sec. 28-49. Unlawful to operate vehicle without state vehicle license.

It is unlawful to operate a vehicle of any kind upon a street of the city without a state vehicle license as may be required by law or to fail to display the state vehicle license as may be required by law.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-223)

Sec. 28-50. Permitting unauthorized person to drive prohibited.

No person shall authorize or knowingly permit any vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven upon any highway by any person who is not authorized under the provisions of the laws of the state to operate such vehicle.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-224)

Sec. 28-51. Insurance or certificate required.

- (a) The owner of a motor vehicle registered in this state and operating the vehicle within the city's boundaries, shall carry in such vehicle at all times a current owner's security verification form listing the vehicle, or an equivalent form which has been used by the department of public safety which shall be produced by any

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driver thereof upon request for inspection by any law enforcement officer and, in case of a collision, the form shall be shown upon request to any person affected by the collision.

- (b) The following shall not be required to carry an owner's or operator's security verification form or an equivalent form from the department during operation of the vehicle and shall not be required to surrender such form for vehicle registration purposes:
- (1) Any vehicle owned or leased by the federal or state government, or any agency or political subdivision thereof;
 - (2) Any vehicle bearing the name, symbol or logo of the business, corporation or utility on the exterior and which is in compliance with the compulsory insurance law according to records of the department of public safety which reflect a deposit, bond, self-insurance, or fleet policy;
 - (3) Any vehicle authorized for operation, under a permit number issued by the interstate commerce commission, or the state corporation commission;
 - (4) Any licensed taxicab; and
 - (5) Any vehicle owned by a licensed motor vehicle dealer.

- (c) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Compulsory insurance law means the law requiring liability insurance in conjunction with the operation of a motor vehicle in this state as found in 47 O.S. § 7-606.

Operator's policy means an operator's policy of liability insurance which shall insure the named person against loss from the liability imposed upon him by law for damages arising out of the operation or use by him of any motor vehicle not owned by him, subject to the same limits of liability required in an owner's policy.

Owner's policy means an owner's policy of liability insurance which:

- (1) Shall designate by explicit description or by appropriate reference all vehicles with respect to which coverage is thereby to be granted;
- (2) Shall insure the person named therein and insure any other person, except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, using an insured vehicle with the express or implied permission of the named insured, against loss from the liability imposed by law for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance, operation or use of such vehicle;
- (3) May provide for exclusions from coverage in accordance with existing laws; and
- (4) Shall be issued by an authorized carrier providing coverage in accordance with 47 O.S. § 7-204.

Security means:

- (1) A policy or bond meeting the requirements of 47 O.S. § 7-204 of;
- (2) A deposit of cash or securities having the equivalency of limits required under 47 O.S. § 7-204 as acceptable limits for a policy or bond; or
- (3) Self-insurance, pursuant to the provisions of 47 O.S. § 7-503 of, having the equivalency of limits required under 47 O.S. § 7-204 as acceptable limits for a policy or bond.

Security verification form means a form, approved by the state board for property and casualty rates, verifying the existence of security required by the compulsory insurance law of the state.

- (b) Every operator of a motor vehicle registered in this state, shall while operating or using such vehicle within the city's boundaries, carry either an operator's or an owner's security verification form issued by a carrier, providing the operator is not excluded from coverage thereon; or an equivalent form issued by the department of public safety, reflecting liability coverage.
- (c) An owner or operator who fails to produce for inspection a valid and current security verification form or equivalent form which has been issued by the department upon request of any peace officer of the department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine as provided in section 1-8.
- (d) A sentence imposed for any violation of this section may be suspended or deferred in whole or in part by the court.
- (e) Any person producing proof in court that a current security verification form or equivalent form which has been issued by the department reflecting this liability coverage for such person was in force at the time of the alleged offense shall be entitled to dismissal of such charge.
- (f) Upon conviction, bond forfeiture or deferral of sentence, the court clerk shall forward an abstract to the department of public safety within ten days reflecting the action taken by the court.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-225)

Secs. 28-52—28-75. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

Sec. 28-76. Certain vehicles prohibited; vehicles injurious to streets.

No vehicle or object which injures or is likely to injure the surface of a street, shall be driven or moved on any street.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-301)

Sec. 28-77. Obstructive and dangerous vehicles.

No person shall drive any vehicle in such condition, so constructed, or so loaded, as to cause delay or be likely to cause delay in traffic, or as to constitute a hazard to persons or property, except by permit issued by the chief of police and in accordance with the terms of such permit.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-302)

Sec. 28-78. Equipment.

Every vehicle operated upon the streets of the city shall be equipped as required by law. It is unlawful to operate a vehicle upon a street of the city which is not equipped as required by law. It is unlawful to fail to use such equipment in the manner required by law, or to use it in a manner prohibited by law. It is unlawful to operate a vehicle which has equipment prohibited by law upon a street of the city.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-303)

State law reference(s)—Vehicle equipment, 47 O.S. § 12-201 et seq.

Sec. 28-79. Mufflers, cut-outs.

No motor vehicles with an internal combustion engine shall be operated within the city unless the exhaust from such engine is muffled by a suitable and sufficient muffler. No muffler cut-out or exhaust or vacuum whistle shall be used on any motor vehicle while operating within the city, except that exhaust whistles may be used on authorized emergency vehicles.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-304)

Sec. 28-80. Width, height, length, and load.

No person shall drive or convey through any street any vehicle the width, length, height, weight, or load of which exceeds that authorized by state law, except in accordance with a permit issued by state authority or by the chief of police.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-305)

State law reference(s)—Size, weight, and load, 47 O.S. § 14-101 et seq.

Secs. 28-81—28-105. Reserved.

ARTICLE IV. SPEED REGULATIONS

Sec. 28-106. Speed limits generally; exceptions.

- (a) No vehicle shall be driven at a greater speed than provided in subsection (b) of this section upon any street or highway within the city except:
 - (1) Emergency vehicles being lawfully driven as provided in this Code;
 - (2) When a different speed limit is otherwise designated and posted; or
 - (3) When a different speed limit is established in this Code.
- (b) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with this article, the limits specified in this article or established as hereinafter authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of such maximum limits as follows: All vehicles shall be driven at a rate of speed not to exceed 25 miles per hour except that on state and federal highways and streets designated by the council as through streets, the maximum speed is 30 miles per hour;
- (c) The city council, by motion or resolution, may reduce or increase the speed limits provided in this Code, and when it does so, appropriate signs shall be placed on such streets or parts of streets indicating the lower or higher speed limit.

(Prior Code, ch. 28 in part ; Code 1984, § 15-401)

State law reference(s)—Basic and minimum speed rules, 47 O.S. § 11-801; local authority to set speed limits, 47 O.S. §§ 15-102, 11-803.

Sec. 28-107. School zones.

No vehicle shall be driven at a greater speed than posted per hour between the hours posted on any street adjacent to any school in a designated school zone on days when school is in session, unless a different speed limit or time is otherwise designated and posted.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-402)

Sec. 28-108. Speed never to exceed that which is reasonable or prudent for existing conditions.

No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater or less than is reasonable or prudent under the conditions then existing, taking into consideration among other things, the conditions of the vehicle, the traffic, roadway surface or width, the amount of light or darkness, the presence of pedestrians in or near the roadways, and the obstruction of views. No person shall drive any vehicle at a speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the ensured clear distance ahead.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-403)

Sec. 28-109. Minimum speed requirements; exception.

No vehicle shall be driven at such an unreasonably slow speed in relation to the effective maximum speed allowed as to constitute a hazard or to interfere with the normal movement of other traffic except when the slow speed is unavoidable.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-404)

Sec. 28-110. Obedience to maximum and minimum speed limits.

Where official signs and markings give notice of both maximum and minimum speed limits in effect on any street, no vehicle shall be driven at rates in excess of the maximum nor slower than the minimum except as required by an authorized officer or in obedience to posted official signs.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-405)

Secs. 28-111—28-133. Reserved.

ARTICLE V. DRIVING, OVERTAKING, PASSING

Sec. 28-134. Changing lanes.

- (a) Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, in addition to all other rules consistent with this subsection (a), a vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from the lane until the driver has first ascertained that the movement can be made with safety and has signaled for a change of course.
- (b) Where streets or roadways do not have marked traffic lanes, vehicles shall nevertheless keep in line or follow a straight course as nearly as practical and shall not weave in and out or turn from side to side unnecessarily. Vehicles shall move to the right or left only as necessary in slowing or stopping adjacent to the curb, in passing slow moving vehicles or making a proper approach for a turn, and this only after the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made safely and has signaled for a change of course.

- (c) Upon a roadway which has been divided into three lanes, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn, or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is signposted to give notice of such allocation.
- (d) Official signs may be erected directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway. Drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.

