

CHAPTER 23 - TRAFFIC**DIVISION 1 - DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS**

SEC. 23.1-1 DEFINITIONS. Whenever in this chapter the following terms are used, they shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this Section:

Alley. A public way within a block generally giving access to the rear of lots or buildings, and not used for general traffic circulation.

All Terrain Vehicle. Any motorized off highway device designed to travel primarily off highway, 50 inches or less in width (unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Director), having a manufacturer's dry weight of 900 pounds or less, traveling on 3 or more low pressure tires, designed with a seat or saddle for operator use, and handle bars or steering wheel for steering control except equipment such as lawnmowers. (Added 7/5/06 by Ord. No. 5090)

Authorized Governmental Vehicle. Any of the following vehicles clearly marked as owned or operated by any Illinois governmental agency, including but not limited to, the State of Illinois, Illinois units of local government, and Illinois school districts, but only when used by the operator for official governmental business:

1. All terrain vehicles with or without a trailer.
2. Trucksters with or without a trailer.
3. Electric personal assistive mobility devices.

(Added 7/5/06 by Ord. No. 5090)

Bicycle Lane. A portion of a street, highway, alley, parkway or roadway which is designated by ordinance to be used principally by persons riding bicycles and which said portion is marked as a bicycle lane by the use of a double solid painted "international orange" line. (Amended 4/7/75)

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

Business District. The territory of any city, village or incorporated town contiguous to and including a highway, when within any 600 feet along such highway, there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks or office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings which occupy at least 300 feet of frontage on one side or 300 feet collectively on both sides of the highway.

Controlled Access Highway. Every street or highway 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 as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such street or highway.

Crosswalk. That portion of the roadway included within the prolongation of the sidewalk lines at street intersections.

Domestic Utility Trailer. A single-axle trailer used for domestic or recreational purposes only and not exceeding any of the following dimensions: six (6) feet in width; twelve (12) feet in length or eight (8) feet in height. No domestic utility trailer may be used for business or commercial purposes. (Added 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Drag Racing. The act of 2 or more individuals competing or racing on any street or highway in this State in a situation in which one of the motor vehicles is beside or to the rear of a motor vehicle operated by a competing driver and the one driver attempts to prevent the competing driver from passing or overtaking him, either by acceleration or maneuver, or against time on any street or highway in this Town.

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

Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Device. A self-balancing two non-tandem wheeled device designed to transport only 1 person with an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 15 miles per hour or less. (Added 7/5/06 by Ord. No. 5090)

Emergency Vehicle. Police vehicles, vehicles of the fire department, ambulances, vehicles carrying a state, county or municipal officer or employee in response to an emergency call, and emergency vehicles of public service corporations on an emergency call.

Explosive. Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion or by a detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructible effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

Flammable Liquids. Any liquid which has a flash point of 70 degrees F. or less, as determined by tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device.

Hard Surface. Hard surface means an asphalt or concrete surface of an approved thickness, or other approved surface, but excluding rock, gravel, grass or dirt. (Added 12/17/01 by Ord. No. 4759 – Effective 4/1/02)

Improved Highway. A roadway of concrete, brick, asphalt, macadam or gravel.

Intersection.

- A. The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different roadways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.
- B. Where a highway includes two roadways 40 feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

Laned Roadway. A street, the roadway of which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Loading Zone. The space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

Major Recreational Equipment. Major recreational equipment means travel trailers (a vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational or vacation uses, or one permanently identified as a Travel Trailer by the manufacturer of the trailer); Pick-up Coaches (a structure designed to be mounted on a truck chassis for use as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreation and vacation); Motor-homes (a portable, temporary dwelling to be used for travel, recreation and vacation, constructed as an integral part of a self-propelled vehicle); Camping trailers (a canvas, material or metal folding structure, mounted on wheels, designed for travel, recreation and vacation use); boats, snowmobiles; jet skis; all-terrain vehicles (ATV); dirt bikes; golf carts; and trailers holding boats, snowmobiles, jet skis, all-terrain vehicles (ATV), dirt bikes or golf carts. (Added 12/17/01 by Ord. No. 4759 – Effective 4/1/02)(Amended 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Merging Traffic. A maneuver executed by the drivers of vehicles on converging roadways to permit simultaneous or alternate entry into the junction thereof, wherein the driver of each vehicle involved is required to adjust his vehicular speed and lateral position so as to avoid a collision with any other vehicle.

Metal Tires. Every tire the surface of which in contact with the roadway is wholly or partially of metal or other hard, nonresilient material.

Motor Driven Cycle. Every motorcycle and every motor scooter with less than 150 cubic centimeter piston displacement including motorized pedal cycles. (Added 8/4/86)

Motorcycle. Every motor vehicle having a saddle for the use of the rider and designated to travel on not more than 3 wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.

Motor Vehicle. Every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead wires, but not operated upon rails.

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

Parking Meter. A mechanical device located upon a public street or sidewalk in a place designated by the Town Council as a parking meter zone, hereafter defined, which device shall record a certain number of minutes by use of a clock mechanism determining the period of time for which parking privileges may be extended to the person depositing a coin therein.

Parking Meter Zone. Parking meter zones shall be such as may from time to time be established by ordinance and the area designated by the Town Council where a vehicle may be temporarily parked or allowed to remain for the period of time indicated on the meter.

Parkway. All that area within a street right-of-way between a curb and the right-of-way line, or where no curb exists, between the improved street edge line and the right-of-way line. (Amended 8/1/83)

Pedestrian. Any person afoot.

Pneumatic Tire. Every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

Police or Police Officer. All members of the regularly constituted police department, special police, auxiliary police and marshals duly constituted and appointed by proper authorities of the Town.

Property Line. The line marking the boundary between any street and the lots or property abutting thereon.

Public Building. A building used by the municipality, the county, any park district, school district, the State of Illinois or the United States government.

Residence District. The territory of any city, village or incorporated town contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of 300 feet or more is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

Reversible Lane. A lane or a two or more laned roadway upon which traffic may be directed to more in either direction by means of lane-control signals or other devices in conjunction with official signs.

Right-of-way. The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.

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

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

School Bus. Every motor vehicle of the second division operated by or for a public or governmental agency or by or for a private or religious organization solely for the transportation of pupils in connection with school activities.

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

Sidewalk. That portion of a street between the curb line or roadway and the adjacent property line designed for pedestrian use.

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

Speed-Change Lane. An auxiliary lane, including tapered areas, primarily for the acceleration or deceleration of vehicles entering or leaving the through traffic lanes.

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

Suburban District. That portion of any city, village or incorporated town other than the business and residence districts.

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

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

Trailer. Every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying passengers or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle. (Amended 12/17/01 by Ord. No. 4759, Effective 4/1/02)

Truckster. Every motor vehicle or motorcycle with 3 wheels designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of people or property. (Added 7/5/06 by Ord. No. 5090)

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

Urban District. The territory contiguous to and including any street which is built up with structures devoted to business, industry or dwelling houses situated at intervals of less than 100 feet for a distance of a quarter mile or more.

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

For the purpose of this Chapter, motor vehicles as a class shall be divided into two divisions, viz:

First: Those vehicles which are designed for the carrying of not more than ten persons.

Second: Those vehicles which are designed for pulling or carrying freight or the carrying of more than ten persons.

