

TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. SPEED LIMITS.
3. TURNING MOVEMENTS.
4. STOPPING AND YIELDING.
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CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

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¹For provisions relating to obstructions and/or excavations in public streets, alleys, sidewalks, and rights of way see title 16 in this code.

- 15-124. Causing unnecessary noise.
- 15-125. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 15-126. Passing.
- 15-127. Bicycle riders, etc.
- 15-128. [Repealed.]
- 15-129. Vehicles over 30,000 pounds GVW required to use bypass.
- 15-130. Adoption of state traffic statutes.

15-101. Motor vehicle requirements. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the corporate limits unless such vehicle is equipped with properly operating muffler, lights, brakes, horn, and such other equipment as is prescribed and required by title 55, of the Tennessee Code Annotated. (Code of 1977, § 9-101)

15-102. Authorized emergency vehicles defined. Authorized emergency vehicles shall be fire department vehicles, police vehicles, and such ambulances and other emergency vehicles as are designated by the chief of police. (Code of 1977, § 9-102)

15-103. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.¹ (1) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, subject to the conditions herein stated.

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this title; proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down to ascertain that the intersection is clear; exceed the maximum speed limit and disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(3) The exemptions herein granted for an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds a audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal, atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle, 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.

(4) 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

¹See section 15-401 in this code for provisions with respect to the operation of other vehicles upon the approach of emergency vehicles.

consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (Code of 1977, § 9-103)

15-104. Following emergency vehicles. No driver of any vehicle shall follow any authorized emergency vehicle apparently traveling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred feet or drive or park any vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (Code of 1977, § 9-104)

15-105. Running over fire hoses, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over any hose lines or other equipment of the fire department except in obedience to the direction of a fireman or policeman. (Code of 1977, § 9-105)

15-106. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc. Except for necessary access to property abutting thereon, no motor vehicle shall be driven upon any street that is barricaded or closed for repairs or other lawful purpose. (Code of 1977, § 9-106)

15-107. Reckless driving. Irrespective of the posted speed limit, no person, including operators of emergency vehicles, shall drive any vehicle in wilful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. (Code of 1977, § 9-107)

15-108. Driving under the influence. No person shall drive or operate any automobile or other motor driven vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant, or while under the influence of narcotic drugs, or while under the influence of drugs producing stimulating effects on the central nervous system. (Code of 1977, § 9-108)

15-109. One-way streets. On any street for one-way traffic with posted signs indicating the authorized direction of travel at all intersections offering access thereto, no person shall operate any vehicle except in the indicated direction. (Code of 1977, § 9-109)

15-110. Unlaned streets. (1) Upon all unlaned streets of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the street except:

(a) When lawfully overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction.

(b) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair.

(c) Upon a roadway designated and signposted by the municipality for one-way traffic.

(2) All vehicles proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven as

close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn. (Code of 1977, § 9-110)

15-111. Laned streets. On streets marked with traffic lanes, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep his vehicle within the boundaries of the proper lane for his direction of travel except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

On two (2) lane and three (3) lane streets the proper lane for travel shall be the right hand lane unless otherwise clearly marked. On streets with four (4) or more lanes either of the right hand lanes shall be available for use except that traffic moving at less than the normal rate of speed shall use the extreme right hand lane. On one-way streets either lane may be lawfully used in the absence of markings to the contrary. (Code of 1977, § 9-111)

15-112. Yellow lines. On streets with a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or center line such yellow line shall designate a no-passing zone, and no operator shall drive his vehicle or any part thereof across or to the left of such yellow line except when necessary to make a lawful left turn from such street. (Code of 1977, § 9-112)

15-113. Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc. It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to violate or fail to comply with any traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected by the state or the Town of Selmer unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to willfully violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer. (Code of 1977, § 9-113)

15-114. General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc. All traffic-control signs, signals, markings, and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,¹ published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and shall, so far as practicable, be uniform as to type and location throughout the Town of Selmer. This section shall not be construed as being mandatory but is merely directive. (Code of 1977, § 9-114)

15-115. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc. No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any street, any unauthorized sign,

¹This manual may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to control the movement of traffic or parking of vehicle, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or any railroad sign or signal. (Code of 1977, § 9-115)

15-116. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc. When a traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device has been placed, the presumption shall be that it is official and that it has been lawfully placed by the proper municipal authority. All presently installed traffic-control signs, signals, markings, and devices are hereby expressly authorized, ratified, approved, and made official. (Code of 1977, § 9-116)