(Prior Code, ch. 28 in part ; Code 1984, § 15-501)

Sec. 28-135. Driving on right side of roadway required; exceptions.

- (a) Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven to the right of the center of the roadway, except as follows:
 - (1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;
 - (2) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;
 - (3) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; and
 - (4) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.
- (b) All vehicles shall keep to the right roadway on all streets or highways which are divided into two roadways.
- (c) 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-502)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-301.

Sec. 28-136. When overtaking on the right is permitted.

- (a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:
 - (1) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
 - (2) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction; or
 - (3) Upon a one-way street or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.
- (b) 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-503)

Sec. 28-137. Overtaking a vehicle on the left.

- (a) 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 street or roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.
- (b) 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-504)

Sec. 28-138. Limitations on overtaking on the left; exception.

- (a) No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the street or roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit the completion of the overtaking and passing without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every instance the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.
- (b) No vehicle at any time shall be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:
 - (1) When approaching the crest of a grade, or upon a curve in the street or highway where the driver's view along the street or highway is obstructed; or
 - (2) When approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel or when approaching within 50 feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-505)

Sec. 28-139. Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions.

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right. Upon roadways having a width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one-half the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-506)

Sec. 28-140. One-way roadways and rotary traffic islands.

- (a) The city council may designate any road, street, alley, or highway, or any separate roadway under their jurisdiction for one-way traffic and shall cause appropriate signs giving notice thereof, to be erected.
- (b) Upon roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.
- (c) A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-507)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-308.

Sec. 28-141. Following too closely.

The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-508)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-310.

Sec. 28-142. No-passing zones.

- (a) The state department of transportation, as regards state and federal highways, and the city council, as regards all other streets, are hereby authorized to determine those portions of any highway where overtaking and passing to the left would be especially hazardous, and may, by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway, indicate the beginning and end of such zones. When such signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person, every driver shall obey the directions thereof.
- (b) Where signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in subsection (a) of this section, no driver shall at any time drive to the left side of the roadway within the no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark the no-passing zone throughout its length.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-509)

Sec. 28-143. Following fire apparatus prohibited.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than 500 feet or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-510)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1108(a).

Sec. 28-144. Crossing fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-511)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1109.

Sec. 28-145. Driving through funeral or other procession prohibited; exceptions.

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 as required in this article. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals or police officers.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-512)

Sec. 28-146. 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 practical and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practical and safe.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-513)

Sec. 28-147. Funeral processions to be identified.

A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display upon the outside of each vehicle such identifying insignia as may be determined and designated by the police department.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-514)

Sec. 28-148. Overtaking and passing in school zones.

- (a) No driver of a vehicle shall pass any other vehicle which is in motion and being driven in the same direction in any school zone between the posted hours on all days when schools are in session.
- (b) Wherever a school zone is located on a multiple lane street which is divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for traffic or where the right half of the roadway has been divided into two or more lanes, or on one-way streets, vehicles shall be allowed to pass slower moving vehicles being driven in the same direction where passing does not involve a change of lane movement.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-515)

Sec. 28-149. Overtaking and passing school bus.

- (a) The driver of a vehicle meeting or overtaking a school bus that is stopped to take on or discharge school children, and on which the red loading signals are in operation, shall stop his vehicle before it reaches the school bus and not proceed until the loading signals are deactivated and then proceed past such school bus at a speed which is reasonable and with due caution for the safety of such school children and other occupants.
- (b) The driver of any vehicle when passing a school bus shall use due caution for the safety of school children and other occupants of the school bus.
- (c) Occupants of the school bus shall have the right-of-way when crossing the roadway immediately upon leaving the school bus.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-516)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-705.

Sec. 28-150. School bus requirements; lights; signs; painting.

- (a) The provisions of section 28-149 shall be applicable only if the school bus is painted yellow and bears upon the front and rear thereon a plainly visible sign containing the words "SCHOOL BUS" in letters not less than eight inches in height which can be removed or covered when the vehicle is not in use as a school bus.
- (b) The school bus shall be equipped with four red alternately flashing warning signal lights, two of which shall be located high on the front and two high on the rear of the vehicle. The lights shall be a minimum of four inches in diameter and shall be widely separated.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-517)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-307.

Sec. 28-151. Driving of vehicles on sidewalk prohibited; exception.

No person shall drive any vehicle within or upon any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-518)

Sec. 28-152. Limitations on backing vehicle.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back the vehicle unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with any other traffic. No vehicle shall be backed into an intersection.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-519)

Sec. 28-153. Limitation on use of motorcycles, bicycles and motor scooters.

- (a) No driver of a two-wheel or three-wheel motor vehicle or bicycle shall carry any other person upon or within such vehicle on any street or highway, except as provided in this section:
 - (1) If any two-wheel or three-wheel motor vehicle with a wheel diameter of 12 inches or greater or any bicycle shall have either a double seating device with double foot rests or a side car attachment providing a separate seat space within such sidecar attachment for each person riding therein so that such person shall be seated entirely within the body of the side car, then it shall be permissible for an operator who has attained the age of 16 years or older to carry a passenger; and
 - (2) A demonstration ride by a licensed dealer or his employee is permissible.
- (b) No motorcycle or motor scooter shall be ridden upon any sidewalk of the city.
- (c) No rider of a motorcycle, bicycle, or motor scooter shall hold on to any moving vehicle for the purpose of being propelled.
- (d) A person operating a motor scooter, motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, or motor bicycle, shall ride only on the permanent and regular seat attached thereto.
- (e) No driver of a motorcycle or motor scooter shall pass other vehicles in between lanes of traffic traveling in the same direction. Authorized emergency vehicles are excepted from the provisions of this subsection.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-520)

Sec. 28-154. Required motorcycle equipment, headgear.

- (a) In addition to all other requirements, motorcycles and motor scooters shall be equipped with the following:
 - (1) Handlebars which do not exceed 12 inches in height, measured from the crown or point of attachment;
 - (2) Two mirrors, containing a reflection surface of not less than three inches in diameter, mounted one on each side of the vehicle and positioned so as to enable the operator to clearly view the roadway for a distance of 200 feet to the rear of his vehicle;
 - (3) Brakes adequate to control the movement of the vehicle, to stop and hold the vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes. One means for applying the brakes shall be to effectively apply

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the brakes to the front wheel, and one means shall be to effectively apply the brakes to the rear wheels. All such vehicles shall be equipped with a stop lamp on the rear of the vehicle which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than 100 feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be activated upon application of the service brake;

- (4) A properly operating speedometer capable of registering at least the maximum legal speed limit for that vehicle shall be provided;
 - (5) A fender over each wheel. All fenders shall be of the type provided by the manufacturer;
 - (6) One lighted headlamp capable of showing a white light visible at least 300 feet in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding, and one tail lamp mounted on the rear which, when lighted, shall emit a red light plainly visible from at least 300 feet to the rear. The lights required by this subsection shall be burning whenever the vehicle is in motion during the period from one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the streets are not clearly discernible at a distance of at least 500 feet ahead; and
 - (7) A windshield of sufficient quality, size and thickness to protect the operator from foreign objects. In lieu of the windshield, the operator shall wear goggles or face shield of material and design to protect him from foreign objects.
- (b) No person under 18 years of age shall operate or ride upon any vehicle covered under this section unless the person is equipped with and wearing on the head a crash helmet of the type and design which complies with the standards established by the state department of public safety. All crash helmets shall consist of lining, padding and chin straps and be of the type as not to distort the view of the driver.
- (c) No person may operate a motorcycle or motor scooter with the exhaust system modified so that motor noise is increased greater than that of the original muffler equipment provided by the manufacturer of the vehicle.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-521)

Sec. 28-155. Special speed limitation on motorcycles and motor scooters.

No person shall operate any motorcycle or any motor scooter at a speed greater than the speed limit legally posted. In no event nor at any time may an operator under the age of 16 years operate a motorcycle or motor scooter, including a motor-driven bicycle, at a speed greater than 35 miles per hour, or at any time or any speed when prohibited by state law.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-522)

State law reference(s)—Speed limits, motorcycles, 47 O.S. § 11-805.

Sec. 28-156. Clinging to vehicles prohibited.

No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled, or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any moving vehicle upon a roadway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-523)

Sec. 28-157. Entering and leaving controlled access highways.

No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access highway except at entrances and exits established by public authority.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-524)

Sec. 28-158. Reckless driving.

Any person who drives any vehicle in a wanton manner without regard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum not to exceed \$750.00 including costs.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-525)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 9-101.

Sec. 28-159. Careless or negligent driving, stopping, or parking.