Yard. A yard is an open space, on the same lot with a building or structure, unoccupied and unobstructed from its lowest level to the sky, except as otherwise permitted in SEC. 15.4-5 of this Code. (Added 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Yard, Front. A front yard is that yard, required or otherwise, extending along the full length of the front lot line between the side lot lines from the front line of the building or structure to the front lot line. (Added 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Yard, Rear. A rear yard is that yard, required or otherwise, extending along the full length of the rear lot line between the side lot lines from the rear line of the building or structure to the rear property line. (Added 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Yard, Side. A side yard is that yard, required or otherwise, extending along the side yard between the front yard and the rear yard from the side line of the building or structure to the side property line. (Added 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Yard, Corner Side. A corner side yard is that area between the setback lines, the side lot line, and rear lot line, which area faces the street. (Added 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Yard, Interior Side. An interior side yard which is located immediately adjacent to another lot or to any alley separating such side yard from another lot. (Added 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)

Yield Right-of-Way. When required by an official sign means the act of granting the privilege of the immediate use of the intersecting roadway to traffic within the intersection and to vehicles approaching from the right or left, provided that when the roadway is clear the vehicle may proceed into the intersection.

SEC. 23.1-2 OBEDIENCE TO POLICE. Members of the police department, special police, auxiliary police and marshals assigned to traffic duty are hereby authorized to direct all traffic in accordance with the provisions of this division, or in emergencies as public safety or convenience may require, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order, signal or direction of a policeman. Except in case of emergency, it shall be unlawful for any person not authorized by law to direct or attempt to direct traffic.

SEC.23.1-3 SCENE OF FIRE. The fire department officer in command or any fireman designated by him, may exercise the powers and authority of a policeman in directing traffic at the scene of any fire or where the fire department has responded to an emergency call for so long as the fire department equipment is on the scene in the absence of or in assisting the police.

SEC. 23.1-4 INTERFERENCE WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to stand or be in or on the streets at the time of a fire, or while the firemen and the fire department are moving to or from or are engaged in fighting a fire in said Town, in such a manner or location, with or without an automobile or other conveyance, so as to willfully or negligently impede the progress of such firemen or their moving of fire apparatus of any kind, or interfere with or molest the firemen or any of them in the performance of his or their several duties or undertaking during a fire or call to a fire; and that every person or persons on the street or elsewhere in said Town at the time of a fire alarm shall give right-of-way to the firemen and the

transportation or location of the firemen on duty or call while going to or coming from a fire, and also to the fire fighting apparatus.

The firemen on duty at the time of a fire alarm and/or while fighting a fire hereby are made officers of said Town with police power to enforce this division and all such persons in said Town are amenable to their orders and directions.

It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or run any vehicle over or across any line of firehouse, or to bring any vehicle on any street between a hydrant to which a hose is attached, and a fire; or to follow the fire truck or other vehicular fire apparatus in route to or from a fire, within a distance of 300 feet thereof. Upon the sound of the fire gong, all vehicular traffic of the Town shall at once turn to the right, and stop at the side of the street so as to furnish a clear right-of-way to said firemen with such fire apparatus.

SEC. 23.1-5 SIGNS AND SIGNALS. It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to disobey the instructions of any traffic sign or signal placed in view by authority of the corporate authorities or in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois, excepting on direction of a police officer. All signs, signals, traffic markings, controls, crossings, bicycle facilities, islands and similar devices used to regulate traffic on the public ways established by direction of the governing body shall conform to the Illinois Department of Transportation Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, October, 1979, as amended. (Amended 1/21/80)

SEC. 23.1-6 TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNAL LEGEND. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting the words “Go”, “Caution” or “Stop”, or exhibiting different colored lights successively, the following colors only shall be used and said terms and lights shall indicate as follows:

- A. Circular Green or the Word “Go”.
 - 1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection at the time such signal is exhibited.
 - 2. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk, unless directed otherwise by a pedestrian signal.
- B. Steady Yellow or the Word “Caution”.
 - 1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter or the related green movement is being terminated, and shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection, but if such stop cannot be made in safety, a vehicle may be driven cautiously through the intersection.
 - 2. Unless otherwise directed by pedestrian signal, pedestrians facing such signal are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and no pedestrian shall cross except upon a green light or go sign.

- C. Steady Red or the Word “Stop”.
1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at such other point as may be indicated by a clearly visible line; if there is no such line, then vehicles shall stop before entering such crosswalk and shall remain standing until the green indication is shown, unless otherwise directed by a sign or arrow.
 2. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway, shall cross until receiving a green light or go sign or unless a separate “Walk” indication is shown.
- D. Green Straight Through Arrow (alone).
1. Vehicular traffic facing such signal may proceed straight through, but shall not turn right or left. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection at the time such signal is exhibited.
 2. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within the appropriately marked or unmarked crosswalk unless directed otherwise by a pedestrian signal.
- E. Green Turn Arrow (along or with circular green, with steady yellow, with steady red or with green straight through arrow).
1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall comply with the meaning of the circular green steady yellow or straight through arrow indication as if it were shown alone, except that such vehicular traffic may cautiously enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the green turn arrow. Vehicular traffic shall yield right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
- F. In the event that an official traffic control signal or flashing red signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section or SEC. 23.1-7 shall be applicable except as to provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be 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.
- G. The motorman of any street car shall obey the above signals applicable to vehicles.
- H. Green Arrow Alone.
1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal may enter the intersection only to make the movement or movements indicated by the arrows, but shall not interfere with other traffic or endanger pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk.

- I. In the event an official traffic control signal or flashing red signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provision of this section shall be applicable except as to provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be 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.

SEC. 23.1-7 FLASHING SIGNALS. Whenever flashing red or yellow signals are used, they shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

- A. Flashing Red (stop sign).
 - 1. When a red lens is illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, 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).
 - 1. When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

SEC. 23.1-8 LANE CONTROL SIGNALS. Whenever lane control signals are used in conjunction with official signs, they shall have the following meaning:

- A. Opaque arrows on green, green arrow on opaque background or green alone. Drivers of vehicles facing such signals are permitted to use the lanes over which the signal is displayed providing that no intersection traffic control signal gives a stop indication affecting the lane or lanes involved.
- B. Opaque "X" on red, red "X" on opaque background or red alone. Drivers of vehicles facing such signals are prohibited from using the lane over which the signal is displayed.

SEC. 23.1-9 PEDESTRIAN CONTROL SIGNALS. Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

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

SEC. 23.1-10 UNAUTHORIZED SIGNS. No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any street any unauthorized sign, signal, marking, light, reflector 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, nor shall any person place, maintain or display upon or in view of any street or other sign which hides from view or interferes with the movement of traffic or effectiveness of any traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal and no person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign bearing thereon any commercial advertising. (Revised 9/3/74)

All such unauthorized devices are hereby declared to be nuisances and may be removed by any policeman or under his direction and supervision.

SEC. 23.1-11 INTERFERENCE WITH SIGNS OR SIGNALS. It shall be unlawful for any person to deface, injure, move or interfere with any official traffic signal.

SEC. 23.1-12 ADVERTISING SIGNS. It shall be unlawful to maintain anywhere in the Town any sign, signal, marking or device, other than a traffic sign or signal authorized by the Town Council or the Illinois State Department of Public Works and Buildings, which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, in view of any street or highway, and it shall be unlawful to place or maintain any sign which hides from view any lawful traffic-control device.

It shall be unlawful to maintain or operate in view of any street or highway any flashing or rotating beacon of light.

SEC. 23.1-13 AMBULANCES, OPERATION OF. No person shall operate an ambulance, which shall include any motor vehicle primarily designed and used for conveyance of sick or injured persons, in a manner not conforming to a provision of the motor vehicle laws and regulations of this State or ordinances of this Town as such provision applies to motor vehicles in general, except in compliance with the following conditions:

- A. The person operating the ambulance shall be either responding to a bona fide emergency call or specifically directed by a licensed physician to disregard traffic laws in operating the ambulance during and for the purpose of the specific trip or journey that is involved.
- B. The ambulance shall be equipped with a siren producing an audible signal of an intensity of 100 decibels at a distance of 50 feet from said siren, and with a lamp emitting an oscillating, rotating or flashing red beam directed in part toward the front of the vehicle and containing a power rating of at least 100 amps.
- C. The aforesaid siren and lamp shall be in full operation at all times during such trip or journey.

