

TITLE VII: TRAFFIC CODE

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CHAPTER 70: GENERAL PROVISIONS; ADMINISTRATION

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GENERAL PROVISIONS**§ 70.01 DEFINITIONS.**

For the purpose of this title, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

ALLEY. A public passageway or street which affords only secondary means of vehicular access to abutting property, and having no legal or official name other than alley.

BICYCLE. Every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride having two or three tandem wheels, any of which is more than 20 inches in diameter.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE. Every vehicle designed, maintained, or used primarily for the transportation of property.

CURB LOADING ZONE. A space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

DRIVER. Every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES. Vehicles of fire departments, emergency management vehicles, police vehicles, and ambulances.

INTERSECTION. The area embraced within the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two streets or highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon, different streets or highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

LANED ROADWAY. A roadway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

MOTORCYCLE. Every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

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.

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 the town.

OFFICIAL TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES. All signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this code placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

PARK OR PARKING. The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

PEDESTRIAN. Any person afoot.

POLICE OFFICER. Any officer of the Town Police Department or any other officer authorized by law to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

PRIVATE ROAD OR ROADWAY. 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.

RAILROAD. A carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

RAILROAD TRAIN. A steam engine, diesel motor, electric motor, or any other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.

RIGHT-OF-WAY. The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.

ROADWAY.

(1) The portion of a street improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder.

(2) In the event a street includes two or more separate roadways, the term **ROADWAY** as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively.

SIDEWALK. The portion of a street between the curblines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

STAND OR STANDING. The halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

STOP.

(1) When required, complete cessation from movement.

(2) When prohibited, **STOP** or **STOPPING** means any halting even momentarily of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic control sign or signal.

STREET or **HIGHWAY**. The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

THROUGH STREET. Every street or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given preferential right-of-way, and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting streets is required by law to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through street in obedience to either a stop sign or a yield sign, when such signs are erected as provided in this title.

TRAFFIC. Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any street for purposes of travel.

TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNAL. Any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated by which traffic alternately is directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

VEHICLE. Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(Prior Code, § 15-101)

Statutory reference:

Definitions, state traffic laws, see 47 O.S. §§ 1-101 et seq.

§ 70.02 APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS.

The provisions of this section shall apply to every street, highway, alley, roadway, sidewalk, driveway, park area, and every other public way either within or outside the corporate limits of the town, the use of which the town has jurisdiction and authority to regulate, including but not limited to:

(A) Those dedicated to or acquired by the public for public use;

(B) Those upon land owned by the town;

(C) Those upon land owned by any other governmental unit, but the regulation of the use of which has been given to the town; and

(D) Those upon private property, the regulation of the use of which has been given to the town.
(Prior Code, § 15-102)

§ 70.03 VEHICLE EQUIPMENT GENERALLY.

(A) (1) Every vehicle operated upon the streets of the town shall be equipped as required by law including, without limitation, the requirements found in 47 O.S., and any and all federal or state regulations including, without limitation, regulations promulgated by the United States and State Departments of Transportation.

(2) It is specifically unlawful for any person to:

(a) Operate a vehicle upon a street of the town which is not equipped as required by law;

(b) Fail to use such equipment in the manner required by law, or to use it in a manner prohibited by law; or

(c) Operate a vehicle which has equipment prohibited by law upon a street in the town.

(B) Any person producing proof within 48 hours that a condition or equipment for which the person was cited as being defective, missing, prohibited, improper, unauthorized, or otherwise in violation of this title has been remedied by the person shall be entitled to dismissal of such charge without assessment of a fine or Court costs.

(Prior Code, § 15-103) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Equipment of vehicles, see 47 O.S. §§ 12-101 et seq.

§ 70.04 SIZE, WEIGHT OF VEHICLES.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-104) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Size, weight, load of vehicles, see 47 O.S. §§ 14-101 et seq.

§ 70.05 SECURING LOADS.

(A) No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any street or alley unless the vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand or salt may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substances may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining the roadway.

(B) No person shall operate on any street or alley any vehicle with any load unless the load, and any covering thereon, is securely fastened so as to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached, or in any manner a hazard to other users of the streets or alleys.

(C) No person shall operate on any highway any vehicle with any load unless the load and any covering thereon is securely fastened so as to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached, or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway. Any vehicle loaded with sand, cinders, or other loose material susceptible to blowing or escaping by reason of wind shall have the load covered or dampened so as to prevent the blowing or escaping of the load from the vehicle.

(D) This section shall not apply to trucks loaded only with livestock, poultry, or agricultural products. Trucks hauling livestock or poultry shall be constructed, fashioned, situated, or loaded so as to prevent the livestock or poultry it is hauling from escaping therefrom.

(Prior Code, § 15-105) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.06 OPENING AND CLOSING VEHICLE DOORS.

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a motor vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

(Prior Code, § 15-107) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-1105

§ 70.07 BOARDING OR ALIGHTING FROM VEHICLES.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-108) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.08 UNLAWFUL RIDING.

No operator of a motor vehicle shall allow a passenger to ride outside the passenger compartment of the vehicle on the streets or alleys of the town; provided, this provision shall not apply to an employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty, persons so riding on private property, or for parades or special events, nor shall this provision apply to passengers riding on the bed of a pickup truck.

(Prior Code, § 15-109) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-114

§ 70.09 AUTHORIZING OR PERMITTING VIOLATIONS PROHIBITED.

No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a vehicle owned by him or her, registered in his or her name or under his or her control to be driven, parked, or stopped in violation of any provision of this title. No parent of any child or guardian of any ward shall cause, authorize, or knowingly permit such child or ward to violate any provision of this title.

(Prior Code, § 15-110) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.10 APPLICATION TO ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES.

Every person propelling any pushcart, riding an animal, or driving an animal-driven vehicle upon a roadway shall be subject to the provisions of this title applicable to the driver of any vehicle except those provisions of this title which by their very nature can have no application.

(Prior Code, § 15-111)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-104

§ 70.11 WORKING ON STREETS; EXCEPTIONS.

(A) Town employees or contractors, while repairing or improving the streets of the town, and utility company personnel (including, without limitation, rural districts such as water or sewer districts), when installing, improving, or repairing lines or other utility facilities in the streets, alleys, or rights-of-way, are hereby authorized as necessary, subject to control by the Board of Trustees, to close any street or alley or any section thereof to traffic during such repair, maintenance, or construction. In exercising such authority, the employees, personnel, or contractors shall erect or cause to be erected proper control devices and barricades to warn and notify the public that the street or alley has been closed to traffic. The Chief of Police and/or Town Clerk/Treasurer shall be notified of any street closing which shall last more than 12 hours.

(B) When any street or alley has been closed to traffic under the provisions of division (A) above and traffic-control devices or barricades have been erected, it is unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle through, under, over, or around the traffic-control devices or barricades, or otherwise to enter the closed area. The provisions of this division (B) shall not apply to persons while engaged in the construction, maintenance, and repair, or to persons entering therein for the protection of lives or property. Persons having their places of residence or places of business within the closed area may travel, when possible to do so, through the area at their own risk.

(C) Whenever construction, repair, or maintenance of any street or utility line or facility is being performed under traffic, the employees, personnel, or contractor concerned shall erect, or cause to be erected, traffic-control devices to warn and guide the public; and every person using the street shall obey

all signs, signals, markings, flagmen, or other traffic-control devices which are placed to regulate, control, and guide traffic through the construction or maintenance area, and persons failing to do so shall be in violation of this division (C) and subject to citation.

(D) The Chief of Police or Town Clerk/Treasurer, or an authorized designee of either such town official, shall have the power to temporarily close roadways in the event of high water, excessive debris, natural disaster, or for any other reason constituting a road hazard or threat to the public safety, and persons failing to obey signs indicating that a road has been closed shall be in violation of this division (D) and subject to citation.

(Prior Code, § 15-112) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.12 EMERGENCY VEHICLES.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement; and

(e) Disregard regulations governing turning in specified directions.

(3) (a) The exemptions herein granted to the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver is properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal or of flashing red or blue lights or a combination of flashing red and blue lights meeting the requirements of 47 O.S. § 12-218, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red or blue light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(b) This division (A)(3) shall not be construed as requiring a peace officer operating a police vehicle properly and lawfully in response to a crime in progress to use audible signals.

(4) The exemptions in divisions (A)(2)(c) and (A)(2)(e) above shall be granted to a law enforcement officer operating an authorized emergency vehicle for law enforcement purposes without using audible and visual signals required by this section as long as the action does not endanger life or property if the officer is following a suspected violator of the law with probable cause to believe that:

(a) Knowledge of the presence of the officer will cause the suspect to:

1. Destroy or lose evidence of a suspected felony;
2. End a suspected continuing felony before the officer has obtained sufficient evidence to establish grounds for arrest; or
3. Evade apprehension or identification of the suspect or the vehicle of the suspect.

(b) 1. Because of traffic conditions, vehicles moving in response to the audible or visual signals may increase the potential for a collision.

2. The exceptions granted in this division (A)(4) shall not apply to an officer who is in actual pursuit of a person who is eluding or attempting to elude the officer in violation of 21 O.S. § 540A.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of others.
(Prior Code, § 15-113)

(B) (1) (a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of the state, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal or red flashing lights, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) This division (B)(1) shall not be construed to require a peace officer operating a police vehicle properly and lawfully in response to a crime in progress to use audible signals nor shall this division (B)(1) 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 road, street, or highway.

