

TITLE 9

TRAFFIC

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CHAPTER 1

DEFINITIONS

SECTION:

9-1-1: Definitions

9-1-1: DEFINITIONS: Whenever in this Title the following terms are used, they shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this Chapter:

ALLEY: A highway of less than twenty-four feet (24') total width used primarily for delivery service.

BUSINESS DISTRICT: The closely built up business portion of the Village.

CROSSWALK: That portion of the roadway included within the prolongation of the sidewalk lines at street intersections or at an angle parallel with prolongation of sidewalk lines in the middle of the block.

DRIVER: Any person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

EMERGENCY VEHICLE: Vehicles of the Police or Fire Department; ambulances; any vehicle conveying a Village official or employee in response to an emergency official call.

FARM TRACTOR: Every motor vehicle designed or used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

IMPROVED HIGHWAY: A roadway of concrete, brick, asphalt, macadam or gravel.

INTERSECTION: The area embraced within the prolongation of the property lines of two (2) or more streets which join at an angle, whether or not such streets cross.

METAL TIRE: Every tire the surface of which in contact with the roadway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, nonresilient material.

MOTORCYCLE: Every motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

MOTOR VEHICLE: Every vehicle which is self-propelled.

PARK: To stand a vehicle, whether occupied or not, for a period of time greater than is reasonable necessary for the actual loading or unloading of persons.

PEDESTRIAN: Any person afoot.

PNEUMATIC TIRE: Every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

PROPERTY LINE: The line marking the boundary between any street and the lots or property abutting thereon.

PUBLIC BUILDING: A building used by the Village or by any park district, school district, the State of Illinois, or the United States Government.

RESIDENCE DISTRICT: The territory of the Village contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet (300') or more is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

REVERSIBLE LANE: A lane of two (2) or more laned roadway upon which traffic may be directed to move in either direction by means of lane-control signals or other devices in conjunction with official signs.

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

ROAD TRACTOR: Every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

ROADWAY: That portion of a street designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic.

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

SCHOOL BUS: Every motor vehicle owned by a public or governmental agency and operated for the transportation of children to or from school or privately owned and operated for compensation for the transportation of children to or from school.

SEMI-TRAILER: Every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

SIDEWALK: That portion of a street between the curb line or roadway and the adjacent property line designated for pedestrian use.

SOLID TIRE: Every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

STREET and HIGHWAY: The entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for the purpose of vehicular traffic.

THROUGH HIGHWAY: Every highway or portion thereof at the entrance to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this Title.

TRAFFIC: Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles and other conveyances whether singly or together while using any highway for the purpose of travel.

TRAILER: Every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying passengers or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

TRUCK TRACTOR: Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

VEHICLE: Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, including bicycles but not including perambulators or toy vehicles.

YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY: When required by an official sign means the act of granting the privilege of the immediate use of the intersecting roadway to traffic within the intersection and to vehicles approaching from the right or left, provided that when the roadway is clear the vehicle may proceed onto the intersection.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION:

- 9-2-1: Classification of Vehicles
- 9-2-2: Obedience to Police
- 9-2-3: Scene of Fire
- 9-2-4: Signs and Signals
- 9-2-5: Unauthorized Signs, Interference
- 9-2-6: Animals or Bicycles
- 9-2-7: Use of Streets to Sell Goods
- 9-2-8: Exemptions
- 9-2-9: Pedestrian Control Signals

9-2-1: CLASSIFICATION OF VEHICLES: For the purposes of this Title, motor vehicles shall be divided into two (2) divisions: First, vehicles which are designed for the carrying of not more than seven (7) persons; second, those vehicles which are designed and used for pulling or carrying freight and also vehicles designed and used for carrying more than seven (7) persons.

9-2-2: OBEDIENCE TO POLICE: Members of the Police Department and special police assigned to traffic duty are hereby authorized to direct all traffic in accordance with the provisions of this Title, or in emergencies as public safety or convenience may require, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order, signal or direction of a policeman. Except in case of emergency, it shall be unlawful for any person not authorized by law to direct or attempt to direct traffic.

9-2-3: SCENE OF FIRE: The Fire Department officer in command, or any fireman designated by him, may exercise the powers and authority of a policeman in directing traffic at the scene of any fire or where the Fire Department has responded to any emergency call for so long as Fire Department equipment is on the scene, in the absence of or in assisting the police.