- D. Whenever the ambulance is operated at a speed in excess of 40 miles per hour, the ambulance shall be operated in complete conformance with every other motor vehicle law and regulation of this State and ordinances of this Town in which the ambulance is operated, relating to the operation of motor vehicles, as such provision applies to motor vehicles in general, except laws and regulations pertaining to compliance with official traffic-control devices or to vehicular operation upon the right half of the roadway.

SEC. 23.1-14 ANIMALS. Any person riding an animal or driving any animal drawing a vehicle upon any street shall be subject to the provisions of this Chapter applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions which have no application to one riding or driving an animal. (Amended 4/7/75)

SEC. 23.1-15 EXEMPTIONS. The provisions of this division regulating the movements or parking of vehicles shall not apply to the driver of any authorized emergency vehicle when responding to an emergency call, but such driver when approaching shall slow down as necessary for safety but may proceed cautiously past a red or stop sign or signal. At other times, drivers of authorized emergency vehicles shall stop in obedience to a stop sign or signal.

No driver of any authorized emergency vehicle shall assume any special privileges except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.

The provisions of this division regulating the movement and parking of vehicles shall not apply to persons, equipment or vehicles while actually engaged in installing, repairing or otherwise improving streets or street pavements.

DIVISION 2 - THROUGH, ONE-WAY AND YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY

STREETS AND STOP INTERSECTIONS

SEC. 23.2-1 THROUGH STREETS. The streets and parts of streets of the Town designated by ordinance as through streets are hereby declared to be through streets. The driver of a vehicle shall stop at the entrance to a through street and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection or which are approaching so close on a through street as to constitute an immediate hazard unless directed otherwise by the traffic officer or a traffic-control signal.

SEC. 23.2-2 ONE-WAY STREETS OR ALLEYS. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle on any streets or alleys designated as one-way streets or alleys by ordinance in any direction other than that so designated.

SEC. 23.2-3 STOP STREETS. The driver of a vehicle shall stop in obedience to a stop sign at an intersection where a stop sign is erected pursuant to ordinance, at one or more entrances thereto and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to the vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so close as to constitute an immediate hazard, unless traffic at such intersection is controlled by a police officer on duty in which event the directions of the police officer shall be complied with.

SEC. 23.2-4 YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY STREETS. Any street designated by ordinance as a yield right-of-way street and so posted is hereby declared to be a yield right-of-way street.

The driver of a vehicle in obedience to a yield right-of-way sign shall reduce the speed of his vehicle and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersecting street, either from the right or left or which are approaching so closely on such intersection as to constitute a hazard; but said driver having so yielded may proceed at such time as a safe interval occurs.

If a driver is involved in a collision at an intersection or interferes with the movement of other vehicles after driving past a yield right-of-way sign, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the driver's failure to yield right-of-way.

SEC. 23.2-5 POSTING SIGNS. Appropriate signs shall be posted to show all through, stop and yield right-of-way streets; all one-way streets and alleys; and all stop intersections.

SEC. 23.2-6 CHIEF OF POLICE EMPOWERED TO MAKE REGULATIONS. The Chief of Police, by and with the approval of the Town Engineer, is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic ordinances of the Town of Normal and 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 180 days.

The Town Engineer may test traffic control devices under actual conditions of traffic.

No provision of this section dealing with temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation, an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person.

DIVISION 3 - RULES FOR DRIVING

SEC. 23.3-1 REQUIRED POSITION AND METHOD OF TURNING AT INTERSECTION. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

- A. Both the approach for a right turn and a left turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, or as indicated by traffic markers or signs.
- B. 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 such center line where it enters the intersection and after entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable, the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection, or as indicated by traffic markers or signs.
- C. 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 the 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 lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered or as indicated by traffic markers or signs.

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said highway.

SEC. 23.3-2 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.

SEC. 23.3-3 DRIVER'S SIGNAL. No driver of a vehicle shall suddenly start, slow down, stop or attempt to turn without first giving a suitable signal in such a manner as to apprise others who might be affected by his action.

- A. No person shall turn a vehicle from a direct course upon a highway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety and then only after giving a clearly audible signal by sounding the horn if any pedestrian may be affected by such movement or after giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided in the event any other vehicle may be affected by such movement.
- B. A signal or intention to turn right or left shall be given during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

- C. The signals herein required shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by a signal lamp or signal device but, when a vehicle is so constructed or loaded that a hand and arm signal would not be visible both to front and rear of such vehicle, then said signals must be given by such lamp or device.
- D. 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 of speed - Hand and arm extended downward.

SEC. 23.3-4 SIGNALS AND TURNING. No person may turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in the lane next to the direction in which the turn is to be made or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person may so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

A signal of intention to turn right or left when required must be given continuously during not less than the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning within a business or residence district, and such signal must be given continuously during not less than the last 200 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning outside a business or residence district.

No person may stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in this division to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such a signal.

The electric turn signal device required in this division must be used to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes or start from a parallel parked position but must not be flashed as a courtesy of "do pass" signal to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear.

SEC. 23.3-5 SIGNAL LAMPS AND SIGNAL DEVICES. Every vehicle operated in this Town shall be equipped with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of the vehicle which shall display a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of the service (foot) brake, and which may, but need not be incorporated with other rear lamps.

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with an electric turn signal device which shall indicate the intention of the driver to turn to the right or to the left in the form of flashing lights located at and showing to the front and rear of the vehicle on the side of the vehicle toward which the turn is to be made. The lamps showing to the front shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit a white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber. The lamps showing to the rear shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and when signaling, shall emit a red light.

Every trailer and semi-trailer shall be equipped with an electric turn signal device which indicates the intention of the driver in the power unit to turn to the right or to the left in the form of flashing red lights located at the rear of the vehicle on the side toward which the turn is to be made and mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable.

Turn signal lamps must be visible from a distance of not less than 300 feet in normal sunlight.

SEC. 23.3-6 DRIVING FROM ALLEYS, DRIVEWAYS OR GARAGES. The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or garage shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or across a sidewalk line projected across such alley and shall exercise extreme care in driving upon said sidewalk or across such lines.

SEC. 23.3-7 VEHICLES NOT TO BE DRIVEN ON SIDEWALKS, BICYCLE LANES OR IN SAFETY ZONES. No driver of a vehicle shall drive on or within any sidewalk or bicycle lane except as a permanent or temporary driveway, alley or intersection. No driver of a vehicle shall drive on any portion of a roadway marked as a safety zone. The foregoing shall not prohibit the driving of an authorized governmental vehicle on or across any sidewalk, crosswalk, bicycle lane, or marked safety zone limited as follows: Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Devices may be operated only on sidewalks immediately adjacent to or across the street from property owned or used by Illinois State University. (Amended 4/7/75)(Amended 7/5/06 by Ord. No. 5090)

SEC. 23.3-8 RIGHT-OF-WAY. Excepting as otherwise herein provided, the driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway; and when two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

SEC. 23.3-9 VEHICLE TURNING LEFT. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

SEC. 23.3-10 U-TURN. When appropriate signs are erected giving notice thereof, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to make a "U-Turn" or otherwise reverse the direction of travel of a vehicle by turning the vehicle from one lane of traffic across a median or center line of a street, highway or other public way, so as immediately thereafter to travel in an opposite direction. (Amended 2/17/75)

SEC. 23.3-11 NO LEFT TURN. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to turn left or right at any place where such turns are prohibited by ordinance. Such prohibition shall be indicated by appropriate signs.

