

258273

MODEL TRAFFIC ORDINANCES

CONSISTING OF

- Part I—A Model Municipal Traffic Ordinance
- Part II—A Model Traffic Administrative Ordinance
- Part III—State Law Provisions Which Might Be Included
in the Traffic Ordinance

As revised and approved by the Fourth National Conference
on Street and Highway Safety, May 23-25, 1934.

W. E. J. JUL 8 1935

FOREWORD

The modern traffic ordinances contained herein supplement for municipalities the uniform vehicle code of recommended State legislation.

The first model municipal traffic ordinance was prepared in 1927-28 by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. It was reviewed and revised by the Conference in 1930 and again this year. In each case the revisions were based upon thorough study by a representative committee, extending over a period of months, careful consideration being given to new developments and changed conditions.

While certain changes in substance have been made in this latest draft to conform with revisions in the uniform vehicle code, the principal change has been in the arrangement of the subject matter. The previous single ordinance has been divided into three ordinances or parts, the reasons for such division and the effect thereof being as follows:

Part I, the model municipal traffic ordinance, contains only those regulations of direct interest to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians. This segregation will permit the enactment and distribution to members of the public of a rather short ordinance containing penal regulations only.

Part II, the model traffic administrative ordinance, provides for certain administrative officers in the city government and prescribes the duties of such officers in respect to traffic. These administrative provisions are not of immediate concern to drivers of vehicles or pedestrians. Also, such ordinances dealing with city administrative departments are generally enacted separately and apart from the traffic ordinance. Ordinarily it will not be necessary or desirable to distribute copies of this administrative ordinance to the general public.

A city, upon adopting the model municipal traffic ordinance and the model traffic administrative ordinance, should make certain that the provisions of said two ordinances dealing with the same subject matter are adopted. For example, if the traffic ordinance, section 22, relating to no-turn signs is enacted, then the corresponding part of the administrative ordinance as set forth in section 15, making it the duty of the city traffic engineer to mark intersections at which turns are prohibited, should be enacted as part of the administrative ordinance.

In part III all of the State law provisions presented are taken from act V of the uniform vehicle code, which it is recommended be adopted by every State legislature. However, some legislatures may not have adopted said provisions, in which event cities within any such State may desire to include said provisions in the traffic ordinance. There may be other States which have adopted the uniform vehicle code where it is necessary or desirable for purposes of emphasis or local enforcement to repeat the State law provisions in the city traffic ordinances. However, before inclusion of any said provisions in a city ordinance consideration must be given to whether it is legal to do so in the particular State. With these various situations in mind the State law provisions have been set forth in part III for ready reference and the

text of the model traffic ordinance indicates the appropriate articles in which such State law provisions might be included.

In addition to the uniform vehicle code and the model traffic ordinances the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety recommends a third set of standards—a manual of uniform traffic control devices.

The importance of uniform standards in reducing accidents and facilitating the movement of traffic cannot be overestimated, and the adoption of these standards by all States and municipalities is earnestly recommended.

DANIEL C. ROPER,

Secretary of Commerce, Chairman,

National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1934.

NOTE.—The following associations have cooperated with the Department of Commerce in conducting the Conference: Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture; American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators; American Automobile Association; American Mutual Alliance; American Railway Association; American Transit Association; Chamber of Commerce of the United States; National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters; and National Safety Council. The Automobile Club of Southern California has made substantial contributions to the staff work of the uniform vehicle code and model municipal traffic ordinance.

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PART I.—MODEL MUNICIPAL TRAFFIC ORDINANCE

An ordinance regulating traffic upon the public streets of the (city of ()) and repealing ordinance (No.) and all other ordinances and sections of ordinances in conflict herewith.

It is ordained by () as follows:

ARTICLE I

WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED

SEC. 1. *Definition of Words and Phrases.*—The following words and phrases when used in this ordinance shall for the purpose of this ordinance have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this article.

SUBDIVISION I.—VEHICLES, TRAFFIC, ETC., DEFINED

SEC. 2. (a) *Vehicle.*—Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(b) *Motor vehicle.*—Every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.

(c) *Authorized emergency vehicle.*—Vehicles of the fire department (fire patrol), police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the (commissioner of motor vehicles) or the (chief of police of this city).

SEC. 3. (a) *Railroad.*—A carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than street cars, operated upon stationary rails.

(b) *Railroad train.*—A steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except street cars.

(c) *Street car.*—A car other than a railroad train for transporting persons or property and operated upon rails principally within a municipality.

SEC. 4. *Traffic.*—Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars and other conveyances either singly or together while using any street for purposes of travel.

SEC. 5. *Right-of-way.*—The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.

SEC. 6. (a) *Stop*—when required means complete cessation of movement.

(b) *Stop* or *stopping*—when prohibited means any stopping of a vehicle except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the direction of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal.

(c) *Standing.*—Any stopping of a vehicle, whether occupied or not.

(d) *Park*.—The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading.

SEC. 7. *Official time standard*.—Whenever certain hours are named herein they shall mean standard time or daylight saving time as may be in current use in this city.

SUBDIVISION II.—PERSONS, ETC., DEFINED

SEC. 8. (a) *Person*.—Every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, or corporation.

(b) *Driver*.—Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(c) *Pedestrian*.—Any person afoot.

SEC. 9. *Police officer*.—Every officer of the municipal police department or any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

SUBDIVISION III.—STREETS, ETC., DEFINED

SEC. 10. (a) *Street or highway*.—The entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.¹

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

(c) *Roadway*.—That portion of a street improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

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

(e) *Alley*.²

SEC. 11. *Intersection*.—The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at or approximately at right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

SEC. 12. *Crosswalk*.—(a) That portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections.

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

SEC. 13. *Safety zone*.—The area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

SEC. 14. (a) *Official traffic control devices*.—All signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this ordinance placed or erected

¹ The above definition renders the terms "street" or "highway" synonymous and interchangeable.

² It is suggested that each city define this term as may be found necessary and appropriate.

by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

(b) *Official traffic signals.*—Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

SEC. 15. (a) *Business district.*—The territory contiguous to and including a highway when fifty per cent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of 300 feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

(b) *Residence district.*—The territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of 300 feet or more is in the main improved with dwellings or dwellings and buildings in use for business.

ARTICLE II

REQUIRED OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

SEC. 16. *Required obedience to traffic ordinance.*—It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this ordinance.

SEC. 17. *Obedience to police.*—No person shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer.

SEC. 18. *Public employees to obey traffic regulations.*—The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to the driver of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States Government, this State, county or (city), and it shall be unlawful for any said driver to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise permitted in this ordinance or by State statute.

SEC. 19. *Exemptions to authorized emergency vehicles.*—(a) The provisions of this ordinance regulating the operation, parking, and standing of vehicles shall apply to authorized emergency vehicles, as defined in this ordinance, except as follows:

A driver when operating any such vehicle in an emergency, except when otherwise directed by a police officer, may—

- (1) Park or stand notwithstanding the provisions of this ordinance;
- (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 prima facie speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(b) The foregoing exemptions shall not, however, protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of his reckless disregard of the safety of others.