15-117. School safety patrols. All motorists and pedestrians shall obey the directions or signals of school safety patrols when such patrols are assigned under the authority of the chief of police and are acting in accordance with instructions; provided, that such persons giving any order, signal, or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals. (Code of 1977, § 9-117)

15-118. Driving through funerals or other processions. Except when otherwise directed by a police officer no driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated. (Code of 1977, § 9-118)

15-119. Damaging pavements. No person shall operate or cause to be operated upon any street of the municipality any vehicle, motor propelled or otherwise, which by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels, tires, or track is likely to damage the surface or foundation of the street. (Code of 1977, § 9-119)

15-120. Clinging to vehicles in motion. It shall be unlawful for any person traveling upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates, or any other vehicle to cling to, or attach himself or his vehicle to any other moving vehicle upon any street, alley, or other public way or place. (Code of 1977, § 9-120)

15-121. Riding on outside of vehicles. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, or for the owner or operator of any motor vehicle being operated on a street, alley, or other public way or place to permit any person to ride on any portion of such vehicle not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This section shall not apply to persons engaged in the necessary discharge of lawful

duties nor to persons riding in the load-carrying space of trucks. (Code of 1977, § 9-121)

15-122. Backing vehicles. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic. (Code of 1977, § 9-122)

15-123. Projections from the rear of vehicles. Whenever the load or any projecting portion of any vehicle shall extend beyond the rear of the bed or body thereof the operator shall display at the end of such load or projection, in such position as to be clearly visible from the rear of such vehicle, a red flag being not less than twelve (12) inches square. Between one-half (1/2) hour after sunset and one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise there shall be displayed in place of the flag a red light plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least two hundred (200) feet from the rear of such vehicle. (Code of 1977, § 9-123)

15-124. Causing unnecessary noise. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause unnecessary noise by unnecessarily sounding the horn, "racing" the motor, or causing the "screeching" or "squealing" of the tires on any motor vehicle. (Code of 1977, § 9-124)

15-125. Vehicles and operators to be licensed. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in violation of the "Tennessee Motor Vehicle Title and Registration Law" or the "Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Law." (Code of 1977, § 9-125)

15-126. Passing. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the street until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. The driver of the 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.

When the street is wide enough, the driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn.

The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction either upon the left or upon the right on a street of sufficient width for four (4) or more lanes of moving traffic when such movement can be made in safety.

No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the street in overtaking or passing on the right.

When any vehicle has stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the street, no operator of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

No vehicle operator shall attempt to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless he can see that the way ahead is sufficiently clear and unobstructed to enable him to make the movement in safety. (Code of 1977, § 9-126)

15-127. Bicycle riders, etc. Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be subject to the provisions of all traffic ordinances, rules, and regulations of the town applicable to the driver or operator of other vehicles except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application to bicycles, motorcycles, or motor driven cycles.

No person operating or riding a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall ride other than upon or astride the permanent and regular seat attached thereto nor shall the operator carry any other person upon such vehicle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat thereon.

No bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

No person operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping both hands upon the handlebar.

No person under the age of sixteen (16) years shall operate any motorcycle or motor driven cycle while any other person is a passenger upon said motor vehicle.

All motorcycles and motor driven cycles operated on public ways within the corporate limits shall be equipped with crash bars approved by the state's commissioner of safety.

Each driver of a motorcycle or motor driven cycle and any passenger thereon shall be required to wear on his head a crash helmet of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety. Every motorcycle or motor driven cycle operated upon any public way within the corporate limits shall be equipped with a windshield of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety, or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle or motor driven cycle shall be required to wear safety goggles of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety for the purpose of preventing any flying object from striking the operator or any passenger in the eyes.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride on any vehicle in violation of this section and it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit any minor to operate a motorcycle or motor driven cycle in violation of this section. (Code of 1977, § 9-127)

15-128. [Repealed.] (Code of 1977, § 9-128, as repealed by Ord. #549, Dec. 2006)

15-129. Vehicles over 30,000 pounds GVW required to use bypass. All vehicles with a gross vehicle weight (GVW) over thirty thousand (30,000) pounds, except those making deliveries and or conducting business within the municipal limits, shall be required to use the Highway 64/65 bypass while traveling through the town. (as added by Ord. #441 § 1, Aug. 1995 and replaced by Ord. #442, § 1, Nov. 1995)

15-130. Adoption of state traffic statues. By the authority granted under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 16-18-302, the Town of Selmer adopts by reference as if fully set forth in this section, the "Rules of the Road," as codified in Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-8-101 through 55-8-131, and §§ 55-8-133 through 55-8-180. Additionally, the Town of Selmer adopts Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-8-181 through 55-8-193, §§ 55-9-601 through 55-9-606, and §§ 55-12-139 and 55-21-108 by reference as if fully set forth in this section. (as added by Ord. #583, Jan. 2009)

CHAPTER 2

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION

15-201. In general.