(2) (a) The driver of a motor vehicle, upon approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, wrecker, or tow vehicle that is displaying a flashing combination red or blue light or any combination of red or blue lights, shall:

1. If traveling on a highway that consists of two or more lanes that carry traffic in the same direction of travel as that of the driver, the driver shall proceed with due caution and shall, if possible and with due regard to the road, weather, and traffic conditions, change lanes into a lane that is not adjacent to the stationary authorized emergency vehicle, wrecker, or tow vehicle; or if the driver is not able to change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe, the driver shall proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the motor vehicle to a safe speed for the existing road, weather, and traffic conditions; and

2. If traveling on a highway other than a highway described in division (B)(2)(a)1. above, the driver shall proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the motor vehicle to a safe speed for the existing road, weather, and traffic conditions.

(b) This division (B)(2) does not relieve the operator of a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, wrecker, or tow vehicle from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of all persons and property upon the highway.
(Prior Code, § 15-114).

(C) (1) The driver of any vehicle other than 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.

(2) (a) The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any emergency vehicle or shall not purposely drive to any location on a highway where an emergency exists which would interfere with the free movement of authorized emergency vehicles or any other traffic using the highway at that location.

(b) For the purpose of this division (C)(2) the definition of **EMERGENCY** shall include:

1. Traffic accidents;
2. Airplane accidents;
3. Disasters;
4. Explosions;
5. Civil disturbances; and

6. Any other related circumstances which tend to cause traffic congestion, without limitation by the foregoing.

(3) The purpose of this division (C) is to eliminate sightseers and other persons who do not have official business at the scene of an emergency, and whose presence would tend to cause traffic congestion.

(Prior Code, § 15-115)

Statutory reference:

Approach of emergency vehicles, see 47 O.S. §§ 11-314 and 11-405

Following fire apparatus, see 47 O.S. § 11-1108(a)

§ 70.13 CROSSING FIRE HOSE.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a Fire Department when laid down on any street or private driveway, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the Fire Department official in command.

(Prior Code, § 15-116) Penalty, see § 70.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-1109

Cross-reference:

Interference with fire services, see § 70.12(C)

§ 70.14 ACCIDENTS, DUTY TO STOP, LEAVING THE SCENE.

(A) (1) The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle or property shall immediately stop his or her vehicle at the scene of such accident, or as close thereto as possible, return to and remain at the scene of the accident until he or she has given his or her name, address, and the registration of his or her vehicle and shall upon request exhibit his or her driver's license to the person injured or the driver or occupant of, or person attending, any vehicle collided with, and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying or making arrangement for the carrying of such persons to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical and surgical treatment if it is apparent that this treatment is necessary, or if such is requested by the injured person.

(2) Each such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

(B) (1) The driver of a vehicle which is in any manner involved in an accident upon a street of the town resulting in bodily injury to or death of any person or in which it is apparent that damage to one vehicle or other property is in excess of \$300 shall, as soon as practicable, report such accident to a police officer, to the Police Department, or to any other law enforcement agency or officer with jurisdiction.

(2) If a driver makes out a written report of the accident in the office of the Police Department as soon as practicable after the accident, which report is to be forwarded to the State Department of Public Safety in accordance with state law, the driver shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section.

(Prior Code, § 15-118)

Statutory reference:

Accident reports, see 47 O.S. §§ 10-101 et seq.

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 70.25 DUTY OF POLICE.

The Police Department shall have the power to enforce the street traffic regulations of the town and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in the town, to direct traffic, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents and to cooperate with the officers of the town in the administration of the traffic laws, and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions. Officers of a Fire Department, whether rural, municipal, or volunteer Fire Departments, and emergency management personnel, when any of them are at the scene of a fire, natural disaster, or other emergency, may assist a police officer, highway patrol, Sheriff's deputy, or any other authorized law enforcement personnel in directing traffic there or in the immediate vicinity, and all drivers shall obey all lawful orders and directions given by such firefighters or emergency management personnel directing traffic. It shall be unlawful for a driver to disobey the lawful orders of any police officer, highway patrol, Sheriff's deputy, or any other authorized law enforcement personnel, firefighters, or emergency management personnel who are directing traffic pursuant to the powers set forth in this subchapter.

(Prior Code, § 15-117) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.26 ISSUANCE OF CITATION TAGS.

(A) The Chief of Police is hereby authorized and directed to supply police officers with citation books in sets, each set consisting of an original and at least two duplicate copies, for the purpose of giving notice to persons violating the ordinances of the town, laws of the state, or both. Issuance of such citation sets may also be given in digital format otherwise known as "digital tickets" issued by the Chief using the Department's approved digital ticket software.

(B) Notice may be given by delivering the citations to the violator or by affixing it to the vehicle involved in the violation.

(C) Each citation shall direct the violator to appear and to present such tag at a designated place on or before a date and hour specified thereon. Each citation shall bear the registration number of the vehicle or tag number.

(D) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the power of a police officer to arrest any violator and take him or her into custody.

(E) The Town Board of Trustees may require that the police officers use citation furnished by the Finance Department and that such tags are serially numbered, and may regulate the use and handling of the citation.

(Prior Code, § 15-119)

§ 70.27 FAILURE TO OBEY CITATION.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-120) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.28 FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH TRAFFIC CITATION ATTACHED TO PARKED VEHICLE.

(A) If a violator of the restrictions on stopping, standing, or parking under the traffic laws or ordinances does not appear in response to a traffic citation affixed to such motor vehicle within a period of five days, the Clerk of the Municipal Court may send to the owner of the motor vehicle to which the traffic citation was affixed a letter informing him or her of the violation and warning him or her that in the event such letter is disregarded for a period of five days a warrant of arrest may be issued.

(B) On any occasion where two or more such traffic citations have been affixed on the same motor vehicle and the traffic citations have been disregarded, a warrant of arrest may be issued without sending the letter provided in this section.

(Prior Code, § 15-121)

§ 70.29 ILLEGAL CANCELLATION OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-122) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.30 DISPOSITION AND RECORDS OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS, WARRANTS, COMPLAINTS.

(A) Every police officer upon issuing a traffic citation to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of the state or any traffic law of the town shall deposit the original and a duplicate copy of the citation with his or her immediate superior officer, who shall cause the original to be delivered to the Municipal Court.

(B) Upon the filing of the original citation in the Municipal Court, the citation may be disposed of only by trial in the Court or by other official action by a Judge of the Court, including forfeiture of bail or by payment of a fine.

(C) The Court Clerk shall maintain a record of all warrants issued by the Municipal Court which are delivered to the Police Department for service, and of the final disposition of the warrants.

(D) No member of the Police Department or other officer or public employee shall dispose of, alter, or deface a traffic citation or any copy thereof, or the record of the issuance or disposition of any traffic citation, complaint, or warrant, in a manner other than as required in this title.
(Prior Code, § 15-123)

§ 70.31 COURT RECORDS, ABSTRACT TO BE SENT TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

(A) The Judge of the Municipal Court shall keep or caused to be kept a record of every traffic citation deposited with or presented to the Court and shall keep a record of every official action by the Court or its Traffic Violations Bureau in reference thereto, including but not limited to, a record of every conviction, forfeiture of bail, judgment of acquittal, and the amount of fine or forfeiture.

(B) Abstracts of Court records shall be done in conformance with 47 O.S. § 18-101(B) and (C), as may be amended or replaced from time to time.

(C) Abstracts of Court records must be made upon a form furnished by the State Department of Public Safety and shall include all information required by 47 O.S. § 18-101(D), as may be amended or replaced from time to time.
(Prior Code, § 15-124)

§ 70.32 ELUDING POLICE OFFICER PROHIBITED.

No person operating a motor vehicle who has received a visual or audible signal directing the operator to bring his or her vehicle to a stop shall willfully increase his or her speed or extinguish his

or her lights or in any other manner attempt to or actually elude such law enforcement officer. A **VISUAL** or **AUDIBLE SIGNAL** for the purpose of this section means a red light and a siren from a law enforcement officer driving a motor vehicle with insignia showing the same to be an official police, Sheriff, or highway patrol car.

(Prior Code, § 15-125) Penalty, see § 70.99

§ 70.33 ADOPTION OF STATE TRAFFIC CODE.

There is hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference the Oklahoma Highway Safety Code (Oklahoma State Motor Vehicle Code), 47 O.S., and in particular, and without limitation, 47 O.S. §§ 1-101 et seq., and the state “Rules Of The Road” found at 47 O.S. §§ 11-101 et seq., and all other misdemeanor traffic and motor vehicle violations contained in 47 O.S., as now exist and as may be from time to time amended or replaced. Such state laws, as adopted herein by reference, shall be fully enforceable by the town within the town’s limits as if fully set out at length herein.

(Prior Code, § 15-126)

Statutory reference:

Oklahoma Highway Safety Code, 47 O.S.

§ 70.34 INSURANCE OR CERTIFICATE REQUIRED.

(A) The operator or owner operating a vehicle within the town’s boundaries shall carry in such vehicle at all times a current owner’s security verification form listing the vehicle, or an equivalent form which has been used by the State Department of Public Safety which shall be produced by any driver thereof upon request for inspection by any law enforcement officer and, in case of a collision, the form shall be shown upon request to any person affected by the collision.