SEC. 20. *Persons propelling push carts or riding bicycles or animals to obey traffic regulations.*—Every person propelling any push cart or riding a bicycle or an animal upon a roadway, and every person driving any animal-drawn vehicle, shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance applicable to the driver of any vehicle, except those provi-

sions of this ordinance which by their very nature can have no application.

ARTICLE III

OBEEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

SEC. 21. *Obedience to official traffic control devices.*—(a) The driver of any vehicle and the motorman of any street car shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the traffic ordinances of this city, unless otherwise directed by a police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this ordinance.

(b) No provision of this ordinance for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective without signs being erected to give notice thereof.

SEC. 22. *Obedience to no-turn signs and turning markers.*—Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or “U” turn is permitted no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of any such sign, and when authorized marks, buttons, or other indications are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be travelled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of such indications.

SEC. 23. *Zone of quiet.*—Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating a zone of quiet, no person operating a motor vehicle within any such zone shall sound the horn or other warning device of said vehicle except in an emergency.

SEC. 24. *Play streets.*—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 said driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any said street or portion thereof.

SEC.—. *Traffic control signal legend.*³—See part III (sec. 01).

SEC.—. *Flashing signals.*—See part III (sec. 02).

SEC.—. *Display of unauthorized signs, signals, or markings.*—See part III (sec. 03).

SEC.—. *Interference with official traffic control devices or railroad signs or signals.*—See part III (sec. 04).

ARTICLE IV

STOPPING, STANDING, AND PARKING

SEC. 25. *Parking prohibited on narrow streets.*—When signs prohibiting parking are erected on narrow streets no person shall park a vehicle in any such designated place.

³ The unnumbered regulations in article III are recommended for adoption by the State legislature and if so adopted it may not be necessary to repeat them in this ordinance. If not adopted by the State legislature, or under other circumstances, it may be desirable to include them in this ordinance. The text of said provisions will be found in part III.

SEC. 26. *No stopping or parking near hazardous or congested places.*—When signs are erected upon approach to hazardous or congested places no person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle in any such designated place.

SEC. 27. *Parking adjacent to schools.*—When signs are erected indicating no parking upon that side of the street adjacent to any school property, no person shall park a vehicle in any such designated place.

SEC. 28. *Parking prohibited in certain places.*—(a) No person shall stop, stand, or park any vehicle upon a street, other than an alley, in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than 10 feet of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic, except that a driver may stop temporarily during the actual loading or unloading of passengers or when necessary in obedience to traffic regulations or traffic signs or signals or a police officer.

(b) No person shall park a vehicle within an alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than 10 feet of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic.

SEC. 29. *All-night parking prohibited.*—No person shall park a vehicle on any street for a period of time longer than 30 minutes between the hours of (2) a.m. and (6) a.m. of any day, except physicians on emergency calls.

SEC. 30. *Parking prohibited at all times in designated places.*—When signs are erected giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle at any time upon any of the streets described in schedule I attached to and made a part of this ordinance.

SEC. 31. *Parking prohibited during certain hours in designated places.*—When signs are erected in each block giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle between the hours of and of any day except Sundays and public holidays within the district or upon any of the streets described in schedule II attached to and made a part of this ordinance.

SEC. 32. *Parking time limited in designated places.*—When signs are erected in each block giving notice thereof, no person shall park a vehicle for longer than at any time between the hours of a.m. and p.m. of any day except Sundays and public holidays within the district or upon any of the streets described in schedule III attached to and made a part of this ordinance.

SEC. 33. *Standing for loading only.*—(a) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers in any place marked as a passenger zone during hours when the regulations applicable to such passenger zone are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed 3 minutes.

(b) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle for any purpose or length of time other than for the expeditious unloading and delivery or pickup and loading of materials in any place marked as a loading zone during hours when the provisions applicable to loading zones are in effect. In no case shall the stop for loading and unloading of materials exceed 30 minutes.

SEC. 34. *Bus, (hackney) and taxicab stands.*—(a) The driver of a bus, (hackney), or taxicab shall not stand or park upon any street in any business district at any place other than at a bus stop, (hackney stand), or taxicab stand respectively, except that this provision shall not prevent the driver of any such vehicle from temporarily stopping in accordance with other stopping or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading passengers.

(b) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle other than a bus in a bus stop, (or other than a hackney in a hackney stand), or other than a taxicab in a taxicab stand when any such stop or stand has been officially designated and appropriately signed, except that 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, (hackney), or taxicab waiting to enter or about to enter such zone.

SEC. 35. *Standing or parking close to curb.*—No person shall stand or park a vehicle in a roadway other than parallel with the edge of the roadway, headed in the direction of traffic, and with the curb-side wheels of the vehicle within 12 inches of the edge of the roadway, except as provided in the following paragraphs:

(a) Upon those streets which have been marked or signed for angle parking, vehicles shall be parked at the angle to the curb indicated by such mark or signs.

(b) In places where and at hours when stopping for the loading or unloading of merchandise or materials is permitted, vehicles used for the transportation of merchandise or materials may back into the curb to take on or discharge loads when the owner of such vehicle holds a permit granting him such privilege, and such permit shall be either in the possession of the driver or on the vehicle at the time such vehicle is backed against the curb to take on or discharge a load, and it shall be unlawful for any owner or driver to violate any of the special terms or conditions of any such special permit.

SEC. 36. *Unlawful parking.*—No person shall stand or park a vehicle upon any roadway for the principal purpose of:

1. Displaying it for sale;
2. Washing, greasing or repairing such vehicle except repairs necessitated by an emergency.

SEC. 37. *Using vehicle for primary purpose of advertising prohibited.*—No person shall operate or park on any street any vehicle for the primary purpose of advertising.

SEC. —. *Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places.*⁴

ARTICLE V

OPERATION OF VEHICLES

SEC. 38. *Stop before entering a through street.*—(a) Those streets and parts of streets described in schedule IV attached hereto and made a

⁴ This is a section recommended for adoption by the State legislature and if so adopted there may be no need to repeat the same in the city ordinance. If not adopted by the State legislature, or under other circumstances, it may be advisable to include the same in the ordinance. The text is found in part III, section (05).

part hereof are hereby declared to be through streets for the purpose of this section.

(b) When stop signs are erected upon highways intersecting a through street at the entrances thereto or at the entrance to any intersection, every driver of a vehicle and every motorman of a street car shall stop at every such sign or at a clearly marked stop line before entering the intersection except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal.

SEC. 39. *Stop when traffic obstructed.*—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 vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.

SEC. 40. *One-way streets.*—Upon those streets and parts of streets described in schedule V attached hereto and made a part hereof, vehicular traffic shall move only in the indicated direction when signs indicating the direction of traffic are erected and maintained at every intersection where movement in the opposite direction is prohibited.