9-2-4: SIGNS AND SIGNALS: It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to disobey the instructions of any traffic sign or signal placed in view by authority of the Board of Trustees or in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois. All signs established by direction of the governing body shall conform to the State standards for traffic signs.

9-2-5: UNAUTHORIZED SIGNS, INTERFERENCE: It shall be unlawful for any person to place, maintain or display any device, other than an official warning or direction sign or signal authorized by Statute or ordinance, upon or in view of any street, if such device purports to be, or is in imitation of, an official warning or direction sign or signal, or directs or purports to direct the movement of traffic. Any such unauthorized device is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and may be removed by any policeman.

It shall be unlawful for any person to deface, injure, move or interfere with any official traffic sign or signal.

9-2-6: ANIMALS OR BICYCLES:

- (A) Every person riding a bicycle or an animal, or driving any animal drawing a vehicle upon any street shall be subject to the provisions of this Title applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions which can have no application to one riding a bicycle or driving or riding an animal.
- (B) Provided, that bicycle, skateboards, ROLLER BLADES, and roller skates may not be ridden on sidewalks in business districts. This prohibition shall not apply to sidewalks outside of business districts under the Zoning Code.

9-2-7: USE OF STREETS TO SELL GOODS: No person, except as hereinafter provided in this Section, shall use as a stand for any vehicle from which is being sold at retail, to the public, goods, wares, merchandise, fruits, fish, vegetables or other commodity, any part of any of the streets or alleys within any part of the Village.

Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as depriving operators of such vehicles of the rights common to them and to operators of other vehicles in the streets for other purposes, as said rights are or may be determined by law or ordinance.

9-2-8: EXEMPTIONS: The provisions of this Title regulating the movement or parking of vehicles shall not apply to emergency vehicles while the driver thereof is engaged in the performance of emergency duties. Nor shall such provisions apply to persons actually engaged in repairing or otherwise improving the streets under authority of the Board of Trustees or of the State of Illinois.

9-2-9: PEDESTRIAN CONTROL SIGNALS: Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

- (A) Walk: Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles.
- (B) Don't Walk: While the "don't walk" signal is illuminated, either steady or flashing, no pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal, but any pedestrian who has partly completed his crossing during the "Walk" indication shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island, if one is provided.

CHAPTER 3

THROUGH, ONE-WAY STREETS; STOP INTERSECTIONS

SECTION:

- 9-3-1: Through Streets
- 9-3-2: Stop Intersections
- 9-3-3: One-Way Streets, Alleys
- 9-3-4: Yield Right-of Way Streets

9-3-1: THROUGH STREETS: The following streets are hereby declared to constitute through streets:

Vine Street from the north limits of the Village to the south limits of the Village.

Pine Street from Progress Street to the south limits of the Village.

9-3-2: STOP INTERSECTIONS: It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle into the intersections of any street leading into or crossing Vine Street or Pine Street without first bringing such vehicle to a full stop.

9-3-3: ONE-WAY STREETS, ALLEYS: It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle on any streets or alleys designated as one-way streets or alleys by official sign in any direction other than that so designated.

9-3-4: YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY STREETS: Any street designated by official sign as a yield right-of-way street and so posted is hereby declared to be a yield right-of-way street. The driver of a vehicle in obedience to a yield right-of-way sign shall reduce the speed of his vehicle to not more than twenty (20) miles per hour and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersecting street either from the right or left or which are approaching so closely on such intersection as to constitute a hazard; but said driver having so yielded may proceed at such time as a safe interval occurs.

CHAPTER 4

RULES FOR DRIVING

SECTION:

- 9-4-1: Method of Turning, Intersections
- 9-4-2: Starting Parked Vehicle
- 9-4-3: Driver's Signal
- 9-4-4: Driving from Alleys, Driveways
- 9-4-5: Driving on Sidewalks, Safety Zones
- 9-4-6: Right-of-Way
- 9-4-7: Vehicle Turning Left
- 9-4-8: Limitations on Turning Around
- 9-4-9: "U" Turns
- 9-4-10: Following Fire Apparatus
- 9-4-11: Driving on Right Side
- 9-4-12: Passing Vehicles
- 9-4-13: Overtaking Vehicles
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- 9-4-18: Speed Restrictions
- 9-4-19: Obstructing Traffic
- 9-4-20: Bicycles, Motorcycles
- 9-4-21: Unattended Vehicles
- 9-4-22: Unattended Animals
- 9-4-23: Clinging to Vehicles
- 9-4-24: Toy Vehicles
- 9-4-25: Riding on Running Boards
- 9-4-26: Train Signals
- 9-4-27: Processions
- 9-4-28: Backing
- 9-4-29: Restricted Access
- 9-4-30: School Buses
- 9-4-31: Following Too Closely

