Chapter 29 - MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

Footnotes:

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ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 29-1. - Definitions.

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

**Authorized emergency vehicles, equipment** means:

(1) When equipped as prescribed in subsection (2) of this definition:
   a. Vehicles of fire departments;
   b. Ambulances or vehicles specified pursuant to 63 O.S. § 1-2512 B. licensed ambulance service providers;
   c. State vehicles of law enforcement agencies;
   d. County vehicles of sheriffs and full-time commissioned deputies and vehicles designated by the sheriff for support of the sheriff's office including privately owned vehicles driven by the sheriff and full-time, part-time and reserve commissioned deputies; provided the audible sirens and flashing red lights equipped on such privately owned vehicles are used only in a law enforcement capacity and in the course of duty;
   e. Municipal vehicles of police departments;
   f. Vehicles owned and operated by the United States Marshals Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
   g. Vehicles of Oklahoma National Guard units designated by the Adjutant General for support to civil authorities; or
   h. Vehicles owned and operated by any local organization for emergency management as defined by 63 O.S. § 683.3.

(2) All vehicles prescribed in subsection (1) of this section shall be equipped with sirens capable of giving audible signals as required by the provisions of 47 O.S. § 12-218 and flashing red lights as authorized by the provisions of 47 O.S. § 12-218.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-103.

**Bicycle, electric-assisted bicycle, and motorized bicycle** means:

(1) A bicycle is a device upon which any person may ride, propelled solely by human power through a belt, chain, or gears, and having two or more wheels, excluding mopeds.

(2) An electric-assisted bicycle is any bicycle with:
a. Two or three wheels; and
b. Fully operative pedals for human propulsion and equipped with an electric motor:
   1. With a power output not to exceed 1,000 watts;
   2. Incapable of propelling the device at a speed of more than 30 miles per hour on level ground; and
   3. Incapable of further increasing the speed of the device when human power alone is used to propel the device at a speed of 30 miles per hour or more.
An electric-assisted bicycle shall meet the requirements of the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards as set forth in federal regulations and shall operate in such a manner that the electric motor disengages or ceases to function when the brakes are applied.

(3) A motorized bicycle is any bicycle having:
   a. Fully operative pedals for propulsion by human power;
   b. An automatic transmission; and
   c. A combustion engine with a piston or rotor displacement of 150 cubic centimeters or less, regardless of the number of chambers in the engine, which is capable of propelling the bicycle at a maximum design speed of not more than 30 miles per hour on level ground.

(4) As used in this chapter, the term "bicycle" includes tricycles, quadcycles, or similar human-powered devices, electric-assisted bicycles, and motorized bicycles unless otherwise specifically indicated.

State Law reference—Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-104.

Bus means every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for transportation of persons for compensation.

State Law reference—Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-105.

Controlled-access highway means every highway, street, or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such highway, street, or roadway.

State Law reference—Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-110.

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

State Law reference—Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-111.

Curb loading zone means a space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

Driver means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.
State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-114.

Freight curb loading zone means a space adjacent to a curb for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight or passengers.

Highway or street means 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. The terms "highway" and "street" are synonymous herein.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-122.

Intersection means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curblines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict. Where a highway includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways 30 feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-126.

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

Motor vehicle means 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. However, the term does not include implements of husbandry as defined in 47 O.S. § 1-125; electric personal assistive mobility devices as defined in 47 O.S. § 1-114 A; motorized wheelchairs, as defined in 47 O.S. § 1-136.3; or vehicles moved solely by human or animal power.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-134.

Motorcycle means 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 and a combustion engine with a piston or rotor displacement of 150 cc or greater.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-135.

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

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-139.

Park or parking means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-142(a).

Passenger curb loading zone means a place adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers.
**Pedestrian** means any person afoot.

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-143.

**Police officer** means every sheriff, constable, police officer, highway patrolman, and officer of the city police department or any other officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of state traffic laws and city ordinances.

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-147.

**Private road or driveway** means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having expressed or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons.

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-148.

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

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-149.

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

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-151.

**Right-of-way** means the privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-156.

**Roadway** means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the shoulder. In the event a highway 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.

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-158(a).

**Safety zone or island** means an 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 or island.

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-159.

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

**State Law reference**— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-163.

**Stand or standing** means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.
State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-167.

Stop, when required, means complete cessation from movement.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-169.

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

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-170.

Through highway means every highway or portion thereof on which vehicle traffic is given preferential right-of-way, and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through highway in obedience to either a stop sign or a yield sign, when such signs are erected as provided in this chapter.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-175.

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

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-177.

Traffic-control signal means any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-178.

Vehicle means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. As used in this chapter, the term "vehicle" does not include:

1. Implements of husbandry, as defined in 47 O.S. § 1-125;
2. Electric personal assistive mobility devices, as defined in 47 O.S. § 1-114 A; or
3. Motorized wheelchairs, as defined in 47 O.S. § 1-136.3.

State Law reference— Similar definition, 47 O.S. § 1-147.

(Code 1966, § 20-1; Code 1982, § 29-1)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. §§ 1-101—1-186.

Sec. 29-2. - Required obedience to traffic ordinances.

It is unlawful and, unless otherwise declared in this chapter with respect to particular offenses, it is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this chapter.

(Code 1966, § 20-15; Code 1982, § 29-2)
State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-102.

Sec. 29-3. - Application of chapter to pushcarts, or persons riding animals or driving animal-drawn vehicles.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-17; Code 1982, § 29-3)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-104.

Sec. 29-4. - Application of chapter to persons working on highways.

Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter except those relating to reckless driving, operation of a vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or negligent homicide shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment, while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway, or to persons, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in construction, maintenance or repair of public utilities, provided that all highway and public utility operations shall be protected by adequate warning signs, signals, devices or flagmen; but the provisions of this chapter shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

(Code 1966, § 20-19; Code 1982, § 29-4)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-105.

Sec. 29-5. - Authorized emergency vehicles.

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

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

1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;

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

3. Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;

4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement; and

5. Disregard regulations governing turning in specified directions.

(c) The exemptions herein granted to the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any said vehicle is making use of audible 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 as required by law, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(d) This subsection 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.
(e) The exemptions in subsections (b)3 and (b)5 of this section 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:

(1) Knowledge of the presence of the officer will cause the suspect to:
   a. Destroy or lose evidence of a suspected felony;
   b. End a suspected continuing felony before the officer has obtained sufficient evidence to establish grounds for arrest;
   c. Evade apprehension or identification of the suspect or the vehicle of the suspect; or
(2) Because of traffic conditions, vehicles moving in response to the audible or visual signals may increase the potential for a collision.

The exceptions granted in this subsection 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. § 540 A.

(f) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(Code 1966, § 20-22; Code 1982, § 29-5)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-106.

Sec. 29-6. - Application of chapter to military convoys.

The military forces of the United States and organizations of the National Guard, performing any military duty, shall not be restricted by this chapter, and shall have the right-of-way on any street or highway through which they may pass against all, except carriers of the United States mail, fire engines, ambulances and police vehicles in the necessary discharge of their respective duties. Said mounted military moving in convoy shall have lights burning, with lead and trail vehicles prominently marked, and shall travel, while inside the corporate limits of the city, in compliance with such speeds as are legally posted within the corporate limits of the city, and shall maintain a closed interval of not more than 75 feet.

(Code 1966, § 20-20; Code 1982, § 29-6)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-107.

Sec. 29-7. - Use of coasters, roller skates, etc.

No person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk; and when so crossing, such person shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians. This section shall not apply upon any street while set aside as a play street as authorized by ordinance of this city.

(Code 1966, § 20-18; Code 1982, § 29-7)

State Law reference—Clinging to vehicles prohibited, 47 O.S. § 11-1204.

Sec. 29-8. - Obedience to police and fire department officials.
No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

(Code 1966, § 20-16; Code 1982, § 29-8)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-103.

Sec. 29-9. - Driver's license required.

(a) No person, except those expressly exempted by 47 O.S. § 6-102 shall operate any motor vehicle upon any street, alley, roadway or highway within the city unless such person has a valid state driver's license for the class of vehicle being operated under the provisions of state law. No person shall be permitted to possess more than one valid license at any time.

(b) This section shall be intended to conform and be interpreted consistent with the provisions of 47 O.S. § 6-101. It is also further declared to be the express intention of the city council that this section be interpreted and defined in compliance with the provisions of 47 O.S. §§ 6-101 through 6-123, as amended. No person shall operate a motor vehicle unless he holds a valid license for the class of vehicle being operated.

(c) Any person who drives a motor vehicle on any public roads, streets, highways, turnpikes or other public place of this state at a time when his privilege to do so is canceled, denied, suspended or revoked shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Each act of driving on the highways as prohibited shall constitute a separate offense.


State Law reference— Drivers licenses, 47 O.S. § 6-101 et seq.

Sec. 29-10. - License plate required.

It shall be unlawful for any person to drive, operate or move, or for the owner to cause or permit to be driven, operated or moved upon the roads, streets or highways of the city any vehicle which does not have a current and properly displayed license plate issued by the State of Oklahoma, another state or Indian Nation, or on which all taxes due said State of Oklahoma have not been paid.

(Ord. No. 3150, § 1, 9-19-2011, eff. 10-1-2011)

Sec. 29-11. - Reckless driving.

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.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-901 A.

Sec. 29-12. - Inattentive driving.
The operator of every vehicle, while driving, shall devote their full time and attention to such driving. No law enforcement officer shall issue a citation under this section unless the law enforcement officer observes that the operator of the vehicle is involved in an accident or observes the operator of the vehicle driving in such a manner that poses an articulable danger to other persons on the roadway that is not otherwise specified in statute.

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-901 B.

Sec. 29-13. - Reserved.

Sec. 29-14. - Maintenance and construction zones.

(a) The city is hereby authorized to close any highway, street, avenue, public thoroughfare, or section thereof within its respective jurisdiction, to traffic while such highway, street, avenue, or public thoroughfare is under repair, maintenance or construction and, in exercising such authority, shall erect, or cause to be erected, control devices and barricades to warn and notify the public that said highway, street, avenue or public thoroughfare has been closed to traffic. It shall hereby be the duty of the traffic-control supervisor, or his designee, to determine when such construction, maintenance or repair shall necessitate the closing of any highway, street, avenue or public thoroughfare within the jurisdiction of the city.

(b) When any highway, street, avenue or other public thoroughfare has been closed to traffic under the provisions of subsection (a) of this section and traffic control devices or barricades have been erected, it shall be unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle through, under, over or around such traffic control devices or barricades, or otherwise to enter any closed area.

(c) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to persons while engaged in the construction, maintenance and repair of said highway, street, avenue or public thoroughfare or to persons entering therein for the protection of lives or property; and provided further, that persons having their places of residence or places of business, or who must travel said highways, streets, avenues, and public thoroughfares to reach their places of residence or places of business, may then travel, when possible to do so, through such area at their own risk.

(d) Whenever construction, repair and maintenance of any highway, street, avenue, or public thoroughfare is being performed under traffic, the city council shall erect, or cause to be erected, traffic control devices to warn and guide the public. Every person using such highway, street, avenue or public thoroughfare 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.