SEC. 41. *Driving through procession.*—No driver of a vehicle or motorman of a street car 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 ordinance. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals or police officers.

SEC. 42. *Permits for parades and processions.*—No funeral, procession, or parade containing 200 or more persons or 50 or more vehicles, excepting the forces of the United States Army or Navy, the military forces of this State, and the forces of the police and fire departments, 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.

SEC. 43. *Funeral and other processions.*—(a) A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pennant of a type designated by the traffic division of the police department.

(b) Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right-hand edge of the roadway as practical and follow the vehicle ahead as close as practical and is safe.

SEC. 44. *Limitations on turning around.*—The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in a business district and shall not upon any other street so turn a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

SEC. 45. *Limitations on backing.*—The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same into an intersection or over a crosswalk and shall not in any event or at any place back a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety.

SEC. 46. *Emerging from alley or private driveway.*—The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or into the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

SEC. 47. *Vehicles shall not be driven on the sidewalk.*—The driver of a vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.

SEC. 48. *Clinging to moving vehicles.*—Any person riding upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates, or any toy vehicle shall not attach the same or himself to any street car or moving vehicle upon any roadway.

SEC. 49. *Riding on handle bars prohibited.*—The operator of a motorcycle or bicycle when upon a street shall not carry any other person upon the handle bar, frame, or tank of any such vehicle, nor shall any person so ride upon any such vehicle.

SEC. 50. *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 except upon streets set aside as play streets when and as authorized by ordinance of this city.

SEC. 51. *Lights on parked vehicles.*—(a) Whenever a vehicle is lawfully parked on a street during the time between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise and there is sufficient light to reveal any person within a distance of 500 feet upon such street, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

(b) When during said times or at any other time there is not sufficient light upon a street to reveal a person at a distance of 500 feet a parked vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which shall exhibit a white light on the roadway side visible for a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear. Any lighted headlamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

SEC.— *Persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs*⁵ (Sec. 06).

SEC.— *Reckless driving* (Sec. 07).

SEC.— *Speed restrictions* (Sec. 08).

SEC.— *Drive on right side of roadway, exceptions* (Sec. 09).

SEC.— *Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions* (Sec. 010).

SEC.— *Overtaking a vehicle on the left* (Sec. 011).

SEC.— *When overtaking on the right is permitted* (Sec. 012).

SEC.— *Limitations on overtaking on the left* (Sec. 013).

SEC.— *Driving on roadways laned for traffic* (Sec. 014).

SEC.— *Turning at intersections* (Sec. 015).

SEC.— *Vehicles approaching or entering intersection* (Sec. 016).

SEC.— *Vehicle turning left at intersection* (Sec. 017).

⁵ The unnumbered regulations in article V are recommended for adoption by the State legislature and if so adopted it may not be necessary to repeat them in the ordinance. If not adopted by the State legislature, or under other circumstances, it may be desirable to include them in the ordinance. The text of all of said provisions will be found in part III.

SEC. —. *Vehicle entering through highway or stop intersection* (Sec. 018).

SEC. —. *Operation of vehicles and street cars on approach of authorized emergency vehicles* (Sec. 019).

SEC. —. *Unattended motor vehicle* (Sec. 020).

SEC. —. *Obstruction to driver's view or driving mechanism* (Sec. 021).

SEC. —. *Following fire apparatus prohibited* (Sec. 022).

SEC. —. *Crossing fire hose* (Sec. 023).

SEC. —. *Putting glass, etc., on highway prohibited* (Sec. 024).

SEC. —. *Lamps on bicycles* (Sec. 025).

SEC. —. *Accidents involving death or personal injuries* (Sec. 026).

SEC. —. *Accident involving damage to vehicle* (Sec. 027).

SEC. —. *Duty to give information and render aid* (Sec. 028).

SEC. —. *Duty upon striking unattended vehicle* (Sec. 029).

SEC. —. *Duty upon striking fixtures upon a highway* (Sec. 030).

SEC. —. *Duty to report accidents* (Sec. 031).

SEC. —. *When driver unable to report* (Sec. 032).

SEC. —. *Accident reports confidential* (Sec. 033).

ARTICLE VI

PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES ⁶

SEC. —. *Pedestrians subject to traffic control signals* (Sec. 034).

SEC. —. *Pedestrians' right-of-way at crosswalks* (Sec. 035).

SEC. —. *Crossing at other than crosswalks* (Sec. 036).

SEC. —. *Pedestrians to use right half of crosswalks* (Sec. 037).

SEC. —. *Pedestrians soliciting rides* (Sec. 038).

ARTICLE VII

STREET CARS AND SAFETY ZONES

SEC. 52. *Boarding or alighting from street cars or vehicles.*—No person shall board or alight from any street car or vehicle while such street car or vehicle is in motion.

SEC. 53. *Unlawful riding.*—No person shall ride on any street car or 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.

SEC. 54. *Railroad trains and street cars not to block streets.*—It shall be unlawful for the directing officer or the operator of any railroad train or street car to direct the operation of or to operate the same in such a manner as to prevent the use of any street for purposes of travel for a period of time longer than 5 minutes, except that this provision shall not apply to trains or cars in motion other than those engaged in switching. It shall be unlawful for any railroad train or street car to stop within an intersection or on a crosswalk for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers.

⁶ All of the provisions of article VI are recommended for adoption by the State legislature. If so adopted it may not be necessary to repeat them in the ordinance. If not adopted by the State legislature, or under other circumstances, it may be desirable to include them in this ordinance. The text of all said provisions will be found in part III.

SEC. —. *Passing street car on left* ⁷ (039).

SEC. —. *Passing street car on right* (040).

SEC. —. *Driving on street car tracks* (041).

SEC. —. *Driving through safety zone prohibited* (042).

ARTICLE VIII

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE ON ARREST

SEC. 55. *Penalties.*—Unless another penalty is expressly provided by law, every person convicted of a violation of any provision of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than dollars or by imprisonment for not more than days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 56. *Failure to obey notice or summons.*—(a) Any person who violates his written promise to appear given to an officer upon an arrest for any traffic violation is guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the charge on which he was originally arrested.

(b) Any driver of a motor vehicle who wilfully neglects to answer to the charges set forth in a notice affixed to such motor vehicle by a police officer as provided by any ordinance of this city is guilty of the charge for which the notice was originally issued.

SEC. 57. *Appearance at traffic violations bureau.*—(a) Any person who has received any notice to appear in answer to a traffic charge under the ordinances of this city except for (failure to stop in event of accident, reckless driving, or speeding) may within the time specified in the notice answer at the traffic violations bureau to the charges set forth in such notice by paying a prescribed fine and, in writing, pleading guilty to the charge, waiving a hearing in court and giving power of attorney to the person in charge of the bureau to make such a plea and pay such fine in court. Acceptance of the prescribed fine and the power of attorney by the bureau shall be deemed complete satisfaction for the violation, and the violator shall be given a receipt which so states.