It is unlawful for any person to drive, use, operate, park, cause to be parked, or stop any vehicle in a careless or negligent manner, or in such a manner as to endanger life, limb, person, or property, or as to interfere with the lawful movement of traffic or use of the streets.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-526)

Sec. 28-160. Requirement of any person driving a vehicle on a public way to operate same in a careful and prudent manner.

Any person driving a vehicle on a public road or way shall drive the same in a careful and prudent manner and at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface, and width of the public way and any other conditions then existing.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-527)

Sec. 28-161. Driving while under the influence of drugs.

- (a) No person shall drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle upon any highway who is under the influence of any substance included in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act. The fact that any person charged with a violation of this provision is or has been lawfully entitled to use such controlled substance shall not constitute a defense.
- (b) Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of an offense and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined as provided in section 1-8.

(Prior Code, ch. 28 in part; Code 1984, § 15-528)

State law reference(s)—Driving under the influence of liquor, drugs, 47 O.S. § 11-902; controlled dangerous substances act, 63 O.S. § 2-101 et seq.

Sec. 28-162. Driving while under the influence of alcohol.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor to drive, operate or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle in the city.

- (b) Any person who operates a motor vehicle while his ability to operate such motor vehicle is impaired by the consumption of alcohol shall be subject to a fine as provided in section 1-8.

(Prior Code, ch. 28 in part; Code 1984, § 15-529)

State law reference(s)—Mandatory revocation of license for DUI, 47 O.S. § 6-205; testing, procedures for DUI, 47 O.S. § 751 et seq.

Sec. 28-163. Attention to driving required.

The operator of every vehicle while driving shall devote his full-time and attention to such driving.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-530)

Sec. 28-164. Speed contest prohibited.

- (a) No person shall engage in, aid or abet any motor vehicle speed contest or exhibition of speed on any street or highway.
- (b) No person shall for the purpose of facilitating or aiding or as an incident to any motor vehicle speed contest upon any street or highway, in any manner obstruct or place any barricade or obstruction upon any street or highway.
- (c) When three or more persons assemble to witness or participate in an unlawful speed contest such assembly is unlawful assembly and any person who participates in such unlawful assembly is guilty of an offense.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-531)

Sec. 28-165. Permits required for parades and processions.

No funeral, procession, or parade containing 200 or more persons or 50 or more vehicles except the military forces of the United States and the military forces of this state, shall occupy, march, or proceed along any street except in accordance with a permit issued by the chief of police and such other regulations as are set forth herein which may apply.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-532)

State law reference(s)—Local powers to regulate processions, 47 O.S. § 15-102.

Sec. 28-166. Driving through safety zone.

No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone or island.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-533)

Sec. 28-167. Starting parked vehicle.

No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-534)

Sec. 28-168. Opening and closing vehicle doors.

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; nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a motor vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-535)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1105.

Sec. 28-169. Obstructions to driver's view or driving mechanism.

- (a) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.
- (b) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-536)

Sec. 28-170. Boarding or alighting from vehicles.

No person shall board or alight from any vehicle while such vehicle is in motion.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-537)

Sec. 28-171. Unlawful riding.

No person shall ride on any such vehicle upon any portion thereof 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-539)

Sec. 28-172. Private service drives.

No vehicle or animal shall be driven through any private service driveway or private service area except for the purpose of obtaining service or merchandise.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-539)

Sec. 28-173. Designation of truck routes.

- (a) The city council may prescribe routes through the city for the use of trucks in general, trucks of particular kinds and/or other vehicles which are not ordinary private passenger vehicles, passing through the city. Appropriate and adequate signs shall be placed along such routes so that drivers of such vehicles may follow the routes.
- (b) When such signs are so erected and in place, the driver of a truck or other vehicle for which a route has been prescribed, as provided above, while passing through the city, shall keep on such route and shall not deviate therefrom except in case of emergency. Drivers of such vehicles shall follow such routes so far as practicable also when driving within the city and not merely through the city.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-540)

Sec. 28-174. Loads on vehicles.

- (a) No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless the vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, shifting, leaking, blowing or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substances may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining the roadway.
- (b) No person shall operate on any highway any vehicle with any load unless the load and any covering thereon is securely fastened so as to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway. Any vehicle loaded with sand, cinders, or other loose material susceptible to blowing or escaping by reason of wind shall have the load covered or dampened so as to prevent the blowing or escaping of the load from the vehicle.
- (c) This section not shall apply to trucks loaded with livestock, poultry or agricultural products only except baled agricultural products, provided that any such truck shall be so constructed or loaded as to prevent such livestock or poultry from escaping therefrom.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-541)

Sec. 28-175. Vehicle approaching or entering intersection.

- (a) When two vehicles enter or approach an uncontrolled 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 as otherwise stated in this article; however, the driver of vehicle on a street which is not a state or federal highway approaching an intersection with a state or federal highway shall stop and yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection or which is so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.
- (b) The right-of-way rule declared in subsection (a) of this section is modified at through highways as otherwise stated in this article.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-542)

State law reference(s)—Right-of-way at intersections, 47 O.S. § 11-401.

Sec. 28-176. 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. After so yielding and having given signal when and as required by this Code, the driver may make the left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from the opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-543)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-402.

Sec. 28-177. Vehicle approaching a yield right-of-way sign.

The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield right-of-way sign shall slow to a reasonable speed for existing conditions of traffic and visibility, yielding the right-of-way to all vehicles on the intersecting street or highway which have entered the intersection or which are so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-544)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-403.

Sec. 28-178. Vehicle entering through highway.

Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or a traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle shall stop as required by this Code at the entrance to a through highway and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from the through highway, or which are approaching so closely on the through highway as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-545)

Sec. 28-179. Vehicles facing stop, slow, warning or caution signal.

If two or more vehicles face stop, slow, warning or caution signs or signals at an intersection and are approaching as to enter the intersection at the same time, the following rules shall apply: If each vehicle is required to stop, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right-of-way. If each vehicle is required to slow, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right-of-way. If each vehicle is required to take caution, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right-of-way. If one vehicle is required to slow and the other to take caution, the one required to take caution shall have the right-of-way. In any event, a vehicle which has already entered the intersection shall have the right-of-way over one which has not entered the intersection.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-546)

Sec. 28-180. Through streets.

- (a) The city council may designate any street or part of a street a through street.
- (b) Whenever the city council designates and describes a through street, a stop sign, or yield sign if deemed more appropriate, shall be placed and maintained on every street intersecting a through street, or intersecting that portion thereof, unless traffic at such intersection is controlled at all times by traffic control signals.
- (c) At the intersection of two such through streets or at the intersection of a through street and a heavy traffic street not so designated, stop signs shall be erected at the approaches of either of the streets as may be determined by the city clerk if deemed desirable.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-547)

Sec. 28-181. Intersections where stop or yield required.

The city council is hereby authorized to determine and designate intersections upon other than through streets where particular hazards exist and to determine whether:

- (1) Vehicles shall stop at one or more entrances to any such stop intersection, in which event it shall cause to be erected a stop sign at every such place a stop is required; or

- (2) Vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles on a different street as provided in this Code, in which event it shall cause to be erected a yield sign at every place where yield is required.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-548)

Sec. 28-182. Stop or yield sign construction and placement.

Every stop or yield sign erected pursuant to this article shall bear the word "Stop" or "Yield" in letters not less than eight inches in height. Every stop or yield sign shall at night be rendered luminous by steady or flashing internal illumination, by a fixed floodlight projected on the face of the sign, or by efficient reflecting elements on the face of the sign. Every stop or yield sign shall be located as close as practicable to the nearest line of the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or if there is no crosswalk, then the sign shall be located at the nearest line of the intersecting roadway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-549)

Sec. 28-183. Vehicle entering stop intersection.

Except when directed by a police officer or traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection, indicated by a stop sign, shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. In the event there is no crosswalk, the driver shall stop at a clearly marked stop line before entering the intersection. If there is no marked stop line, then the driver shall stop at the point nearest the intersecting road where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on an intersecting roadway before entering the intersection. A driver after having stopped shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or road, or which is approaching so close as to constitute immediate hazard; but the driver having so yielded may then proceed and the driver of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle so proceeding.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-550)

Sec. 28-184. Vehicle entering yield intersection.

The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall, in observance to such sign, slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing condition or shall stop if necessary and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian legally crossing the roadway on which he is driving and to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another road so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. The driver having so yielded may then proceed and drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield to the vehicle so proceeding. A driver who enters a yield intersection without stopping and has or causes a collision with a pedestrian at a crosswalk or a vehicle in the intersection shall prima facie be considered not to have yielded as required herein. The provisions of this section shall not release the drivers of other vehicles approaching the intersection at such a distance as not to constitute immediate hazard from the duty to driver with due care to avoid a collision. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign if required for safety to stop shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection before entering the intersection; if there is no crosswalk, the driver shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, or if there is no stop line, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-551)

Sec. 28-185. Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway.