9-4-1: METHOD OF TURNING, INTERSECTIONS: The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

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

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

1. Left Turn: Hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right Turn: Hand and arm extended upward or moved, with a sweeping motion from the rear to the front.
3. Stop or Decrease of Speed: Hand and arm extended downward.

9-4-4: DRIVING FROM ALLEYS, DRIVEWAYS: The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or garage shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or across a sidewalk line projected across such alley, sound the horn of said vehicle, and shall exercise unusual care in driving upon said sidewalk or across such line.

9-4-5: DRIVING ON SIDEWALKS, SAFETY ZONES: No driver of a vehicle shall drive within any sidewalk area, except at a permanent or temporary driveway, nor at any time into or upon any portion of a roadway marked as a safety zone.

9-4-6: RIGHT-OF-WAY: Except as hereinafter provided motor vehicles traveling upon public highways shall give the right-of-way to vehicles approaching along intersecting highways from the right and shall have the right-of-way over those approaching from the left.

9-4-7: VEHICLE TURNING LEFT: The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this Title, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

9-4-8: LIMITATIONS ON TURNING AROUND: It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement can be made in safety and without backing into traffic or otherwise interfering with traffic.

9-4-9: "U" TURNS: It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to make a "U" turn at any place where such turns are prohibited by ordinance, viz: The intersections of Vine Street and Part Street, the intersections of Vine Street and South Second Street.

9-4-10: FOLLOWING FIRE APPARATUS: Upon the sounding of gongs or warning devices used upon fire apparatus or fire patrol vehicles, drivers shall draw their vehicles as near to the right curb as is reasonably possible and shall remain standing until such fire apparatus has passed. It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle, other than one on official business, to follow any fire apparatus in response to a fire alarm, closer than one (1) block, or to park any vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped to answer to a fire alarm.

It shall be further unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to drive over any unprotected hose of the Fire Department without the consent of the Fire Marshal or the assistant in command.

9-4-11: DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE: Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, except as follows:

- (A) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement.
- (B) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair.
- (C) Upon a roadway divided into three (3) marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon.
- (D) Upon a roadway designated and sign posted for one-way traffic.
- (E) Whenever there is a single track paved road on one (1) side of the public highway and two (2) vehicles meet thereon, the driver on

whose right is the wider shoulder shall give the right-of-way on such pavement to the other vehicle.

9-4-12: PASSING VEHICLES: Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions, except as provided in Section 9-4-2, shall pass each other to the right and upon roadways having width for not more than one (1) line of traffic in each direction. Each driver shall give to the other at least one-half (1/2) of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

9-4-13: OVERTAKING VEHICLES: The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

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

9-4-14: OVERTAKING ON RIGHT:

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

9-4-15: LIMITATIONS ON OVERTAKING ON LEFT:

- (A) No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet (100') of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.
- (B) No vehicle shall, in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time, be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:
1. When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway.
 2. When approaching within one hundred feet (100') of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel or when approaching within one hundred feet (100') of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.
 3. Where official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right, or a distinctive center line is marked, which distinctive line also so directs traffic as declared in the sign manual adopted by the Department of Public Works and Buildings.

9-4-16: APPROACH OF AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES:

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

9-4-17: RECKLESS DRIVING: It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle in the Municipality in a reckless or wanton manner, or so as to unnecessarily endanger life or property.