(b) Any person who has been guilty of 3 or more violations of the provisions of the traffic ordinances of this city within the preceding 12 months shall not be permitted to pay a fine at the traffic violations bureau, and he must deposit cash bail equivalent to double the prescribed fine for appearance in court at a time specified by the bureau.⁸

SEC. 58. *Owner responsible for illegal parking.*—No person shall allow, permit, or suffer any vehicle registered in his name to stand or park in any street in this city in violation of any of the ordinances of this city regulating the standing or parking of vehicles.

SEC. 59. *Disposition of fines and forfeitures.*—(a) All fines or forfeitures collected upon conviction or upon the forfeiture of bail of any person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid into the city treasury and deposited in a special fund to be known as "the traffic improvement fund," which is hereby created and which shall be used exclusively in the construction, maintenance, and repair of public streets, bridges, and street structures, or for the

⁷ The unnumbered regulations are recommended for adoption by the State legislature. If so adopted it may not be necessary to repeat them in the ordinance. If not so adopted by the State legislature, or under other circumstances, it may be desirable to include them in the ordinance. The text of all said provisions will be found in part III.

⁸ In the event a traffic violations bureau is not established, this section should be omitted.

installation and maintenance of traffic control devices thereon, and for promoting the correct use thereof.

(b) Failure, refusal, or neglect on the part of any judicial or other officer or employee receiving or having custody of any such fine or forfeiture, either before or after a deposit in said "traffic improvement fund," to comply with the foregoing provisions of this section shall constitute misconduct in office and shall be ground for removal therefrom.

SEC. 60. *Effect of ordinance.*—If any part or parts of this ordinance are for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

SEC. 61. *Repeal*—Ordinance no. (former traffic ordinance of the city) of this (city) is hereby repealed, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed, except that this repeal shall not affect or prevent the prosecution or punishment of any person for any act done or committed in violation of any ordinance hereby repealed prior to the taking effect of this ordinance.

SEC. 62. *Publication of ordinance.*—The (city clerk) shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published in the

SEC. 63. *Short title.*—This ordinance may be known and cited as the Traffic Ordinance.

SEC. 64. *Effective date.*—This ordinance shall take effect from and after the day of

SCHEDULE I

Parking prohibited at all times upon the following streets:

(See Section 30)

SCHEDULE II

Parking prohibited between the hours of and of any day except Sundays and public holidays within the district or upon any of the streets as follows:

(See Section 31)

SCHEDULE III

Parking limited to (hour) between the hours of A.M. and P.M. of any day except Sundays and public holidays within the district or upon any of the streets as follows:

(See Section 32)

SCHEDULE IV

Through streets

(See Section 38)

SCHEDULE V⁹

One-way streets

(See Section 40)

⁹ In listing the one-way streets in this schedule it is desirable to indicate with reference to each the direction in which traffic is permitted to move.

PART II—MODEL TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATIVE ORDINANCE

An ordinance providing for the administration and enforcement of the regulations governing traffic upon the public streets of the (city of ()) and repealing all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith.

It is ordained by () as follows:

ARTICLE I

WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED

SEC. 1. *Words and phrases defined.*—The following words and phrases when used in this ordinance or any traffic ordinance of this city shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this article.

(a) *Traffic authority* shall mean the city traffic engineer.

(b) *Traffic division* shall mean the traffic division of the police department of this city.

(c) *Police department* shall mean the traffic division but shall not be construed to deprive any authorized police officer of authority to direct traffic and to make arrests for violations of the traffic regulations.

SEC. 2. (a) Whenever words and phrases used herein are not defined herein but are defined in any traffic ordinance of this city, such definition shall be deemed to apply to such words and phrases used herein.

(b) Whenever any words and phrases used herein are not defined in any ordinance of this city but are defined in the State vehicle laws, such definitions shall be deemed to apply to such words and phrases used herein.

ARTICLE II

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

SEC. 3. *City traffic engineer.*—(a) The office of city traffic engineer is hereby established. The city traffic engineer shall be appointed by () (under civil service) and he shall exercise the powers and duties as provided in this ordinance and in the traffic ordinances of this city.

(b) It shall be the general duty of the city traffic engineer to determine the installation and proper timing and maintenance of traffic control devices, to conduct engineering analyses of accidents and to devise remedial measures, to conduct engineering investigation of traffic conditions and to cooperate with other city officials in the development of ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out the additional powers and duties imposed by ordinances of this city.

SEC. 4. *Police administration.*—(a) There is hereby established in the police department of this city a traffic division to be under the control of an officer of police appointed by and directly responsible to the chief of police.

(b) It shall be the duty of the traffic division with such aid as may be rendered by other members of the police department to enforce the

street traffic regulations of this city, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents and to cooperate with the city traffic engineer and other officers of the city in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out these duties specially imposed upon said division by this ordinance and the traffic ordinances of this city.

SEC. 5. *Traffic commission, its powers and duties.*—(a) There is hereby established a traffic commission to serve without compensation, consisting of the city traffic engineer, the chief of the traffic division, the chairman of the city council traffic committee and one representative each from the city engineer's office and the city attorney's office and such number of other city officers and representatives of unofficial bodies as may be determined and appointed by the mayor. The chairman of the commission shall be appointed by the mayor and may be removed by him.

(b) It shall be the duty of the traffic commission, and to this end it shall have the authority within the limits of the funds at its disposal, to coordinate traffic activities, (to carry on educational activities in traffic matters), to supervise the preparation and publication of traffic reports, to receive complaints having to do with traffic matters, and to recommend to the legislative body of this city and to the city traffic engineer, the chief of the traffic division and other city officials ways and means for improving traffic conditions and the administration and enforcement of traffic regulations.¹⁰

ARTICLE III

DUTIES OF THE TRAFFIC DIVISION

SEC. 6. *Duty of traffic division.*—It shall be the duty of the traffic division and other police officers of this city to enforce all street traffic laws of this city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street

¹⁰ There are two types of official traffic commissions, each of which has been found effective under certain conditions. The first type consists of a small number of city officials directly concerned with traffic administration, serving ex officio, with perhaps the addition of one or two citizen members. The principal function of this commission is to coordinate official traffic activities of the several departments of the city administration. The safety educational activities in the community are then conducted or coordinated by an unofficial organization such as a safety council, or a safety committee of the chamber of commerce, motor club or similar organization.

The other type of traffic commission (sometimes called the safety commission or the traffic safety commission) is considerably larger in size, including other public officials and a number of citizen members in addition to the officials mentioned above. Such a commission and its subcommittees not only perform the functions mentioned above, but also carry on a comprehensive program of public safety education. If this type of commission is desired then there should be retained in section 5(b) the part reading, "(to carry on educational activities in traffic matters)," but if the first type of commission is desired the statement with respect to educational activities should be omitted.

The type of traffic commission most effective in any particular community will depend on the local conditions. Before organizing any such commission, advice should be had from one of the national organizations in this field.