The driver of a vehicle about to enter, leave or cross a highway from or into a private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the highway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-552)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-404.

Sec. 28-186. Vehicles entering traffic from parking.

Any vehicle attempting to re-enter traffic while parked at the curb shall yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic in the street approaching from the rear. The parked vehicle shall proceed into the line of traffic only after the driver has given the appropriate signal which indicates his intention of turning from the curb and into the line of traffic. The vehicle shall in no event enter the line of traffic until the driver has ascertained that no hazard exists.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-553)

Sec. 28-187. Emerging from the alley, driveway, or building.

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the roadway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-554)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-404.

Sec. 28-188. Stop when traffic obstructed.

No driver shall enter on intersection or a marked cross walk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or cross walk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-555)

Sec. 28-189. Obedience to signal indicating approach of train.

- (a) 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 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:
- (1) A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train;
 - (2) 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;
 - (3) A railroad train approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard; or

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

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-556)

Sec. 28-190. Certain vehicles to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

- (a) The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child, or of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and while so stopped, shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. After stopping as required herein and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so, the driver of any such vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossing, and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the tracks.
- (b) No stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or traffic control signal directs traffic to proceed.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-557)

Sec. 28-191. Loud noises from vehicle and use of compression release engine brakes.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to disturb the peace and quietude of any part of the city by operating, having operating, or permitting to be operated any automobile, contrivance, or machinery in such a manner as to emit loud sound.
- (b) It is unlawful, except to avert an imminent danger, for any person to use compression release type engine brakes, commonly known as Jake brakes, unless the blowdown from the compression release and the exhaust of any internal combustion engine is discharged through an appropriate muffler system before entering the ambient air.
- (c) For the purpose of this section, use of a compression release type engine brake or Jake brake shall be defined as a device which when activated retards one or more pistons on the engine of the motor vehicle in order to assist the motor vehicle in braking, and in the process of doing so creates a loud and offensive noise from the motor vehicle when inadequately or improperly muffled.

(Code 1984, § 15-558; Ord. No. 66-060605, § 1)

Secs. 28-192—28-220. Reserved.

ARTICLE VI. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

Sec. 28-221. Authority to install traffic control devices.

The city council, by motion or resolution, shall have placed and maintained traffic control signs, signals, and devices when and as required under the traffic ordinances of this city to make effective the provisions of such ordinances, and may have placed and maintained such additional traffic control signs, signals, and devices as it

may deem necessary to regulate traffic under the traffic ordinances of this city or under state law or to guide or warn traffic.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-601)

Sec. 28-222. Traffic control devices; uniform requirements.

- (a) All traffic control signs, signals, and devices shall conform to the manual of uniform traffic control devices approved by the state department of public safety.
- (b) All signs, signals, and devices required hereunder for a particular purpose shall so far as practicable be uniform as to type and relative location throughout the city. All traffic control devices erected and not inconsistent with the provisions of state law or this article shall be official traffic control devices.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-602)

Sec. 28-223. Obedience to official traffic control devices.

The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable thereto, placed in accordance with the provisions of this article, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exemptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-603)

State law reference(s)—Drivers to obey traffic devices, 47 O.S. § 11-201.

Sec. 28-224. When official traffic control devices required for enforcement purposes.

No provision of this article for which official traffic control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. If a particular section does not state that official traffic control devices are required, such section shall be effective even though no devices are erected or in place.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-604)

Sec. 28-225. Traffic control signal legend.

The display of signal lights, arrows and words shall be deemed to have the following meanings and requires the appropriate response on the part of vehicular traffic and pedestrians:

- (1) Green alone, "Go:"
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing the signal, except when prohibited, may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless an official sign at such place prohibits such turn, but any vehicle and any pedestrian lawfully within the intersection or adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal displays green shall have the right-of-way over such vehicular traffic; and
 - b. Pedestrian traffic, facing a green signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk unless a "walk" signal indicator is operating;
- (2) Steady yellow or amber alone, "Caution:"
 - a. The showing of such signal color following green shall constitute a warning that the "red" or "stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter; and

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- b. Vehicles facing the signal shall stop before entering the near side crosswalk or at the limit line, if it is marked, unless the vehicle is so near the limit line when the "caution" signal first flashes that a stop cannot be made in safety, in which event vehicles may proceed cautiously through the intersection and clear the same before the "red" signal flashes;
- (3) Red alone, "Stop:"
- a. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk and shall remain standing until green or "go" is shown alone. Except where official signs are erected prohibiting such turns, vehicles in the right traffic lane, after making a full stop as required, may enter the intersection cautiously and make a right turn, but such vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrians or other traffic in the intersection and the turn shall be made so as not to interfere in any way with traffic proceeding on a green signal indication on the cross street; and
 - b. Pedestrians facing the signal shall not enter or cross the roadway when such movement interferes with traffic proceeding on a green signal indication on the cross street, or when the movement cannot be made in safety. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway until the green or "go" is shown alone unless authorized to do so, by a pedestrian "walk" signal;
- (4) Steady red with green arrow:
- a. Vehicular traffic facing such signal when in the proper traffic lane may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow, but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection. If the movement indicated by the green arrow is a left turn, the left turn shall be made only on the red with green arrow signal; and
 - b. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway until the green or "go" is shown alone unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "walk" signal; and
- (5) Green arrows alone. Whenever vehicular traffic movements are controlled by green arrows alone and not displayed with any other signal indication, vehicles facing such signals may make the movements indicated by the green arrows and the movements shall be made only when the green arrows are displayed.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-605)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-202.

Sec. 28-226. Pedestrians; signal indicators; regulations.

Special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk," "Wait" or "Don't Walk" shall regulate pedestrian movement 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; and
- (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 zone while the "wait" signal is showing.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-606)

Sec. 28-227. Flashing signals.

- (a) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is showing, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:
- (1) *Flashing red.* When a red light is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign; and
 - (2) *Flashing yellow.* When a yellow light is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection, or pass such signal only with caution.
- (b) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-607)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-204.

Sec. 28-228. Pedestrian-activated school crossing signals.

Whenever a pedestrian-activated school crossing signal is provided, it requires obedience by vehicular traffic and pedestrians as follows:

- (1) *Flashing yellow.*
 - a. When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers or operators of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or pass such signal only with caution; and
 - b. Pedestrians shall not proceed in conflict with traffic, but may activate the signal control switch, and shall wait until steady red alone is shown before entering the roadway or intersection controlled by the signal;
- (2) *Steady yellow alone.*
 - 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 or pass the signal when the red or "stop" signal is exhibited; and
 - b. No pedestrian shall enter the roadway or intersection on which the signal controls vehicular traffic until steady red alone is shown;
- (3) *Steady red.*
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, and shall remain standing until flashing yellow is shown alone;
 - b. Pedestrians may proceed across the road controlled by the signal, and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles; and
- (4) *Steady red and steady yellow combined.*
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the flashing yellow signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter, and that such vehicular traffic shall remain standing until the flashing yellow is shown alone; and
 - b. Pedestrians are thereby warned that the flashing yellow signal is about to be shown, and shall not enter the signal-controlled roadway or intersection, or in a direction which conflicts with the

movement of vehicular traffic; but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing shall proceed to the nearest sidewalk or safety island, and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-608)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-203.

Sec. 28-229. Unauthorized traffic control devices prohibited.

- (a) No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any highway 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.
- (b) No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign, signal, or device bearing thereon any commercial advertising.
- (c) This section shall not prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information which are of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.
- (d) Every prohibited sign, signal, marking or device may be removed without notice.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-609)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-206.

Sec. 28-230. Defacement of traffic control devices.

- (a) No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or in fact alter, destroy, deface, molest, interfere, tamper, injure, knock down, remove or have in his possession any traffic control device or any railroad sign or signal or an inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any part thereof.
- (b) This article shall not apply to any of the following persons when acting within the scope and duty of their employment:
 - (1) Any officer, agent, independent contractor, employee, servant or trustee of any governmental agency; or
 - (2) Any officer, agent independent contractor, employee, servant or trustee of any contractor, public utility or railroad company.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-610)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-207.

Sec. 28-231. Play streets, authority to establish.

The city council, by motion or resolution, shall have authority to declare any street or part thereof a play street and to have placed appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-611)

Sec. 28-232. Play streets, restriction on use.

Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating any street or part thereof as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except drivers of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed area; and then any such driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-612)

Sec. 28-233. Designation of crosswalks and safety zones.