9-4-18: SPEED RESTRICTIONS:

- (A) No person shall drive a vehicle of the first division as described in Section 9-2-1, upon any public highway at a speed to exceed the rate of speed posted or if there are no posted speed limits the rate shall not exceed thirty (30) miles per hour in any residential area, such rates of speed shall be prima facie evidence that the person operating such motor vehicle is running at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard to the traffic and use of the way or so as to endanger the life or limb or injure the property of any person.
- (B) The speed of all vehicles of the second division as described in Section 9-2-1, shall always be reasonable and safe and be governed, as near as may be, by the general requirements of subsection (A) of this Section, but such speed shall not exceed the following rates:
1. Vehicles having a gross weight of five thousand (5,000) pounds and less, including the weight of the vehicle and maximum load, if equipped with pneumatic tires, twenty-five (25) miles per hour; if equipped with two (2) or more solid rubber tires, ten (10) miles per hour.
 2. Vehicles designed and used for carrying more than seven (7) passengers and having a gross weight of not more than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds, including the weight of the vehicle and maximum load, if equipped with pneumatic tires, twenty-five (25) miles per hour; vehicles designed and used for pulling and carrying freight and having a gross weight of more than twelve thousand (12,000) pounds, including the weight of the vehicle and maximum load, if equipped with pneumatic tires, twenty-five (25) miles per hour; in either case if equipped with solid tires ten (10) miles per hour.

9-4-19: OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC: No vehicle shall be operated or allowed to remain upon any street in such a manner as to form an unreasonable obstruction to the traffic thereon.

9-4-20: BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES: It shall be unlawful for more than one (1) person to ride upon any bicycle propelled by human power upon any street, or for any person to ride upon any motorcycle other than upon a seat attached to said vehicle.

9-4-21: UNATTENDED VEHICLES: No vehicle shall be left unattended while the motor of such vehicle is running; and no vehicle shall be left without a driver on any hill or incline unless the vehicle is secured against moving.

9-4-22: UNATTENDED ANIMALS: It shall be unlawful to leave any horse or other draft animal unattended in any street without having such animal securely fastened.

9-4-23: CLINGING TO VEHICLES: It shall be unlawful for any person on any street riding a bicycle, motorcycle or any toy vehicle, to cling to or to attach himself or his vehicle to any moving motor vehicle or wagon.

9-4-24: TOY VEHICLES: It shall be unlawful for any person upon skates, a coaster, sled, skateboard or other toy vehicle, to go upon any roadway other than at a crosswalk.

9-4-25: RIDING ON RUNNING BOARDS: It shall be unlawful for any person to ride upon the fenders, running board or outside step of any vehicle.

9-4-26: TRAIN SIGNALS: The driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing when a signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a train, shall stop within fifty feet (50') but not less than ten feet (10') from the nearest track of such railroad and shall not proceed until he can do so safely.

The driver of a vehicle shall stop and remain standing and not traverse such grade crossing when a crossing gate is lowered or when a flagman gives a signal of the approach of a train.

The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or any school bus or of any vehicle carrying explosives or flammable liquid as cargo shall stop such vehicle within fifty feet (50') but not less than ten feet (10') from the tracks and shall listen and look in both directions from which a train might come, before proceeding across such tracks at a grade crossing. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to a stop required when traffic at the crossing is directed by an officer or stop and go light which gives a go signal.

9-4-27: PROCESSIONS:

- (A) **Driving Through Funeral or Other Procession:** No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated as required in this Title. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or police officers.
- (B) **Drivers in a Procession:** Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right hand edge of the roadway as practicable and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practicable and safe.
- (C) **Funeral Processions to be Identified:** A funeral composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by the display upon the outside of each vehicle of a pennant or other identifying insignia and by having the lights of each vehicle lighted.

9-4-28: 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.

9-4-29: RESTRICTED ACCESS: No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any limited-access roadway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

9-4-30: SCHOOL BUSES: The driver of a vehicle on any street or highway upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children shall stop the vehicle before reaching

such school bus when there is in operation on the bus a visual signal as required by Statute for operation while the bus is transporting pupils; provided, that the driver of a vehicle upon a street or highway of which the roadways for traffic moving in opposite directions are separated by a strip of ground at least four feet (4') wide which is not surfaced or suitable for vehicle traffic or on a controlled access highway where pedestrians are not permitted to cross, need not stop his vehicle upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on the opposite roadway.

9-4-31: FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY:

- (A) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the street.
- (B) The driver of any motor vehicle of the second division or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a street outside of a business or residence district shall not follow within three hundred feet (300') of another motor vehicle of the second division or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to prevent overtaking and passing nor shall the same apply upon any lane specifically designated for use by motor vehicles of the second division.
- (C) Motor vehicles being driven upon any street outside of a business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade whether or not towing other vehicles shall be so operated as to allow sufficient space between each such vehicle or combination of vehicles so as to enable any other vehicle to enter and occupy such space without danger. This provision shall not apply to funeral processions.