15-202. At intersections.

15-203. In school zones.

15-204. In congested areas.

15-201. In general. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a rate of speed in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour except where official signs have been posted indicating other speed limits in which cases the posted speed limit shall apply. (Code of 1977, § 9-201)

15-202. At intersections. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any intersection at a rate of speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour unless such person is driving on a street regulated by traffic control signals or signs which require traffic to stop or yield on the intersecting streets. (Code of 1977, § 9-202)

15-203. In school zones. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour when passing a school during recess or while children are going to or leaving school during its opening or closing hours. (Code of 1977, § 9-203)

15-204. In congested areas. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any congested area at a rate of speed in excess of any posted speed limit when such speed limit has been posted by authority of the Town of Selmer. (Code of 1977, § 9-204)

CHAPTER 3

TURNING MOVEMENTS

SECTION

15-301. Generally.

15-302. Right turns.

15-303. Left turns on two-way roadways.

15-304. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.

15-305. U-turns.

15-301. Generally. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect any pedestrian or the operation of any other vehicle without first ascertaining that such movement can be made in safety and signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law. (Code of 1977, § 9-301)

15-302. 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. (Code of 1977, § 9-302)

15-303. Left turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the center lines of the two roadways. (Code of 1977, § 9-303)

15-304. Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and 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 such direction upon the roadway being entered. (Code of 1977, § 9-304)

15-305. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited. (Code of 1977, § 9-305)

CHAPTER 4

STOPPING AND YIELDING

SECTION

- 15-401. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 15-402. When emerging from alleys, etc.
- 15-403. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
- 15-404. At railroad crossings.
- 15-405. At "stop" signs.
- 15-406. At "yield" signs.
- 15-407. At traffic-control signals generally.
- 15-408. At flashing traffic-control signals.
- 15-409. Stops to be signaled.
- 15-410. Automated enforcement.

15-401 Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, the driver of every other vehicle 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. (Code of 1977, § 9-401)

15-402. When emerging from alleys, etc. The drivers of all vehicles emerging from alleys, parking lots, driveways, or buildings shall stop such vehicles immediately prior to driving onto any sidewalk or street. They shall not proceed to drive onto the sidewalk or street until they can safely do so without colliding or interfering with approaching pedestrians or vehicles. (Code of 1977, § 9-402)

15-403. To prevent obstructing an intersection. No driver shall enter any intersection or marked cross walk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of such intersection or cross walk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of traffic in or on the intersecting street or cross walk. This provision shall be effective notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (Code of 1977, § 9-403)

15-404. At railroad crossings. Any driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop within not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall not proceed further while any of the following conditions exist:

- (1) A clearly visible electrical or mechanical signal device gives warning of the approach of a railroad train.
- (2) A crossing gate is lowered or a human flagman signals the approach of a railroad train.
- (3) A railroad train is approaching within approximately fifteen hundred (1500) feet of the highway crossing and is emitting an audible signal indicating its approach.
- (4) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing. (Code of 1977, § 9-404)

15-405. At "stop" signs. The driver of a vehicle facing a "Stop" sign shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop immediately before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no cross walk, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety. (Code of 1977, § 9-405)

15-406. At "yield" signs. The drivers of all vehicles shall yield the right of way to approaching vehicles before proceeding at all places where "Yield" signs have been posted. (Code of 1977, § 9-406)

15-407. At traffic-control signals generally. Traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, shall show the following colors only and shall apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

- (1) Green alone, or "Go":
 - (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits 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 cross walk at the time such signal is exhibited.
 - (b) Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked cross walk.
- (2) Steady yellow alone, or "Caution":
 - (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter and such vehicular traffic shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.
- (3) Steady red alone, or "Stop":
 - (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone.

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.

(4) Steady red with green arrow:

(a) Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within a cross walk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.