The city council by motion or resolution, may:

- (1) Designate and maintain, by appropriate devices, marks or lines upon the surface of the roadway, crosswalks at intersections where in its opinion there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway, and at such other places as it may deem necessary; and
- (2) Establish safety zones or islands of such kind and character and at such places as it may deem necessary for the protection of pedestrians.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-613)

Sec. 28-234. Traffic lanes.

- (a) The city council, by motion or resolution, may be authorized to have traffic lanes marked upon the roadway of any street where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary.
- (b) Where such traffic lanes have been marked, it is unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement or otherwise authorized by ordinance.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-614)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-309.

Secs. 28-235—28-261. Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING GENERALLY

Sec. 28-262. Illegal parking declared public nuisance.

Any vehicle in violation of any regulation contained in this article governing, limiting or prohibiting the parking or standing of a vehicle on any street or public thoroughfare is hereby declared to constitute a public nuisance, and each separate traffic citation issued as authorized herein for such violation shall constitute a separate notice thereof to the owner or operator of such vehicle.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-701)

Sec. 28-263. Application of standing or parking regulations.

The provisions of this article shall not be applicable when it is necessary for a vehicle to stop to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or official traffic control device.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-702)

Sec. 28-264. Parking time limits may be established, signs.

- (a) The city council, by motion or resolution, may establish parking time limits or prohibit parking on designated streets or parts of streets and have appropriate signs placed on the streets. When the signs are in place, it is unlawful for any person to park a vehicle in violation of the sign. No such time limits shall be effective unless a sign is erected and in place at the time of the alleged violation. All parking time limit regulations, unless specifically provided otherwise, shall be in force and effect between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. except on Sundays and legal holidays.
- (b) The city council has sole authority to issue parking permits.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-703)

Sec. 28-265. Handicapped parking, enforcement on public or private property.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to place or park a motor vehicle in any parking space on private property accessible to the public and where the public is invited or public property that is designated and posted as a reserved area for parking of motor vehicles of a physically disabled person unless such person has a physical disability insignia as under the provisions of 47 O.S. § 15-112, and such insignias are displayed as provided in 47 O.S. § 15-112 or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- (b) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine as provided in section 1-8.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-704)

State law reference(s)—Handicapped insignia, application and display on vehicles, 47 O.S. § 15-112.

Sec. 28-266. Parking more than 24 hours.

No person shall park a vehicle on any street for a period of time longer than 24 hours. This section shall not affect parking limits established for shorter periods.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-705)

Sec. 28-267. Brakes; motor not to be left running.

Adequate brakes shall be set on all parked vehicles. No driver of a motor vehicle shall leave the vehicle with the motor running while parked.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-706)

Sec. 28-268. Signs or markings indicating angle parking.

The city council, by motion or resolution, shall determine upon what streets and parts of streets angle parking shall be permitted, and shall have such streets marked or signed.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-707)

Sec. 28-269. Obedience to angle-parking signs or markings.

On those streets which have been so signed or marked for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle to the curb or edge of the roadway indicated by such signs or markings.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-708)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1004(c).

Sec. 28-270. Parking in spaces marked off.

In an area where parking spaces have been marked off on the surface of the street, a driver parking a vehicle shall park it within a parking space as thus marked off, and not on or over a line delimiting a space.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-709)

Sec. 28-271. Permits for loading or unloading at an angle to the curb.

- (a) The city clerk is authorized to issue special permits to permit the backing of a vehicle to the curb for the purpose of loading or unloading merchandise or materials subject to the terms and conditions of such permit. Such permits may be issued either to the owner or lessee of real property or to the owner of the vehicle and shall grant to such person the privilege as therein stated and authorized herein. The city clerk may revoke such permits at any time.
- (b) It is unlawful for any permittee or other person to violate any of the special terms or conditions of any such permit.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-710)

Sec. 28-272. Hazardous or congested places; stopping, standing, parking.

- (a) The city council is hereby authorized to determine and regulate by proper signs the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles when such stopping, standing or parking would create an especially hazardous condition or would cause unusual delay to traffic.
- (b) When official signs are erected at hazardous or congested places, as authorized in subsection (a) of this section, no person shall violate such signs.
- (c) There is no parking in the middle of a street in any residential area of the city.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-711)

Sec. 28-273. Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places.

- (a) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle, except in emergencies or when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or traffic control device in any of the following places:
 - (1) On a sidewalk, sidewalk area, or between the sidewalk and the street;
 - (2) In front of a public or private driveway;
 - (3) Within an intersection;
 - (4) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant except in a parking space officially marked;

- (5) On a crosswalk;
 - (6) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;
 - (7) Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway;
 - (8) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length has been indicated by signs or markings;
 - (9) Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
 - (10) Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of the entrance when properly signposted;
 - (11) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or construction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;
 - (12) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
 - (13) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel; or
 - (14) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.
- (b) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any prohibited area or an unlawful distance away from a curb.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-712)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1003.

Sec. 28-274. Blocking of intersection or crosswalk prohibited.

No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-713)

Sec. 28-275. Standing or parking on one-way roadway.

- (a) If a highway includes two or more separate roadways and traffic is restricted to one direction upon any such roadway, no person shall stand or park a vehicle upon the left-hand side of the one-way roadway unless signs are erected to permit such standing or parking.
- (b) The city council may determine when standing or parking may be permitted upon the left-hand side of any such one-way roadway and to erect signs giving notice thereof.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-714)

Sec. 28-276. Standing or parking on left side of one-way streets.

The city council may have signs erected upon the left-hand side of any one-way street to prohibit the standing or parking of vehicles. When the signs are in place, no person shall stand or park a vehicle in violation of any such signs.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-715)

Sec. 28-277. Parking adjacent to schools.

- (a) The city council may have signs erected indicating no parking upon either or both sides of any street adjacent to any school property when such parking would, in its opinion, interfere with traffic or create a hazardous situation.
- (b) No person shall park a vehicle in violation of any such signs.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-716)

Sec. 28-278. Parking prohibited at intersections.

The parking of vehicles at the curb where streets intersect shall be prohibited 15 feet in advance of the crosswalk on the near side of such intersection.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-717)

Sec. 28-279. Parking in alleys, blocking driveways.

No person shall park a vehicle within a street or alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten feet of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic. No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle within a street or alley in such position as to block a driveway entrance to any abutting property.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-718)

Sec. 28-280. Entry on private property; trespass; evidence; burden of proof.

- (a) No person shall make an entry with any vehicle upon real property owned or legally occupied by another without the owner's or occupant's consent except where such private property is provided as public parking and the general use of the property is not restricted by signs or proper markings.
- (b) Where entry is made upon real property owned or legally occupied by another without the owner's or occupant's consent, except on unrestricted public parking, and is complained of by the owner or legal occupant of the premises, the burden is put upon the person making the entry to show that permission for such entry was given.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-719)

Sec. 28-281. Truck parking prohibited.

- (a) It is unlawful and an offense for any person, firm or corporation to park any of the following vehicles which exceed a weight limit of one ton on any street or alley in a residential area of the city for more than three consecutive hours;
 - (1) Truck;
 - (2) Bus;
 - (3) Tractor;
 - (4) Trailer; or
 - (5) Any other commercial vehicle.

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- (b) This section does not apply to the following:
- (1) Any passenger car;
 - (2) Any vehicle on a state highway or county section line road within the city limits; or
 - (3) Any vehicle parked on a street or right-of-way within the city which is parked for the purpose of repair, maintenance or resurfacing of the street or right-of-way or for repair, maintenance or installation of public utilities or for any other governmental purpose.

(Prior Code, ch. 28 in part; Code 1984, § 15-720)

Sec. 28-282. Double parking.

- (a) No driver shall double park or double stop a vehicle under the following conditions:
- (1) Within 50 feet of an intersection except alley intersections, or within ten feet of an alley intersection;
 - (2) Opposite a double parked or double stopped vehicle across the street;
 - (3) When such double parking or double stopping would or does block or interfere materially with the normal movement of traffic;
 - (4) When parking space adjacent to the curb is available;
 - (5) When directed by a police officer to move on; or
 - (6) In any position other than parallel to the curb and within two feet of the adjacent vehicle parked next to the curb.
- (b) A driver may double park or double stop a vehicle only as authorized in this section. There must be a licensed driver in any vehicle while it is double parked or double stopped.
- (c) A driver may double stop for the purpose of, but only while actually engaged in, the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers, subject, however, to all the general conditions hereinabove set out.
- (d) A driver may double park for the purpose of, but only while actually engaged in, the expeditious loading or unloading of merchandise, subject, however, to all the general conditions hereinabove set out. No such vehicle shall be double parked longer than ten minutes.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-721)

Sec. 28-283. Parking for certain purposes prohibited.