CHAPTER 5

PEDESTRIANS

SECTION:

- 9-5-1: Right-of-Way
- 9-5-2: Pedestrians Crossing Roadway
- 9-5-3: Signals
- 9-5-4: Standing on Sidewalk
- 9-5-5: Pedestrian Crossing
- 9-5-6: Pedestrians Walking Along Roadway

9-5-1: RIGHT-OF-WAY: Where traffic-control signals or pedestrian control signals provided for in Chapter 2 of this Title are not in place or in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping, if need be, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway or street within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk.

Wherever stop signals or flashing red signals are in place at an intersection or a marked crosswalk between intersections the pedestrian shall have the right-of-way over drivers of vehicles; and at such marked places drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk and any pedestrian within or entering the crosswalk at either edge of the roadway shall have the right-of-way over any vehicle so stopped.

The driver of a vehicle shall stop before entering any crosswalk when any vehicle proceeding in the same direction is stopped at such crosswalk for the purpose of permitting a pedestrian to cross.

9-5-2: PEDESTRIANS CROSSING ROADWAY: At no place shall the pedestrian cross any roadway other than by the most direct route to the opposite curbing and when crossing at any place other than a crosswalk shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

No person shall stand or loiter in any roadway other than in a safety zone, if such act interferes with the lawful movement of traffic.

9-5-3: SIGNALS: At intersections where traffic is directed by a policeman or by a stop and go signal, it shall be unlawful for any

pedestrian to cross the roadway other than with released traffic, if such crossing interferes with the lawful movement of traffic.

9-5-4: STANDING ON SIDEWALK: It shall be unlawful for a pedestrian to stand upon any sidewalk except as near as reasonably possible to the building line or curb line, if such standing interferes with the use of said sidewalk by other pedestrians.

9-5-5: PEDESTRIAN CROSSING:

- (A) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a crosswalk.
- (B) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway other than a crosswalk in any business district.

9-5-6: PEDESTRIANS WALKING ALONG ROADWAY:

- (A) Where sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.
- (B) Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic, and upon meeting a vehicle shall step off to the left.
- (C) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.

CHAPTER 6**STOPPING, STANDING, PARKING****SECTION:**

9-6-1:	No Parking Places
9-6-2:	Parking at Curb
9-6-3:	Alleys
9-6-4:	Time Limit Parking
9-6-5:	Towing Cars Away
9-6-6:	Loading Zone
9-6-7:	Signs

9-6-1: NO PARKING PLACES: At any time it shall be unlawful to permit any vehicle to stand in any of the following places, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a policeman or traffic signal:

- (A) In any intersection;
- (B) In a crosswalk;
- (C) Within ten feet (10') of any intersection;
- (D) At any place where the standing of a vehicle will reduce the usable width of the roadway for moving traffic to less than ten feet (10');
- (E) At any curb within five feet (5') of a fire hydrant;
- (F) At any place where the vehicle would block the use of a driveway;
- (G) Within ten feet (10') of the nearest rail of a railroad grade crossing;
- (H) Within ten feet (10') of the driveway entrance to any Fire Department station and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any such station within forty feet (40') of such entrance;
- (I) On any sidewalk or parkway;
- (J) At any place where official signs prohibit parking;
- (K) Directly in front of the entrance to any theater at any time.

9-6-2: PARKING AT CURB: No vehicle shall be parked with the left side of such vehicle next to the curb, and it shall be unlawful to stand or park any vehicle in a street other than parallel with the curb and with the two (2) right wheels of the vehicle within twelve inches (12") of the regularly established curb line, except that upon those streets that have been marked for angle parking, vehicles shall be parked at the angle to the curb indicated by such marks.

No person shall park any vehicle with a Gross Vehicle Weight in excess of 12,000 pounds or with a height in excess of 8 feet (8') at any point upon any public roadway or the right of way adjacent thereto. As an exception to the foregoing, recreational vehicles, including, but not limited to, boats, motor homes, campers and trailers may be parked adjacent to a public roadway, in a manner which does not impede traffic flow, for a period of time not to exceed twenty-four (24) hours, for the sole purpose of loading and unloading, subject to all applicable provisions and restrictions elsewhere herein.

9-6-3: ALLEYS: No person shall park a vehicle within an alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than eight feet (8') of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic, and no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle within an alley in such position as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property.