In the event the second type of commission is desired it is suggested that it might properly include the following personnel in addition to those official representatives mentioned in section 5.

1. The judicial official who handles most of the traffic cases.
2. A representative of the board of education.
3. A representative of the city planning commission.
4. A representative of the fire department.
5. A representative of the public utilities regulatory body, if any.
6. A number of citizens vitally interested, including
 - a. Representatives of the mass transportation companies.
 - b. One or more representatives of business organizations.
 - c. Representatives of civic and professional groups, such as the automobile club, engineers club, local safety council, chamber of commerce and junior chamber, and the parent-teachers association.
 - d. A representative of trucking interests.
 - e. A representative of the taxicab companies.
 - f. A representative of automobile insurance companies.
 - g. One or two newspaper editors.

traffic in this city. Officers of said division are hereby authorized to direct all traffic in conformance with traffic laws, provided that, in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police or fire departments may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.

SEC. 7. *Procedure upon Arrest.*—(a) Except when authorized or directed under state law to immediately take a person arrested for a violation of any of the traffic laws before a magistrate, any police officer, upon making an arrest for violation of the State traffic laws or traffic ordinances of this city, shall take the violator's name, address, operator's license number, and the registration number of the motor vehicle involved, and issue to him in writing on a form provided by the city (financial official) a notice to answer to the charge against him within five days during hours and at a place specified in the notice. The officer shall thereupon, and upon giving by the violator of his written promise to answer as specified in the notice, release him from custody. The arresting officer shall send one copy of such notice to the (chief of the traffic division) and one copy to the court or the (traffic violations bureau).

(b) Whenever any motor vehicle without driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by ordinance of this city or by State law, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a notice in writing, on a form provided by the city (financial official), for the driver to answer to the charge against him within five days during the hours and at a place specified in the notice. The officer shall send one copy of such notice to the (chief of the traffic division) and one copy to the court or to the (traffic violations bureau).¹¹

SEC. 8. *Records of traffic violations.*—(a) The traffic division shall keep a record of all violations of the traffic ordinances of this city or of the State vehicle act of which any person has been charged, together with a record of the final disposition of all such alleged offenses. Such record shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the total of each. Said record shall accumulate until a five-year period is covered and from that time on the record shall be maintained complete for the most recent five-year period.

(b) All forms for records of violations and notices of violations shall be serially numbered. For each month and year a written record shall be kept available to the public showing the disposal of all such forms.

(c) All such records and reports shall be available for use and study by the city traffic engineer.

SEC. 9. *Police to investigate accidents and receive accident reports.*—(a) It shall be the duty of the traffic division to investigate traffic accidents and to arrest and obtain prosecution of those persons guilty of violations of law causing or contributing to such accidents.

¹¹ The procedure upon arrest as provided in this section represents recommended practice in those municipalities where it is permissible under State law for the municipality to prescribe by ordinance the procedure to be followed upon arrest. It is recognized that in some States this matter is regulated by State law and ordinances in conflict therewith would be invalid.

(b) Said division shall maintain a suitable system of filing traffic accident reports. Accident reports or cards referring to them shall be filed alphabetically by location. Such reports shall be available for the use and information of the city traffic engineer.

(c) Whenever the accidents at any particular location become numerous, said division shall cooperate with the city traffic engineer in conducting studies of such accidents and determining remedial measures.

(d) Said division shall receive and properly file all accident reports made to it under State law or under any ordinance of this city, but all such accident reports shall be for the confidential use of the police department and the city traffic engineer, and no such report shall be admissible in any civil or criminal proceeding other than upon request of any person making such report or upon request of the court having jurisdiction to prove a compliance with the laws requiring the making of any such report.

SEC. 10. *Traffic division to keep and use a driver file.*—(a) The traffic division shall maintain a suitable record of all traffic accidents, warnings, arrests, convictions, and complaints, in which the same shall be filed alphabetically under the name of the driver concerned.

(b) Said division shall study the cases of all the drivers charged with frequent or serious violations of the traffic laws or frequently involved in traffic accidents or any serious accident, and shall attempt to discover the reasons therefor, and shall take whatever steps are lawful and reasonable to prevent the same or have the licenses of such persons suspended or revoked.

(c) Said records shall accumulate until a five-year period is covered and thereafter such records shall be maintained complete for the most recent five-year period.

SEC. 11. *Traffic division to submit annual traffic safety report.*—The traffic division shall annually prepare a traffic report to contain information on traffic matters in this city as follows:

1. The number of traffic accidents, the number of persons killed or injured and other pertinent traffic accident data;
2. The number of traffic accidents investigated, the number of drivers with bad records interrogated and other pertinent data on the safety activities of the police;
3. The plans and recommendations of the division for future traffic safety activities.

SEC. 12. *Traffic division to designate pennants for funeral processions.*—The traffic division shall designate a type of pennant to be displayed upon and to identify the vehicles in funeral processions.¹²

ARTICLE IV

DUTIES OF CITY TRAFFIC ENGINEER¹³

SEC. 13. *Official traffic control devices.*—(a) The city traffic engineer shall place and maintain traffic control devices when and as required under the traffic ordinances of this city to make effective the pro-

¹² It is recommended that this pennant be white, with or without special insignia.

¹³ In the event the office of city traffic engineer is not established, then in the sections in article IV proper reference should be made to the official board or officer required to carry out the provisions of said sections.

visions of said ordinances, and may place and maintain such additional traffic control devices as he may deem necessary to regulate traffic under the traffic ordinances of this city or under State law, or to guide or warn traffic.

(b) All traffic control devices shall conform to the manual and specifications approved by the (State highway commission) (or) resolution adopted by the legislative body of this city. All traffic control devices so erected and not inconsistent with the provisions of State law or this ordinance shall be official traffic control devices.

SEC. 14. *City traffic engineer to designate crosswalks, establish safety zones, and mark traffic lanes.*—The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized:

1. To designate and maintain, by appropriate devices, marks, or lines upon the surface of the roadway, crosswalks at intersections where in his opinion there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway, and at such other places as he may deem necessary;
2. To establish safety zones of such kind and character and at such places as he may deem necessary for the protection of pedestrians;
3. To marks lanes for traffic on street pavements at such places as he may deem advisable, consistent with the traffic ordinances of this city.

SEC. 15. *City traffic engineer to mark no left turns and place markers indicating method of turns.*—(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make a right, left, or "U" turn, and shall place proper signs at such intersections.

(b) The city traffic engineer 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, and such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law or ordinance.

SEC. 16. *Zones of quiet and play streets.*—The city traffic engineer shall have authority as provided in this section:

(a) Temporarily to establish a zone of quiet upon any street where a person is seriously ill if requested so to do by the written statement of at least one registered physician certifying to its necessity. Said temporary zone of quiet shall embrace all territory within a radius of 200 feet of the building occupied by the person named in the request of said physician. Said temporary zone of quiet and any other zone of quiet declared by any ordinance of this city shall be designated by the city traffic engineer by placing at a conspicuous place in the street a sign or marking bearing the words "Quiet Zone."