(B) The following shall not be required to carry an owner’s or operator’s security verification form or an equivalent form from the Department during operation of the vehicle and shall not be required to surrender such form for vehicle registration purposes:

(1) Any vehicle owned or leased by the federal or state government, or any agency or political subdivision thereof;

(2) Any vehicle bearing the name, symbol, or logo of the business, corporation, or utility on the exterior and which is in compliance with the Compulsory Insurance Law according to records of the Department of Public Safety which reflect a deposit, bond, self-insurance, or fleet policy;

(3) Any vehicle authorized for operation under a permit number issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission or the State Corporation Commission;

(4) Any licensed taxicab; and

(5) Any vehicle owned by a licensed motor vehicle dealer.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE LAW. The law requiring liability insurance in conjunction with the operation of a motor vehicle in the state as found in 47 O.S. § 7-600 and 47 O.S. § 7-606.

OWNER'S POLICY. An owner's policy of liability insurance which:

(a) Shall designate by explicit description or by appropriate reference all vehicles with respect to which coverage is thereby to be granted;

(b) Shall insure the person named therein and insure any other person, except as provided in division (c) below, using an insured vehicle with the express or implied permission of the named insured against loss from the liability imposed by law for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance, operation, or use of such vehicle;

(c) May provide for exclusions from coverage in accordance with existing laws; and

(d) Shall be issued by an authorized carrier providing coverage in accordance with 47 O.S. § 7-204.

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

SECURITY.

(a) A policy or bond meeting the requirements of 47 O.S. § 7-204;

(b) A deposit of cash or securities having the equivalency of limits required under 47 O.S. § 7-204 as acceptable limits for a policy or bond; or

(c) Self-insurance, pursuant to the provisions of 47 O.S. § 7-503, having the equivalency of limits required under 47 O.S. § 7-204 as acceptable limits for a policy or bond.

SECURITY VERIFICATION FORM. A form, approved by the State Board for property and casualty rates, verifying the existence of security required by the Compulsory Insurance Law of the state.

(D) Every operator of a motor vehicle registered in the state shall, while operating or using such vehicle within the town's boundaries, carry either an operator's or an owner's security verification form issued by a carrier, providing the operator is not excluded from coverage thereon; or an equivalent form issued by the Department of Public Safety, reflecting liability coverage.

(E) A sentence imposed for any violation of this section may be suspended or deferred in whole or in part by the Court.

(F) Any person producing proof in Court that a current security verification form or equivalent form which has been issued by the Department reflecting this liability coverage for such person was in force at the time of the alleged offense shall be entitled to dismissal of such charge.

(G) Upon conviction, bond forfeiture, or deferral of sentence, the Court Clerk shall forward an abstract to the State Department of Public Safety within ten days reflecting the action taken by the court.
(Prior Code, § 15-127)

§ 70.35 INSPECTION OF VEHICLES BY OFFICERS.

Police officers have authority to inspect and test any vehicle upon the streets of the town at any time to determine whether it is safe, whether it is properly equipped, and whether its equipment is in proper adjustment or repair.
(Prior Code, § 15-106)

§ 70.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any violations of the provisions of this title shall be punishable as provided in the specific ordinance, or if not provided in a specific ordinance, then as provided in § 10.99 of this code or otherwise set by resolution or ordinance by the Town Board of Trustees.
(Prior Code, § 15-601)

(B) Any person failing to stop or to comply with any of the requirements of § 70.14 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined as provided in § 10.99.
(Prior Code, § 15-118)

(C) An owner or operator who fails to produce for inspection a valid and current security verification form or equivalent form which has been issued by the Department upon request of any peace officer of the Department, as stated in § 70.34, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$20.
(Prior Code, § 15-127)

(D) (1) The penalty for exceeding the posted speed limit under normal conditions shall be based on the number of miles per hour over or in excess of the maximum posted speed limit, as set by the Town Board of Trustees by ordinance or resolution.

(2) The following shall be the fines for exceeding posted speed limits.

<i>Speed in Excess of Maximum Posted Limit</i>	<i>Penalty (Fine Only)</i>
1-10 mph over	\$145
1-10 mph over, highway only	\$60*
11-15 mph over	\$185
16-20 mph over	\$195
21-25 mph over	\$215
26-30 mph over	\$235
31-35 mph over	\$255
36-40 mph over	\$265
41 mph or more over	\$275

(Prior Code, § 15-602)

(Ord. 2023-03, passed 8-25-2023)

CHAPTER 71: TRAFFIC RULES

Section

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GENERAL PROVISIONS**§ 71.01 OPERATION OF VEHICLES GENERALLY.**

Every person operating a vehicle in the town shall at all times operate the vehicle in a prudent and careful manner and in compliance with the laws of the town and state, having due regard for other vehicles, rights of pedestrians, and property of others.

(Prior Code, § 15-201)

Statutory reference:

State Rules of the Road, see 47 O.S. §§ 11-101 et seq.

§ 71.02 DRIVER'S LICENSE REQUIRED.

It is unlawful for any person who does not have a driver's license, as required by state law for operation of a vehicle upon the state highways, to operate a motor vehicle within the town or to operate a motor vehicle within the town in violation of any restriction applied to the driver's license.

(Prior Code, § 15-202) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Drivers' licenses, see 47 O.S. §§ 6-101 et seq.

§ 71.03 VEHICLE LICENSE REQUIRED.

No person shall drive, propel, move, or park on the streets of the town, unless the following is licensed as required by state law and the license is conspicuously displayed thereon, any:

(A) Motor vehicle;

(B) Trailer; or

(C) Semi-trailer.

(Prior Code, § 15-203) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.04 UNLICENSED VEHICLES.

It is unlawful for any person to park any motor vehicle not bearing a current motor vehicle license tag or tags on any street or highway within the town.

(Prior Code, § 15-204) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.05 STARTING A PARKED VEHICLE.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-206) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.06 DRIVE ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY; EXCEPTION.

(A) Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except:

(1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;

(2) When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the roadway; provided, any person so doing shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the roadway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard;

(3) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the laws applicable thereon;

(4) Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic; or

(5) Upon a roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic.

(B) (1) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane when available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, and may be temporarily driven upon the right-hand shoulder for the purpose of permitting other vehicles to pass.

(2) Provided, this division (B) shall not apply when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

(Prior Code, § 15-207)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-301

§ 71.07 RIGHT-OF-WAY GENERALLY.

(A) Title 47 O.S. § 11-401 shall govern yielding at rights-of-way in the town. In addition, to the extent not inconsistent with 47 O.S. § 11-401, 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 street, provided that the driver of a vehicle on a street which is not a state or federal highway approaching an intersection with a state or federal highway shall stop and yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection or which is so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard. When two vehicles enter or approach an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(B) The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn 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 the driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this section, may make such left turn, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from such opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

(Prior Code, § 15-208)

Statutory reference:

Left turns, see 47 O.S. § 1-402

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. §§ 11-401 et seq.

§ 71.08 RECKLESS, CARELESS, NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(A) It shall be deemed reckless driving for any person to drive a motor vehicle in a careless or wanton manner without regard for the safety of persons or property or in violation of the conditions outlined in 47 O.S. § 11-801.

(B) In addition to reckless driving as set forth in division (A) above, a person shall also be guilty of reckless driving and in violation of these ordinances if he or she operates a motor vehicle in a manner hazardous to others with the intent to harass, retaliate, intimidate, injure, or obstruct another person and commits at least two of the following: failure to drive on the proper side of roadway, failure to drive in lanes marked for traffic, unsafe lane change, following too closely, failure to yield right-of-way, failure to yield to an emergency vehicle, failure to obey traffic control device, passing on right, speeding, a stopping violation, and/or impeding traffic flow.

(C) (1) Any person driving a vehicle on a street, alley, roadway, or highway within the town shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface, and width of the highway and any other conditions then existing. No person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit the driver

to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead. No person shall drive, use, operate, park, cause to be parked, or stop any vehicle:

- (a) In a careless manner;
- (b) In a negligent manner;
- (c) In such a manner as to endanger life, limb, person, or property; or
- (d) In such a manner or condition as to interfere with the lawful movement of traffic or use of the roadway.

(2) Every driver shall remain alert and give full attention to the safe control and operation of his or her vehicle while it is in motion. Every driver of a motor vehicle shall, upon stopping, or upon stopping and leaving the vehicle, park the same in a careful and prudent manner and place so as not to interfere with the operation of other vehicles or with pedestrians or other traffic, and failure to do so shall be deemed careless driving in violation of this division (C).

(3) Any driver who engages in any activity or does any act while driving that interferes with the safe operation and control of his or her vehicle, or who continues to operate his or her vehicle when any other person riding thereon or therein engages in any activity or does any act which interferes with the operation of the vehicle, is guilty of careless driving.

(4) A driver of a motor vehicle who collides with another vehicle or with any person or property because of driving error or inattention is guilty of careless driving.

(Prior Code, § 15-210) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. §§ 11-801 and 11-901

§ 71.09 DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE.

(A) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating alcohol or other intoxicating substances, or a combination thereof, to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle within the town.

(B) It is unlawful for any person whose ability to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle is impaired due to consumption of alcohol or other intoxicating substances, or a combination thereof.

(C) With regard to divisions (A) and (B) above, it is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of or impaired by any narcotic, drug, barbiturate, amphetamine, marijuana, or who is under

the influence of or impaired by any other drug or substance to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle to drive a motor vehicle within the town, and the fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been lawfully entitled to use such narcotic drug, barbiturate, amphetamine, marijuana, or other drug or substance shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this chapter.