(e) No person shall remove, change, modify, deface or alter any traffic control device or barricade which has been erected on any highway, street, avenue, or public thoroughfare under the provisions of this section.

(f) City personnel or contractors, whichever is engaged in repair or improvement of any highway, street, avenue or public thoroughfare within the city, shall establish, provide for, and adequately design a detour route for traffic; provided, however, that this subsection shall only apply when said highway, street, avenue or public thoroughfare shall be closed for a period in excess of 72 hours.

(Code 1966, § 20-21; Code 1982, § 29-14; Ord. No. 1524, § 1, 7-29-1974)

State Law reference— Maintenance and construction zones, 47 O.S. § 11-1302.
Accidents involving damage to vehicle. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of 47 O.S. § 10-104. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary. Any person failing to stop or comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed $500.00 or by imprisonment in the city or county jail for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Nothing in this section shall prevent the municipal judge from ordering restitution for any damage caused by a driver involved in an accident provided for in this section.


Sec. 29-16. - Impoundment of vehicles.

(a) The police department is hereby authorized to impound a vehicle and remove same to a garage or other place of safety under any of the circumstances hereinafter enumerated:

(1) When a vehicle is left unattended upon any bridge, viaduct or causeway, or in any tube or tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic.

(2) When a vehicle upon a street is so disabled as to constitute an obstruction to traffic and the person in charge of the vehicle is by reason of physical injury or otherwise incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide for its custody or removal.

(3) When a vehicle is left unattended upon a street and is so parked illegally as to constitute a definite hazard or obstruction to the normal movement of traffic or emergency vehicles.

(4) When a vehicle has been parked for more than one hour in excess of the time allowed for parking in any place.

(5) When a vehicle which has been involved in two or more violations of this chapter for which citation tags have been issued and not presented as required, is parked in violation of any provision of this chapter.

(6) When, pursuant to section 29-136(a), a duly signed verified complaint has been filed alleging a violation of section 29-136(a), by reason of the stopping, standing or parking of a vehicle in the places designated as subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(7) When a vehicle is parked and left unattended for 24 hours after the city has erected temporary signs prohibiting parking where the vehicle is located. The police department shall attempt to contact the last registered owner prior to the impoundment of such vehicle.

(8) At any time an emergency exists requiring city to have immediate access to an area occupied by a parked vehicle.

(9) When any vehicle is driven or operated upon any street, alley or thoroughfare within the city, and when said vehicle is without a vehicle license as required by the state law, or when said vehicle fails to display the vehicle license tag as required by law.

(10) When 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, highway, or private property other than that property owned or leased by the driver, the vehicle may be impounded.
(11) When a vehicle is parked on the south side of 7th Avenue, between Lewis Street and Lowry Street, in the area marked for police employee parking only and it is not displaying a parking permit authorizing it to be parked in that location.

(b) Whenever an officer removes a vehicle as authorized in this section, and the officer knows or is able to ascertain from the registration records in the vehicle the name and address of the owner thereof, such officer shall immediately give or cause to be given notice in writing to such owner of the fact of such removal and the reasons therefor, and of the place to which such vehicle has been moved. In the event any such vehicle is stored in a public garage, a copy of such notice shall be given to the proprietor of such garage. It is especially provided that the owner of such vehicle shall be liable for the cost of removal and storage of said vehicle.

(c) Whenever an officer removes a vehicle under this section and does not know and is not able to ascertain the name of the owner, or for any other reason is unable to give the notice to the owner as herein provided, and in the event the vehicle is not returned to the owner within a period of three days, then and in that event, the officer shall immediately send or cause to be sent written report of such removal by mail to the state department whose duty it is to register motor vehicles, and shall file a copy of such notice with the proprietor of any public garage in which the vehicle may be stored. Such notice shall include a complete description of the vehicle, the date, time and place from which removed, the reasons for such removal, and name of the garage or place where the vehicle is stored.


State Law reference—Removal of illegally stopped vehicles, 47 O.S. § 11-1002.

Sec. 29-17. - Security verification form.

(a) As used in this section the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given herein.

(1) Department shall mean the Department of Public Safety of the State of Oklahoma, acting directly or through its duly authorized officers and agents.

(2) Compulsory insurance law shall mean the law requiring liability insurance in conjunction with the operation of a motor vehicle in the State of Oklahoma as found in Article VI, Chapter 7 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

(3) Security verification form shall mean a form, approved by the Oklahoma State Board for Property and Casualty Rates, verifying the existence of security required by the compulsory insurance law of the State of Oklahoma.

(b) Except as provided below, every operator of a motor vehicle registered in the State of Oklahoma shall, while operating or using such vehicle within the corporate limits of the City of Stillwater, carry a valid security verification form, or an equivalent form issued by the department, reflecting liability coverage and shall produce such security verification form upon request for inspection by any law enforcement officer or representative of the department or, in case of a collision, any person affected by such collision.

The provisions of subsection (b) shall apply to nonresident operators of vehicles that are not registered in this state only if the state in which the vehicle is registered requires compulsory liability insurance. In such cases, compliance with the requirements of the law of the state of registration shall be deemed compliance with the laws of this state.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to persons operating:
(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 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 Oklahoma Corporation Commission;

(4) Any licensed taxicab; and

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

(d) Every person violating a provision of this section shall be guilty of a Class B offense. Provided, however that any person producing proof in court that a current security verification form or equivalent form which has been issued by the department reflecting liability coverage for such person was in force at the time of the alleged offense shall be entitled to dismissal of such charge upon payment of court costs; and provided further that if proof of security verification is presented to the court clerk no later than the business day preceding the first scheduled court appearance date, the charge shall be dismissed without payment of court costs.

(Code 1982, § 29-17; Ord. No. 2085, § 1, 8-1-1983; Ord. No. 2157, § 1, 10-22-1984; Ord. No. 3185, § 1, 7-30-2012)

State Law reference—Similar provision, 47 O.S. § 7-602.

Sec. 29-18. - Persons under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substance or combination thereof.

(a) It is unlawful and punishable as provided in subsection (c) of this section for any person to drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, whether upon public roads, highways, streets, turnpikes, other public places or upon any private road, street, alley, or lane which provides access to one or more single or multifamily dwellings, who:

(1) Has a blood or breath alcohol concentration, as defined in 47 O.S. § 756, of 0.08 or more at the time of a test of such person's blood or breath administered within two hours after the arrest of such person;

(2) Is under the influence of alcohol;

(3) Is under the influence of any other intoxicating substance other than alcohol which may render such person incapable of safely driving or operating a motor vehicle; or

(4) Is under the combined influence of alcohol and any other intoxicating substance which may render such person incapable of safely driving or operating a motor vehicle.

(b) The fact that any person charged with a violation of this section is or has been lawfully entitled to use alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance or any other intoxicating substance shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this section. As used in this section, the term "other intoxicating substance" shall mean any controlled, dangerous substance as defined in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act, 63 O.S. § 2-101 et seq., and any other substance, other than alcohol, which is capable of being ingested, inhaled, injected, or absorbed into the human body and is capable of adversely affecting the central nervous system, vision, hearing, or other sensory or motor functions.

(c) Every person who is convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than 60 days and a fine of not more than $800.00, excluding costs, fees, and assessments.
Sec. 29-19. - Alcohol chemical analysis; impaired ability; penalty.

(a) Upon the trial of any criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person while under the influence of alcohol or intoxicating liquor, evidence of the amount of alcohol in the person's blood as shown by a chemical analysis of his blood or breath is admissible. For the purpose of this section:

(1) Evidence that there was 5/100 of one percent or less by weight of alcohol in his blood is prima facie evidence that the person was not under the influence of alcohol or intoxicating liquor;

(2) Evidence that there was more than 5/100 of one percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood is relevant evidence of operating a motor vehicle while his ability to operate such vehicle is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or intoxicating liquor; however, no person shall be convicted of the offense of operating a motor vehicle while his ability to operate such vehicle is impaired by consumption of alcohol or intoxicating liquor solely because there was more than 5/100 of one percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood in the absence of additional evidence that such person's driving was affected by such consumption of alcohol to the extent that the public health and safety was threatened or that such person had violated a state statute or local ordinance in the operation of a motor vehicle;

(3) Evidence that there was 8/100 of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in his blood shall be admitted as prima facie evidence that the person was under the influence of alcohol or intoxicating liquor;

(4) Percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; and

(5) To be admissible, such evidence must first be qualified by establishing that such specimen was obtained from the subject within not more than two hours of the arrest of the subject.

(b) Any person who operates a motor vehicle while his ability to operate such motor vehicle is impaired by the consumption of alcohol shall be guilty of an offense and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100.00 nor more than $500.00, excluding costs and assessments, and/or by imprisonment in the city jail for not more than 60 days.

Sec. 29-20. - Driving under the influence while underage.

(a) It shall be unlawful and punishable as provided in subsection (c) of this section, for any person under 21 years of age to drive, operate or be in actual physical control of a motor vehicle who:

(1) 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;

(2) 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

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

(b) As used in this section, the term "other intoxicating substance" means any controlled dangerous substance as defined in the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, 63 O.S. § 2-101 et seq., or any other substance, other than alcohol, which is capable of being ingested, inhaled, injected or absorbed into the human body and is capable of adversely affecting the central nervous system, vision, hearing or other sensory or motor function.
(c) Every person under 21 years of age who is convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished for a first offense by a fine of not less than $100.00 nor more than $500.00, excluding costs and assessments, or by completion of 20 hours of community service, or by requiring the person to attend and complete a treatment program, or by any combination of fine, community service or treatment. Every person who is convicted of a violation of this section shall, upon a second or subsequent conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $100.00 nor more than $800.00, excluding costs, fees and assessments, or by completion of 40 hours of community service, or by requiring the person to attend and complete a treatment program, or by any combination of fine, community service or treatment.

(d) The court may assess additional community service hours in lieu of any fine specified in this section.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the filing of charges pursuant to this chapter, when the facts warrant.

(Ord. No. 3135, § 2, 5-16-2011)

Sec. 29-21. - Texting while driving—Definitions.

(a) Cellular telephone means an analog or digital wireless telephone authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the frequency bandwidth reserved for cellular telephones.

(b) 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.

(c) Electronic communication device means 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.

(d) Text message includes a text-based message, instant message, electronic message, photo, video or electronic mail.

(Ord. No. 3330, § 1, 10-26-2015, eff. 11-1-2015)

Sec. 29-22. - 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) Any person who violates the provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $100.00.

(c) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section 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.

(Ord. No. 3330, § 2, 10-26-2015, eff. 11-1-2015)

Secs. 29-23—29-30. - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 29-31. - Emergency and experimental regulations.

(a) The city manager, subject to any directions which the city council may give by motion or resolution, is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic ordinances of this city, and to make and enforce temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulations shall remain in effect for more than 90 days.

(b) The city manager may have traffic control devices tested under actual conditions of traffic.

(Code 1966, § 20-12; Code 1982, § 29-31)

Sec. 29-32. - Duties of city manager.