(b) To declare any street or part thereof a "play street" and to place appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same.

SEC. 17. *Loading zones.*—(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine the location of passenger zones and freight loading zones and shall place and maintain appropriate signs indicating the same and stating the hours during which the provisions of this section are applicable.

(b) The city traffic engineer shall not hereafter designate or sign any such zone upon special request of any person unless such person makes application for a permit for such zone and for two signs to indicate the ends of each such zone. The city traffic engineer upon granting a permit and issuing such signs shall collect from the applicant and deposit in the city treasury a service fee of (\$.) per year or fraction thereof and may by general regulations impose conditions upon the use of such signs and for reimbursement of the city for the value thereof in the event of their loss or damage and their return in the event of misuse or upon expiration of permit. Every such permit shall expire at the end of one year.

(c) Within days after the effective date of this ordinance the city traffic engineer shall remove any signs indicating a passenger zone or loading zone heretofore placed upon special request of any person unless prior to the expiration of said time such person shall apply for and obtain a permit upon payment of the proper fee for such signs as provided in this section.

SEC. 18. *City traffic engineer to designate public carrier stands.*—The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized and required to establish bus stops and taxicab stands and stands for other passenger common-carrier motor vehicles on such public streets in such places and in such number as he shall determine to be of the greatest benefit and convenience to the public, and every such bus stop, taxicab stand or other stand shall be designated by appropriate signs.

SEC. 19. *City traffic engineer to determine certain parking limitations.*—(a) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to erect signs indicating no parking upon that side of any street adjacent to any school property when such parking would, in his opinion, interfere with traffic or create a hazardous situation.

(b) The city traffic engineer shall determine upon what streets angle parking shall be permitted and shall mark or sign such streets.

(c) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to erect signs indicating no parking upon any street when the width of the roadway does not exceed 20 feet or upon one side of a street as indicated by such signs when the width of the roadway does not exceed 30 feet.

(d) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate by proper signs distances not exceeding 100 feet at places where the stopping or parking of vehicles would create an especially hazardous condition or would cause unusual delay to traffic.

SEC. 20. *Permits relative to loading and unloading.*—The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to issue to any owner of a vehicle used to transport merchandise or materials a special permit, renewable annually, and to state therein the terms and conditions thereof, allowing the driver of such vehicle the privilege of loading and unloading while the vehicle is backed against the curb if in his opinion such privilege is reasonably necessary in the conduct of the owner's business and will not seriously interfere with traffic.

SEC. 21. *City traffic engineer to erect signs on through highways and to determine and post stop and reduced-speed intersections.*—(a) Whenever any ordinance of this city designates and describes a through street it shall be the duty of the city traffic engineer to place and maintain a

stop sign on each and every street intersecting such through street or that portion thereof described and designated as such by any ordinance of this city.

(b) The city traffic engineer is hereby authorized to determine and designate intersections where particular hazard exists upon other than through streets and to determine whether vehicles shall stop at one or more entrances to any such stop intersection, and shall erect a stop sign at every such place where a stop is required, or, in the event the traffic engineer determines that reduced speed rather than a stop is adequate for safe operation at any such intersection, he shall determine such safe speed by engineering investigation and shall erect signs upon the approaches to such intersection giving notice of such speed.

(c) Every such stop sign shall bear the word "Stop" in letters of not less than six inches in height, which shall be provided with reflector buttons or, if not, then shall be self-illuminated at night. Every stop sign shall be located as near as practical at the property line of the street at the entrance to which the stop must be made or at the nearest line of the crosswalk thereat, or, if none, at a limit line to be indicated by the city traffic engineer.

SEC. 22. *City traffic engineer to erect additional signs.*—Whenever by any ordinance of this city a one-way street is described or any time-limit parking is imposed, it shall be the duty of the city traffic engineer to erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof, and no such regulations shall be effective until said signs are erected.

SEC. 23. *Emergency and experimental regulations.*—(a) The city traffic engineer, by and with the approval of the chief of the traffic division, is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic ordinances of this city and to make and enforce temporary regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions.

(b) The city traffic engineer, by and with the approval of the chief of the traffic division, may make temporary rules regulating traffic or test traffic control devices under actual conditions of traffic. No such experimental rule regulating traffic shall remain in effect for more than 90 days.

ARTICLE V

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUREAU¹⁴

SEC. 24. *Traffic violations bureau created.*—(a) The (chief city magistrate) shall establish a traffic violations bureau to assist the court with the clerical work of traffic cases. The bureau shall be in charge of such person or persons and shall be open at such hours as the (chief magistrate) may designate.

(b) The magistrate or magistrates who hear traffic cases shall designate the fines to be paid for first, second, and third offenses which may be satisfied by payment of the same at the bureau, provided said fines are within the limits established as penalties for violations of the provisions of the traffic laws and regulations of this city.

¹⁴ Generally, a traffic violations bureau is created by the city magistrate having jurisdiction over traffic offenses by designating a clerk of said court to carry out the functions of such bureau as declared by city ordinance.

SEC. 25. *Duties of traffic violations bureau.*—The following duties are hereby imposed upon the traffic violations bureau:

1. It shall accept designated fines, issue receipts and represent in court such violators as are permitted and desire to plead guilty, waive court appearance and give power of attorney.

2. It shall receive and issue receipts for cash bail from the persons who must or wish to be heard in court, enter the time of their appearance on the court docket and notify the arresting officer and witnesses, if any, to be present.

3. It shall keep an easily accessible record of all violations of which each person has been guilty during the preceding twelve months, whether such guilt was established in court or in the traffic violations bureau.

4. If violator of the restrictions on stopping or parking under the traffic ordinances of this city does not appear in response to a notice affixed to such motor vehicle within a period of 5 days, the traffic violations bureau shall send to the owner of the motor vehicle to which the notice was affixed a letter informing him of the violation and warning him that he will be held responsible for the appearance of the offender and that in the event such letter is disregarded for a period of 5 days a complaint will be filed and warrant of arrest issued.

5. In the event any person fails to comply with a notice as provided in the preceding paragraph or fails to make appearance pursuant to a summons directing an appearance in the traffic violations bureau, or if any person fails or refuses to deposit bail as provided and within the time permitted by ordinance, the traffic violations bureau shall forthwith have a complaint entered against such person and secure and issue warrant for his arrest. Such bureau shall not accept any fine or bail for such person, but shall consider every such person entirely under the jurisdiction of the court.

SEC. 26. *Traffic violations bureau to keep records.*—The traffic violations bureau shall keep records and submit summarized monthly reports to the (chief city magistrate) of all notices issued and arrests made for violations of the traffic ordinances of this city and of all the fines collected by the traffic violations bureau or the court, and of the final disposition or present status of every case of violation of the provisions of the ordinance. Such records shall be so maintained as to show all types of violations and the totals of each. Said records shall be public records.