No person shall park a vehicle upon any roadway for the purpose of:

- (1) Displaying the vehicle for sale;
- (2) Displaying advertising or displaying merchandise or other things for sale or selling merchandise or other things; or
- (3) Washing, cleaning, or repairing the vehicle, except for repairs necessitated by an emergency.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-722)

Sec. 28-284. Method of parking, standing or parking close to curb.

Except as otherwise provided in this article, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs, shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of the vehicle parallel to and within 18 inches of the right-hand curb. Any vehicle stopped or parked upon the left-hand side of a one-way street where there are adjacent curbs shall be parked or stopped with the left-hand wheels parallel to and within 18 inches of the left-hand curb.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-723)

State law reference(s)—Parking rules, 47 O.S. § 11-1004.

Sec. 28-285. Negligent parking.

No person shall park, cause to be parked, stop or leave unattended any vehicle as follows:

- (1) In a careless or negligent manner;
- (2) In such a manner as to endanger life, limb, person, or property; or
- (3) In such manner as to endanger or interfere with the lawful traffic or use of the streets.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-724)

Sec. 28-286. Right-of-way to parallel parking space.

- (a) The driver of any vehicle intending to occupy a parallel parking space where a backing movement is necessary and which is being vacated by another vehicle shall stop his vehicle to the rear of the parking space until the vacating vehicle has cleared and entered normal traffic. He then shall be deemed to have the right-of-way to such parking space over any other vehicle attempting to park therein.
- (b) The first of two or more vehicles to reach the rear boundary of an unoccupied parallel parking space where a backing movement is necessary to occupy, shall be deemed to have the right-of-way to such parking space.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-725)

Sec. 28-287. Metered parking zones.

- (a) Any person who as driver or owner, shall allow any automobile to remain parked in a metered parking zone, after the time paid for on the meter shall have expired shall be deemed to be in violation of this article and a traffic ticket or summons shall be affixed to any such vehicle as provided in this Code.
- (b) Should any person receiving such ticket or summons for a parking meter violation desire to plead guilty to such violation, he shall pay a fine as set by the city within 24 hours after receipt of such ticket or summons. Such plea of guilty may be entered and fine paid by depositing the fine together with the ticket or summons received in a fine box which shall be attached to a parking meter, at least one to each block on each side of the street where parking meters are placed.
- (c) After the expiration of 24 hours from the time of receiving any such traffic ticket or summons for a parking meter violation, a plea of guilty may only be entered before the municipal judge at the time and place specified in the summons or ticket; and upon entering any such plea of guilty or upon conviction after a plea of innocence, the violator shall be fined in an amount as set by the city.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-726)

Sec. 28-288. Parking meters.

- (a) Where parking meters are erected and the time limits prescribed thereon are in conflict with any ordinance or regulation prescribing parking limits, the parking meter time limit shall govern, unless other official signs are attached to the meter post or meter head or stamped thereon indicating to the contrary.
- (b) The city council shall have the power to designate the placement of parking meters, the total parking time allowable thereon, and to change the placement or timing thereof by regulation as herein provided.
- (c) Regardless of the placement or total parking time allowable on any parking meter, all such parking meters shall be made so as to allow 12 minutes of parking time for each \$0.01 deposited therein.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-727)

Sec. 28-289. Handicapped parking, enforcement on public or private property.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to place or park a motor vehicle in any parking space on private property accessible to the public and where the public is invited or public property that is designated and posted as a reserved area for parking of motor vehicles of a physically disabled person unless such person has a physical disability insignia as under the provisions of 47 O.S. § 15-112, and such insignias are displayed as provided in 47 O.S. § 15-112 or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.
- (b) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine as provided in section 1-8.

(Code 1984, § 15-728)

State law reference(s)—Handicapped insignia, application and display on vehicles, 47 O.S. § 15-112.

Secs. 28-290—28-311. Reserved.

ARTICLE VIII. LOADING

Sec. 28-312. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Commercial vehicle means:

- (1) A truck designated for delivery purposes with the name of the owner or his business painted on both sides of the vehicle, regularly used during normal business hours for the delivery and handling of merchandise or freight and which bears a regular state commercial license tag; and
- (2) A passenger vehicle used regularly and actually engaged during normal business hours in the delivery and handling of merchandise or freight, and which bears a special numbered license plate issued by the city at the rear of the vehicle attached to the state license plate together with an identically numbered decal, issued vehicle.

Freight loading zones means all curb loading zones authorized and regularly used exclusively for the loading and unloading of merchandise for storage, trade, shipment or re-sale.

Passenger loading zones means all loading zones authorized and used regularly and exclusively for the loading and unloading of passengers except bus stops, taxicab stands, and stands for other passenger common carrier vehicles.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-801)

Sec. 28-313. Curb loading zones, designation.

- (a) The city council may determine the location of passenger and freight curb loading zones and shall have placed and maintained appropriate signs indicating the zones and stating the hours during which the provisions of this section are applicable.
- (b) No person shall stand or park a vehicle in violation of signs erected in accordance with this section.
- (c) If any loading zone is established on request of any person, the signs shall not be placed until the applicant pays to the city an amount of money estimated by the city council to be adequate to reimburse the city for all costs of establishing and signing the same.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-802)

Sec. 28-314. Loading zones to be used only for designated purpose.

No curb loading zone authorized and established as a passenger loading zone shall be used as a freight loading zone, and no freight loading zone shall be used as a passenger loading zone except as may be specifically provided by law.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-803)

Sec. 28-315. Stopping, standing or parking in passenger curb loading zone.

No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle in a passenger curb loading zone for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers, during the hours when the regulations applicable to such curb loading zones are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed three minutes.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-804)

Sec. 28-316. Stopping, standing or parking in commercial curb loading zone.

- (a) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle in a commercial curb loading zone for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious unloading and delivery or pickup and loading of materials during hours when the provisions applicable to such zones are in effect. In no case shall the stop for loading and unloading of materials exceed 30 minutes. Vehicles using any commercial loading zone shall be subject to the licensing requirements and regulations provided by this article.
- (b) The driver of a passenger vehicle may stop temporarily at a place marked as a freight curb loading zone for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any commercial vehicle which is waiting to enter the zone.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-805)

Sec. 28-317. Designation of public carrier stops and stands.

The city council may establish loading zones for common carriers, including, but not limited to, bus stops, bus stands, taxicab stands and stands for other passenger common carrier motor vehicles, on such public streets in such places and in such number as it shall determine to be of the greatest benefit and convenience to the public. Every such loading zone shall be designated by appropriate signs.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-806)

Sec. 28-318. Use of bus and taxicab stands restricted.

No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle other than a bus in a bus stop, or other than a taxicab in a taxicab stand when any such stop or stand has been officially designated and the appropriate signs are in place. The driver of a passenger vehicle may temporarily stop therein for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers when such stopping does not interfere with any bus, or taxicab waiting to enter or about to enter the zone.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-807)

Sec. 28-319. Stopping, standing and parking of buses and taxis.

- (a) The operator of a bus shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than a bus stand so designated as provided herein.
- (b) The operator of a bus shall not stop such vehicle upon any street at any place for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or their baggage except at areas designated as provided herein, except in case of an emergency.
- (c) The operator of a bus shall enter a bus stop, bus stand, or passenger loading zone on a public street in such a manner that the bus, when stopped to load or unload passengers or baggage, shall be in a position with the right front wheel of such vehicle not further than 18 inches from the curb and the bus approximately parallel to the curb so as not to unduly impede the movement of other vehicular traffic.
- (d) The operator of a taxicab shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than in a taxicab stand so designated as provided herein. This provision shall not prevent the operator of a taxicab from temporarily stopping in accordance with other stopping or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-808)

Secs. 28-320—28-341. Reserved.

ARTICLE IX. TURNING MOVEMENTS

Sec. 28-342. Turning markers or indicators.

- (a) The city council is authorized to place markers, buttons or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections. The course to be traveled, as so indicated, may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law.

- (b) When authorized markers, buttons, or other indications are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of such indications.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-901)

Sec. 28-343. Designation of restricted turns.

The city council is hereby authorized to determine those street intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make right, left or U-turns, and shall have proper signs placed at the intersections. The making of the turns may be prohibited between certain hours of any day and permitted at other hours. Where turns are restricted during certain hours pursuant to this section, the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs, or they may be removed when turns are permitted.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-902)

Sec. 28-344. Obedience to no-turn signs.

Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right, left or U-turn is permitted, the driver of a vehicle shall not disobey the directions of any such sign.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-903)

Sec. 28-345. U-turns.