SEC. 23.3-12 FIRE DEPARTMENT VEHICLES. Upon the approach of a fire department vehicle, drivers of vehicles shall comply with the provisions of this division relating to the approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle, other than one on official business, to follow any fire apparatus in response to a fire alarm, closer than one block or to park any vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped to answer a fire alarm.

It shall further be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to drive over an unprotected hose of the fire department without the consent of the fire chief or the assistant in command.

SEC. 23.3-13 DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY. Upon all roadways of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway except as follows:

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

SEC. 23.3-14 PASSING VEHICLES. Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

SEC. 23.3-15 OVERTAKING VEHICLES. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to these limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

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

SEC. 23.3-16 OVERTAKING VEHICLES ON THE RIGHT. 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, allowing sufficient clearance, pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction either upon the left or upon the right on a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for four or more lines of moving traffic when such movement can be made in safety. No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the roadway in overtaking or passing on the right.

The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right on a one-way street or on any street on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement where the roadway is free from obstruction and of sufficient width for two or more lanes of moving vehicles.

SEC. 23.3-17 LIMITATIONS ON OVERTAKING ON THE LEFT. No vehicles 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 overtaking. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the righthand side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

No vehicle shall in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

- A. When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within sufficient distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction.
- B. When approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.
- C. When official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right, or a distinctive line also so directs traffic as declared in the sign manual adopted by the Illinois State Department of Public Works and Buildings.
- D. The limitations in sub-paragraphs (A) and (B) of this section, SEC. 23.3-17, shall not apply upon a one-way street or upon a street with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lanes of moving traffic in each direction when such movement can be made with safety.

SEC. 23.3-18 ONE-WAY ROADWAYS AND ROTARY TRAFFIC ISLANDS. Upon a roadway designated and sign posted for one-way traffic, a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.

A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven on the right of such island.

SEC. 23.3-19 DRIVING ON ROADWAYS LANED FOR TRAFFIC. Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules, in addition to all others consistent herewith, shall apply:

- A. A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.
- B. Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where such centerline is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction that the vehicle is proceeding and is sign-posted to give notice of such allocation.
- C. Official signs may be erected directing specific 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 such signs.
- D. Official traffic-control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadways and drivers of vehicles shall obey such signs.

SEC. 23.3-20 OPERATION OF VEHICLES ON APPROACH OF AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the driver is giving audible sign by siren or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all person using the highway.

SEC. 23.3-21 RECKLESS, NEGLIGENT OR CARELESS DRIVING. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle in the Town in a careless, reckless, negligent or wanton manner, or carelessly so as to endanger life or property.

SEC. 23.3-22 SPEED RESTRICTIONS. It shall be unlawful to drive any motor vehicle on any street not under the jurisdiction of the Illinois State Department of Public Works and Buildings, of the County, or in any urban district within the city at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour, or in any alley at a speed in excess of 15 miles per hour.

It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle on any highway outside the urban district at a speed of more than 65 miles per hour.

It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle of the first division towing another vehicle, outside of an urban district, at more than 55 miles per hour, in an urban district at more than 30 miles per hour of 15 miles per hour in an alley.

Provided, that if the Mayor and Town Council by ordinance, set other limits as provided by statute after an engineering or traffic survey, then such limits shall govern the rate of speed on the streets indicated in such ordinance. Appropriate signs shall be posted showing such speed limits.

The fact that the speed of a vehicle does not exceed the applicable maximum speed limit does not relieve the driver from the duty to decrease speed when approaching and crossing an intersection, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway or when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic by reason of weather or highway conditions; and speed shall be decreased as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person or vehicle or on entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle on any street or highway within the city under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, or of the county, at a speed exceeding that lawfully set for such street.

Provided further that the speed of all vehicles of the second division as defined by this chapter shall be as follows:

- A. If the vehicle is designed and used for pulling or carrying freight and has a gross weight of 8,000 pounds or less (including the weight of the vehicle and maximum load), and is equipped with pneumatic tires, the maximum is 55 miles per hour outside of an urban district, 30 miles per hour in an urban district and 15 miles per hour in an alley; but if such vehicle is equipped with two or more solid tires, the maximum is 10 miles per hour at all times and in all locations.
- B. If the vehicle is designed and used for pulling or carrying freight and has a gross weight of more than 8,000 pounds (including the weight of the vehicle and maximum load), and is equipped with pneumatic tires, the maximum is 50 miles per hour outside of an urban district and 30 miles per hour in an urban district and 15 miles per hour in an alley; but, if such vehicle is equipped with two or more solid tires, the maximum is 10 miles per hour at all times and in all locations.
- C. If the vehicle is designed and used for carrying more than ten passengers, and is equipped with pneumatic tires, the maximum is 60 miles per hour.

SEC. 23.3-23 SPECIAL SPEED LIMITS WHILE PASSING SCHOOLS. No person shall drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of 20 miles per hour while passing a school zone or while traveling upon any public thoroughfare on or across which children pass going to and from school during school days when school children are present. Appropriate signs shall be posted to indicate the restriction.

SEC. 23.3-24 TRAFFIC NOT TO BE OBSTRUCTED. No vehicle shall be operated or allowed to remain upon the street in such a manner as to form an unreasonable obstruction to the traffic thereon.

SEC. 23.3-25 BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES. It shall be unlawful for more than one person to ride upon any bicycle propelled by human power upon any street, or for any person to ride upon any motorcycle other than upon a seat permanently attached to said vehicle to the right or rear of the operator.

SEC. 23.3-26 UNATTENDED VEHICLES. No vehicle shall be left unattended while the motor of such vehicle is running; and no vehicle shall be left without a driver on any hill or incline unless the vehicle is secured against moving.

Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any bridge or causeway or in any tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety.

SEC. 23.3-27 UNATTENDED ANIMALS. It shall be unlawful to leave any horse or other draft animal unattended in any street without having such animal securely fastened.

SEC. 23.3-28 CLINGING TO VEHICLES. It shall be unlawful for any person on any street riding a bicycle, motorcycle, sled or any toy vehicle to cling to or attach himself or his vehicle to any moving motor vehicle or wagon.

SEC. 23.3-29 TOYS. It shall be unlawful for any person upon skates, roller skates, inline skates, a skateboard, skis, a coaster, or sled to go upon any roadway other than at a cross walk. (Amended 3/3/97 by Ord. No. 4443)

SEC. 23.3-30 RIDING ON RUNNING BOARDS. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride upon the fenders, running board, bumpers, top or outside step of any vehicle.

SEC. 23.3-31 TRAIN SIGNALS. The driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing when a signal device gives a warning of the immediate approach of a train, shall stop within 50 feet but not less than 10 feet from the nearest track of such railroad and shall not proceed until he can do so safely.

The driver of a vehicle shall stop at and not traverse such grade crossing when a crossing gate is lowered or when a flagman, or automatic signal warns of the approach of a train.

The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or any school bus carrying any school children, or any vehicle carrying explosives or flammable liquid as cargo shall stop such vehicle within 50 feet but not less than 10 feet from the nearest rail of the tracks and shall listen and look in both directions along such a track from which a train might come before proceeding across such tracks at a grade crossing. Provided that no such stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or a traffic-control signals traffic to proceed.

SEC. 23.3-32 DRIVING THROUGH FUNERAL OR OTHER PROCESSIONS. No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated as required in this division.

SEC. 23.3-33 DRIVERS IN A PROCESSION. Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right-hand side of the roadway as close as is practical and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as practical and safe.