(D) (1) It is unlawful, and punishable under these ordinances, for any person under 21 years of age to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within the state who:

(a) Has any measurable quantity of alcohol in the person's blood or breath at the time of a test administered within two hours after an arrest of the person;

(b) Exhibits evidence of being under the influence of any other intoxicating substance as shown by analysis of a specimen of the person's blood, breath, saliva, or urine in accordance with the provisions of 47 O.S. §§ 752 and 759; or

(c) Exhibits evidence of the combined influence of alcohol and any other intoxicating substance.

(2) Any person under 21 years of age who violates any provision of this division (D) shall be subject to the seizure of the driver's license of that person at the time of arrest or detention and the person, upon conviction, shall be guilty of operating or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence while under age.

(Prior Code, § 15-211) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Implied consent law, corresponding provisions, see 47 O.S. § 751

Similar provisions, DUI, see 47 O.S. § 11-902

Under 21 DUI, see 47 O.S. § 11-906.4

§ 71.10 DRIVING ON SIDEWALK.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive within any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.

(Prior Code, § 15-212) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.11 LIMITATIONS ON BACKING.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(Prior Code, § 15-213) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.12 CORNER CUTTING.

No person shall drive a vehicle through any service drive or upon any parking facility except with the intent of availing himself or herself of the services offered on the premises served by the service drive or parking facility. No person shall drive a vehicle through any service drive or across any parking facility for the purpose of shortening his or her travel distance, avoiding a traffic-control device, avoiding using the streets for travel, or turning a vehicle so as to proceed in opposite direction on the street from which it entered the drive.

(Prior Code, § 15-214) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.13 EMERGING FROM ALLEY, DRIVEWAY, BUILDING.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-215)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. §§ 11-704 and 11-404

§ 71.14 SEAT BELTS AND CHILD PASSENGER RESTRAINTS REQUIRED.

(A) Every operator and front seat passenger of a passenger car operated in the municipality shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety seat belt system, this system required to be installed in the motor vehicle when manufactured pursuant to 49 C.F.R. § 571.208.

(B) For the purposes of this section, **PASSENGER CAR** shall mean **VEHICLE** as defined in 47 O.S. § 1102. **PASSENGER CAR** shall include the passenger compartment of pickups, vans, minivans, and sport utility vehicles. **PASSENGER CAR** shall not include trucks, truck tractors, recreational vehicles, motorcycles, or motorized bicycles. **PASSENGER CAR** shall not include a vehicle used primarily for farm use which is registered and licensed pursuant to the provisions of 47 O.S. § 1134.

(C) Division (A) above shall not apply to an operator of a motor vehicle while performing official duties as a route carrier of the U.S. Postal Service.

(D) Division (A) above shall not apply to any person to whom has been issued an exemption from the provisions of division (A) above by the Commissioner of Public Safety for medical reasons, this exemption appearing on the driver's license of the person as a restriction.

(E) Every driver when transporting a child under four years of age in a motor vehicle operated on the roadways, streets, or highways of the town shall provide for the protection of the child by properly using a child passenger restraint system or a properly secured seat belt in the rear seat of the motor vehicle. For purposes of this section, **CHILD PASSENGER RESTRAINT SYSTEM** means an infant or child passenger restraint system that meets the federal standards for crash tested restraint systems as set by the United States Department of Transportation. Children four or five years of age shall be protected by the use of a child passenger restraint system or a seat belt. The provisions of this division (E) shall not apply to:

- (1) A nonresident driver transporting a child in the state;
- (2) The driver of a school bus, taxicab, moped, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle not required to be equipped with safety belts pursuant to state or federal laws;
- (3) The driver of an ambulance or emergency vehicle;
- (4) A driver of a vehicle if all of the seat belts in the vehicle are in use; and
- (5) The transportation of children who for medical reasons are unable to be placed in such devices.

(F) A law enforcement officer is hereby authorized to stop a vehicle if it appears that the driver of the vehicle has violated the provision of this division (F) and to give an oral warning to the driver. The warning shall advise the driver of the possible danger to children resulting from the failure to install or use a child passenger restraint system or seat belts in the motor vehicle. A person who violates the provisions of this section shall not be subject to any criminal penalty. A violation of the provisions of this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any civil action or proceeding for damages. In any action brought by or on behalf of an infant for personal injuries or wrongful death sustained in a motor vehicle collision, the failure of any person to have the infant properly restrained in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not be used in aggravation or mitigation of damages.

(Prior Code, § 15-216) (Ord. 2007-05, passed 10-9-2007)

§ 71.15 MEETING, OVERTAKING STOPPED SCHOOL BUS, CHURCH BUS.

(A) (1) The driver of a vehicle meeting or overtaking a school bus that is stopped to take on or discharge schoolchildren, and on which the red loading signals are in operation, is to stop the vehicle before it reaches the school bus and not proceed until the loading signals are deactivated and then proceed past such school bus at a speed which is reasonable and with due caution for the safety of such schoolchildren and other occupants.

(2) Visual signals, meeting the requirements of 47 O.S. § 12-228, shall be actuated by the driver of said school bus whenever, but only whenever, such vehicle is stopped on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging schoolchildren.

(3) The driver of a vehicle upon a public roadway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway or when upon a controlled access roadway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such roadway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

(4) If the driver of a school bus witnesses a violation of the provisions of division (A)(1) above, within 24 hours of the alleged offense, the driver shall report the violation, the vehicle color, license tag number, and the time and place such violation occurred to the law enforcement authority of the municipality. The law enforcement authority of the municipality shall issue a letter of warning on the alleged violation to the person in whose name the vehicle is registered on a form letter provided to it by the office of the Attorney General of the state. A warning letter issued pursuant to this section shall not be recorded on the driving record of the person to whom such letter was issued. Issuance of a warning letter pursuant to this division (A) shall not preclude the imposition of other penalties as provided by law. (Prior Code, § 15-217)

(B) (1) The driver of a vehicle meeting or overtaking a church bus that is stopped to take on or discharge passengers, and on which the red loading signals are in operation, is to stop the vehicle before it reaches the church bus and not proceed until the loading signals are deactivated and then proceed past such bus at a speed which is reasonable and with due caution for the safety of such occupants.

(2) If the church bus is equipped with visual signals meeting the requirements of 47 O.S. § 12-228, the signals shall be actuated by the driver of said church bus whenever, but only whenever, such vehicle is stopped on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers.

(3) The driver of a vehicle upon a public roadway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a church bus which is on a different roadway or when upon a controlled access highway and the church bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such roadway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

(Prior Code, § 15-218)

(Ord. 2007-1, passed 9-11-2007; Ord. 2007-2, passed 9-11-2007)

§ 71.16 SELF-PROPELLED, MOTOR DRIVEN VEHICLE.

(A) (1) The self-propelled or motor driven and operated vehicles described in this division (A) shall be prohibited from operating or shall be limited in operation on the streets of the municipality.

(2) Self-propelled or motor driven cycles, known and commonly referred to as *MINIBIKES* and other similar tradenames, shall be prohibited from operating on the streets of the municipality, except:

(a) When used in a parade; or

(b) When registered, as required by 47 O.S. § 1151(E), and operated in the state by food vendor services upon streets having a speed limit of 25 mph or less.

(3) Golf carts and all-terrain vehicles shall not be operated on the streets of the municipality except:

(a) The operation occurs during daylight hours only;

(b) The street has a posted speed limit of 25 mph or less;

(c) The operator of the vehicle has a valid driver's license; and

(d) The vehicle displays a slow moving emblem as described in 47 O.S. § 12-427.

(4) Golf carts and all-terrain vehicles shall not be operated on any state highway located within the municipality except:

(a) For the purpose of crossing the highway;

(b) After having made a complete stop before crossing, yields the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic that constitutes an immediate hazard; and

(c) Crosses the highway at an angle of approximately 90 degrees to the direction of the highway.

(5) The operator of a golf cart or an all-terrain vehicle shall obey the traffic ordinances of the municipality. A violation of any traffic ordinance while operating a golf cart or all-terrain vehicle shall be considered a separate offense, and be punishable as provided by this code.

(6) The operator of a golf cart or an all-terrain vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to all other motor vehicles on streets within the municipality.

(7) The provisions of this division (A) shall apply only to persons operating golf carts or all-terrain vehicles on streets within the municipality.

(8) The provisions of this division (A) shall not apply to persons operating golf carts or all-terrain vehicles on privately owned property.

(9) As used in this division (A) and division (B) below, ***ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE*** means a motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is 48 inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of 800 pounds or less, traveling on two or more low pressure tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, and which is steered by the use of handlebars.

(B) (1) It shall be unlawful for a person less than 18 years of age to operate or to be carried as a passenger upon a golf cart or an all-terrain vehicle unless the person wears a crash helmet of a type which complies with standards established by 49 C.F.R. § 571.218.

(2) It shall be unlawful for the operator of a golf cart or an all-terrain vehicle to carry a passenger unless it has been specifically designed by the manufacturer to carry passengers in addition to the operator.

(3) Any parent, legal guardian or person having actual responsibility for a person under 18 years of age, or who is the owner of the golf cart or all-terrain vehicle operated by a person under 18 years of age, who knows, or should have known, that the person operating the vehicle is not in compliance with the provisions of this division (B), shall be punishable according to the provisions of § 71.99(E)(2).

(Prior Code, § 15-219) (Ord. 2007-06, passed 12-18-2007) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.17 PROHIBITING TEXTING WHILE DRIVING.