9-6-4: TIME LIMIT PARKING: Except on Sundays or holidays, it shall be unlawful to park any vehicle for more than two (2) hours in any consecutive period of time between the hours of eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M. in any area designated by ordinance as a restricted parking area, or the time posted on the signs in loading zones in the business district.

9-6-5: TOWING CARS AWAY: The Police Department and all members thereof assigned to traffic duty are hereby authorized to remove and tow away or have removed and towed away by commercial towing service, any car or other vehicle illegally parked in any place where such parked vehicle creates or constitutes a traffic hazard, blocks the use of a fire hydrant or obstructs or may obstruct the movement of any emergency vehicle; or any vehicle which has been parked in any public

street or other public place for a period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours.

Cars so towed away shall be stored on any Village property or in a public garage or parking lot and shall be restored to the owner or operator thereof after payment of the expenses incurred by the Village in removing and storing such vehicles.

9-6-6: LOADING ZONES: It shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to stand a passenger vehicle for a period of time longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading of passengers, not to exceed thirty (30) minutes, in any place designated by the Board of Trustees as a loading zone and marked as such or in any of the following designated places:

- (A) At any place not to exceed twenty-five feet (25') along the curb before the entrance to any hospital or hotel at any time.
- (B) At any place not to exceed twenty-five feet (25') along the curb line before the entrance to a public building between eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M. except on a Sunday.

9-6-7: SIGNS: Appropriate signs shall be posted in all areas where parking is limited or prohibited, indicating such limitations or prohibitions.

CHAPTER 7**CONDITION OF VEHICLES****SECTION:**

9-7-1:	Clear Vision
9-7-2:	Unnecessary Noise
9-7-3:	Horn
9-7-4:	Gas and Smoke
9-7-5:	Projecting Loads
9-7-6:	Brakes
9-7-7:	Muffler
9-7-8:	Lights
9-7-9:	Firemens' Vehicles
9-7-10:	Nonskid Devices
9-7-11:	Tires
9-7-12:	Weight
9-7-13:	Limited Load Streets
9-7-14:	Spilling Loads
9-7-15:	Bicycles

9-7-1: CLEAR VISION: It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle which is so loaded or in such a condition that the operator does not have a clear vision of all parts of the roadway essential to the safe operation of the vehicle. Any vehicle that is so constructed or loaded that the driver's view of the roadway to the rear is obstructed shall be equipped with a mirror so attached as to give him a view of the roadway behind him.

9-7-2: UNNECESSARY NOISE: It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle which makes unusually loud or unnecessary noise.

9-7-3: HORN: Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a good and sufficient audible signaling device in efficient working condition. Such signaling device shall be sounded when necessary to give timely warning of the approach of a vehicle, but such horn or other signaling device shall not be sounded for any purpose other than as a warning of impending danger.

No motor vehicle other than an emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren or gong signaling device.

9-7-4: GAS AND SMOKE: It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle which emits dense smoke or such an amount of smoke or fumes as to be dangerous to the health of persons or as to endanger the drivers of other vehicles.

9-7-5: PROJECTING LOADS: The maximum width, length and height of any vehicle and its load shall not exceed the limits expressed in the State traffic law.

No passenger type vehicle shall be operated on the streets with a load extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of the vehicle nor extending more than six inches (6") beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof.

No vehicle, unladen or with load shall exceed a length of forty-two feet (42') extreme overall dimension.

No part of the load of a vehicle shall extend more than three feet (3') in front of the extreme front portion of the vehicle.

9-7-6: BRAKES: It shall be unlawful to drive any motor vehicle upon any street unless such vehicle is equipped with good and sufficient brakes in good working condition, as required by the State traffic law, or to operate any vehicle which is so loaded that the operator does not have ready access to the mechanism operating the brakes of such vehicle.

9-7-7: MUFFLER: No motor vehicle shall be operated on any street unless such vehicle is provided with a muffler in efficient actual working condition; and the use of a cut-out is prohibited.

9-7-8: LIGHTS: It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle not equipped with adequate lights conforming to the requirements of the State law.

9-7-9: FIREMENS' VEHICLES: Any motor vehicle owned or usually operated by a volunteer fireman may be equipped with not to exceed two (2) lamps which shall emit a blue light without glare. One (1)

such lamp may be mounted on the front and one (1) may be mounted on the rear of any such vehicle. Except that a flashing blue light may be used only when such fireman is responding to a fire call.