SEC. 23.3-34 FUNERAL PROCESSIONS. Funeral processions have the right-of-way at intersections when vehicles comprising such procession have their headlights lighted, subject to the following exemptions:

- A. Operators of vehicles in a funeral procession shall yield the right-of-way upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle giving an audible or visible signal.
- B. Operators of vehicles in a funeral procession shall yield the right-of-way when directed to do so by a traffic officer.
- C. The operator of the leading vehicle in a funeral procession shall comply with stop signs and traffic control signals but when the leading vehicle has proceed across an intersection in accordance with such signal or after stopping as required by the stop sign, all vehicles in such procession may proceed without stopping, regardless of the sign or signal and the leading vehicle and the vehicles in procession shall proceed with due action.
- D. The operator of a vehicle not in the funeral procession shall not drive his vehicle in the funeral procession except when authorized to do so by a traffic officer or when such vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle giving audible or visible signal.
- E. Operators of vehicles not a part of a funeral procession may not form a procession or convoy and have their headlights lighted for the purpose of securing the right-of-way granted by this Division to funeral processions.
- F. The operator of a vehicle not in a funeral procession may overtake and pass the vehicles in such procession if such overtaking and passing can be accomplished without causing a traffic hazard or interfering with such procession.
- G. The lead vehicle in the funeral procession may be equipped with a flashing amber light which may be used only when such vehicle is used as a lead vehicle in such procession. Vehicles comprising a funeral procession may utilize funeral pennants or flags or windshield stickers to identify the individual vehicles in such a procession.

SEC. 23.3-35 RESERVED.

SEC. 23.3-36 BACKING. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interference with other traffic.

SEC. 23.3-37 RESTRICTED ACCESS. No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled or limited controlled access roadway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

SEC. 23.3-38 TRUCKS PROHIBITED ON CERTAIN STREETS. It shall be unlawful to operate a truck upon any street where truck operation is prohibited by ordinance and where such signs of prohibition are posted, except that a truck may be driven on such street for not more than the minimum distance necessary for the purpose of making deliveries or picking up loads.

SEC. 23.3-39 WEIGHT LIMITS - GARBAGE OR REFUSE DISPOSAL TRUCKS.

- A. Notwithstanding any other weight limitations contained in this Code or in the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code, trucks used exclusively for garbage or refuse disposal equipped with self-compactors or industrial roll-off hoists and roll-off containers shall be subject to the following weight restrictions:

Single axles:	22,000 pounds
Tandem axles:	40,000 pounds
Gross weight:	54,000 pounds

- B. Drivers of trucks of the type and weight described in paragraph (A) shall limit their speed to 45 miles per hour unless a lower limit is posted.
- C. The formula to be used for determining weight per axle shall be the same formula contained in 625 ILCS 5/15-111(a). (Amended 6/7/93 by Ord. No. 4143)
- D. This Section is intended to be permissive and not prohibitory in nature. In the event that a truck exceeds the weight limits permitted by this Section, the provisions of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code shall control.

(Amended 6/17/85)

SEC. 23.3-40 SCHOOL BUSES. The driver of a vehicle on any street or highway, upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children, shall stop the vehicle before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on the bus a visual signal directing that a stop be made; provided that the driver of a vehicle upon a street or highway of which the roadways for traffic moving in opposite directions are separated by a strip of ground at least four feet wide which is not surfaced or suitable for vehicle traffic, or on a controlled access highway where pedestrians are not permitted to cross, need not stop his vehicle upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on the opposite roadway.

SEC. 23.3-41 FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the street.

The driver of any motor vehicle of the second division or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a street outside of a business or residence district shall not follow within 300 feet of another motor vehicle of the second division or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle. The provisions of this subdivision shall not be construed to prevent overtaking and passing nor shall the same apply upon any lane specifically designated for use by motor vehicles of the second division.

Motor vehicles being driven upon any street outside of a business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade, whether or not towing other vehicles, shall be so operated as to allow sufficient space between each such vehicle or combination of vehicles so as to enable any other vehicle to enter and occupy such space without danger. This provision shall not apply to funeral processions.

SEC. 23.3-42 DISREGARDING TRAFFIC ORDERS. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

SEC. 23.3-43 REFUSAL TO STOP VEHICLE. It shall be unlawful for the driver or operator of any motor vehicle who, having been given a visual or audible signal by a police officer directing such driver or operator to bring his vehicle to a stop, to willfully fail or refuse to obey such direction, to increase his speed, to extinguish his lights or otherwise flee or attempt to evade the police officer. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, siren, red or blue light and the officer giving such signal shall be in a police uniform, and, if driving a vehicle, such vehicle shall be marked showing it to be an official police vehicle.

SEC. 23.3-44 LIGHT ON MOTOR VEHICLES. During the period from sunset to sunrise, or at any other time when visibility is so limited as to require the use of lights for safety, every motorcycle shall carry and exhibit one lighted lamp commonly known as a driving light and every other motor vehicle two such lighted driving lamps showing white lights or lights of a yellow or amber tint, visible at least 500 feet in the direction toward which each motorcycle or motor vehicle is proceeding. Parking lamps may be used in addition to but not in lieu of any such driving lamps. Each motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer shall also exhibit at least two lighted lamps which shall be mounted on the left rear and right rear of the vehicle so as to throw a red light visible for at least 500 feet in the reverse direction, except that a motorcycle need be equipped with only one such lamp.

Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light a rear registration plate when required and render it clearly legible from a distance of 50 feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating a rear registration plate shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the head lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.

SEC. 23.3-45 DISOBEYING TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES. No driver of a vehicle shall disobey the instructions of any official traffic-control device unless at the time otherwise directed by a police officer.

It shall be unlawful for any person to leave the roadway and travel across private property to avoid a traffic-control device.

SEC. 23.3-46 OPENING DOOR INTO TRAFFIC LANE. It shall be unlawful to open any door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic 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.

SEC. 23.3-47 DRAG RACING. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any motor vehicle to be a participant in drag racing.

SEC. 23.3-48 ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR IN MOTOR VEHICLES. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport, carry, possess or have any alcoholic liquor in, upon or about any motor vehicle except in the original package and with the seal unbroken.

SEC. 23.3-49 SEAT SAFETY BELTS. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any 1961 or later model motor vehicle of the first division that is titled or licensed by the Secretary of State unless the front seat of such motor vehicle is equipped with two sets of seat safety belts.

SEC. 23.3-50 LIGHTS ON EMERGENCY VEHICLES. No oscillating, rotating or flashing lights are permitted on any motor vehicle except as follows:

- A. Red oscillating, rotating or flashing lights are permitted only on:
 - 1. Local law enforcement vehicles and police vehicles of the State or Federal government;
 - 2. Vehicles of local fire departments and firefighting vehicles of the State or Federal government;
 - 3. Vehicles which are designed as ambulances and while responding to an emergency call for the purpose of conveying sick or injured persons.

- B. Amber oscillating, rotating or flashing lights are permitted only on:
 - 1. Second division vehicles designed for towing or hoisting disabled vehicles while actually being used for such purposes;
 - 2. Motor vehicles or equipment of the State of Illinois, local authorities and contractors while engaged in maintenance or construction operations within the limits of construction projects;
 - 3. Vehicles or equipment used by engineering or surveying crews while actually engaged in work on a highway.
 - 4. Vehicles of public utilities and municipal departments while engaged in maintenance or construction operations within the limits of construction projects;
 - 5. Oversized vehicle or load moving under permit issued by the Department of Public Works and Buildings of the State of Illinois;
 - 6. The front and rear of motorized equipment owned and operated by the State of Illinois or any political subdivision thereof, which is designed and used for removal of snow and ice from highways; and

7. Such other vehicles as may be authorized by local authorities.
- C. Blue oscillating, rotating or flashing lights are permitted only on:
1. The front of any motor vehicle owned or fully operated by a volunteer fireman, paid fireman, part-paid fireman or call fireman while responding to a call; and
 2. Police department vehicles in cities having a population of 500,000 or more inhabitants.