(A) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle on any street or highway while using a hand-held electronic communication device to manually compose, send, or read an electronic text message while the motor vehicle is in motion.

(B) The provisions of division (A) above shall not apply if the person is using the cellular telephone or electronic communication device for the sole purpose of communicating with any of the following regarding an imminent emergency situation:

- (1) An emergency response operator;
- (2) A hospital, physician's office, or health clinic;
- (3) A provider of ambulance services;
- (4) A provider of firefighting services; or

(5) A law enforcement agency.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

CELLULAR TELEPHONE. An analog or digital wireless telephone authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the frequency bandwidth reserved for cellular telephones.

COMPOSE, SEND, or READ. With respect to a text message means the manual entry, sending, or retrieval of a text message to communicate with any person or device.

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DEVICE. An electronic device that permits the user to manually transmit a communication of written text by means other than through an oral transfer or wire communication. This term does not include a device that is physically or electronically integrated into a motor vehicle or a voice-operated global positioning or navigation system that is affixed to a motor vehicle, or a hands-free device that allows the user to write, send, or read a text message without the use of either hand except to activate, deactivate, or initiate a feature or function.

TEXT MESSAGE. A text-based message, instant message, electronic message, photo, video, or electronic mail.

(Ord. 2015-03, passed 11-10-2015)

SPEEDING REGULATIONS

§ 71.30 GENERAL RULE FOR SPEED REGULATIONS.

(A) Any person driving a vehicle on a street shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface, and width of the street and any other condition then existing. No person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him or her to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead.

(B) The driver of every vehicle shall, consistent with the requirements of division (A) above, drive at an appropriate reduced speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railway grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when driving upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when a special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic, or by reason of weather, lighting, or highway conditions.

(Prior Code, § 15-220) Penalty, see § 71.99

§ 71.31 GENERAL MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT; SPECIFIC SPEED LIMITS ESTABLISHED.

(A) Notwithstanding a maximum speed limit enumerated in this section, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any alley, highway, roadway, street, or public parking area at a speed greater than or less than is reasonable or prudent under the conditions then existing, considering visibility, amount of traffic, condition of the roadway, presence of pedestrians, obstruction of view, and other pertinent or similar facts.

(B) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle at a speed greater than what will permit him or her to bring to a stop his or her vehicle within the assured clear distance ahead.

(C) The fact that the speed of a vehicle is lower than the designated 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 winding roadway, or when a special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic, or by reason of weather or roadway conditions, and speed shall be decreased as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person or vehicle or on entering the roadway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care, diligence, and precaution.

(D) It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle at such slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation. Police officers are hereby authorized to enforce this section by directions to drivers, and in the event of willful disobedience to this provision or refusal to comply with the direction of an officer in accordance herewith, the continued slow operation by a driver shall be unlawful and constitute a blocking of traffic and a violation of this section.

(Prior Code, § 15-221) Penalty, see § 71.99

TURNING AND SIGNALS**§ 71.45 REQUIRED POSITION, METHOD OF TURNING AT INTERSECTIONS.**

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

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

(B) *Left turns on two-way roadways.* The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at an intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle. After entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to

leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable, when leaving a two-way roadway, the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of center of the intersection.

(Prior Code, § 15-250)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-601

§ 71.46 TURNS AND U-TURNS.

(A) (1) The Board of Trustees may 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.

(2) The making of such turns may be prohibited between certain hours of any day and permitted at other hours, in which event the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs or they may be removed when such turns are permitted.

(B) 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.

(Prior Code, § 15-251) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Authority to prohibit turning at intersections, see 47 O.S. § 15-102(A)

§ 71.47 TURNING, STOPPING SIGNALS REQUIRED.

(A) No person shall turn a vehicle to the right or left except upon giving a signal of intention, as provided in this section, in the event any other traffic may be affected by such movement.

(B) A signal of intention to turn right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

(C) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle except upon the giving of a signal of intention, as provided herein, to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is an opportunity to give such signal.

(D) (1) When any person is properly preparing for, attempting, or executing a left turn, as described in division (A) above, no other person operating another vehicle immediately following the turning vehicle shall pass or attempt to pass the turning vehicle to the left.

(2) Such other person shall come to a complete stop if necessary at a safe distance behind the person preparing for, attempting, or executing the turn or may proceed to the right of the turning vehicle as provided by 47 O.S. § 11-304 (as may be amended or replaced from time to time).

(Prior Code, § 15-252) Penalty, see § 71.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-604

§ 71.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99 of this code of ordinances.

(B) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of § 71.14(A) shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$20.

(Prior Code, § 15-216)

(C) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of § 71.15(A)(1) shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$150.

(Prior Code, § 15-217)

(D) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of § 71.15(B)(1) shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$150.

(Prior Code, § 15-218)

(E) (1) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of § 71.16(A) shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200.

(2) Any person convicted of violating the provisions of § 71.16(B) shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$25.

(Prior Code, § 15-219)

(F) Any person who violates the provisions of § 71.17(A) shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, excluding costs, fees, and assessments.

(Ord. 2007-1, passed 9-11-2007; Ord. 2007-2, passed 9-11-2007; Ord. 2007-06, passed 12-18-2007; Ord. 2007-05, passed 10-9-2007; Ord. 2015-03, passed 11-10-2015)

CHAPTER 72: PARKING REGULATIONS

Section

- 72.01 Obstructing traffic or driveways
- 72.02 Park with indicated space
- 72.03 Proximity to curb, parallel parking
- 72.04 Angle parking, designation; obedience to angle parking rules
- 72.05 Parking prohibition in specific areas
- 72.06 Designation of loading zones
- 72.07 Standing in loading zone
- 72.08 Selling merchandise from parked vehicles
- 72.09 Presumption in reference to illegal parking
- 72.10 Disabled parking, enforcement on public, private property
- 72.11 Parking limited to certain times; designation

- 72.99 Penalty

§ 72.01 OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC OR DRIVEWAYS.

(A) No person shall park any vehicle upon a street or alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten feet of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic.

(B) No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle within a street or alley in such position so as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property.

(Prior Code, § 15-230) Penalty, see § 72.99

§ 72.02 PARK WITH INDICATED SPACE.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-231)

§ 72.03 PROXIMITY TO CURB, PARALLEL PARKING.

Every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway shall be so stopped or parked in the direction of lawful traffic movement with the curbside wheels of the vehicle parallel to and within 18 inches of the curb or roadway edge.

(Prior Code, § 15-232)

§ 72.04 ANGLE PARKING, DESIGNATION; OBEDIENCE TO ANGLE PARKING RULES.

(A) The Board of Trustees may determine upon what streets angle parking is permitted and shall direct the marking or signing of the streets. Angle parking shall not be indicated or permitted at any place where passing traffic would thereby be caused or required to drive upon the left side of the street. **ANGLE PARKING**, for the purpose of this section, shall mean parking at the curb at approximately a 45-degree angle between the right side of the vehicle and the curb.

(Prior Code, § 15-233)

(B) (1) On those streets which have been signed or marked for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle to the curb or edge of the roadway indicated by the signs or markings with the front of the vehicle directed toward the curb or edge of the roadway.

(2) No person shall park or stand a vehicle in angle parking spaces designated by markings upon the pavement unless the vehicle is positioned within the confines of an individually marked space. The vehicle shall not be of such length, or positioned in a manner, so as to protrude into the street a distance which would cause or require passing traffic to change lanes or drive on the left side of the street.

(Prior Code, § 15-234) Penalty, see § 72.99

Statutory reference:

Angle parking, see 47 O.S. § 11-1004(C)

§ 72.05 PARKING PROHIBITION IN SPECIFIC AREAS.

Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or official traffic-control device, no person shall:

(A) Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:

(1) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street except as authorized otherwise in this section;

(2) On a sidewalk;

(3) Within an intersection;

(4) On a crosswalk;

(5) Along or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;

(6) On any railroad tracks; or

(7) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping or parking.

(B) Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge a passenger or passengers:

(1) In front of a public or private driveway;

(2) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;

(3) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection, except in marked parking spaces;

(4) Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;

(5) Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station; or

(6) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping or standing.

(Prior Code, § 15-235)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-1003

§ 72.06 DESIGNATION OF LOADING ZONES.

The Board of Trustees may determine the location of passenger and freight curb 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.

(Prior Code, § 15-236)

§ 72.07 STANDING IN LOADING ZONE.

(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 curb loading zone during hours when the regulations applicable to such curb loading zone are effective, and then only for a period not to exceed three 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 freight curb loading zone during hours when the provisions applicable to such zones are in effect. In no case shall the stop for loading and unloading of materials exceed 30 minutes.

(C) The driver of a passenger vehicle may stop temporarily at a place marked as a freight curb loading zone for the purpose of, and while actually engaged in, loading or unloading passengers, when such stopping does not interfere with any motor vehicle used for the transportation of materials which is waiting to enter or about to enter the zone.

(Prior Code, § 15-237)

§ 72.08 SELLING MERCHANDISE FROM PARKED VEHICLES.

It is unlawful for any person to park any vehicle upon a street in the town and offer merchandise for sale therefrom. In addition to the penalty provided in this chapter, the sale of merchandise from parked vehicles on streets in the town is declared to be dangerous to traffic and to the persons congregating around the vehicle and constitutes a public nuisance. It is unlawful for any person to park a vehicle for the purposes of selling or advertising for sale the vehicle on a roadway or on a public right-of-way within the town.