(a) The city manager shall have the authority:

(1) To designate and maintain, by appropriate devices, marks, or lines upon the surface of the roadway, crosswalks at intersections where, in his opinion, there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway, and at such other places as it may deem necessary;

(2) To establish safety zones or islands of such kind and character and at such places as it may deem necessary for the protection of pedestrians;

(3) To mark traffic lanes upon the roadway of any street where a regular alignment of traffic is necessary;

(4) To establish bus stops, bus stands, taxicab stands, and stands for other passenger common-carrier motor vehicles on such public streets in such places and in such number as he shall determine to be of the greatest benefit and convenience to the public; and every such bus stop, bus stand, taxicab stand, or other stand shall be designated by appropriate signs;

(5) To designate bicycle parking zones;

(6) To determine and designate intersections where particular hazard exists upon other than through streets and to determine whether vehicles shall stop at one or more entrances to any such intersection, in which event he shall cause to be erected a stop sign at every such place where a stop is required; or whether vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to vehicles on a different street at such intersection, in which event he shall cause to be erected a yield sign at every place where obedience thereto is required;

(7) To have placed markers, buttons, or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning at such intersections; such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law or ordinance;
To determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make a right, left, or U-turn, and shall have placed proper signs at such intersections. 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;

To prescribe routes through the city for the use of trucks or other vehicles which are not ordinary private passenger vehicles;

To determine the location of passenger and freight curb loading zones, and shall have placed and maintained appropriate signs indicating the same and stating the hours during which the provisions of this section are applicable. When such a loading zone is established on request of any person, the city manager shall not have signs placed until the applicant has paid to the city an amount of money estimated by the street department to be adequate to reimburse the city for all costs of establishing and signing the same;

To determine when standing or parking may be permitted upon a one-way roadway;

To establish parking time limits, or to prohibit parking, on designated streets and parts of streets, by having appropriate signs placed thereon;

To issue special permits to permit the use of streets for loading or unloading merchandise or materials subject to the terms and conditions of such permit. Such permits may be issued either to the owner or lessee of real property or to the owner of the vehicle and shall grant to such person the privilege as therein stated and authorized herein;

To designate metered parking zones;

To determine those portions of a highway where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous, and order the placement of appropriate signs or markings on the roadway marking the beginning and end of such zones;

To determine upon what streets and parts of streets angle parking shall be permitted and shall have such streets marked or signed;

To take any other action necessary and proper to ensure the safe and efficient flow of traffic throughout the corporate limits of the city;

To temporarily close streets and sidewalks for safety reasons, construction or events.

Decisions of the city manager under this section may be appealed to the city council upon written application of an aggrieved party. Said application shall be made within ten days of the date of the action to be appealed. The city council shall direct written notice of the appeal hearing to the applicant. Said notice shall be given at least five days prior to scheduled hearing date. Decisions of the city council shall be appealable to the district court in accordance with state statute and this Code.

Sec. 29-33. - Duty of police department and fire department.

It shall be the duty of the police department to enforce the street traffic regulations of the city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this city, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents, and to cooperate with other officers of the city in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out those duties specially imposed upon said department by this chapter and any other traffic ordinances of the city.
(b) Members of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal in conformance with traffic laws and ordinances; provided that, in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws and ordinances.

(c) Officers of the fire department, when at the scene of a fire, may direct or assist the police in directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.

(Code 1966, § 20-14; Code 1982, § 29-33)


Sec. 29-34. - Driver's files to be maintained.

The police department shall maintain a suitable record of all traffic accidents, warnings, arrests, convictions and complaints reported for each driver, which shall be filed alphabetically under the name of the driver concerned.


Sec. 29-35. - Reserved.

Sec. 29-36. - Designation of through streets.

The city council, by motion or resolution, may designate any street, or part of a street, a through street.

(Code 1966, § 20-73; Code 1982, § 29-36)

Secs. 29-37—29-45. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNS, SIGNALS

Sec. 29-46. - Generally.

The location and existence of all traffic-control signs, signals, devices and markings on the adoption date of this Code is ratified and confirmed.

(Code 1982, § 29-46)

Sec. 29-47. - Manual and specifications for traffic control devices.

All traffic control signs, signals, and devices shall conform to the manual and specifications approved by the state highway commission. All signs and signals required hereunder for a particular purpose shall so far as practicable be uniform as to type and location throughout the city. All traffic control devices so erected and not inconsistent with the provisions of state law or this chapter shall be official traffic control devices.
Sec. 29-48. - Erection and maintenance.

(a) The transportation department shall erect or install and maintain all traffic-control signs, signals, devices and markings; including, but not limited to, parking meters, required by ordinance or the city manager.

(b) The city manager may direct the placement of such additional traffic control signs, signals, and devices as it deems necessary to guide or warn traffic.

(c) Whenever the city council designates and describes a through street, the transportation department shall evaluate each intersection created to determine the type and quantity of traffic control devices required.

(d) Whenever a one-way street is designated pursuant to ordinance, the transportation department shall place and maintain signs giving notice thereof; and no such regulation shall be effective unless such signs are in place. Signs indicating the direction of lawful traffic movement shall be placed in accordance with the requirements established in the current edition of the Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

State Law reference—Adoption of sign manual, 47 O.S. § 15-104.

Sec. 29-49. - Obedience to official traffic control devices.

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

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-201(a).

Sec. 29-50. - Obedience to no-turn signs.

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.

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-201(a).

Sec. 29-51. - When traffic signs required for enforcement purposes.

No provision of this chapter for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violations an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs are erected or in place.
State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-201.

Sec. 29-52. - Traffic control signal legend.

(a) 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, and the lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green indication:
   a. Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal, except when prohibited under 47 O.S. § 11-1302, may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited;
   b. Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection; and
   c. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, as provided in 47 O.S. § 11-203, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk;

(2) Steady yellow indication:
   a. Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter; and
   b. Pedestrians facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in 47 O.S. § 11-203, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown, and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway;

(3) Steady red indication:
   a. Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red signal alone shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown except as provided in subsections b and d of this subsection;
   b. Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, vehicular traffic facing any steady red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to turn right or to turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street after stopping as required by subsection a of this subsection. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection;
   c. In order to prohibit right turns or left turns as prescribed in subsection b of this subsection, on the red signal after the required stop, a municipality must erect clear, concise signs informing drivers that such turns are prohibited. The highway department shall specify the design of the sign to be used for this purpose, and it shall be used uniformly throughout the state;
   d. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the driver of a motorcycle facing any steady red signal may cautiously proceed through the intersection only if:
1. The motorcycle has been brought to a complete stop as required by subsection a of this subsection;

2. The traffic control signal is programmed or engineered to change to a green signal only after detecting the approach of a motor vehicle and has failed to detect the arrival of the motorcycle because of its size or weight; and

3. No motor vehicle or person is approaching on the roadway to be crossed or entered, or the motor vehicle or person is at a distance from the intersection that does not constitute an immediate hazard.

The driver of any vehicle approaching the intersection, which lawfully may enter the intersection, shall have the right-of-way over any motorcycle operator proceeding through a red light and, in no event where an accident results from the driver of the motorcycle proceeding into the intersection on a red light, shall such driver of the vehicle be charged with any violation pursuant to 47 O.S. §§ 11-401 and 11-403 relating to failure to yield right-of-way, 47 O.S. § 11-310 relating to following too closely, or 47 O.S. § 11-801, relating to driving too fast for conditions; and

e. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal as provided in 47 O.S. § 11-203, pedestrians facing a steady circular red signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

(b) In the event an official traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made at the signal.

(Code 1966, § 20-37; Code 1982, § 29-52; Ord. No. 1516, § 1, 7-8-1974)

**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-202.

Sec. 29-53. - Pedestrian-control signals.

Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) *Walk.* Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(2) *Wait or Don't Walk.* No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the wait signal is showing.


**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-203.

Sec. 29-54. - Flashing signals.

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

(1) *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 requirements of law applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

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

(b) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed as set forth in 47 O.S. § 11-701.

(Code 1966, § 20-38; Code 1982, § 29-54)

**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-204.

Sec. 29-55. - Lane use control signals.

When lane use control signals are placed over individual lanes, said signals shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles as follows:

(1) *Green indication.* Vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown;

(2) *Steady yellow indication.* Vehicular traffic is thereby warned that a lane control change is being made;

(3) *Steady red indication.* Vehicular traffic shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown; and

(4) *Flashing yellow indication.* Vehicular traffic may use the lane only for the purpose of approaching and shall not remain in the intersection at the time a steady red indication is shown.


**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-204.1.

Sec. 29-56. - Pedestrian-actuated school crossing signals.

Whenever a pedestrian-actuated school crossing signal is provided, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic and pedestrians in accordance with sections 29-52 and 29-53.

(Code 1982, § 29-56)

**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-205.

Sec. 29-57. - Driving into drive-in or gas station to avoid traffic signal.

No person shall drive a motor vehicle onto the premises, driveway or parking area of any drive-in restaurant, motel, gasoline-filling station or commercial establishment for the purposes of avoiding or by-passing any traffic control device or signal.


Sec. 29-58. - Display of unauthorized signs, signals, or markings.
(a) No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any highway an unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which projects any flashing or revolving beams of light, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic control device or any railroad sign or signal.

(b) No person shall place, maintain or display upon any street, highway, right-of-way or easement, any sign, signal, marking or device bearing thereon advertising of any kind; however, this section shall not be construed to prohibit projecting signs constructed in accordance with the building code adopted with certain changes and modifications by section 10-52.

(c) Every such prohibited sign, signal, marking or device is hereby declared to be a public nuisance. Any person responsible for the placement or maintenance of any such sign, signal, marking or device shall have 48 hours after a reasonable attempt of demand has been made by the city manager or his duly authorized representative to remove the same or cause it to be removed. In the event that removal is not accomplished within said period of time, the city manager or his duly authorized representative is hereby authorized and empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed.


State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-206.

Sec. 29-59. - Stop signs and yield signs.

(a) Preferential right-of-way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in 47 O.S. § 15-108.

(b) Every stop sign and every yield sign shall be erected as near as practicable to the nearest line of the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then as near as practicable to the nearest line of the intersecting roadway; however such yield signs shall not be erected upon the approaches of but one of the intersecting streets.

(c) Every stop sign shall bear the word "Stop." Every yield sign hereafter erected or replaced shall bear the word "Yield." Every stop sign and every yield sign shall at nighttime be rendered luminous by internal illumination, or by a floodlight projected on the face of the sign, or by efficient reflecting elements in or on the face of the sign.

(d) 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.

(e) 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, 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.

(Code 1966, § 20-76; Code 1982, § 29-59)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-703.

Sec. 29-60. - Interference with official traffic control devices or railroad signs or signals.
No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic control device, including any 911 emergency telephone service route markers, or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof

(Code 1966, § 20-41; Code 1982, § 29-60)

**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-207 A.

Sec. 29-61. - Weight limits.

(a) Whenever authorized, weight limit signage is posted upon a street, no driver of a vehicle in excess of the posted limit shall operate said vehicle upon that roadway. In the case where the destination for a vehicle is on a street that is posted to prohibit vehicles in excess of that vehicle's weight, said vehicle shall be allowed to operate upon such streets only by using the most direct route to its destination from streets that can be traveled without violating weight limits.