SEC. 23.3-51 MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED ON CONSTITUTION TRAIL:

- A. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on the Constitution Trail in the Town of Normal. (Amended 5/5/97 by Ord. No. 4449)
- B. This prohibition shall not apply to persons operating emergency vehicles and to employees of the Town who are using motor vehicles to perform routine maintenance on the property.

(SEC. 23.3-51 added by Ord. No. 3664, 12/15/86)

SEC. 23.3-52 USING PRIVATE DRIVE AS A THROUGHWAY. It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle through the private drive connecting the City parking lot, west of the Normal Police Department, 100 East Phoenix Avenue, and East Irving Street, provided appropriate signs are erected at said private drive stating "No Thru Traffic-Municipal Vehicles Only". This Section does not apply to persons driving motor vehicles owned by the Town of Normal or agents of the Town. (SEC. 23.3-52 added by Ord. No. 3793, 9/6/88)(Amended 3/15/93 by Ord. No. 4123)

SEC. 23.3-53 PARK SPEED LIMIT. It is unlawful for any person to drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of ten (10) miles per hour in any public park in the Town of Normal, provided appropriate signs are erected showing such speed limit. (Added 9/5/95 by Ord. No. 4329)

SEC. 23.3-54 EXPIRED REGISTRATION.

- A. No person shall operate a vehicle, nor shall any person permit the operation of a vehicle, upon which is displayed an expired Illinois registration plate, plates or registration sticker.
- B. Any person violating this Section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$25.00. (Entire SEC. 23.3-54 Added by Ord. No. 4584, 4/5/99)

SEC. 23.3-55 WEIGHT LIMITS. No person shall operate a motor vehicle or cause a motor vehicle to be operated on any of the streets identified in subsection A hereafter if such vehicle exceeds the weight limits set forth in subsections B and C hereafter.

- A. Northtown Road from Linden Street to Towanda Avenue; Hershey Road from Shepard Road to Raab Road; or Raab Road from Hershey Road to Airport Road.
- B. The maximum gross weight per vehicle is limited to 8 tons (16,000 pounds) for all vehicle classifications from January 15 through April 15.
- C. The maximum gross weight for a vehicle for the period April 16 to January 15 is limited as follows:
 - 2 axels 13 tons (26,000 pounds)
 - 3 axels 18 tons (36,000 pounds)
 - 5 axels 23 tons (46,000 pounds)
- D. The foregoing weight limits shall not be enforced unless a sign is present designating the weight restriction for the segment of street affected by the foregoing weight limits.
- E. Any police officer having reason to believe that the weight of a vehicle and load is unlawful shall require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the same either by means of a portable or stationary scales that have been tested and approved at a frequency prescribed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, or for those scales operated by the State, when such tests are requested by the Department of State Police, whichever is more frequent. If such scales are not available at the place where such vehicle is stopped, the police officer shall require that such vehicle be driven to the nearest available scale that has been tested and approved pursuant to this Section by the Illinois Department of Agriculture. Notwithstanding any provisions of the Weights and Measures Act or the United States Department of Commerce NIST Handbook 44, multi or single draft weighing is an acceptable method of weighing by law enforcement for determining a violation of Chapter 3 or 15 of this Code. Law enforcement is exempt from the requirements of commercial weighing established in NIST Handbook 44.
- F. When any vehicle is operated in violation of this Section, the owner or driver of the vehicle shall be deemed guilty of a violation, and either the owner or the driver of the vehicle may be prosecuted for the violation. Any person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating this Section shall be fined not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) and not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) for any weight exceeding the posted limit.
- G. The foregoing weight limits shall not apply to the following vehicles:
 - 1. Garbage or refuse disposal trucks as provided in SEC. 23.3-39 of this Code.

2. Authorized emergency vehicles defined as any vehicle authorized by law to be equipped with oscillating, rotating, or flashing lights under Section 12.2-15 of the Illinois Vehicle Code (65 ILCS 5/12-215, as amended from time to time) while the owner or operator of such vehicle is engaged in his or her official duties.
3. School bus as defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code (625 ILCS 5/1-182, as amended from time to time).

Entire Section 55 Added 1/20/2009 by Ord. No. 5234

DIVISION 4**PEDESTRIANS**

SEC. 23.4-1 RIGHT-OF-WAY. Where traffic-control signals or pedestrian-control signals provided for in Division 1 of this chapter are not in place or in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping, if need be, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway or street within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk.

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

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

SEC. 23.4-2 PEDESTRIANS CROSSING ROADWAY.

- A. No pedestrian shall cross any street except at crosswalks.
- B. No person shall stand or stop in a street or roadway in a manner so as to interfere with vehicular traffic.
- C. No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic control devices.

(SEC. 23.4-2 Amended 3/17/97 by Ord. No. 4446)

SEC. 23.4-3 SIGNALS. At intersections where traffic is directed by a policeman or by a stop and go signal, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to cross the roadway other than with released traffic, if such crossing interferes with the lawful movement of traffic.

SEC. 23.4-4 STANDING ON SIDEWALK. It shall be unlawful for a pedestrian to stand upon any sidewalk except as near as reasonably possibly to the building or curb line, if such standing interferes with the use of said sidewalk by other pedestrians.

SEC. 23.4-5 PEDESTRIAN CROSSING. Every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any street or 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 street or roadway.

SEC. 23.4-6 PEDESTRIANS WALKING ALONG ROADWAYS. Where sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic, and upon meeting a vehicle, shall step off to the left.

No person shall solicit a ride from the driver of any motor vehicle.

SEC. 23.4-7 BLIND PEDESTRIANS - RIGHT-OF-WAY. Any blind person who is carrying in a raised or extended position a cane or walking stick which is white in color or white tipped with red, or who is being guided by a dog, shall have the right-of-way in crossing any street or highway, whether or not traffic on such street or highway is controlled by traffic signals, anything in this Division to the contrary notwithstanding. The driver of every vehicle approaching the place where a blind person, so carrying such a cane or walking stick or being so guided, is crossing a street or highway shall bring his vehicle to a full stop and before proceeding, shall take such precautions as may be necessary to avoid injury to the blind person. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a blind person who is not carrying such a cane or walking stick or is not guided by a dog, but the other provisions of this chapter relating to pedestrians shall be applicable to such person. However, the failure of a blind person to so use or so carry such a cane or walking stick or to be guided by a guidedog when walking on streets, highways or sidewalks shall not be considered evidence of contributing negligence.

SEC. 23.4-8 WALKING ON HIGHWAYS. Any person walking along and upon improved highways shall keep on the left of the paved portion, or on the left shoulder thereof, and upon meeting a vehicle when walking on such paved portion shall step off to the left.

Where sidewalks are provided it is unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway except at a crosswalk.

It is unlawful for any pedestrian who is under the influence of intoxicating liquors to be upon any street or roadway of this Town.