9-7-10: NONSKID DEVICES: It shall be unlawful to operate any motor vehicle upon any street equipped with any nonskid device so constructed that any rigid or nonflexible portion thereof comes into contact with the pavement or roadway.

9-7-11: TIRES: It shall be unlawful to operate on any street any motor vehicle which is not equipped with tires conforming to the requirements of the State traffic law.

9-7-12: WEIGHT: It shall be unlawful to drive on any street any motor vehicle with a weight, including load, in excess of that permitted by the State traffic law for driving on improved highways, or with weight distributed in a manner not conforming to such law.

9-7-13: LIMITED LOAD STREETS: It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle which with its load exceeds seven thousand (7,000) pounds in weight on any of the following streets or portions thereof:

(No streets listed)

9-7-14: SPILLING LOADS: No vehicle shall be so loaded that any part of its load spills or drops on any street or alley in the Municipality.

9-7-15: BICYCLES:

(A) Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet (500') to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type which shall be visible from all distances from fifty feet (50') to three hundred feet (300') to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of

9-7-15

9-7-15

five hundred feet (500') to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

- (B) No person shall operate a bicycle that shall not be equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least one hundred feet (100'), except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.
- (C) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a good and adequate brake.

CHAPTER 8**DRIVERS****SECTION:**

- 9-8-1: License Required
9-8-2: Liquor or Drugs
9-8-3: Accidents

9-8-1: LICENSE REQUIRED: It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle who does not possess an Illinois operator's license.

9-8-2: LIQUOR OR DRUGS: It shall be unlawful for the habitual user of narcotic drugs to operate any motor vehicle on any street; and it shall be unlawful for any intoxicated person, or any person under the influence of alcohol or of a narcotic drug, to operate or attempt to operate any motor vehicle on any street.

9-8-3: ACCIDENTS: The driver of a vehicle which has collided with, or been in an accident with, any vehicle, person or property in such a manner as to cause injury or damage shall stop immediately, and to render such assistance as may be possible, and to give his true name and residence to the injured person, or the owner of the property damaged, and to a policeman if one is present. A report of each such accident shall be given by the driver of each vehicle concerned in it to the Village Marshal within twenty-four (24) hours after the accident.

CHAPTER 9
VIOLATION, ARRESTS

SECTION:

- 9-9-1: Penalty
9-9-2: Arrests
9-9-3: Prima Facie Proof
9-9-4: Parking Violations

9-9-1: PENALTY: Any person violating any provision of this Title shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each violation within twenty-four (24) hours of the time offense was made.

In any case of violation of any provision of this Title respecting bicycles, skateboards, ROLLER BLADES, or roller skates, the Chief of Police MAY ALSO impound the article used in the offense for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days.

Be it further ordained that any person convicted of violation of the foregoing ordinance shall be subject to the penalties described in Title 9, Chapter 9 of the Village Code of the Village of Arthur, Illinois.

9-9-2: ARRESTS: Any person arrested for a violation of any provision of this Title shall be released upon proper bail being furnished as required by law.

9-9-3: PRIMA FACIE PROOF: The fact that an automobile which is illegally operated or parked is registered in the name of a person shall be considered prima facie proof that such person was in control of the automobile at the time of such violation.

9-9-4: PARKING VIOLATIONS: Any person accused of a violation of any ordinance prohibiting parking a vehicle in a designated area, or restricting the length of time a vehicle may be there parked, or parking in a metered area without putting a coin in the meter to cover the required time, may settle and compromise the claim against him for such illegal parking by paying to the Village the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for

each violation, within twenty-four (24) hours of the time such alleged offense occurred. Upon failure to pay said violation within twenty-four (24) hours, the ticket may be prosecuted by the Village of Arthur and any fine imposed shall include the actual costs of prosecution thereof in an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

Provided that this Section shall not apply to persons parking a vehicle so as to obstruct the entrance or exit of any place where Police or Fire Department apparatus or other emergency equipment is kept or housed or so as to block an emergency entrance in a hospital. Nor shall this Section apply to any person charged with parking a vehicle so as to entirely obstruct traffic in any street or alley, or parking in such a way as to reduce traffic on an arterial street to one-way traffic only; nor to any person who refuses to move a vehicle illegally parked at the request of any member of the Police Department.