(b) In no case shall a vehicle that is in excess of maximum load limits allowed by state statute be operated on any street.

(Code 1982, § 29-61; Ord. No. 2481, § 1, 6-20-1994)

Secs. 29-62—29-70. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - VIOLATIONS

Sec. 29-71. - Reserved.

Sec. 29-72. - Compromising penalties.

Persons who are cited for violations of a traffic regulatory ordinance of this city, with such exceptions as the judge may by rule prescribe, may elect to pay a fine to the clerk of the municipal court according to a schedule of fines to be prescribed by the municipal judge. Payment of a fine under this section shall constitute a final determination of the cause against the defendant. If a defendant who has elected to pay a fine under this section fails to do so, prosecution shall proceed under the provisions of this chapter.

(Code 1966, § 7-22; Code 1982, § 29-72; Ord. No. 1576, § 2, 6-7-1975)

Sec. 29-73. - Special provisions for unlawful stopping, standing, or parking in or upon private driveways and private property.

(a) In all instances where there occurs a violation of section 29-136(b), by reason of the stopping, standing or parking of a vehicle in the places designated in section 29-136(a)(3) and (4), the owner, lessee or person in charge of the private driveway or property in or upon which the violation occurs shall sign a complaint against the person stopping, standing or parking such vehicle, or if the identity of said person be unknown, then said complaint may be filed against the registered owner of said vehicle, in which case the evidentiary presumption set forth in section 29-131 shall apply.

(b) Said complaint so filed shall be verified and shall allege that the complaining party is the owner, lessee or person in charge of the private driveway or property in or upon which such stopping, standing or parking of said vehicle occurred.
(c) In any prosecution based upon a properly verified complaint, as set forth in subsection (a) of this section, the person alleged to have violated the provisions of section 29-136(a), by reason of the stopping, standing or parking of a vehicle in the places designated in section 29-136(3) and (4), shall have the burden of showing that permission therefor was given by the owner, lessee, or person in charge of the private driveway or property in or upon which the violation is alleged to have occurred.


Sec. 29-74. - Liability of parents and vehicle owners.

(a) It is unlawful for a parent of a child or the guardian of a ward to authorize or knowingly to permit any such child or ward to violate any provision of this chapter.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to authorize or knowingly to permit any vehicle registered in his name to be driven or to stand or to be parked in violation of any provision of this chapter.

(Code 1966, § 20-161; Code 1982, § 29-74; Ord. No. 1645, § 17, 6-21-1976)

Sec. 29-75. - Penalty.

Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, or performs any unlawful act as defined in this chapter, or fails to perform any act required in this chapter, commits a Class B offense.

(Code 1966, § 20-161; Code 1982, § 29-75; Ord. No. 1645, § 17, 6-21-1976)

Secs. 29-76—29-85. - Reserved.

ARTICLE III. - OPERATION OF VEHICLES GENERALLY

Sec. 29-86. - Duty to drive on right side of roadway.

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

1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the laws governing such movement;

2. When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the highway; 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 highway 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) 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.
This subsection 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.

(c) Upon any roadway having four or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two-way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the centerline of the roadway, except when authorized by official traffic control devices designating certain lanes to the left side of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use such lanes, or except as permitted under subsection (a)2 of this section. However, this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the centerline in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

(Code 1966, § 20-46; Code 1982, § 29-86)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-301.

Sec. 29-87. - Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite directions.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-47; Code 1982, § 29-87)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-302.

Sec. 29-88. - Overtaking a vehicle on the left.

The following requirements shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special requirements hereinafter stated:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) Every driver who intends to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, which requires moving his vehicle from one lane of traffic to another, shall first see that such movement can be made with safety and shall proceed to pass only after giving a proper signal by hand or mechanical device.


State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-303.

Sec. 29-89. - When overtaking on the right is permitted.

(a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

(1) When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn.

(2) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction.
(3) Upon a one-way street or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.

(b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

(Code 1966, § 20-49; Code 1982, § 29-89)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-304.

Sec. 29-90. - Limitations on overtaking on the left.

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(Code 1966, § 20-50; Code 1982, § 29-90)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-305.

Sec. 29-91. - Further limitations on driving to left of center of roadway.

(a) No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

(1) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction.

(2) When approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing unless otherwise indicated by official traffic control devices.

(3) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel.

(b) The foregoing limitations shall not apply:

(1) Upon a one-way roadway;

(2) Under the conditions described in section 29-86(a)(2);

(3) To the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

(Code 1966, § 20-51; Code 1982, § 29-91)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-306.

Sec. 29-92. - Driving on roadways laned for traffic.

Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following requirements in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

(1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane.
(2) A vehicle shall not be moved from the lane until the driver has first ascertained that the movement can be made with safety and then given a signal, not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle, of his intention to change lanes.

(3) 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 the center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where the 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 the allocation.

(4) A two-way left-turn lane is a lane near the center of the highway set aside for use by vehicles making left turns in both directions from or into the roadway. Two-way left-turn lanes shall be designated by distinctive roadway markings consisting of parallel double yellow lines, interior line dashed and exterior line solid, on each side of the lane. A vehicle shall not be driven in a designated two-way left-turn lane except when preparing for or making a left turn from or into a roadway. Vehicles turning left from the roadway shall not be driven in the two-way left-turn lane for more than 200 feet while preparing for and making the turn. A vehicle turning left onto the roadway may utilize the two-way left-turn lane as a staging area by stopping and waiting for traffic proceeding in the same direction to clear before merging into the adjacent lanes of travel. A left turn shall not be made from any other lane where a two-way left-turn lane has been designated. Provided, however, this section shall not prohibit driving across a two-way left-turn lane when moving from a service drive onto such marked roadway.

(5) Upon a roadway which is divided into four or more lanes, a vehicle shall not impede the normal flow of traffic by driving in the left lane; provided, however, this subsection shall not prohibit driving in a lane other than the right-hand lane when traffic conditions or flow, or both, or road configuration, such as the potential of merging traffic, require the use of lanes other than the right-hand lane to maintain safe traffic conditions.

(6) 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.

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

Sec. 29-93. - No passing zones.

When signs or markings indicating the beginning and end of a no passing zone are erected as authorized by law or ordinance and are clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person, no driver shall at any time drive to the left side of the roadway within such no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement stripping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.

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

Sec. 29-94. - 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 highway.
(b) The driver of any truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a roadway outside of a business or residential district and which is following another truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle shall, whenever conditions permit, leave sufficient space so that an overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without danger, except that this shall not prevent a motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle from overtaking and passing any like vehicle or another vehicle.

(c) No vehicle which has more than six tires in contact with the road shall approach from the rear of another vehicle which has more than six tires in contact with the road closer than 300 feet except when passing such said vehicle.

(d) Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway outside of a business or residential 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. The distance between such vehicles shall be a minimum of 200 feet under all conditions. This provision shall not apply to funeral processions.

(Code 1966, § 20-54; Code 1982, § 29-94)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-310.

Sec. 29-95. - Speed limits.

(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 highway, and any other condition then existing; and no person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead.

(b) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed or compliance with subsection (a) of this section, the limits specified in this chapter or established as hereinafter authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway, street, avenue, or public thoroughfare at a speed in excess of such maximum limits, as follows:

(1) Twenty miles per hour on any street adjacent to any school and during any time that said school is in session; provided, however, that such limit shall only apply where the street has been determined by the city manager to require posted speed zone signs because of adjacent school.

(2) Twenty-five miles per hour on other streets and on streets adjacent to schools at other times than that specified immediately in subsection (b) (1) of this section; provided that the city manager, subject to any direction which the city council may give by motion or resolution, may reduce or increase the speed limit, and when it does so, appropriate signs shall be placed on all such streets or parts of streets indicating the lower or higher speed limit.

(Code 1966, § 20-55; Code 1982, § 29-95; Ord. No. 1524, § 3, 7-29-1974; Ord. No. 2938, § 2, 3-20-2006)

State Law reference— Speed regulations and authority of city with reference thereto, 47 O.S. § 11-801 et seq.

Sec. 29-96. - One-way streets and alleys.

Upon those streets and parts of streets and in those alleys and parts of alleys so designated as one-way streets and 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.

(Code 1966, § 20-69; Code 1982, § 29-96)

Sec. 29-97. - Required positions and method of turning at intersections.

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

1. 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.

2. Left turns. 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 the
   center of the intersection.

3. The city may cause markers, buttons or signs to be placed within or adjacent to intersections
   and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be
   traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, and when markers, buttons or signs are so
   placed no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and
   required by such markers, buttons or signs.

(Code 1966, § 20-60; Code 1982, § 29-97)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-601.

Sec. 29-98. - Limitations on turning around.

(a) The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon
   any street in the city except at an intersection. It is unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to make such a
   turn at any intersection:

   1. Where traffic control signals are installed;
   2. Where a police officer is directing traffic except at the officer's discretion; or
   3. Where an official no U-turn sign has been placed and is maintained.

(b) When otherwise permitted, a U-turn may be made only when it can be made in safety and without
    interfering with other traffic.

(c) The driver of any vehicle shall not turn that vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite or different
    direction upon the street when such turn is made for the purpose of parking said vehicle in a lawfully
    marked parking space on the opposite side of the street.


Sec. 29-99. - Turning movements and required signals.

(a) No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection, a public or private road, or a driveway, unless the
    vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required in 47 O.S. § 11-601, or move right or left
    upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person
shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal as provided in subsection (b) of this section, in the event any other traffic may be affected by such movement.

(b) A signal of intention to turn right or left as required by law 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 without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in subsection (b) of this section to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

(d) When any person is properly preparing for, attempting or executing a left turn, as described in subsection (a) of this section, no other person operating another vehicle immediately following the turning vehicle shall pass or attempt to pass the turning vehicle to the left. 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.

(Code 1966, § 20-65; Code 1982, § 29-99)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-604.

Sec. 29-100. - Signals by hand and arm or signal lamps.

(a) Any stop or turn signal when required herein shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by signal lamps, except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Any motor vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with, and required signals shall be given by, signal lamps when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab, or load of such motor vehicle exceeds 24 inches, or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds 14 feet. The latter measurement shall apply to any single vehicle, and also to any combination of vehicles.

(Code 1966, § 20-66; Code 1982, § 29-100)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-605.

Sec. 29-101. - Method of giving hand-and-arm signals.

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

(1) Left turn. Hand and arm extended horizontally.

(2) Right turn. Hand and arm extended upward.

(3) Stop or decrease speed. Hand and arm extended downward.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-606.

Sec. 29-102. - Vehicle approaching or entering intersection.

(a) Whether a stop sign or yield sign is present, visible or not, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall not proceed until it is safe to do so, when the driver is:
(1) On a county road upon approaching an intersection with a state or federal highway;

(2) On a private drive or any road not maintained by the county or state upon approaching an intersection with a state or federal highway or a county road;

(3) On an unpaved county road upon approaching an intersection with a paved county road; or

(4) On a county road, which ends at, merges with, or does not otherwise continue directly across an intersecting through county road, upon approaching the intersection with the through county road.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the term “paved road” means a road improved with a surface of concrete, asphalt, or what is commonly referred to as oil and chip, and the term “unpaved road” means all other roads.