DIVISION 5 - PARKING RULES**SEC. 23.5-1 PARKING RULES.**

- A. It shall be unlawful to permit any vehicle to stand at any time in any of the following places, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a policeman or traffic control device:
1. In any intersection;
 2. In a crosswalk;
 3. Upon any bridge or viaduct or in any subway or tunnel or the approach thereto;
 4. Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of a point of the curb immediately opposite the end of a safety zone;
 5. Within 30 feet of a traffic signal, beacon or sign on the approaching side;
 6. Within 20 feet of any intersection or crosswalk;
 7. At any place where the standing of a vehicle will reduce the usable width of the roadway for moving traffic to less than 18 feet;
 8. Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
 9. At any place where the vehicle would block the use of a driveway;
 10. Within 50 feet of the nearest railroad grade crossing;
 11. Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire department station and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any such station within 75 feet of such entrance when posted;
 12. On any sidewalk or parkway. This restriction shall not apply to motor driven cycles in approved Bicycle Parking Racks; (Amended 8/4/86)
 13. At any place where official signs prohibit parking;
 14. Along side or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic; or
 15. On a roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;

- B. No vehicle shall be parked in a roadway other than parallel with the edge of the roadway, headed in the direction of lawful traffic movement and with the right hand or left hand wheels of the vehicle within twelve (12) inches of the curb or edge of the roadway, except that upon those streets that have been marked for angle parking, vehicles shall be parked at the angle to the curb indicated by markings on the streets. (Amended 6/2/72)(Amended 2/6/84)
- C. No vehicle shall be parked within an alley in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten (10) feet of the width of the roadway free for the movement of vehicular traffic, and no person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle within an alley, in such position as to block the driveway entrance to any abutting property.
- D. No vehicle shall be parked upon any roadway, public park, or any other public property for the principal purpose of displaying such vehicle for sale or for washing, greasing or repairing such vehicle, except repairs necessitated by an emergency.
- E. Temporary No Parking. The City Manager or his designee is hereby authorized to determine and designate by clearly visible signs places where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would create a hazardous condition or would cause unusual delay to traffic, or in order to accommodate a special event taking place in the public right-of-way. Said temporary signs shall not be posted for more than thirty (30) days. (Amended 9/4/2012 by Ord. No. 5454)

When official signs are erected as authorized herein, no vehicle shall be stopped, or parked in any such designated place.

- F. It shall be unlawful to park a truck tractor or road tractor, whether with or without a trailer, or any other vehicle having more than two (2) axles or any vehicle with a height in excess of eight (8) feet, or a gross weight of more than 10,000 pounds, on any street, public property or private property in an area in the Town of Normal zoned and classified R-1AA, Single Family Residence District; R-1A, Single Family Residence District; R-1B, Single Family Residence District; R-2, Two-Family Residence District; or R-3A, Medium Density Multiple Family Residence District; R-3B, High Density Multiple Family Residence District; or R-4, Mobile Home Residence District, except: (1) for such temporary parking as is required to load or unload cargo; (2) to make minor repairs necessitated by an emergency; (3) when the equipment normally stored in or on the truck is in actual use at the location where the truck is parked; or (4) major recreational equipment parked on private property in accordance with SEC. 15.7-2 of this Code. (Added 8/15/77)
- G. Dealer Parking in Residential District. It shall be unlawful for any person owning, leasing, occupying or having charge of any premises to permit more than two cars displaying dealer's license plates to be parked on any single lot in all districts zoned R-1AA, R-1A or R-1B in the Town of Normal unless such vehicle is in an enclosed building. (Subsection (w) Added 8/16/93 by Ord. No. 4163)

- H. Parking on a Non-Hard Surface. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle to be parked in the Town of Normal, whether on public or private property, on anything other than a hard surface, except:
1. On nonconforming off-street parking areas as set forth in SEC. 15.4-6 of this Code;
 2. Multi-unit trucks parked on a surface of eight (8) inches of crushed aggregate in M-1 or M-2 zoning districts as set forth in SEC. 15.7-2(G)(2)(c);
 3. Approved non-hard surfaced lots as provided in the Parking Impact Zone (SEC. 15.7-4);
 4. Major recreational equipment parked in conformance with SEC. 15.7-2 of this Code; or
 5. As otherwise provided by law.
- I. Trailers. It shall be unlawful in all areas zoned and classified R-1AA, Single Family Residence District; R-1A, Single Family Residence District; R-1B, Single Family Residence District; R-2, Two-Family Residence District; R-3A, Medium Density Multiple Family Residence District; R-3B, High Density Multiple Family Residence District; or R-4, Mobile Home Residence District to park a trailer outside of an enclosed building, whether on public property or private property, and whether attached to a tow vehicle or not, except:
1. Major recreational equipment or domestic utility trailers parked in accordance with SEC. 15.7-2 of this Code;
 2. Trailers temporarily parked for loading, unloading or while the equipment normally stored in or on the trailer is in actual use at the location of the parked trailer;
 3. On private property where a construction permit for the property has been issued and the trailer is reasonably necessary for the completion of the construction; or
 4. As otherwise provided by law. (Amended 7/15/02 by Ord. No. 4804)
- J. Inoperable or Unlicensed Vehicle. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle outside of a building, whether on public or private property, which vehicle is unlicensed or inoperable except on premises for which the principal use is the maintenance, repair, sale, storage or manufacture of vehicles. An inoperable vehicle is one which is not capable of being lawfully operated on a public highway or which has not operated on a highway for a period of eight (8) weeks whether the vehicle is operable or not. An unlicensed vehicle is any vehicle which does not display a valid license plate or valid license applied for sticker.

- K. It is unlawful to park a vehicle which leaks fluids, other than water, on any public street, public park or any other public property.
- L. It is unlawful to park any vehicle on a public street without such vehicle displaying a current, valid license or registration sticker.
- M. Waiver of Parking Regulations for Persons with Disabilities.

The City Manager, or his designee, may waive any of the parking regulations of this SEC. 23.5-1 for persons with disabilities upon application by such person, or other person providing transportation or care services to such disabled person, and upon finding the following:

1. The waiver would not create a traffic hazard.
2. The waiver would improve the quality of daily life for the disabled person.
3. The waiver is reasonably necessary for the disabled person to enjoy ordinary life activity.
4. Granting the waiver would not cause substantial detriment to the overall well being of the community.

(Entire SEC. 23.5-1 Amended 12/17/01 by Ord. 4759 – Effective 4/1/02)

SEC. 23.5-2 STREET CLEANING. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle on any public street or portion thereof in the Town at any time when such street is being cleaned or snow removed. Signs indicating such cleaning or snow removal shall be posted before such work is done.

SEC. 23.5-3 TIME LIMIT PARKING.

- A. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle on any block of a public street or within any portion thereof in excess of the amount of time designated by ordinance for said block and so posted. This Section, except time limitations of one-half hour or less, shall not apply to motor vehicles bearing registration plates or decals issued to a person with disabilities when such person is present. The moving of a vehicle from one area of said block to another area thereof shall not constitute either abatement of the unlawful parking time or commencement of a new and lawful parking time. For purposes of this Section, a “block” is defined as either side of the same street between street intersections. (Amended 12/17/84)(Amended 9/4/2012 by Ord. No. 5454)
- B. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle in any public parking lot in excess of the amount of time designated by the City Manager for said parking lot and so posted. The City Manager is hereby authorized to establish time limit parking as he deems appropriate in all parking lots and to cause the same to be posted. This Section, except time limitations of one-half hour or less, shall not apply to motor vehicles

bearing registration plates or decals issued to a person with disabilities when such person is present. The moving of a vehicle from one area of said lot to another area thereof shall not constitute either abatement of the parking time or commencement of a new parking time. (Added 9/4/2012 by Ord. No. 5454)

SEC. 23.5-4 VEHICLES PARKED MORE THAN TWENTY-FOUR (24) CONSECUTIVE HOURS. It shall be unlawful for an owner or operator of a vehicle to permit the vehicle to remain parked on any public way more than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours without moving the vehicle. The foregoing prohibition shall not be enforced against any person parking on any public way in the Town unless either appropriate signs have been erected and are clearly visible on said public way or a clearly visible sticker has been placed on the driver's side window or the windshield of the vehicle and the vehicle remains parked twenty-four (24) hours after the placement of the sticker. The City Manager shall have the authority to order the erection of appropriate signs as provided herein. (Added 11/7/88)(Amended 2/21/94 by Ord. No. 4209)(Amended 9/20/99 by Ord. No. 4617)(Amended 1/16/07 by Ord. No. 5110)(Amended 2/2/2015 by Ord. No. 5581)

SEC. 23.5-5 (DELETED BY ORD. #3203, 4/18/83)

SEC. 23.5-6 VEHICLES FOR SALE. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle upon any street for the purpose of displaying it for sale or to park any vehicle upon any street from which vehicle merchandise is peddled or sold.