(Prior Code, § 15-238) Penalty, see § 72.99

§ 72.09 PRESUMPTION IN REFERENCE TO ILLEGAL PARKING.

(A) In any prosecution charging a violation of any law or regulation governing the standing or parking of a vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle described in the complaint was parked in violation of any law or regulation, together with proof that the defendant named in the complaint was at the time of the parking the registered owner of the vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle was the person who parked or placed the vehicle at the point where, and for the time during which, the violation occurred.

(B) The presumption in division (A) above is rebuttable only by competent evidence to the contrary.
(Prior Code, § 15-239)

§ 72.10 DISABLED PARKING, ENFORCEMENT ON PUBLIC, PRIVATE PROPERTY.

It is unlawful for any person to place or park a motor vehicle in any parking space that is designated and posted as a reserved area for the parking of a motor vehicle operated by or transporting a physically disabled person unless such person has applied for and been issued a detachable insignia indicating physical disability under the provisions of 47 O. S. § 15-112, and such insignia is displayed as provided in the said 47 O.S. § 15-112 or rules adopted pursuant thereto, or has applied for and been issued a physically disabled special license plate pursuant to 47 O.S. § 1136(8) and such license plate is displayed pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Vehicle License and Registration Act. It shall also be unlawful for any person to place or park a motor vehicle, whether with or without a physically disabled placard or plate, in any disabled parking space access aisle, wheelchair ramp, wheelchair loading/unloading area, or any portion thereof.

(Prior Code, § 15-240)

Statutory reference:

Disabled insignia, application, and display on vehicles, see 47 O.S. § 15-112

Parking areas for physically disabled persons, see 47 O.S. § 11-1007

§ 72.11 PARKING LIMITED TO CERTAIN TIMES; DESIGNATION.

(A) No person shall park a vehicle on any street designated by the Board of Trustees by the adoption of a special resolution for a period of time longer than 24 hours. This section shall not affect parking limits established for shorter periods.

(Prior Code, § 15-241)

(B) The Town Board, by motion or resolution, shall determine upon what streets and parts of streets parking shall be limited to 24 hours and shall have such streets marked or signed.

(Prior Code, § 15-242)

Penalty, see § 72.99

§ 72.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any provision of this chapter for which no specific penalty is prescribed shall be subject to § 10.99 of this code of ordinances.

(B) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of § 72.10 shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable to the maximum extent allowable by 47 O.S. § 11-1007; provided, however, that any person cited for a first offense of a violation of this section who has displayed a placard which has expired shall be entitled to dismissal of such charge and shall not be required to pay the fine or Court costs if the person presents to the Court within 30 days of the issuance

of the citation that the person has obtained a valid placard. In addition, vehicles unlawfully parked in violation of this chapter shall be subject to immediate tow by a licensed tow truck operator at the request of the landowner or duly appointed agent of the landowner, at the request of any person unable to lawfully gain access to or move his or her vehicle, at the request of any person unable to lawfully gain access to the area blocked by the unlawfully parked vehicle, or at the request of appropriate law-enforcement personnel. The owner of any vehicle unlawfully parked in violation of this chapter shall pay any and all reasonable and necessary costs associated with towing and storage of the vehicle.
(Prior Code, § 15-240)

CHAPTER 73: TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND DEVICES

Section

- 73.01 Obedience to devices
- 73.02 Necessity of signs
- 73.03 Interference with devices, or signs or signals
- 73.04 Presumption of legality
- 73.05 Ratification of existing devices
- 73.06 Traffic-control signal legend
- 73.07 Flashing signals
- 73.08 Driving within traffic lanes
- 73.09 One-way streets, alley designation
- 73.10 Designation of through streets
- 73.11 Signs at through streets
- 73.12 Procedure at stop signs
- 73.13 Procedure at yield signs
- 73.14 Stop required at railroad crossings
- 73.15 Board of Trustees
- 73.16 Compliance with state regulations

§ 73.01 OBEDIENCE TO DEVICES.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-301)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-201(a)

§ 73.02 NECESSITY OF SIGNS.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-302)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-201(b)

§ 73.03 INTERFERENCE WITH DEVICES, OR 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.

(Prior Code, § 15-303) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-207

§ 73.04 PRESUMPTION OF LEGALITY.

(A) Whenever official traffic-control devices are placed in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this chapter, such devices shall be presumed to have been so placed by the official act or direction of lawful authority, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

(B) Any official traffic-control device placed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to such devices shall be presumed to comply with the requirements of this chapter, unless the contrary shall be established by competent evidence.

(Prior Code, § 15-304)

§ 73.05 RATIFICATION OF EXISTING DEVICES.

All traffic-control signs, signals, devices, and markings placed or erected prior to the adoption of this chapter and in use for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic are hereby affirmed, ratified, and declared to be official traffic-control devices, provided such traffic-control devices are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or state law.

(Prior Code, § 15-305)

§ 73.06 TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNAL LEGEND.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red, and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a word legend. These lights shall indicate appropriate action and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as provided by applicable state law. (Prior Code, § 15-306)

§ 73.07 FLASHING SIGNALS.

Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows.

(A) *Flashing red (stop signal)*. When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection, or at a limit line when marked, or if none, then before entering the intersection; and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(B) *Flashing yellow (caution signal)*. When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution. This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings, which are governed by 47 O.S. § 11-701. (Prior Code, § 15-307)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-204

§ 73.08 DRIVING WITHIN TRAFFIC LANES.

(A) Where traffic lanes have been marked, it shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane, except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement or otherwise authorized by ordinance.

(B) Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules, in addition to all others consistent herewith, shall apply.

(1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable 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 and then given a signal, not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle, of his or her intention to switch lanes.

(2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn, or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is signposted to give notice of such allocation.

(3) Official signs may be erected directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction, regardless of the center of the roadway, and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.

(Prior Code, § 15-308) Penalty, see § 10.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-309

§ 73.09 ONE-WAY STREETS, ALLEY DESIGNATION.

(A) (1) Whenever any ordinance or resolution of the town designates any one-way street or alley the appropriate town personnel shall place and maintain signs giving notice thereof, and no such regulation shall be effective unless the signs are in place.

(2) Signs indicating the direction of lawful traffic movement shall be placed at every intersection where movement of traffic in the opposite direction is prohibited.

(B) Upon those streets and parts of streets and in those alleys designated as one-way streets or alleys, 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.

(Prior Code, § 15-309)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. §§ 11-308 and 15-102(A)

§ 73.10 DESIGNATION OF THROUGH STREETS.

The Board of Trustees, by motion or resolution, may designate any street or part of a street a through street.

(Prior Code, § 15-310)

Statutory reference:

Authority to designate through streets, see 47 O.S. § 5-108 (1971)

§ 73.11 SIGNS AT THROUGH STREETS.

Whenever a through street is designated by the Board of Trustees, the appropriate town personnel shall be directed to place and maintain a stop sign, or on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation at any intersection a yield sign, on each and every street intersecting such through street unless traffic at any such intersection is controlled at all times by traffic-control signals.
(Prior Code, § 15-311)

§ 73.12 PROCEDURE AT STOP SIGNS.

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

(B) After having stopped at a stop sign, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another street or which is approaching so closely on the street as to constitute an immediate hazard, but the driver having so yielded may proceed and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle so proceeding.

(Prior Code, § 15-312)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. §§ 11-403(b) and 11-703(d)

§ 73.13 PROCEDURE AT YIELD SIGNS.

(A) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign, if required for safety to stop, shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no crosswalk, the driver shall stop at a clearly marked stop line or, if no stop line, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.

(B) The driver approaching a yield sign shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian legally crossing the roadway on which he or she is driving, and to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(C) The driver having so yielded may proceed and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield to the vehicle so proceeding, provided, however, that if such driver is involved in a collision with a pedestrian in a crosswalk or vehicle in the intersection after driving past a yield sign

without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of his or her failure to yield right-of-way.

(Prior Code, § 15-313)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. §§ 1-403(c) and 11-703(c)

§ 73.14 STOP REQUIRED AT RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing in the town, the driver of such vehicle shall bring such vehicle to a stop not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad track, and while so stopped, shall both look and listen in both directions along such track for approaching railway traffic, and shall not proceed until he or she can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

(A) A train approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the grade crossing emits an signal audible from such distance and such train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard;

(B) An approaching train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing; or

(C) A stop sign has been erected at any such crossing.

(Prior Code, § 15-314)

§ 73.15 BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Town Board of Trustees, by resolution, shall have authority to place and maintain traffic control devices, signs, and signals as required under the traffic ordinances of the town to make effective the provisions of such ordinances, and shall have authority to place and maintain such additional traffic control signs, signals, and devices as it may deem necessary to regulate traffic under the traffic ordinances of the town or under any state law or to guide or warn traffic.

(Prior Code, § 15-315)

§ 73.16 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE REGULATIONS.

(A) All traffic control signs, signals, and devices shall conform to the manual of uniform traffic control devices approved by the State Department of Public Safety.

(B) All signs, signals, and devices required hereunder for a particular purpose shall so far as practicable be uniform as to type and relative location throughout the town.

(C) All traffic control devices erected and not inconsistent with the provisions of state law or this chapter shall be official traffic control devices.