SEC. 27. *Forms for notices of arrest or appearance.*—The city (financial official) shall provide in triplicate suitable serially numbered forms for notifying violators to appear and answer to charges of violating the city traffic ordinances. Such forms shall be issued to and receipted for by the chief of the traffic division or other person acting for him. The city (financial official) shall each month report to the (mayor) and chief magistrate of the city court the disposal made by the police of all triplicate forms issued to them. For this purpose the city (financial official) or his representative shall have access to the necessary records of the police department, the city traffic courts of this city and the traffic violations bureau. These reports shall be public records.

SEC. 28. *Effect of sworn complaint.*—Whenever any complaint charging a traffic violation is sworn to by a police officer or other competent

person, such complaint shall be accepted as conclusive evidence of the facts alleged therein in the absence of evidence to the contrary.¹⁵

ARTICLE. VI

EFFECT OF AND SHORT TITLE OF ORDINANCE

SEC. 29. *Effect of ordinance.*—If any part or parts of this ordinance are for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

SEC. 30. *Repeal.*—All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 31.—*Publication of ordinance.*—The (city clerk) shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published in the

SEC. 32. *Short title.*—This ordinance may be known and cited as the Administrative Traffic Ordinance.

SEC. 33. *Effective date.*—This ordinance shall take effect from and after the day of

Table of Supplementary Provisions of Parts I and II

In the event the sections hereinafter listed in part I are included in the traffic ordinance, then the supplementary provisions of part II must be adopted as giving authorization for the placing of signs or for other action to be taken by the city traffic engineer.

Part I	Part II
Sec. 21	Sec. 3 and 13
Sec. 22	Sec. 15
Sec. 23	Sec. 16 (a)
Sec. 24	Sec. 16 (b)
Sec. 25	Sec. 19 (c)
Sec. 26	Sec. 19 (d)
Sec. 27	Sec. 19 (a)
Sec. 30-32, inc.	Sec. 13, 22
Sec. 33	Sec. 17
Sec. 34	Sec. 18
Sec. 35 (a)	Sec. 19 (b)
Sec. 35 (b)	Sec. 20
Sec. 38	Sec. 21
Sec. 40	Sec. 22 in part

¹⁵ It is the purpose of this section to permit the entering of a judgment upon the basis of a sworn complaint without requiring the appearance or oral testimony of the person so making such complaint, where the defendant makes no appearance or pleads guilty.

PART III.—STATE LAW PROVISIONS WHICH MIGHT BE INCLUDED IN THE TRAFFIC ORDINANCE

The regulations that follow are those recommended for inclusion in the State law. Said provisions are contained in the uniform vehicle code, act V, regulating traffic on highways. In the event a particular State has not adopted said provisions a city may desire to include them in the ordinance. Also, in the event the State has adopted the uniform code it may be desirable for purposes of emphasis or local enforcement to repeat these State law provisions in a city ordinance. However, before inclusion of any said provision in a city ordinance consideration must be given to whether it is legal to do so in the particular State, and a city should not adopt provisions in conflict with existing State law.

The model ordinance indicates the respective places in which the State law provisions may appropriately be included. For purposes of sequence and present indication the sections appearing in this part III are numbered in sequence (01), (02), (03), etc.

SEC. (01). *Traffic control signal legend.*—Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting the words “Go,” “Caution,” or “Stop” or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, the following colors only shall be used, and said terms and lights shall indicate as follows:

(a) Green alone or “Go.”

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

2. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(b) Yellow alone or “Caution” when shown following the green or “Go” signal.¹⁶

1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection, but if such stop cannot be made in safety a vehicle may be driven cautiously through the intersection.

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

(c) Red alone or “Stop.”

1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at such other point as may be indicated by a clearly visible line, and shall remain standing until green or “Go” is shown alone.

¹⁶ It is recommended that the color yellow be used only before red. If yellow is used following the red, traffic facing a signal has a tendency to start before the green signal appears, causing interference with cross traffic clearing the intersection.

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

(d) Red with green arrow.

1. Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, but shall not interfere with other traffic.

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

(e) The motorman of any street car shall obey the above signals as applicable to vehicles.

SEC. (02). *Flashing signals.*—Whenever flashing red or yellow signals are used they shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

1. Flashing red (stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

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

SEC. (03). *Display of unauthorized signs, signals, or markings.*—(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, and no person shall place or maintain, nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway, any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising. This shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to highways of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.

(b) Every such prohibited sign, signal, or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the authority having jurisdiction over the highway is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

SEC. (04). *Interference with official traffic control devices or railroad signs or signals.*—No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic control device or any railroad sign or signal, or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof.

SEC. (05). *Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places.*—(a) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control device, in any of the following places:

1. On a sidewalk;
2. In front of a public or private driveway;

3. Within an intersection;
4. Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
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 the (traffic authority) indicates a different length 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 a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance (when properly sign-posted);
11. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when such 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;
14. At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

(b) No person shall move a vehicle not owned by such person into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful.

SEC. (06). *Persons under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs.*—(a) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in subdivision (b) of this section for any person who is an habitual user of narcotic drugs or any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs to drive any vehicle within this State.

(b) Every person who is convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than (1 year), or by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment. On a second or subsequent conviction he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 90 days nor more than 1 year, and, in the discretion of the court, a fine of not more than \$1,000.

The commissioner shall revoke the operator's or chauffeur's license of any person convicted under this section.

SEC. (07). *Reckless driving.*—(a) Any person who drives any vehicle in such a manner as to indicate either a wilful or a wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

(b) Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished upon a first conviction by imprisonment for a period of not less than 5 days nor more than 90 days, or by fine of not less than \$25 nor more than (\$500), or by both such fine and imprisonment, and on a second or subsequent conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. (08). *Speed restrictions.*—(a) No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

(b) Where no special hazard exists, the following speeds shall be lawful, but any speed in excess of said limits shall be prima facie evidence that the speed is not reasonable or prudent and is unlawful:

1. Twenty miles per hour in any business district;
2. Twenty-five miles per hour in any residence district;
3. Forty-five miles per hour under other conditions.

(c) The fact that the speed of a vehicle is lower than the foregoing prima facie limits shall not relieve the driver from the duty to decrease speed when approaching and crossing an intersection, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, or when special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions, and speed shall be decreased as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle, or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

(d) In every charge of violation of this section, the complaint, also the summons or notice to appear, shall specify the speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven, also the prima facie speed applicable within the district or at the location.

(e) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not be construed to relieve the plaintiff in any civil action from the burden of proving negligence upon the part of the defendant as the proximate cause of an accident.

SEC. (09). *Drive on right side of roadway, exceptions.*—Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half 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; or
4. Upon a roadway designated and sign-posted for one-way traffic.

SEC. (010). *Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions.*—Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

SEC. (011). *Overtaking a vehicle on the left.*—The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated:

(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 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.

SEC. (012). *When overtaking on the right is permitted.*—(a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn.