(c) When two vehicles enter or approach an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(d) The right-of-way rules declared in subsections (a) and (b) of this section are modified at through highways and otherwise as hereinafter stated in this chapter.

(Code 1966, § 20-71; Code 1982, § 29-102)

**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-401.

Sec. 29-103. - Vehicle turning left at intersection.

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is so close thereto when initiating such turn as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(Code 1966, § 20-72; Code 1982, § 29-103)

**State Law reference**— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-402.

Sec. 29-104. - Vehicle entering stop intersection.

(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) Such driver, after having stopped, shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching too closely on said highway as to constitute an immediate hazard; but said driver having so yielded may proceed, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle so proceeding.

(Code 1966, § 20-77; Code 1982, § 29-104)

**State Law reference**— Vehicle entering intersection, 47 O.S. § 11-401.

Sec. 29-105. - Vehicle entering yield intersection.
(a) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, or shall stop if necessary, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian legally crossing the roadway on which he is driving, and to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. Said 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 a vehicle in the intersection after driving past a yield sign without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of his failure to yield right-of-way.

(b) 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, 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.

(Code 1966, § 20-78; Code 1982, § 29-105)


Sec. 29-106. - Two or more vehicles facing stop, slow, warning, or caution signal.

(a) Where two or more vehicles face stop, slow, warning, or caution signs or signals on two or more intersecting cross streets, and are approaching so as to enter the intersection at the same time:

(1) Where each vehicle is required to stop, the vehicles coming from the right shall have the right-of-way.

(2) Where each vehicle is required to slow, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right-of-way.

(3) Where each vehicle is required to take caution, the vehicle coming from the right shall have the right-of-way.

(4) Where one vehicle is required to stop and the other to slow or take caution, the one slowing or taking caution shall have the right-of-way.

(5) Where one vehicle is required to slow and the other to take caution, the one required to take caution shall have the right-of-way.

(b) In any event, a vehicle which has already entered the intersection shall have the right-of-way over one which has not so entered the intersection.

(Code 1966, § 20-79; Code 1982, § 29-106)

Sec. 29-107. - Operation within traffic lanes.

Where traffic lanes have been marked by the traffic authority board as authorized in this chapter, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep such vehicle within the boundaries of any such lane except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement or otherwise authorized by ordinance.

(Code 1966, § 20-45; Code 1982, § 29-107)

Sec. 29-108. - Emerging from alley, driveway, parking lot, or building.
The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, public or private driveway, parking lot, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk, or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-704.

Sec. 29-109. - Obedience to signal indicating approach of train.

(a) Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

(1) A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train;

(2) A crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train;

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

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

(5) The tracks at the crossing are not clear.

(b) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed or fail to obey the directions of a law enforcement officer at the crossing.

(c) The operator of any Class A, B, or C commercial vehicle not required to stop at all railroad crossings, as prescribed in 47 O.S. § 11-702, shall slow down and check that the tracks are clear of an approaching train.

(Code 1966, § 20-82; Code 1982, § 29-109)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-701.

Sec. 29-110. - Certain vehicles to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

The driver of a bus as defined in 47 O.S. § 1-105 or any commercial motor vehicle as defined in 49 CFR 390.5, shall comply with the railroad crossing provisions as prescribed in 49 CFR 392.10.

(Code 1966, § 20-83; Code 1982, § 29-110)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-702.

Sec. 29-111. - Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual 
signals meeting the requirements of 47 O.S. § 12-218, 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 section 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 section 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 or highway.

(State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-405.)

Sec. 29-112. - Use of truck routes.

When appropriate, signs are erected and in place, the driver of a truck or other vehicle for which a 
route has been prescribed while passing through the city, shall keep on such route and shall not deviate 
therefrom except in case of an emergency. Drivers of such vehicles shall follow such routes so far as 
practicable also when driving within the city and not merely through the city.

Sec. 29-113. - Driving through processions.

No driver of any motor vehicle, or any other moving object, 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 chapter.

Sec. 29-114. - 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.

Sec. 29-115. - Funeral processions to be identified.

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

Sec. 29-116. - Stop when traffic obstructed.
No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed.

(Code 1966, § 20-81; Code 1982, § 29-116)

Sec. 29-117. - Controlled access roadways.

No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled access roadway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

(Code 1966, § 20-97; Code 1982, § 29-117)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-312.

Sec. 29-118. - Limited access facility system.

(a) A system of limited access facilities, consisting of the streets, avenues, and boulevards and ways, and parts of streets, avenues, boulevards, and ways hereinafter described, is hereby established and created within the city, and in recognition of the general use of these streets, avenues, boulevards, ways, and parts thereof, and of the wear and destruction of the same by heavy general traffic thereof, including passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, and other vehicles. To the extent that the costs of acquisition of rights-of-way and property necessary in the establishment of said limited access facilities exceed the benefits to property abutting thereon, such limited access facilities are hereby declared to be improvements of a general nature, and such costs, to the extent that they exceed the benefits to property abutting thereon, are hereby declared to be costs of a general nature.

(b) The following streets, avenues, boulevards, and ways, and parts of streets, avenues, boulevards, and ways, within the city are hereby designated as limited access facilities and as arterial highways, the same being streets or highways especially designed for through traffic, entrance into which at intersections may be limited, by requiring all entering vehicles to be brought to a complete stop, and the city council may otherwise protect the right-of-way of vehicles thereon, said arterial highways being described as follows:

Airport Road, from the airport terminal to a point one-half mile east of Perkins Road.

Alcott Drive, from Twelfth Avenue to Alcott Drive.

Boomer Road, from McElroy Avenue to Washington Street.

Boomer Lake Drive, from Lakeview Road to Harned Avenue, with a connecting spur to Washington Street.

Couch Drive, from Santa Fe Drive to Alcott Drive.

Duck Street, from Twelfth Avenue to Eskridge Avenue.

Elm Avenue, from Knoblock Street to Duck Street.

Hester Street, from Twelfth Avenue to University Avenue.

Husband Street, from Lakeview Road to Airport Road.
Jardot Road, from Nineteenth Avenue to Sunrise Avenue.
Lakeview Drive, from Western Street to a point one-half mile east of Perkins Road.
Main Street, from the south boundary of the corporate city limits to McElroy Avenue.
Maple Avenue, from Knoblock Street to Duck Street.
McElroy Avenue, from Western Street to Jardot Street.
McGeorge Avenue, from Duck Street to Perkins Road.
McGeorge Avenue, from Duck Street to Western Road.
Miller Avenue, from Knoblock Street to Duck Street.
Monroe Street, from Ninth Avenue to Duck Street.
Ramsey Street, from Twelfth Avenue to University Avenue.
Perkins Road, from Seventeenth Avenue to Golf Course Road.
University Avenue, from Western Street to West Street.
Western Street, from Twelfth Avenue to Lakeview Drive.
Washington Street, from McGeorge Avenue to Airport Road.
Washington Street, from Ninth Avenue to University Avenue.
Third Avenue, from Hester Street to Perkins Road.
Fourth Avenue, from Monroe Street to Washington Street.
Sixth Avenue, from Hester Street to Lowry Street.
Sixth Avenue, from Hester Street to Ramsey Street.
Sixth Avenue, from Jardot Street to Lowry Street.
Sixth Avenue, from Western Street to McFarland Street.
Sixth Avenue, from McFarland Street to Washington Street.
Sixth Avenue, from Washington Street to Ramsey Street.
Ninth Avenue, from Western Street to Perkins Road.
Twelfth Avenue, from Western Street to Jardot Street.

(c) The use of limited access facilities within the city shall be regulated and controlled by the traffic ordinances of the city.

(d) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any zoning ordinance or part thereof relating to the construction or use of improvements on property abutting on any limited access facility.

(Code 1966, §§ 19-25—19-32; Code 1982, § 29-118; Ord. No. 1158, § 1, 4-20-1966; Ord. No. 1294, § 1, 4-28-1969; Ord. No. 1431, §§ 1, 2, 4)
Sec. 29-119. - Operators and front seat passengers required to wear safety belts; application of the Act.

(a) Every operator and front seat passenger of a passenger car operated in this city shall wear a properly adjusted and fastened safety seat belt system, required to be installed in the motor vehicle when manufactured pursuant to 49 CFR 571.208. For the purposes of this section, the term "passenger car" shall mean "vehicle" as defined in 47 O.S. § 1102. The term "passenger car" includes the passenger compartment of pickups, vans, minivans, and sport utility vehicles. The term "passenger car" shall not include trucks, truck-tractors, recreational vehicles, motorcycles, or motorized bicycles. The term "passenger car" does not include a vehicle used primarily for farm use which is registered and licensed pursuant to the provisions of 47 O.S. § 1134.

(b) This section shall not apply to:
   (1) The operator of a motor vehicle while performing official duties as a route carrier of the United States Postal Service;
   (2) The operator of a motor vehicle whose drivers' license bears a "medical reasons" exemption from the Oklahoma Commissioner of Public Safety.

(c) The fine and court costs for violating the provisions of this section shall not exceed $20.00.


State Law reference—Mandatory seat belt use act, 47 O.S. § 12-416 et seq.

Sec. 29-120. - Child passenger restraint system required for certain vehicles; exemptions.

(a) Every driver, when transporting a child under six years of age in a motor vehicle operated on the roadways, streets, or highways of this city, shall provide for the protection of said child by properly using a child passenger restraint system. For purposes of this section and 47 O.S. § 11-1113, the term "child passenger restraint system" means an infant or child passenger restraint system which meets the federal standards as set by 49 CFR 571.213.

(b) Children at least six years of age but younger than 13 years of age shall be protected by use of a child passenger restraint system or a seat belt.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:
   (1) 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;
   (2) The driver of an ambulance or emergency vehicle;
   (3) The driver of a vehicle in which all of the seat belts are in use;
   (4) The transportation of children who for medical reasons are unable to be placed in such devices; or
   (5) The transportation of a child who weighs more than 40 pounds and who is being transported in the back seat of a vehicle while wearing only a lap safety belt when the back seat of the vehicle is not equipped with combination lap and shoulder safety belts, or when the combination lap and shoulder safety belts in the back seat are being used by other children who weigh more than 40 pounds. Provided, however, for purposes of this section, back seat includes all seats located behind the front seat of a vehicle operated by a licensed child care facility or church. Provided further, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a child has met the weight requirements of this section if, at the request of any law enforcement officer, the licensed child care facility or church provides the officer with a written statement verified by the parent or legal guardian that the child weighs more than 40 pounds.
(d) A law enforcement officer is hereby authorized to stop a vehicle if it appears that the driver of the vehicle has violated the provisions of this section and to give an oral warning to said 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.

(e) Any person convicted of violating subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be punished by a fine of $50.00 and shall pay all court costs thereof.


State Law reference — Child passenger restraints, 47 O.S. § 11-1112.

Sec. 29-121. - Requiring drivers to pass stationary authorized emergency vehicles with due care.