(Prior Code, § 15-316)

CHAPTER 74: IMPOUNDMENT OF VEHICLES

Section

- 74.01 Purpose
- 74.02 Place of impoundment
- 74.03 Duration
- 74.04 Police granted authority to impound vehicles
- 74.05 Disabled vehicles
- 74.06 Vehicles constituting a hazard
- 74.07 Arrest and detention of driver of vehicle
- 74.08 Vehicles parked overtime
- 74.09 Vehicles blocking fire exits or hydrants
- 74.10 Vehicles parked in intersection
- 74.11 Stolen vehicles; recovery by police
- 74.12 Vehicles with outstanding traffic citations
- 74.13 Inventory of impounded vehicles
- 74.14 Illegal trespass by vehicle

§ 74.01 PURPOSE.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-501)

Statutory reference:

Grounds for removal of vehicles on highway by state, see 47 O.S. § 955

Removal of abandoned vehicles on private property, see 47 O.S. § 954A

§ 74.02 PLACE OF IMPOUNDMENT.

Every vehicle that is impounded under the provisions of this chapter shall be removed to the nearest garage or place of safekeeping designated by the Town Board of Trustees or Police Chief, who is willing to accept and/or tow the vehicle at the time of the request made by the town's official.
(Prior Code, § 15-502)

§ 74.03 DURATION.

(A) Except as otherwise provided, any vehicle impounded under the authority of this chapter shall be stored and held safely until an order for its release is received from an officer of the Traffic Violations Bureau or other proper police officer.

(B) The order of release of an impounded vehicle shall be conditioned upon the following:

(1) Payment by the person to whom the release is issued of all impoundment costs and accrued storage charges assessed against the vehicle;

(2) The person requesting the order presents to the officer, at the time of making the request, a valid driver's license, and a valid proof of insurance or other financial responsibility covering the vehicle which is the subject of the order;

(3) The person requesting the order, at the time of making the request, is not the subject of an outstanding arrest warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction verified by the officer to whom the request is made; and

(4) The person requesting the order, at the time of making the request, is not shown on the records of the town as having unpaid citations for which a judgment has been entered by the Town Court.

(Prior Code, § 15-503) (Ord. 2006-003, passed 2-14-2006)

§ 74.04 POLICE GRANTED AUTHORITY TO IMPOUND VEHICLES.

Members of the Police Department are hereby authorized within the limits set forth in this chapter to impound vehicles under the circumstances hereinafter enumerated. No impoundment shall be valid unless made under order of an authorized police officer and in strict adherence with the procedures required in this chapter. Pursuant to 47 O.S. § 901, a town police officer shall deem a vehicle abandoned and shall have the authority to remove or direct the removal of a vehicle when found upon any portion

of the highway, shoulder, or right-of-way, if after a period of 48 hours there is no evidence of an apparent owner who intends to remove the vehicle.

(Prior Code, § 15-504)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 901

§ 74.05 DISABLED VEHICLES.

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

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

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

(Prior Code, § 15-505)

§ 74.06 VEHICLES CONSTITUTING A HAZARD.

(A) If a police officer of the town has reasonable cause to believe a vehicle has been abandoned in a location which would be hazardous to the free flow of traffic or be highly susceptible to damage from vandalism or other harm, such officer shall have the authority to remove or direct the removal of the vehicle immediately.

(B) To this end, an unattended vehicle left upon any bridge, viaduct, or causeway or in any tube or tunnel, where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic or hazard, may be impounded. At the time of ordering the removal of an abandoned vehicle, the authorizing officer shall also determine the sale value of the vehicle and certify the amount on the removal order. Vehicles abandoned upon the traveled portion of the roadway shall be deemed a hazard and may be removed at the discretion of any town police officer.

(Prior Code, § 15-506)

§ 74.07 ARREST AND DETENTION OF DRIVER OF VEHICLE.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-507)

§ 74.08 VEHICLES PARKED OVERTIME.

Any unattended vehicle which has been parked for more than one hour in excess of the time allowed for parking in any place may be impounded, and any vehicle parked in violation of this chapter regarding more than 24 hours may be impounded.

(Prior Code, § 15-508)

§ 74.09 VEHICLES BLOCKING FIRE EXITS OR HYDRANTS.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-509)

§ 74.10 VEHICLES PARKED IN INTERSECTION.

Any unattended vehicle illegally parked in any street intersection shall be impounded. A disabled vehicle in an intersection with the person in charge of the vehicle being present, shall be moved out of the intersection and to the nearest available legal parking space at the street curbing, if possible, and if not towed away at the owner's expense.

(Prior Code, § 15-510)

§ 74.11 STOLEN VEHICLES; RECOVERY BY POLICE.

(A) Whenever a stolen vehicle is located by police and the registered owner cannot be found within a reasonable time not exceeding one hour, or cannot be determined from the registration papers or other identifying media in the vehicle or from records or information available from reports of stolen cars, the vehicle may be removed to the nearest authorized place to impoundment and the registered owner of the vehicle shall be notified of the location of the place of impoundment as soon as possible by the Police Department.

(B) If the registered owner is identified, located, and notified of the recovery of the stolen vehicle, the owner shall be given the right to make his or her own arrangement for the removal of the vehicle within the period of one hour from the time he or she is actually notified of its recovery, and if the owner is unable or unwilling to effect the removal within the time specified the vehicle may be impounded.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision herein, a police officer of the town may direct that a vehicle be moved to a safe parking area awaiting recovery by the owner if, in the police officer's opinion, the situation or conditions so warrant.

(Prior Code, § 15-511)

§ 74.12 VEHICLES WITH OUTSTANDING TRAFFIC CITATIONS.

Any vehicle for which two or more citations have been issued for violation of an ordinance, and has not been repaired or presented as required, may be impounded if parked in violation of any provision of this chapter.

(Prior Code, § 15-512)

§ 74.13 INVENTORY OF IMPOUNDED VEHICLES.

If practically possible, any vehicle impounded for any reason shall be inventoried by two or more persons for the protection of the owner and his or her property, the protection of town law enforcement personnel, and the protection of the garage or wrecker service moving or holding the vehicle.

(Prior Code, § 15-513)

§ 74.14 ILLEGAL TRESPASS BY VEHICLE.

(A) An unattended vehicle found to be in violation of this chapter may be impounded when the required complaint has been properly made and filed as provided in this section.

(B) If a violation of the provisions of this chapter occurs, the owner or legal occupant who complains shall sign a complaint against the person parking the vehicle on the owner's or legal occupant's property, or if the identity of the person parking the vehicle is unknown, then the complaint may be filed against the registered owner of the vehicle. The complaint shall be verified and shall allege that the complaining party is the owner or legal occupant of the property upon which the vehicle is parked or standing.

(C) Upon filing of the complaint by the property owner or legal occupant, and if there appears to be proper cause to believe the provisions of this chapter have been violated, the Police Department shall cause the vehicle to be impounded from the property and placed in storage.

(Prior Code, § 15-514)

CHAPTER 75: RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

Section

Bicycles

- 75.01 Regulations applicable generally
- 75.02 Traffic laws and regulations apply
- 75.03 Obedience to traffic-control devices
- 75.04 Riding on bicycles
- 75.05 Uses of right side of roadway
- 75.06 Riding abreast
- 75.07 Speed
- 75.08 Riding on sidewalks
- 75.09 Lights and reflectors

Skateboards

- 75.20 Definitions
- 75.21 Rules of the road
- 75.22 Parental responsibilities
- 75.23 Compliance with other laws

- 75.99 Penalty

Cross-reference:

Golf carts, see § 71.16(A)(4)

BICYCLES

§ 75.01 REGULATIONS APPLICABLE GENERALLY.

It is unlawful for any person to do any act or fail to perform any act required by the provisions of this subchapter. The parent of any child or the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this subchapter. The provisions of this

subchapter are applicable to bicycles operated upon any street or highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

(Prior Code, § 15-401) Penalty, see § 75.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-1201

§ 75.02 TRAFFIC LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLY.

Every person riding a bicycle or motorized scooter upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by the laws of the state declaring rules of the road applicable to vehicles or by the traffic ordinances of the town applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to special regulations in this chapter and except as to those provisions of law and ordinances which by their nature can have no application.

(Prior Code, § 15-402)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-1202

§ 75.03 OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES.

Any person operating a bicycle or motorized scooter shall obey the instructions of official traffic control signals, signs, and other control devices applicable to vehicles, unless otherwise directed by a police officer. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from the bicycle to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians. Any person may walk bicycles or motorized scooters and shall then be subject to all laws applicable to pedestrians.

(Prior Code, § 15-403)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-1202

§ 75.04 RIDING ON BICYCLES.

A person propelling a bicycle or motorized scooter shall not ride other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(Prior Code, § 15-404) Penalty, see § 75.99

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. § 11-1203

§ 75.05 USES OF RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY.

Every person operating a bicycle or motorized scooter upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

(Prior Code, § 15-405)

§ 75.06 RIDING ABREAST.

Persons riding bicycles or motorized scooter upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

(Prior Code, § 15-406)

§ 75.07 SPEED.

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

(Prior Code, § 15-407) Penalty, see § 75.99

§ 75.08 RIDING ON SIDEWALKS.

Bicycles or motorized scooter may not be ridden upon any sidewalk within the town.

(Prior Code, § 15-408)

§ 75.09 LIGHTS AND REFLECTORS.