(b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and, allowing sufficient clearance, pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction either upon the left or upon the right on a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for 4 or more lines of moving traffic when such movement can be made in safety. No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the roadway in overtaking or passing on the right.

SEC. (013). *Limitations on overtaking on the left.*—(a) No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the 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 such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(b) No vehicle shall in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time 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 highway where the driver's view along the highway is obstructed;

2. When approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel, or when approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing;

3. Where official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right, or a distinctive center line is marked, which distinctive line also so directs traffic as declared in the sign manual adopted by (the State highway commission).

SEC. (014). *Driving on roadways laned for traffic.*—Whenever any roadway has been divided into 3 or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

(a) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

(b) Upon a roadway which is divided into 3 lanes a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway ahead 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 sign-posted to give notice of such allocation.

(c) Official signs may be erected directing slow moving traffic to use a designated lane or allocating specified lanes to traffic moving in the same direction, and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.

SEC. (015). *Turning at intersections.*—The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

(a) Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(b) Approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered.

(c) Approach for a left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection. A left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street shall be made by passing to the right of the center line of the street being entered upon leaving the intersection.

RIGHT-OF-WAY RULES

SEC. (016). *Vehicles approaching or entering intersection.*—(a) The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.

(b) When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(c) The foregoing rules are modified at through highways and otherwise as hereinafter stated in this article.

SEC. (017). *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, but said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this act, may make such left turn, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

SEC. (018). *Vehicle entering through highway or stop intersection.*—(a) The driver of a vehicle shall stop as required by this act at the entrance to a through highway and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from said through highway, or which are approaching so closely on said through highway as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver, having so yielded, may proceed, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection on said through highway shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle so proceeding into or across the through highway.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall likewise stop in obedience to a stop sign as required herein at an intersection where a stop sign is erected

at one or more entrances thereto, although not a part of a through highway, and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard, but may then proceed.

SEC. (019). *Operation of vehicles and street cars on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.*—(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, 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 highway, 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) Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle as above stated, the motorman of every street car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(c) 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.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

SEC. (020). *Unattended motor vehicle.*—No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, and removing the key, or when standing upon any perceptible grade without effectively setting the brake thereon and turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

SEC. (021). *Obstruction 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 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 or street car shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's or motorman's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle or street car.

SEC. (022). *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.

SEC. (023). *Crossing fire hose.*—No street car or vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street, private driveway, or street-car track, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

SEC. (024). *Putting glass, etc., on highway prohibited.*—(a) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass,

nails, tacks, wire, cans, or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal, or vehicle upon such highway.

(b) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

(c) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

SEC. (025). *Lamps on bicycles.*—Every bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front, and with a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear; except that a red reflector may be used in lieu of a rear light.

ACCIDENTS

SEC. (026). *Accidents involving death or personal injuries.*—(a) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible, but shall then forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of the accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of section (028). Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(b) Any person failing to stop or to comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 1 year, or by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) The commissioner shall revoke the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person so convicted.

SEC. (027). *Accident involving damage to vehicle.*—The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible, but shall forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of section (028). Any person failing to stop or comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

SEC. (028). *Duty to give information and render aid.*—The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall give his name, address, and the registration number of the vehicle he is driving, and shall upon request and if available exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license to the person struck, 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 the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

SEC. (029). *Duty upon striking unattended vehicle.*—The driver of any vehicle which collides with any vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or shall leave in a conspicuous place in the vehicle struck a written notice giving the name and address of the driver and of the owner of the vehicle doing the striking, and a statement of the circumstances thereof.

SEC. (030). *Duty upon striking fixtures upon a highway.*—The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to fixtures legally upon or adjacent to a highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact, and of his name and address, and of the registration number of the vehicle he is driving, and shall upon request and if available exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license, and shall make report of such accident when and as required in section (031) hereof.

SEC. (031). *Duty to report accidents.*—(a) The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or total property damage to an apparent extent of \$50 or more shall, within 24 hours after such accident, forward a written report of such accident to the police department of this city, which report may be a copy of the accident report required to be filed with the State department of motor vehicles under the laws of this State.

(b) The police department of this city may require any driver of a vehicle involved in an accident of which report must be made as provided in this section to file supplemental reports whenever the original report is insufficient in the opinion of said department, and may require witnesses of accidents to render reports to said department.

SEC. (032). *When driver unable to report.*—Whenever the driver of a vehicle is physically incapable of making a required accident report and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of making a report, such occupant shall make or cause to be made said report.

SEC. (033). *Accident reports confidential.*—All required accident reports and supplemental reports shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the police department, except that the police department may disclose the identity of a person involved in an accident when such identity is not otherwise known or when such person denies his presence at such accident. No such report shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, except that the police department shall furnish upon demand of any person who has or claims to have made such a report, or upon demand of any court, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the police department, solely to prove a compliance or a failure to comply with the requirement that such a report be made to the police department.

PEDESTRIANS

SEC. (034). *Pedestrians subject to traffic control signals.*—Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic control signals at intersections as heretofore declared in this act, but at all other places pedestrians shall

be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions as hereinafter stated.

SEC. (035). *Pedestrians' right-of-way at crosswalks.*—(a) Where traffic control signals are not in place or 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 any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, except as otherwise provided in this article.

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

SEC. (036). *Crossing at other than crosswalks.*—(a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk, or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(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) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway, and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary, and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

SEC. (037). *Pedestrians to use right half of crosswalks.*—Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks.

SEC. (038). *Pedestrians soliciting rides.*—No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any private vehicle.

STREET CARS

SEC. (039). *Passing street car on left.*—(a) The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass upon the left or drive upon the left side of any street car proceeding in the same direction, whether such street car is actually in motion or temporarily at rest, except:

1. When so directed by a police officer;
2. When upon a one-way street; or
3. When upon a street where the tracks are so located as to prevent compliance with this section.

(b) The driver of any vehicle, when permitted to overtake and pass upon the left of a street car which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger, shall reduce speed and may proceed only upon exercising due caution for pedestrians, and shall accord pedestrians the right-of-way when required by other sections of this act.

SEC. (040). *Passing street car on right.*—The driver of a vehicle overtaking upon the right any street car stopped or about to stop for the

purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall stop such vehicle at least 5 feet to the rear of the nearest running board or door of such street car, and thereupon remain standing until all passengers have boarded such car or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except that where a safety zone has been established a vehicle need not be stopped before passing any such street car, but may proceed past such car at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper and with due caution for the safety of pedestrians.

SEC. (041). *Driving on street-car tracks.*—(a) The driver of any vehicle proceeding upon any street-car track in front of a street car upon a street shall remove such vehicle from the track as soon as practical after signal from the operator of said street car.

(b) When a street car has started to cross an intersection, no driver of a vehicle shall drive upon or cross the car tracks within the intersection in front of the street car.

(c) The driver of a vehicle upon overtaking and passing a street car shall not turn in front of such street car so as to interfere with or impede its movement.

SEC. (042). *Driving through safety zone prohibited.*—No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.