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle, upon approaching a stationary authorized emergency 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; 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 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 subsection (1) of this subsection, 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 section does not relieve the operator of a stationary authorized emergency vehicle from the consequences of reckless disregard for the safety of all persons and property upon the highway.

(Code 1982, § 29-121; Ord. No. 2739, § 1, 2-11-2002)

Secs. 29-122—29-130. - Reserved.

ARTICLE IV. - STOPPING, STANDING OR PARKING

Footnotes:

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State Law reference— Stopping, standing or parking outside of business or residence district, 47 O.S. § 11-1001; prohibited in specified places, 47 O.S. § 11-1003; additional parking regulations, 47 O.S. § 11-1004.

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 29-131. - 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 such law or regulation, together with proof that the defendant named in the complaint was at the time of such parking the registered owner of such vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of such vehicle was the person who parked or placed such vehicle at the point where and for the time during which such violation occurred.

(b) The foregoing stated presumption shall apply only when the procedure of giving a citation tag has been followed.


Sec. 29-132. - Starting parked vehicle.

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


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-603.

DIVISION 2. - IMPROPER PARKING

Sec. 29-133. - Standing or parking close to curb.

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


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1004(a).

Sec. 29-134. - Obedience to angle-parking signs or markings.

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


Sec. 29-135. - Parking within lines.

In an area where parking spaces have been marked off on the surface of the street, a driver parking a vehicle shall park it within a parking space as thus marked off, and not on or over a line delimiting a space.
Sec. 29-136. - Prohibited in certain places.

(a) No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid a conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or ordinance or the directions of a police officer or traffic control device, in any of the following places:

(1) On a sidewalk.
(2) In front of a public or private driveway.
(3) In or upon a private driveway of another, without permission of the owner, lessee or person in charge thereof.
(4) Upon the private property of another, other than a private driveway, without permission of the owner, lessee or person in charge thereof, except where such private property is provided as a parking area and the general use of said property is not restricted by signs or proper markings to allow parking by a specific class of individuals only, such as customers of a particular business establishment, residents of a certain apartment house, etc. A violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction such person shall be fined not more than $35.00 if paid within 48 hours of the citation’s issuance and, in addition thereto, such person shall pay any and all reasonable and necessary charges incurred by the landowner or other person in having any motor vehicle removed from the property and stored. The fine for a violation of this provision not paid within the 48-hour-time period shall be increased to $50.00.
(5) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping or parking.
(6) In or upon any public street that has three or more contiguous marked lanes of travel for vehicles, bicycles or pedestrians, unless there are specifically designated parking spaces provided.
(7) In or along any designated fire lane.

(b) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into such prohibited area.

(c) It shall be 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 placard indicating physical disability under the provisions of 47 O.S. § 15-112, and such placard is displayed as provided in 47 O.S. § 15-112 or in rules adopted pursuant thereto, or has applied for and been issued a physically disabled license plate pursuant to the provisions of 47 O.S. §§ 1135.1 or 1135.2, 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. Violation of these provisions shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction the person shall be fined $500.00. Provided, any person cited for a first offense of a violation of this subsection who has displayed a placard which has expired pursuant to paragraph 4 or 5 of 47 O.S. § 15-112 D, 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 a notice from the department of public safety that the person has obtained a valid placard pursuant to the provisions of 47 O.S. § 15-112 D. Fines collected pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Eighty percent to the general fund of the municipality in which the citation was issued, subject to the provisions of 47 O.S. § 15-115 C; and
(2) Twenty percent to a dedicated fund established by the state department of public safety for the development, implementation and maintenance of a system for the enforcement of the disability parking provisions.
In addition, vehicles unlawfully parked in violation of these provisions shall be subject to immediate tow by a licensed tow truck operator at the request of the landowner or a duly appointed agent of the landowner, at the request of any person unable to lawfully gain access to or move their 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 these provisions shall pay any and all reasonable and necessary costs associated with towing and storage of the vehicle.


**State Law reference**— Parking in specified places, 47 O.S. § 11-1003; parking areas for physically disabled persons, 47 O.S. § 11-1007.

Sec. 29-137. - Vehicles in street to sell or repair.

   No person shall park a vehicle upon any roadway or public right-of-way for the principal purpose of:
   (1) Displaying such vehicle for sale;
   (2) Washing, greasing or repairing such vehicle except repairs necessitated by an emergency.


Sec. 29-138. - Parking more than 24 hours prohibited on city parking lots.

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


Sec. 29-139. - Standing in passenger curb loading zone.

   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.

(CODE 1966, § 20-140; CODE 1982, § 29-139; ORD. NO. 2045, § 1, 12-13-1982)

Sec. 29-140. - Standing in freight curb loading zone.

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


Sec. 29-141. - Stopping, standing and parking of buses and taxicabs regulated.

(a) The operator of a commercial bus shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than a bus stand or a safe location so designated as provided herein.

(b) The operator of a commercial bus shall not stop such vehicle upon any street at any place for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or their baggage other than at a bus stop, bus stand or passenger loading zone so designated as provided herein, except in case of an emergency. This provision shall not prevent the temporary stopping in accordance with other stopping or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

(c) The operator of a commercial bus shall enter a bus stop, bus stand or passenger loading zone on a public street in such a manner that the bus, when stopped to load or unload passengers or baggage, shall be in a position with the right front wheel of such vehicle not further than 18 inches from the curb and the bus approximately parallel to the curb so as not to unduly impede the movement of other vehicular traffic.

(d) The operator of a taxicab shall not stand or park such vehicle upon any street at any place other than in a taxicab stand or a safe location so designated as provided herein. This provision shall not prevent the operator of a taxicab from temporarily stopping in accordance with other stopping or parking regulations at any place for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers.

(e) The operator of any City of Stillwater service vehicle is exempted from these requirements during the performance of his/her job.


Sec. 29-142. - Restricted use of bus and taxicab stands.

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


Sec. 29-143. - Violation of terms of loading or unloading permit.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any of the terms or conditions of any loading or unloading permit issued by the city traffic commission.

Sec. 29-144. - Violations.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this division shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $20.00 if paid within 48 hours of the citation's issuance, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, unless a greater penalty is specifically provided elsewhere in this division. Any fine for a violation of the provisions of this division not paid within the 48 hour time period shall be increased to $40.00.

(Code 1982, § 29-144; Ord. No. 2045, § 1, 12-13-1982; Ord. No. 2186, § 1, 5-6-1985; Ord. No. 3259, § 1, 4-28-2014, eff. 7-1-2014)

DIVISION 3. - HAZARDOUS PARKING

Sec. 29-145. - Prohibited in certain specified places.

No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid a conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or ordinance or the directions of a police officer or traffic control device, in any of the following places:

(1) Within an intersection.
(2) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant except in a parking space officially marked.
(3) On a crosswalk.
(4) Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection.
(5) Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway.
(6) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless the city indicates a different length by signs or markings.
(7) Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing.
(8) Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance when properly signposted.
(9) Alongside or opposite any street excavating or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic.
(10) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
(11) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway underpass.


State Law reference— Parking in specified places, 47 O.S. § 11-1003.

Sec. 29-146. - Parking on one-way streets.

In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways and traffic is restricted to one direction upon any such roadway, no person shall stand or park a vehicle upon the left-hand side of such one-way roadway unless signs or marks are placed to permit such standing or parking.
Sec. 29-147. - Parking in streets and alleys not to obstruct traffic.

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

Sec. 29-148. - Violations.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this division shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $30.00 if paid within 48 hours of the citation's issuance, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, unless a greater penalty is specifically provided elsewhere in this division. Any fine for a violation of the provisions of this division not paid within the 48-hour time period shall be increased to $60.00.

Sec. 29-164. - Manner of parking.

Every vehicle parked or left in a timed parking zone shall be parked at the approximate angle indicated by the lines marking the space in angle parking areas, and approximately parallel to the curb in parallel parking areas; and in either case within the space marked by the lines.

Sec. 29-165. - Reserved.

Sec. 29-166. - Hours of operation.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this division, vehicles may be parked in timed parking zone areas at any time on Sundays and on the days designated as holidays in the state and on other days before 9:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m.
Any person who violates any provision of this article, or performs any unlawful act as defined in this article, or fails to perform any act required in this article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of $10.00 if paid within 48 hours of the citation's issuance, excluding Saturday, Sundays and holidays. Any fine for a violation of the provisions of this article not paid within the 48 hour time period shall be increased to $20.00.

(Ord. No. 3150, § 2, 9-19-2011; Ord. No. 3259, § 3, 4-28-2014, eff. 7-1-2014)

Sec. 29-169. - Parking time limits.

It shall be unlawful and a violation to park a motor vehicle at any location where official signs have been placed establishing parking time limits for any period of time in excess of the posted time limit, except during such period when such posted time limit is not in effect. Each time period that a motor vehicle is parked at such a posted time limit location in excess of the posted time limit shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. No. 3150, § 2, 9-19-2011; Ord. No. 3259, § 4, 4-28-2014, eff. 7-1-2014)

Secs. 29-170—29-180. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VI. - PEDESTRIANS

Sec. 29-181. - Pedestrians subject to traffic control signals.

(a) Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic control signals as heretofore declared in this chapter, but at all other places pedestrians, shall be granted those rights and be subject to the restrictions stated in this article.

(b) Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic and pedestrian control signals as provided in sections 29-52 and 29-53 of this Code.

(Code 1966, § 20-105; Code 1982, § 29-181)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-501.

Sec. 29-182. - Pedestrians' right-of-way in crosswalks.

(a) When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(b) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

(c) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply under the conditions stated in section 29-185(b).

(d) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.
Sec. 29-183. - Pedestrians to use right-half of crosswalks.

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks.

Sec. 29-184. - Crossing at right angles.

No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at any place other than by a route at right angles to the curb or by the shortest route to the opposite curb except in a crosswalk.

Sec. 29-185. - When pedestrian shall yield.

(a) Every pedestrian crossing a road at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(b) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

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

Sec. 29-186. - Pedestrians walking along roadways.

(a) Where sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

(b) Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrians walking along and upon a highway shall when practicable walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction, and shall yield to approaching vehicles.

Sec. 29-187. - Pedestrians soliciting rides or business; exception; permit requirements.
(a) Except as provided herein, no person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride, donation, employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.

(b) A person 18 years of age or older who has obtained a permit as provided herein, or who is a representative of an organization that has obtained a permit as provided herein, may solicit contributions from drivers or occupants of motor vehicles stopped at a signalized intersection, while standing on a traffic median, shoulder, improved shoulder, sidewalk, or improved roadway, provided said person does not impede traffic, enters or remains on the roadway only while a controlling traffic signal prohibits vehicle movement, and conducts such solicitation as set forth herein. This exception shall not apply to State Highway 51 (also known as "Sixth Avenue") or United States Highway 177 (also known as "Perkins Road"); solicitation on said highways or any portion thereof is expressly prohibited. This exception also shall not apply to any signalized intersection or portion thereof wherein the approach posted speed limit exceeds 35 miles per hour.