(5) 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 a vehicle length short of the signal. (Code of 1977, § 9-407)

15-408. At flashing traffic-control signals. (1) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal placed or erected by the municipality it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

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

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

(2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules set forth in section 15-404 of this title. (Code of 1977, § 9-408)

15-409. Stops to be signaled. No person operating a motor vehicle shall stop such vehicle whether in obedience to a traffic sign or signal or otherwise, without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law, except in an emergency. (Code of 1977, § 9-409)

15-410. Automated enforcement. (1) Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

(a) "Citations and warning notices" shall include:

(i) The name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle;

- (ii) The registration plate number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation;
 - (iii) The violation charged;
 - (iv) The location of the violation;
 - (v) The date and time of the violation;
 - (vi) A copy of the recorded image;
 - (vii) The amount of the civil penalty imposed and the date by which the civil penalty should be paid;
 - (viii) A signed statement by a member of the police department that, based on inspection of recorded images, the motor vehicle was being operated in violation of § 15-410; and
 - (ix) Information advising the person alleged to be liable under this section:
 - (A) Of the manner and time in which liability alleged in the citation occurred and that the citation may be contested in the city court; and
 - (B) Warning that failure to contest in the manner and time provided shall be deemed an admission of liability and that a default judgment may be entered thereon.
 - (b) "In operation" means operating in good working condition.
 - (c) "Recorded images" means images recorded by a traffic control photographic system on:
 - (i) On:
 - (A) A photograph;
 - (B) A microphotograph;
 - (C) An electronic image;
 - (D) Videotape; or
 - (E) Any other medium; and
 - (ii) At least one (1) image or portion of tape, clearly identifying the registration plate number of the motor vehicle.
 - (d) "System location" is the approach to an intersection toward which a photographic, video or electronic camera is directed and is in operation.
 - (e) "Traffic control photographic system" is an electronic system consisting of a photographic, video or electronic camera and a vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with an official traffic control sign, signal or device and to automatically produce photographs, video or digital images of each vehicle violating a standard traffic control sign, signal or device.
 - (f) "Vehicle owner" is the person identified by the Tennessee Department of Safety as the registered owner of a vehicle.
- (2) General. (a) The city police department or an agent of the department shall administer the traffic control photographic systems and

shall maintain a list of system locations where traffic control photographic systems are installed.

(b) The city shall adopt procedures for the issuance of citations and warnings under this section. A citation or warning alleging that a violation of this section occurred, sworn to or affirmed by officials or agents of the city, based on inspection of recorded images produced by a traffic control photographic system, shall be evidence of the facts contained therein and shall be admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under this section. The citation or warning shall be forwarded by first-class mail to the owner's address as given on the motor vehicle registration. Personal service of process on the owner shall not be required.

(c) Signs to indicate the use of traffic control photographic systems shall be clearly posted.

(3) Offense. (a) It shall be unlawful for a vehicle to cross the stop line at a system location per § 15-407, or for a vehicle to violate any other traffic regulation specified in chapter 15 (Motor Vehicles, Traffic and Parking) of the Selmer Municipal Code.

(b) A person who receives a citation under this subsection may:

(i) Pay the civil penalty, in accordance with instructions on the citation, directly to the city court; or contracted collection agent or system vendor; or

(ii) Elect to contest the citation for the alleged violation.

(c) The owner of a vehicle shall be responsible for a violation under this section, except when he can provide evidence that the vehicle was in the care, custody, or control of another person at the time of the violation, as described in subsection (3)(d) of this section.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (3) (c) of this section, the owner of the vehicle shall not be responsible for the violation if, on the designated court date, he furnishes the city court:

(i) The name and address of the person or entity who leased, rented, or otherwise had the care, custody, and control of the vehicle at the time of the violation; or

(ii) An affidavit by him stating that, at the time of the violation, the vehicle involved was stolen or was in the care, custody, or control of some person who did not have his permission to use the vehicle.

(4) Penalty. (a) Any violation of this section involving a vehicle crossing the stop line at a system location per § 15-407 of the Selmer Municipal Code shall be deemed a noncriminal violation for which a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) and court costs shall be assessed. Any violation of this section involving any other traffic regulation specified in title 15 (Motor Vehicles, Traffic and Parking) of the Selmer Municipal

Code shall be deemed a non-criminal violation for which a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be assessed.

(b) All revenues generated from penalties and assessments associated with the enforcement of this section shall first be applied to all equipment, administrative and associated processing costs. All excess revenues shall then be available for general government operating expenditures.

(c) A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this section shall not be considered a moving violation and may not be recorded by the police department or the state department of safety on the driving record of the owner or driver of the vehicle and may not be considered in the provision of motor vehicle insurance coverage. (as added by Ord. #565, Sept. 2007, and amended by Ord. #599, Oct. 2010)

CHAPTER 5

PARKING

SECTION

- 15-501. Generally.
- 15-502. Angle parking.
- 15-503. Occupancy of more than one space.
- 15-504. Where prohibited.
- 15-505. Loading and unloading zones.
- 15-506. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.

15-501. Generally. No person shall leave any motor vehicle unattended on any street without first setting the brakes thereon, stopping the motor, removing the ignition key, and turning the front wheels of such vehicle toward the nearest curb or gutter of the street.

Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within the Town of Selmer shall be so parked that its right wheels are approximately parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right edge or curb of the street. On one-way streets where the municipality has not placed signs prohibiting the same, vehicles may be permitted to park on the left side of the street and in such cases the left wheels shall be required to be within eighteen (18) inches of the left edge or curb of the street.

Notwithstanding anything else in this code to the contrary, no person shall park or leave a vehicle parked on any public street or alley within the fire limits between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. or on any other public street or alley for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without the prior approval of the chief of police.

Furthermore, no person shall wash, grease, or work on any vehicle, except to make repairs necessitated by an emergency, while such vehicle is parked on a public street. (Code of 1977, § 9-501)

15-502. Angle parking. On those streets which have been signed or marked by the Town of Selmer for angle parking no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle indicated by such signs or markings. No person shall angle park any vehicle which has a trailer attached thereto or which has a length in excess of twenty-four (24) feet. (Code of 1977, § 9-502)

15-503. Occupancy of more than one space. No person shall park a vehicle in any designated parking space so that any part of such vehicle occupies more than one such space or protrudes beyond the official markings on the street or curb designating such space unless the vehicle is too large to be parked within a single designated space. (Code of 1977, § 9-503)

15-504. Where prohibited. No person shall park a vehicle in violation of any sign placed or erected by the Town of Selmer, nor:

- (1) On a sidewalk.
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway.
- (3) Within an intersection or within fifteen (15) feet thereof.
- (4) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant.
- (5) Within a pedestrian cross walk.
- (6) Within fifty (50) feet of a railroad crossing.
- (7) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of the entrance.
- (8) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when other traffic would be obstructed.
- (9) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
- (10) Upon any bridge.
- (11) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the Town of Selmer.
- (12) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign as being reserved for disabled drivers, unless, however, the person driving the vehicle is
 - (a) Disabled driver, or
 - (b) Parking such vehicle for the benefit of a disabled passenger.

A vehicle parking in such a space shall display a certificate of identification or a disabled veteran's license plate issued under Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 21. (Code of 1977, § 9-504, as amended by Ord. #548, Oct. 2006)

15-505. Loading and unloading zones. No person shall park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or merchandise in any place marked by the Town of Selmer as a loading and unloading zone. (Code of 1977, § 9-505)

15-506. Presumption with respect to illegal parking. When any unoccupied vehicle is found parked in violation of any provision of this chapter there shall be a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle is responsible for such illegal parking. (Code of 1977, § 9-506)

CHAPTER 6

ENFORCEMENT

SECTION

- 15-601. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 15-602. Failure to obey citation.
- 15-603. Illegal parking.
- 15-604. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 15-605. Disposal of "abandoned motor vehicles."

15-601. Issuance of traffic citations. When a police officer halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning, and does not take such person into custody under arrest, he shall take the name, address, and operator's license number of said person, the license number of the motor vehicle involved, and such other pertinent information as may be necessary, and shall issue to him a written traffic citation containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the town court at a specified time. The officer, upon receiving the written promise of the alleged violator to answer as specified in the citation, shall release such person from custody. It shall be unlawful for any alleged violator to give false or misleading information as to his name or address. (Code of 1977, § 9-601)

15-602. Failure to obey citation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate his written promise to appear in court after giving said promise to an officer upon the issuance of a traffic citation, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was originally issued. (Code of 1977, § 9-602)

15-603. Illegal parking. Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this code, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its license number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a citation for the driver and/or owner to answer for the violation within ten (10) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation.

For such parking violations the offender may waive his right to a judicial hearing and have the charges disposed of out of court but the fines shall be three dollars (\$3.00) within ten (10) days and five dollars (\$5.00) thereafter. (Code of 1977, § 9-603)

15-604. Impoundment of vehicles. Members of the police department are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary for the security of the vehicle or to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested or any unattended vehicle which is parked so

as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic. Any impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner or other person entitled thereto claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership or right to possession, and pays all applicable fees and costs, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed of. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be five dollars (\$5.00) and the storage cost shall be one dollar (\$1.00) for each twenty-four (24) hour period or fraction thereof that the vehicle is stored. (Code of 1977, § 9-604)

15-605. Disposal of "abandoned motor vehicles." "Abandoned motor vehicles" as defined in section 55-16-103, Tennessee Code Annotated, shall be impounded and disposed of by the police department in accordance with the provisions of sections 55-16-103 through 55-16-109, Tennessee Code Annotated. (Code of 1977, § 9-605)