- (a) The driver of a vehicle shall not turn the vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in the city at the following locations:
- (1) At intersections controlled by traffic control devices or signals unless such turns are specifically authorized;
 - (2) Where a police officer is directing traffic except at the latter's direction; or
 - (3) At any other location where an official no-U-turn has been placed and is maintained.
- (b) Manner of making U-turns. A U-turn may be made only when it can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic. No person shall make a U-turn except in the following manner:
- (1) By approaching the intersection as closely as practical to the right curb or edge of the roadway, the driver giving and continuing to give a signal for a left turn until the turn is completed, proceeding to make the turn across the intersection;
 - (2) In one continuous movement without stopping or backing the vehicle;
 - (3) By yielding the right-of-way at all times to all vehicles until such turn is completed; and
 - (4) Without constituting a hazard to or interfering with any other vehicle.

(Prior Code, ch. 28 in part; Code 1984, § 15-904)

Sec. 28-346. Position and method of turning.

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

- (1) *Right turns.* Both the approach for a right turn and the execution of 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, the approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the street nearest the center thereof by passing to the right of the centerline where it enters the intersection. After entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center 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; and
- (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 the vehicle. After entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearby as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon roadway being entered.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-905)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-601.

Sec. 28-347. Turning movements and required signals.

- (a) No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required in section 28-346, or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise 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. No person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.
- (b) A signal of intention to turn right or left, slow or stop when required, shall be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning or stopping.
- (c) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give the signal.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-906)

State law reference(s)—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-604.

Sec. 28-348. Means of giving turn signals.

- (a) Any stop or turn signal when required herein shall be given either by means of hand or arm, or by a signal lamp or lamps, or mechanical device of a type approved by the state department of public safety, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.
- (b) A vehicle shall be equipped with, and the required signal given by, signal lamps or devices when:
 - (1) The body or cab of a vehicle or the load of any vehicle projects 24 inches or more to the left of the center of the steering wheel;
 - (2) Under any condition where a hand and arm signal would not be visible both to the front and rear of the vehicle; or
 - (3) The rear limit of the body of a vehicle or the load of any vehicle projects 14 feet or more beyond the center top of the steering post.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-907)

Sec. 28-349. Method of giving hand and arm signals.

All signals herein required given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and such signals shall indicate as follows:

- (1) Left turn; hand and arm extended horizontally;
- (2) Right turn; hand and arm extended upward; and
- (3) Stop or decrease speed; hand and arm extended downward with palm to the rear.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-908)

Sec. 28-350. Turns into or from alleys.

- (a) No vehicles shall turn left when proceeding into or proceeding out of an alley except when necessary to enter a one-way street, and no vehicle shall cross any street or highway when proceeding into or proceeding out of any alley except as provided in subsection (b) of this section.
- (b) Left turns may be made when proceeding out of an alley if a traffic survey conducted by the traffic engineer shows that such turn may be made safely and official signs are erected authorizing such turns.
- (c) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to bus terminals used by licensed and authorized bus lines.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-909)

Secs. 28-351—28-373. Reserved.

ARTICLE X. PEDESTRIANS

Sec. 28-374. Pedestrians subject to traffic control signals.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic control signals as provided for in this Code of Ordinances, but at all other places pedestrians shall be granted those rights and be subject to the restrictions stated in this article.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1001)

State law reference(s)—Pedestrian rights and duties, 47 O.S. §§ 11-501 to 11-507.

Sec. 28-375. Pedestrians' right-of-way at crosswalks.

- (a) When traffic control signals are 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:
 - (1) The pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling; or
 - (2) The pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite edge of the roadway as to be in danger.

The provisions of this subsection are not applicable under conditions where pedestrians are required to yield pursuant to this article.

- (b) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety or walk or run into the path of the vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.
- (c) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk, or any unmarked crosswalk, or at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross a roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake to pass such stopped vehicle.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1002)

Sec. 28-376. Pedestrians to use right half of crosswalk.

Pedestrians, when crossing the street at a crosswalk, shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of the crosswalk.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1003)

Sec. 28-377. 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.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1004)

Sec. 28-378. When pedestrians shall yield.

- (a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked or unmarked crosswalk at any intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
- (b) 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.
- (c) The provisions of this section are not applicable where pedestrian crossings are prohibited.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1005)

Sec. 28-379. Pedestrians walking along roadways.

- (a) Where sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.
- (b) Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practical, walk only on the left side of the roadway, or its shoulder, facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction, and shall yield to approaching vehicles.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1006)

Sec. 28-380. Pedestrians prohibited from soliciting rides, business or donations from vehicle occupants.

- (a) No person shall stand in a roadway for purpose of soliciting a ride, donations, employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.
- (b) No person shall:

- (1) Stand in any street, roadway or park and stop or attempt to stop and engage any person in any vehicle for the purpose of soliciting contributions or the watching or guarding of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street;
- (2) Sell or attempt to sell anything to any person in any vehicle;
- (3) Hand or attempt to hand to any person in any vehicle any circular, advertisement, handbill or any political campaign literature, or any sample, souvenir or gift; or
- (4) In any other manner, while standing in the street or roadway, attempt to interfere with the normal flow of traffic for any other similar purpose.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1007)

Sec. 28-381. Drivers to exercise due care.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this article, every driver 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 on the roadway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1008)

Sec. 28-382. Crossing prohibited.

Between adjacent intersections, at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a crosswalk. Pedestrians shall not cross any divided highway having a median in the center thereof, except in a crosswalk.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1009)

Sec. 28-383. Obedience of pedestrians to railroad signals.

No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1010)

Secs. 28-384—28-409. Reserved.

ARTICLE XI. BICYCLES

Sec. 28-410. Application of bicycle regulations.

The provisions of this article shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any street or upon any public way; or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exceptions stated in this article.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1101)

State law reference(s)—Bicycle regulations, 47 O.S. § 11-1201 et seq.

Sec. 28-411. Application of traffic laws to bicycles.

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all the rights and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by the laws of this state and the traffic provisions of this Code applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of laws and ordinances which by their nature are inapplicable to such persons.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1102)

Sec. 28-412. Obedience to traffic control devices.

- (a) Any person operating a bicycle shall obey the instructions of official traffic control signals, signs and other control devices applicable to vehicles unless otherwise directed by a police officer.
- (b) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the directions of 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 the pedestrians.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1103)

Sec. 28-413. Riding on bicycles.

- (a) No person operating a bicycle shall ride other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.
- (b) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1104)

Sec. 28-414. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths.

- (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right hand side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or a vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
- (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.
- (c) If usable paths for bicycles are provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such paths and shall not use the roadway.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1105)

Sec. 28-415. Speed of bicycle.

No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1106)

Sec. 28-416. Emerging from alley or driveway.

The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley or driveway shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or sidewalk area extending across the alley or driveway, yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians approaching on the sidewalk or sidewalk area. Upon entering the roadway, the bicycle operator shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the roadways.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1107)

Sec. 28-417. Carrying articles.

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one hand on the handlebars.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1108)

Sec. 28-418. Parking.

No person shall park a bicycle upon a street other than upon the roadway against the curb or upon the sidewalk in a rack to support the bicycle or against the building or at the curb in such a manner as to afford the least obstruction to pedestrian traffic.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1109)

Sec. 28-419. Riding on sidewalks.

- (a) No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district.
- (b) The city council, by motion or resolution, is authorized to have erected signs on any sidewalk or roadway prohibiting the riding of bicycles thereon by any person; and when such signs are in place, no person shall disobey the same.
- (c) Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1110)

Sec. 28-420. Lamps and equipment on bicycles.

- (a) Bicycles in use at night-time shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type which shall be visible from 50 feet to 300 feet 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 500 feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.
- (b) No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least 100 feet.
- (c) A bicycle shall not be equipped with, nor shall any person use, any siren or whistle.
- (d) Bicycles shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1111)

ARTICLE XII. EQUIPMENT ON ROADWAYS

Sec. 28-421. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Equipment means any skateboard, scooter, roller skates, or roller blades.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-422. Application of regulations.

The provisions of this article shall apply whenever equipment is operated upon any street or upon any public way; or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use or operation of equipment, subject to those exceptions stated in this article.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-423. Application of traffic laws.

Every person using equipment upon a roadway shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by the laws of this state and the traffic provisions of this Code applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to special regulations in this article.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-424. Obedience to traffic control devices.

- (a) Any person using equipment shall obey the instructions of official traffic control signals, signs and other control devices applicable to vehicles unless otherwise directed by a police officer.
- (b) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no person using equipment shall disobey the directions of such sign, except where such person dismounts from or otherwise ceases using the equipment to make any such turn, in which event, such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to the pedestrians

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-425. Use and operation of equipment.