Every bicycle in use at any time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, also referred to in this subchapter as nighttime; and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1,000 feet or less shall be equipped with a lamp on the front emitting a white light visible from a distance of at least 1,000 feet to the front. This section shall not apply to a street or highway with a speed limit of 25 mph or less. Every bicycle in use at the times described above shall be equipped with a lamp on the rear emitting a red light visible from a distance of at least 1,000 feet to the rear. This section shall not apply to a street or highway with a speed limit of 25 mph or less.

(Prior Code, § 15-409)

Statutory reference:

Similar provisions, see 47 O.S. §§ 12-702 through 12-707

SKATEBOARDS**§ 75.20 DEFINITIONS.**

For the purpose of this subchapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

PRIVATE PROPERTY. Property that belongs to an individual person, company, corporation, or interest, or any property that is not included within the public rights-of-way.

ROADWAY. The portion of the highway designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, excluding sidewalks.

SIDEWALK. The portion of the highway designated or ordinarily used for pedestrian travel.

SKATEBOARD. A single platform mounted on wheels, which are propelled solely by human power and which has no mechanisms or other device with which to steer or to control the movement or direction of the platform.

VEHICLE. Every device, excluding skateboards, wagons, wheelchairs, unicycles, pushcarts, tricycles, and other children's toys, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a roadway or sidewalk.
(Prior Code, § 15-701)

§ 75.21 RULES OF THE ROAD.

(A) No person shall ride a skateboard upon any sidewalk, park, school yard, or any public place not designated for such purpose or on any roadway so as to obstruct pedestrian traffic or endanger another person's safety, or ride a skateboard on any highway, street, or roadway in such a manner so as to impede the normal flow of vehicular traffic.

(B) No person shall let a skateboard stand upon any sidewalk, park, path, roadway, or any public place where it is an obstruction or hazard to pedestrians.

(C) No person shall ride a skateboard onto or from any bench, chair, flower box, retaining wall, stairway, or other public accessory or structure not intended for pedestrian foot traffic, or intended only for pedestrian foot traffic.

(D) No person shall ride a skateboard on private property that is zoned for commercial, industrial, multi-family, or office use in the town unless such act is expressly allowed by the owner thereof. In

order for this act to be lawful, the private property owner must have first filed with the Chief of Police, upon such forms as are to be provided by the Chief of Police, a written declaration that skateboarding upon such owner's private property is expressly allowed, together with such other information reasonably pertaining thereto that the Chief of Police may require.

(E) No person shall operate or ride a skateboard on any roadway where the volume or speed of the vehicular traffic or the width of the roadway renders the roadway unsafe or unsuitable for skateboarding.

(F) Skateboarding operators on sidewalks and roadways shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles and all other pedestrian (non-skateboard) traffic upon the sidewalk and roadway.

(G) No person shall ride a skateboard on any designated public area for riding skateboards in the town after dark unless said public areas are fully illuminated by public utilities.
(Prior Code, § 15-702) Penalty, see § 75.99

§ 75.22 PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

It shall be unlawful for every parent, guardian, or other adult person having the care and custody of any minor child under 18 years of age to knowingly permit such a minor child to violate any provision of this subchapter.
(Prior Code, § 15-703) Penalty, see § 75.99

§ 75.23 COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

No person shall operate a skateboard on any roadway or public alley in the town in violation of any traffic ordinance of the town or the law of the state.
(Prior Code, § 15-704) Penalty, see § 75.99

§ 75.99 PENALTY.

(A) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished as provided in § 10.99 of this code of ordinances.

(B) (1) Every person convicted of violation of any provision of §§ 75.20 through 75.23 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 and shall be ordered to pay restitution should any damage or injury have resulted from the act giving rise to the violation of §§ 75.20 through 75.23.

(2) A violation of § 75.22 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.
(Prior Code, § 15-705)

CHAPTER 76: RAILROADS

Section

- 76.01 Definitions
- 76.02 Railroad trains, speed restrictions
- 76.03 Signals at crossings
- 76.04 Obstructing traffic at crossings
- 76.05 Railroads to improve streets and alleys
- 76.06 Sidewalks to be constructed by railroads
- 76.07 Climbing on trains
- 76.08 Parking of railroad cars near crossings

- 76.99 Penalty

§ 76.01 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

RAILROAD. A carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.

RAILROAD TRAIN. A steam engine, diesel, electric, or other motor with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails.
(Prior Code, § 16-101)

§ 76.02 RAILROAD TRAINS, SPEED RESTRICTIONS.

(A) Every railroad train operating within the limits of the town shall be operated at a careful and prudent speed, having due regard to the traffic at roads, streets, and highways crossing the railroad and other conditions then and there existing.

(B) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with division (A) above, no person shall operate, or cause to be operated, any railroad train within the limits of the town at a speed greater than a maximum of 35 mph.
(Prior Code, § 16-102)

§ 76.03 SIGNALS AT CROSSINGS.

Every railroad train operating within the limits of the town shall give a warning by a loud bell, steam whistle, or horn at the distance of at least 80 rods from the place where the railroad shall cross any road, street, or highway.

(Prior Code, § 16-103)

§ 76.04 OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC AT CROSSINGS.

(A) It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or company operating any railroad within the limits of the town to cause or permit any railroad train or railroad cars to impede or obstruct the free passage of traffic by motor vehicles or pedestrians at any place where the railroad shall cross any road, street, or highway for a continuous period in excess of ten minutes.

(B) This prohibition shall not apply in case of engine failure or train accidents within the limits of the town.

(Prior Code, § 16-104) Penalty, see § 76.99

§ 76.05 RAILROADS TO IMPROVE STREETS AND ALLEYS.

(A) When a railway occupies any portion of a street with its tracks running in a general direction of such street, either on or adjacent thereto, the railway company shall improve the space between its tracks and two feet on either side thereof in the same manner that the remainder of the street is to be, or has been, improved, or with such other satisfactory material as the Board of Trustees by motion or resolution may approve. In case any railway company shall occupy an alley with its track or tracks, such company shall improve, gutter, drain, and grade such alley, and shall surface or pave it with the same material which is to be, or has been, used on the alley, or with such other satisfactory material as the Board of Trustees by motion or resolution may approve.

(B) When the tracks of any railroad company cross any street that is being or has been paved, the company shall pave as much of the street as is occupied by its track or tracks and two feet on each side, using the same material as is to be, or has been, used on the street, or such other satisfactory material as the Board of Trustees by motion or resolution may approve.

(C) When more than one track crosses a street within a distance of 100 feet, measuring from inside rail to inside rail, the railroad company shall grade, gutter, drain, and curb the street area between its tracks, and surface or pave it with the same material which the town is to use or has used, on the street. Railroad companies shall keep all such improvements made by them in a good state of repair at all times.
(Prior Code, § 16-105)

§ 76.06 SIDEWALKS TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY RAILROADS.

Railway companies shall construct sidewalks crossing their rights-of-way, using the same material as is used in adjacent sidewalks insofar as this is practicable under the circumstances. They shall construct sidewalks on both sides of the streets when both sides are used by pedestrians. The company shall keep such sidewalks in a good state of repair at all times.

(Prior Code, § 16-106)

§ 76.07 CLIMBING ON TRAINS.

It is unlawful for any person to climb upon, hold to, or in any manner attach himself or herself to, any railway train, locomotive, or railway car, while such is in motion within the town, unless such person is acting in line of duty; or to board any train or railroad car (passenger, freight, or other) except with a proper ticket or the permission of the person in charge of the train or car or in line of duty.

(Prior Code, § 16-107) Penalty, see § 76.99

§ 76.08 PARKING OF RAILROAD CARS NEAR CROSSINGS.

No railroad cars, whether loaded or unloaded, may be parked within 50 feet of any crossing within the town limits.

(Prior Code, § 16-108) Penalty, see § 76.99

§ 76.99 PENALTY.

Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any provision of this chapter by doing any act prohibited or declared to be unlawful thereby, or declared to be an offense or misdemeanor thereby, or who shall fail to do any act required by any such provision, or who shall fail to do any act such provision declares such failure to be unlawful or to be an offense or misdemeanor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in § 10.99. Each day upon which any such violation continues shall constitute a separate misdemeanor.

(Prior Code, § 16-109)

CHAPTER 77: TRAFFIC SCHEDULES

Schedule

I. Speed limits

SCHEDULE I. SPEED LIMITS.

(A) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with § 71.31, the limits specified in this section or established as authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds.

(B) (1) No person shall drive a vehicle on a roadway at a speed in excess of such maximum limits as follows.

(a) Twenty-five mph on any street or roadway, except as may be posted otherwise and except on state or federal highways.

(b) The mph posted in school zones during the designated school zone hours defined as being 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. when school is in session.

(2) The Town Board of Trustees may establish or amend speed zones, maximum speed limits, school zones, and maximum school zone speed limits from time to time as the Board deems appropriate.

(3) The following speed zones are declared under the following maximum speed limits, subject to any school zones and corresponding school zone maximum speed limits as set forth in division (B)(1)(b) above. The designation “NS” shall mean North-South, and the designation “EW” shall mean East-West, and both shall pertain to the direction in which designated roadways run.

(a) The maximum speed limit for portion of EW 340 Road lying within the municipal limits of the town shall be 35 mph.

(b) The maximum speed limit for all roads running East and West shall be 25 mph.

(c) The maximum speed limit for Hwy 169 (“Elm Street”) lying within the municipal limits of the town shall be 45 mph.

(d) The maximum speed limit for all roads running North and South within the municipal limits of the town shall be 25 mph except for Hwy 169 (“Elm Street”).
(Prior Code, § 15-221)