(1) All solicitors shall wear high-visibility safety apparel that meets the Performance Class 2 or 3 requirements of the ANSI/ISEA107-2004 publication entitled "American National Standard for High-Visibility Safety Apparel and Headwear" or equivalent revision;

(2) Solicitation shall be conducted only between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and one hour before sunset;

(3) No more than one person shall solicit each traffic lane. Solicitation in the roadway shall be made only in those traffic lanes where vehicles have stopped for the red light(s). Prior to or when the traffic lights change to green, solicitors shall immediately vacate the roadway. No solicitation in the roadway shall be made on any lane of traffic when green light(s) are displayed for said traffic lane;

(4) No crowd or collection of persons engaged in solicitation activities shall stand, move, or congregate on any roadway, street, avenue, sidewalk, or street crossing so as to prevent, interrupt, obstruct, or interfere with the travel or free passage over the same by the public or to the detriment or annoyance of the occupant or occupants of adjacent buildings or other persons. No person engaged in solicitation shall fail, refuse, or neglect to disperse or move on when directed to do so by any police officer;

(5) One person, 21 years of age or older, shall be designated and posted at each quadrant of the intersection to give verbal instructions or audible signals when solicitors may enter and must vacate the roadway. The designated person shall not be actively engaged in any solicitation while performing the task of giving verbal instructions or audible signals to solicitors;

(6) Solicitation of a motor vehicle stopped more than 150 feet from the point where the lane intersects with the cross-roadway is prohibited.

c) A permit may be obtained by completing and filing an application with the city clerk at least three business days prior to the first date of solicitation. Each application for a permit shall be accompanied by:

(1) A certificate of insurance signed by an authorized agent of an insurance company licensed to do business in the State of Oklahoma, to remain in full force for the duration of the permit period. The policy shall provide $1,000,000.00 of liability coverage per occurrence with no deductible, shall insure the applicant and all persons who will be soliciting for the applicant, shall name the City of Stillwater, its officers, employees, and elected representatives, as additional insured, and shall be otherwise acceptable to and approved by the city attorney;

(2) A release form, as provided by the city, executed by each person applying for a permit, or a representative of the organization applying for the permit, holding the City of Stillwater, its officers, employees, and elected representatives, harmless from any act or omission resulting in damage to property or injury or death to any person resulting from the conduct or omission of the person or organization, its employees, agents and solicitors from the solicitation activities;

(3) A list of all locations where solicitation activities will occur;
(4) If the applicant is an organization, a list containing the full names, date of birth, and social security number of all employees, agents, or volunteers that will be engaged in solicitation activities under the permit;

(5) A $20.00 application fee.

No person or organization shall be issued more than one permit under this exception per calendar year. No permit shall authorize solicitation under this exception for more than three consecutive days. No permit shall be issued to authorize solicitation on Oklahoma State University Home Football Game days, or for any period 24 hours preceding the start of such games.

The city manager may revoke a permit for violation of any of the requirements set forth herein. The city manager may refuse to issue or revoke a permit, when in his judgment weather or traffic conditions render solicitation under this exception unsafe.

(d) Violation of this section shall be punishable as a Class "B" offense.

(Code 1966, § 20-113; Code 1982, § 29-187; Ord. No. 3278, § 1, 8-25-2014)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-507.

Sec. 29-188. - Obedience of pedestrians to railroad signals.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-111; Code 1982, § 29-188)

Sec. 29-189. - Drivers to exercise due care.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-114; Code 1982, § 29-189)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-504.

Sec. 29-190. - Running or jogging on city streets; reflective clothing required.

No person shall run or jog in any public street or highway other than in a safety zone during the time from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, or at any other time when there is not sufficient natural light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the street or highway at a distance of 300 feet ahead, unless such person is wearing reflective clothing or a reflective device. The reflective clothing or reflective device shall be worn on the person and be of sufficient size and reflective capacity to be seen at a distance of not less than 300 feet to the person's front and rear, when illuminated by two standard automobile headlights operating at the lawful lower beam setting.

(Code 1982, § 29-190; Ord. No. 2062, § 1, 4-11-1983)

Sec. 29-191. - Use of earphones and headphones prohibited.
The use of earphones and headphones by pedestrians and joggers is prohibited while said persons are using any public street or highway open to motor vehicle traffic. For purposes of this section, the term "public street or highway" does not include any sidewalk.

(Code 1982, § 29-191; Ord. No. 2062, § 2, 4-11-1983)

Sec. 29-192. - Disabled pedestrian; blind, deaf, physically handicapped.

(a) No person, except those wholly or partially blind, shall carry or use on any street, highway, or in any other public place a cane or walking stick which is white in color, or white tipped with red.

(b) Any driver of a vehicle who knowingly approaches within 15 feet of a person who is in the roadway or at an intersection and who is wholly or partially blind and who is carrying a cane or walking stick white in color, or white tipped with red, or who is using a dog guide wearing a specialized harness, or who is wholly or partially deaf and is using a signal dog wearing an orange identifying collar, or who is physically handicapped and is using a service dog, shall immediately come to a full stop and take such precautions before proceeding as may be necessary to avoid accident or injury to the person wholly or partially blind, deaf or physically handicapped. For purposes of this section, a "dog guide" means any dog that is specially trained to guide a blind person.

(Code 1982, § 29-192; Ord. No. 2901, § 1, 8-22-2005)

Secs. 29-193—29-200. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. - BICYCLES AND MOTORIZED SCOOTERS

Footnotes:

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Sec. 29-201. - Generally.

(a) It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by this article.

(b) The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this article.

(c) These regulations applicable to bicycles and motorized scooters shall apply whenever a bicycle or motorized scooter is operated upon any street, alley, highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles or motorized scooters subject to those exceptions stated herein.

(Code 1966, § 20-115; Code 1982, § 29-201)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1201.

Sec. 29-202. - Traffic laws apply to persons riding bicycles.
Every person riding a bicycle or motorized scooter upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by the laws of this state declaring rules of the road applicable to vehicles or by the traffic ordinances of this city applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of laws and ordinances which by their nature can have no application.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1202.

Sec. 29-203. - Obedience to traffic control devices.

(a) 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.

(b) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle or motorized scooter shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from the bicycle or motorized scooter to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians.

(Code 1966, § 20-117; Code 1982, § 29-203)

Sec. 29-204. - Riding on bicycles.

(a) A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

(b) No bicycle or motorized scooter shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(Code 1966, § 20-118; Code 1982, § 29-204)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1203.

Sec. 29-205. - Clinging to vehicles.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-96; Code 1982, § 29-205)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1204.

Sec. 29-206. - Riding on roadways and bicycle paths.

(a) Every person operating a bicycle or motorized scooter upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall ride as close as is safe to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except under any of the following situations:

1. When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway;
(3) When reasonably necessary to avoid conditions and while exercising due care, including but not limited to:
   a. Fixed or moving objects;
   b. Parked or moving vehicles;
   c. Pedestrians or animals;
   d. Surface hazards; or
   e. Any time it is unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway; and

(4) When riding in the right-turn-only lane.

(b) Any person riding a bicycle or motorized scooter upon a one-way street or highway with two or more marked lanes of travel may ride as close as is safe to the left-hand curb or edge of the street or highway.

(c) No person operating a bicycle or motorized scooter shall pass other vehicles between lanes of traffic traveling in the same direction.

(d) Persons riding bicycles or motorized scooters 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 or motorized scooters. Persons riding two abreast shall not impede the normal and reasonable flow of traffic and, on a laned roadway, shall ride within a single lane.

(e) When overtaking and passing a bicycle proceeding in the same direction, a person driving a motor vehicle shall exercise due care by leaving a safe distance between the motor vehicle and bicycle of not less than three feet until the motor vehicle is safely past the overtaken bicycle.

(Code 1966, § 20-119; Code 1982, § 29-206)

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1205.

Sec. 29-207. - Speed.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-120; Code 1982, § 29-207)

Sec. 29-208. - Emerging from alley or driveway.

The operator of a bicycle or motorized scooter emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway, yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians approaching on said sidewalk or sidewalk area, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

(Code 1966, § 20-121; Code 1982, § 29-208)

Sec. 29-209. - Carrying articles.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-122; Code 1982, § 29-209)
State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1206.

Sec. 29-210. - Parking.

No person shall park a bicycle upon a street other than upon the roadway against the curb or upon the sidewalk in a rack to support the bicycle or against a building or at a curb, in such manner as to afford the least obstruction to pedestrian traffic. All bicycles parked upon business streets shall be parked in designated bicycle parking zones.


Sec. 29-211. - Riding on sidewalks.

(a) No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within an area zoned commercial business district (CB).

(b) The chief of police is authorized to have erected signs on any sidewalk or roadway prohibiting the riding of bicycles thereon by any person; and when such signs are in place, no person shall disobey the same.

(c) Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(d) Police bicycle officers are exempt from this section when in the performance of their duties.

(Code 1966, § 20-124; Code 1982, § 29-211; Ord. No. 2548, § 1, 10-8-1996)

Sec. 29-212. - Lamps and other equipment on bicycles.

(a) Every bicycle 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 500 feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type which shall be visible from a distance of 50 feet to 300 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

(b) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake, which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Code 1966, § 20-125; Code 1982, § 29-212; Ord. No. 2548, § 2, 10-8-1996)

Sec. 29-213. - Use of earphones and headphones prohibited.

The use of earphones and headphones by persons riding bicycles is prohibited while said persons are using any public street or highway open to motor vehicle traffic. For purposes of this section, the term "public street or highway" does not include any sidewalk.

(Code 1982, § 29-213; Ord. No. 2063, § 1, 4-11-1983)

Secs. 29-214—29-220. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VIII. - MOTORCYCLES AND MOTOR SCOOTERS[4]
Sec. 29-221. - Additional passengers prohibited.

No driver of a two- or three-wheel motor vehicle shall carry any other person on, upon or within such vehicle on any street or highway, except as hereinafter provided. If a two- or three-wheel motor vehicle with a wheel diameter of 12 inches or greater shall have either a double seating device with double foot rests, or a side car attachment providing a separate seat space within such side car attachment for each person riding therein so that such person shall be seated entirely in the body of said side car, then it shall be permissible for an operator who attained the age of 16 or older to carry a passenger. A demonstration ride by a licensed dealer or his employee is excepted from the provisions hereof.

(Code 1966, § 20-126.1; Code 1982, § 29-221; Ord. No. 1212, § 1, 6-19-1967)

Sec. 29-222. - Required equipment.

The following equipment shall be required on all motorcycles and all motor scooters except on actual trail rides conducted outside of public roads and highways:

(a) **Rear view mirrors.** All such vehicles shall be equipped with two mirrors, containing a reflection surface of not less than three inches in diameter, mounted one on each side of the vehicle and positioned so as to enable the operator to clearly view the roadway for a distance of 200 feet to the rear of his vehicle.

(b) **Windshield.** All such vehicles shall be equipped with a windshield of sufficient quality, size and thickness to protect the operator from foreign objects, except that in lieu of such windshield the operator shall wear goggles or face shield of material and design to protect him from foreign objects.