- (a) No equipment shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it was originally designed and equipped.
- (b) No person shall ride or operate equipment in any direction except that permitted of vehicular traffic traveling on the same side of the roadway.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-426. Use and operation on roadways and paths, generally.

- (a) Every person using equipment upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right hand side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or a vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
- (b) If usable paths or sidewalks for equipment are provided adjacent to a roadway, operators shall use such paths and shall not use the roadway.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-427. Use and operation on sidewalks generally.

- (a) The city council, by motion or resolution, is authorized to have erected signs on any sidewalk or roadway prohibiting the use or operation of equipment thereon by any person; and when such signs are in place, no person shall disobey the same.
- (b) Whenever any person is using or operating equipment upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-428. Use and operation in business districts.

No person shall use or operate equipment within the following business districts, and while within such districts shall dismount, walk, and carry any equipment:

- (1) Main Street Business District, which is defined as beginning at the intersection of South Main Street and First Avenue and continuing North along Main Street to terminate at the intersection of North Main Street and Ninth Avenue on the East side of Main Street and to terminate at the intersection of North Main Street and Tenth Avenue on the West side of Main Street.
- (2) Sixth Street Business District, which is defined as beginning at the intersection of Main Street and West Sixth Avenue and continuing West along West Sixth Avenue to terminate at the intersection of West Sixth Avenue and North Elm Street.
- (3) Towne Square, Towne Plaza, and Frisco Depot, which is defined as the area on the East side of Main Street between Sixth Avenue and Seventh Avenue commonly referred to as Towne Square, Towne Plaza, and the Frisco Depot, including the parking lot between the Towne Plaza and the Frisco Depot, and the alley between the Towne Plaza and Towne Square as it extends all the way between 6th Avenue and 7th Avenue.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-429. Use and operation on privately owned property.

No person shall use or operate equipment upon private property, without the express prior permission of the owner of private property including, but not limited to, property or parking lots owned by churches or businesses, without the express prior permission of the church or business owner.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-430. Use and operation during events.

No person shall use or operate equipment on any public street, walkway, sidewalk, alley, path, plaza, or parking area which has been closed and/or set aside for the purpose of any community event, celebration, and/or festival that has been approved by the city.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-431. Speed.

No person shall use or operate equipment at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-432. Emerging from alley or driveway.

The operator of equipment emerging from an alley or driveway shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or sidewalk area extending across the alley or driveway, yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians approaching on the sidewalk or sidewalk area. Upon entering the roadway, the operator shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the roadways.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-433. Seizure of equipment.

Whenever a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe equipment is being used in violation of this article, the equipment may be seized as evidence and held until disposition of the charge.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-434. Notice to parents or guardian.

A copy of citation issued for violation of this article by persons under the age of 16 years of age shall be mailed by the city to the parents or guardian of the actual person at their home address, if known.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Sec. 28-435. Penalties.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable of a fine not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$25.00 plus all applicable court costs and expenses.

(Ord. No. 138-050216, 5-2-2016)

Secs. 28-436—28-453. Reserved.

ARTICLE XIII. IMPOUNDMENT OF VEHICLES

Sec. 28-454. Purpose and effect of impoundment provisions.

The impoundment of vehicles under authority of the provisions of this article shall be construed as an enforcement procedure for protection of the public peace, safety and welfare, and the safeguarding of property, and shall be used generally for the prevention and removal of traffic hazards, prevention and abatement of public nuisances arising from traffic law violations, protection of the public rights in the use of streets and thoroughfares from obstructions placed and left in derogation of those rights, and for safeguarding and protecting recovered stolen vehicles.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1301)

State law reference(s)—Grounds for removal of vehicles on highways by highway patrol, 47 O.S. § 955; removal of abandoned vehicles on private property, 47 O.S. § 954A.

Sec. 28-455. Place of impoundment.

Every vehicle that is impounded under the provisions of this article shall be removed to the nearest garage or place of safekeeping designated by the city.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1302)

Sec. 28-456. Duration of impoundment.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided, any vehicle impounded under the authority of this article shall be stored and held safely until an order for its release is received from an officer of the traffic violations bureau or other proper police officer.
- (b) The order of release of an impounded vehicle shall be conditioned upon the payment by the person to whom the release is issued of all impoundment costs and accrued storage charges assessed against the vehicle.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1303)

Sec. 28-457. Police granted authority to impound vehicles.

Members of the police department are hereby authorized within the limits set forth in this article to impound vehicles under the circumstances hereinafter enumerated. No impoundment shall be valid unless made under order of an authorized police officer and in strict adherence with the procedures required in this article.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1304)

Sec. 28-458. Disabled vehicles.

A disabled vehicle upon a street or highway may be impounded under the following circumstances:

- (1) If left unattended and improperly parked on street or highway and constitutes a definite hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic; or

- (2) If the person in charge of the vehicle is physically incapacitated to such extent as to be unable to provide for its custody or removal and the vehicle is so disabled as to constitute an obstruction to traffic or a hazard.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1305)

Sec. 28-459. Vehicles on bridge.

An unattended vehicle left upon any bridge, viaduct or causeway or in any tube or tunnel, where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic or hazard, may be impounded.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1306)

Sec. 28-460. Arrest and detention of driver of vehicle.

Whenever the driver or person in charge of any vehicle is placed under arrest and taken into custody and detained by police under circumstances which leaves or will leave a vehicle unattended on any street or highway, the vehicle may be impounded.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1307)

Sec. 28-461. Vehicle constitutes traffic hazard.

A vehicle left unattended upon any street, alley or thoroughfare and so parked illegally as to constitute a definite hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic shall be impounded.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1308)

Sec. 28-462. Illegal trespass by vehicle.

- (a) An unattended vehicle found to be in violation of this Code may be impounded when the required complaint has been properly made and filed as provided in this section.
- (b) If a violation of the provisions of this Code occurs, the owner or legal occupant who complains shall sign a complaint against the person parking the vehicle on the owner's or legal occupant's property, or if the identity of the person parking the vehicle is unknown, then the complaint may be filed against the registered owner of the vehicle. The complaint shall be verified and shall allege that the complaining party is the owner or legal occupant of the property upon which the vehicle is parked or standing.
- (c) Upon filing of the complaint by the property owner or legal occupant, and if there appears to be proper cause to believe the provisions of this Code have been violated, the police department shall cause the vehicle to be impounded from the property and placed in storage.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1309)

Sec. 28-463. Vehicles parked overtime.

Any unattended vehicle which has been parked for more than one hour in excess of the time allowed for parking in any place shall be impounded.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1310)

Sec. 28-464. Vehicles blocking fire exits or hydrants.

Any vehicle illegally parked in such a manner that it blocks a fire escape ladder, device or exit or blocks ready access to a fire hydrant shall be impounded.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1311)

Sec. 28-465. Vehicles parked in intersection.

Any unattended vehicle illegally parked in any street intersection shall be impounded. A disabled vehicle in an intersection with the person in charge of the vehicle being present, shall be moved out of the intersection and to the nearest available legal parking space at the street curbing.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1312)

Sec. 28-466. Stolen vehicles; recovery by police.

- (a) Whenever a stolen vehicle is located by police and the registered owner cannot be found within a reasonable time not exceeding one hour, or cannot be determined from the registration papers or other identifying media in the vehicle or from records or information available from reports of stolen cars, the vehicle may be removed to the nearest authorized place to impoundment and the registered owner of the vehicle shall be notified of the location of the place of impoundment as soon as possible by the police department.
- (b) If the registered owner is identified, located and notified of the recovery of the stolen vehicle, the owner shall be given the right to make his own arrangement for the removal of the vehicle within the period of one hour from the time he is actually notified of its recovery, and if the owner is unable or unwilling to effect the removal within the time specified the vehicle may be impounded.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1313)

Sec. 28-467. Vehicles with outstanding traffic citations.

Any vehicle for which a citation has been issued, pursuant to section 28-43 for violation of an ordinance, and has not been presented as required, may be impounded if parked in violation of any provision of this chapter.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1314)

Secs. 28-468—28-487. Reserved.

ARTICLE XIV. PENALTIES

Sec. 28-488. Obedience to traffic code.

- (a) It is an offense against the city for any person to do any act forbidden or to fail to perform any act required by this article.
- (b) It is an offense against the city for the parent of any child or for the guardian of any ward to authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate of the provisions of this article.
- (c) It is an offense for any person to authorize or knowingly to permit any vehicle registered in his name to be driven or to stand or to be parked in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1401)

Sec. 28-489. Penalties.

Every person violating any of the provisions of this chapter containing the traffic laws of the city shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or punished as provided in section 1-8.

(Prior Code, ch. 28; Code 1984, § 15-1402)