(c) **Brakes.** All such vehicles shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of same to stop and hold such vehicles, including two separate means of applying the brakes, one means shall be effective to apply the brakes to the front wheel and one means shall be effective to apply the brakes to the rear wheels. All such vehicles shall be equipped with a stop lamp on the rear of the vehicle, which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than 100 feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of the service brake.

(d) **Speedometer.** All such vehicles shall be equipped with a properly operating speedometer capable of registering at least the maximum legal speed limit for that vehicle.

(e) **Fenders.** All such vehicles shall be equipped with a fender over each wheel. All fenders shall be of the type provided by the manufacturer.

(f) **Lights.** All such vehicles shall carry at least one lighted headlamp capable of showing a white light visible at least 300 feet in the direction in which the same are proceeding, and one tail lamp mounted on the rear which, when lighted, shall emit a red light plainly visible from at least 300 feet to the rear, and such lights required by this section shall be burning whenever such vehicles are in motion during the period from one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the streets are not clearly discernible at a distance of at least 500 feet ahead.
Sec. 29-223. - Clinging to vehicles.

No person riding upon any motorcycle or motor scooter shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

Sec. 29-224. - Handlebars.

Handlebars on motorcycles and motor scooters shall not exceed 12 inches in height, as measured from the crown or point of attachment.

Sec. 29-225. - Passing between lanes.

No driver of a motorcycle or motor scooter shall pass other vehicles in between lanes of traffic traveling in the same direction. The section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles.

Sec. 29-226. - Riding on sidewalks.

No person shall ride a motorcycle or motor scooter upon any sidewalk.

Sec. 29-227. - Headgear.

No person under 18 years of age shall operate or ride upon any vehicle under this section unless such person is equipped with and wearing on the head a crash helmet of a type which complies with standards established by the state department of public safety. All crash helmets shall consist of lining, padding and chin straps and be of the type as not to distort the view of the driver. The chief of police is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove protective headgear and eye-protective devices sold and required herein, and to issue and enforce regulations establishing standards and specifications for approval thereof.

Sec. 29-228. - Restriction on time of operation.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor-driven cycle, including a motor scooter or motor-driven bicycle, on a street in this city during a time when state law prohibits the operation of such vehicle.
Sec. 29-229. - Special speed limitation.

No person shall operate any motorcycle or any motor scooter at a speed greater than the speed limit legally posted; provided, however, in no event nor at any time may an operator under the age of 16 years operate a motorcycle or motor scooter at a speed greater than 35 miles per hour.

(Code 1966, § 20-126.2; Code 1982, § 29-229)

Secs. 29-230—29-240. - Reserved.

ARTICLE IX. - VEHICLE CONDITION AND EQUIPMENT

Footnotes:

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State Law reference— Vehicle condition and equipment, 47 O.S. § 12-101 et seq.

Sec. 29-241. - Vehicles injurious to streets.

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

(Code 1966, § 20-26; Code 1982, § 29-241)

Sec. 29-242. - Obstructive, dangerous and overloaded vehicles.

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

(b) No person shall ride in any vehicle upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers. Under the terms of this provision no person shall ride in the front seat of a vehicle when he is one of more than three persons in any such front seat. Nor shall any person ride in any vehicle which shall be equipped with bucket seats in such a manner, so as to cause there to be more persons in the front seat of said vehicle than there are bucket seats.


Sec. 29-243. - Equipment required.

(a) Every vehicle operated upon the streets of the city shall be equipped as required by law. It shall be unlawful to fail to use such equipment in the manner required by the statute, to use such equipment in a manner prohibited by statute, or to operate and drive a vehicle upon the streets of the city which has equipment prohibited by the statute.

(b) It shall be unlawful for the owner of any vehicle to permit said vehicle to be driven or operated upon the streets of this city when said vehicle is equipped in violation of the provisions of this section.
Sec. 29-244. - Mufflers, cut-outs.

(a) Every vehicle shall be equipped, maintained, and operated so as to prevent excessive or unusual noise. Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler or other effective noise-suppressing system in good working order and in constant operation, and no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass or similar device. No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motor vehicle in any manner which will amplify or increase the noise or sound emitted louder than that emitted by the muffler originally installed on the vehicle.

(b) The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke, or both.

State Law reference—Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 12-402.

Sec. 29-245. - Width, height, length, weight, and load.

(a) No person shall drive 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.

(b) The city manager, subject to any directions which the city council may give by motion or resolution, shall have authority to prohibit the operation of vehicles in excess of 10,000 pounds, gross weight, on any street or portion thereof, except vehicles engaged in local loading or unloading, and to have placed appropriate signs along the street indicating the weight restriction.

State Law reference—Vehicle weight and load, 47 O.S. § 14-101 et seq.

Sec. 29-246. - Inspection of vehicles.

Police officers shall have the authority to inspect and test any vehicle upon the streets of the city at any time to determine whether it is safe, whether it is properly equipped, and/or whether its equipment is in proper adjustment and repair.

Secs. 29-247—29-260. - Reserved.

ARTICLE X. - MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Sec. 29-261. - Unattended vehicles.

The person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall not permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine and effectively setting the brake thereon and when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.
Sec. 29-262. - Limitations on backing.

No vehicle shall be backed upon any street, highway, avenue or public thoroughfare except for such distance as may be necessary to permit the vehicle to enter the proper driving lane from a parked position. Such backing shall be done only after the driver of said vehicle has ascertained that such movement can be made without endangering or interfering with other traffic.

Sec. 29-263. - Driving vehicles on sidewalks.

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

Sec. 29-263.5. - Driving vehicles on public property prohibited.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any operator of a vehicle to park or drive within or upon any public property except on permanently established roadways, parking areas, or in any area specifically designated and marked for parking and/or driving purposes.

(b) As used in this section, the term “public property” means any property owned or in the control of the city, or any other municipal corporation, governmental agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to parks, playgrounds, easements or drainage areas.

(c) This section shall not apply to the operator of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the city, the state, the federal government, or any county or other governmental unit or agency while performing any governmental duty or function.

Sec. 29-264. - Driving through safety zone prohibited.

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

Sec. 29-265. - Obstructions to driver's view or driving mechanism; overloading school bus.

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

(c) No person shall drive any vehicle so constructed or closed in by obstructions to view so as to prevent the driver from having a clear view ahead and at all sides of such vehicle.

(d) No school bus shall be operated on the streets or highways in this city when loaded with passengers in excess of the number for which such bus is designed to carry. The number of passengers, determined by the local school board, which the bus is designed to carry shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the bus.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1104.

Sec. 29-266. - Coasting prohibited.

(a) The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the gears of such vehicle in neutral.

(b) The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged.

(Code 1982, § 29-266)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1107.

Sec. 29-267. - Following fire apparatus prohibited.

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

(b) 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. For the purpose of this section the term "emergency" includes traffic accidents, airplane accidents, disasters, explosions, civil disturbances and (without limitation by the foregoing) any other related circumstances which tend to cause traffic congestion.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1108.

Sec. 29-268. - Crossing fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of the 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.

(Code 1966, § 20-85; Code 1982, § 29-268)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1109.
Sec. 29-269. - Overtaking stopped school bus prohibited.

(a) The driver of a vehicle meeting or overtaking a school bus that is stopped to take on or discharge school children, and on which the red loading signals are in operation, 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 school children and other occupants. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100.00.

(b) 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 highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children.

(c) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway 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 highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-705.

Sec. 29-270. - Meeting, overtaking, etc., church buses.

(a) 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.

(b) 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 highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers.

(c) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway 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 highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

(Code 1982, § 29-270)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-705.1.

Sec. 29-271. - 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.

(Code 1966, § 20-93; Code 1982, § 29-271)

State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1105.

Sec. 29-272. - Boarding or alighting from vehicles.
No person shall board or alight from any vehicle while such vehicle is in motion.

(Code 1966, § 20-98; Code 1982, § 29-272)

Sec. 29-273. - Riding on parts of vehicles not intended for passenger use.

No person shall ride, nor shall the driver of any vehicle permit another person to ride on any vehicle upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This provision shall not apply to any persons riding within truck bodies or to persons engaged in the lawful delivery of newspapers, and who are riding on the tailgate of a vehicle in a safe and prudent manner.


Sec. 29-274. - Dangerous objects in streets.

(a) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substances likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.

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

(c) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway, highway right-of-way or any other location as the result of an accident shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway or highway right-of-way or other location from such vehicle. The owner or insurer of the owner of the vehicle if the owner's insurance policy provides coverage for such expense, shall be responsible for the cost of removal of the vehicle and the glass or other injurious substance and any vehicle storage fees pursuant to 47 O.S. § 953.1.

(d) No person shall throw any substance at a standing vehicle or any occupant thereof, nor shall any person throw any substance at a person on or adjacent to a highway.


State Law reference— Similar provisions, 47 O.S. § 11-1110.

Sec. 29-275. - Wreckers and towing service.

(a) The city council shall have the power and authority to supervise, govern and control wreckers or towing services operating within the corporate limits of the city.

(b) The city council adopted and prescribed rules and regulations governing wreckers and towing services, said rules and regulations being henceforth entitled "Rules and Regulations of Wrecker and Towing Service." Not less than three copies of said rules and regulations shall be on file in the office of the city clerk. The rules and regulations and any amendments or alterations thereto, shall be approved by the city council and shall be by ordinance.

(c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section or the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to this section, shall be guilty of a Class B offense.

(Code 1982, § 29-275; Ord. No. 2207, § 1, 7-1-1985)

State Law reference— Wrecker and towing services, 47 O.S. § 951 et seq.

Sec. 29-276. - Permit parking zone.
(a) There is hereby created a permit parking zone located in the 1800 block of West 5th Avenue, and
the 400 and 500 block of S. Kings. The area so designated shall be as follows:

(1) On West 5th Avenue, from the corner of 5th and Kings, east to a point immediately west of the
west edge of the driveways located at 1823 West 5th Avenue and 1816 West 5th Avenue.

(2) On South Kings, no parking shall be permitted on the east side of the 400 and 500 blocks of
South Kings.

(b) The permit parking zone shall be in effect on days when school is in session and shall begin at 7:30
a.m. and end at 4:30 p.m.

(c) That the permit parking zone be marked by appropriate signage.

(d) That during times the permit parking zone is in effect, parking within the zone shall be by permit only.
Said permit shall be displayed on vehicles by hanger on the rear view mirror or by sticker being
permanently affixed to the lower left portion of the rear window of the vehicle.

(e) Residents of the houses identified shall be the only persons eligible to receive a parking permit for
the Westwood area. Residents shall be required to fill out a permit application to be filed with the city
clerk and to provide proof of residency. There will be a $10.00 fee which shall be renewed annually.
The term shall be from July 1 of each year to June 30 of each year.

(f) It shall be unlawful for any person to park within the permit parking zone during the hours of
operation without displaying the appropriate permit. Persons violating this section shall be subject to
a fine of $10.00.


Secs. 29-277—29-279. - Reserved.

ARTICLE XI. - RESERVED[6]

Footnotes:

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to special provisions for Westwood Neighborhood Area Parking District and derived from Ord. No. 3184,
§ 1, adopted July 30, 2012.

Secs. 29-280—29-291. - Reserved.