SEC. 23.5-7 LOADING ZONE. It shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to stand a passenger vehicle for a period of time longer than is necessary for the loading or unloading of passengers in anyplace, designated by the Town Council as a loading zone and marked as such, in any of the following designated places:

- A. At any place not to exceed 75 feet along the curb before the entrance of any hospital or hotel at any time.
- B. At any place not to exceed 75 feet along the curb before the entrance of a public building between eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M. except on Sunday.
- C. Directly in front of the entrance to any theatre at any time that the theatre is open.

SEC. 23.5-8 ALL NIGHT PARKING. No person shall park any vehicle between the hours of 2:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. prevailing time on any day on any streets in the Town of Normal. The foregoing prohibition shall not be enforced against any person parking on any street within the Town unless appropriate signs have been erected and are clearly visible giving notice of the prohibition of parking between 2:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M., prevailing time, on said street or portion thereof. The City Manager shall have authority to order the erection of appropriate signs as provided herein. (Added 10/20/86)

SEC. 23.5-9 (Deleted by Ord. #3203, 4/18/83)

SEC. 23.5-10 CAB STANDS - BUS STANDS. No vehicle, other than a licensed taxicab, shall be parked in any area designated by ordinance as a cab stand; and no vehicle, other than a bus, shall be parked in a place so designated as a bus loading zone.

SEC. 23.5-11 PARKING MOTOR VEHICLES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY. It shall be unlawful to park any motor vehicle on any private property without the consent of the owner of the property.

SEC. 23.5-12 SPACES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

A. Space Reservation and Parking Prohibition.

1. It shall be illegal for any person to park any motor vehicle in any parking place, including any private or public off-street parking facility, where such parking place is specifically reserved by the posting of an official sign for motor vehicles bearing registration plates or decals issued to a person with disabilities or a disabled veteran unless such motor vehicle is bearing such registration plates or decals.

The Director of Public Works shall, at his discretion, designate certain parking places on public property as being reserved for the use of persons with disabilities and disabled veterans, and shall cause official signs to be erected appropriately reserving such spaces.

The erection of an official sign on private property specifically reserving any parking place for use by a person with disabilities or disabled veteran shall be deemed authorization for the Town to enforce such parking prohibition.

2. It shall be illegal for any person to park any vehicle bearing registration plates or decals issued to a person with disabilities or to a disabled veteran in a space designated as being reserved for persons with disabilities and disabled veterans unless such person is operating the vehicle or the person with disabilities or disabled veteran is being transported to or from the parking place.
3. It shall be illegal for any person to park any motor vehicle in any designated access aisle adjacent to any parking place, including any private or public off-street parking facility, where such parking place is specifically reserved by the position of an official sign for motor vehicles bearing registration plates or decals issued to a person with disabilities or disabled veteran.
4. It shall not be a defense to a charge under this Section that either the sign posted pursuant to this Section or the intended accessible parking place does not comply with the technical requirements of 625 ILCS 5/11-301 or regulations made pursuant thereto, if a reasonable person would be made aware by the sign or notice on or near the parking place that the place is reserved for a person with disabilities.

5. Any person owning or operating a private off-street parking facility may, after notifying the police department, remove or cause to be removed, any vehicle parking within a space reserved for use by a person with disabilities which does not display persons with disabilities registration plates or a special decal or device as required by this Section. The Police Chief, or his designee, may remove or cause to be removed, any vehicle parked within a space reserved for use by a person with disabilities which does not display person with disabilities registration plates or a special disability decal or device issued by the Illinois Secretary of State or similar authority from any other state. A property owner may have a vehicle removed which is parked in violation of this Section without posting signs as required by SEC. 22.10-7 of this Code.

B. Definitions.

1. Person with Disabilities shall be defined as set forth in 625 ILCS 5/1-159.1, as amended, from time to time.
2. Registration Plates or Decals Issued to a Person with Disabilities or to a Disabled Veteran means:
 - a. Registration plates or decals issued by the Illinois Secretary of State pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-616, 625 ILCS 5/11-1301.2 or 625 ILCS 5/3-609 State Bar Edition, 1992, as amended, or as hereafter amended; (Amended 6/7/93 by Ord. No. 4143)
 - b. Registration plates, special decals or devices issued by another state or country designating the vehicle is operated by or for a person with disabilities or disabled veteran.
3. Official Sign means any sign erected on public or private property which complies with regulations promulgated by the State of Illinois for the erection and maintenance of signs and with the requirements of 625 ILCS 5/11-301, as amended from time to time for designating the reservation of parking spaces for persons with disabilities or disabled veterans. (Added 8/5/85)(Amended 6/7/93 by Ord. No. 4143)

- C. Penalty. Any person found guilty of violating Section 23.5-12(A)(1) shall be fined \$250.00 for each violation. Any person found guilty of violating Section 23.5-12(A)(2) shall be fined \$500.00 for each violation. A separate offense shall be deemed committed for each one-half (1/2) hour any person permits a motor vehicle to remain parked in violation of Section 23.5-12(A)(1) or Section 23.5-12(A)(2). (Amended 3/2/81)(Amended 12/17/84)(Amended 8/5/85)(Amended 10/16/95)

(Entire Section 23.5-12 Amended 2/6/06 by Ord. No. 5049)

SEC. 23.5-13 OWNER OF VEHICLE RESPONSIBLE. Whenever any vehicle shall have been parked in violation of any provision of this Division prohibiting or restricting parking, the person in whose name such vehicle is registered shall be prima facie responsible for such violation and subject to a penalty therefore. Defenses to the prima facie case shall be limited to a showing that the vehicle was not parked illegally, or that the individual was not the registered owner at the time of the alleged violation. (Added 11/18/85)

SEC. 23.5-14 PARKING AFTER SNOWSTORMS.

- A. When prohibited. It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle on any public street in the Town of Normal, at any time after a snowfall of two (2) inches, or more, as measured by the Director of Public Works or his designee; and
1. additional snow is falling, or
 2. wind velocity is greater than ten (10) miles per hour
- until the snow has been removed from the street.
- B. Effect of Failing to Remove A Vehicle. A vehicle parked in violation of Subsection (A) shall be an abandoned vehicle as defined in SEC. 23.5-15.
- C. Notice of Parking Prohibited. In order to notify persons whose vehicles violate Subsection (A), whenever the conditions set forth in Subsection (A) are in effect, the Director of Public Works, or his designee, may (1) notify local radio stations that the conditions set forth in Subsection (A) are in existence; and (2) request that an announcement be broadcast that parking is prohibited on public streets. The failure of any notice under this Section shall be a defense to a violation of Subsection (A).
- D. Priorities. Abandoned vehicles shall be removed from streets in accordance with the following priorities.
1. vehicles creating a traffic hazard
 2. vehicles on major streets
 3. vehicles on collector streets
 4. vehicles on local or residential streets

Major, collector, and local or residential streets shall be defined in the Comprehensive Plan for the Town of Normal. (Added by Ord. 3707, 6/1/87)

SEC. 23.5-15 MEANING OF “ABANDONED VEHICLE”. The words “Abandoned Vehicle”, as used in this Division, shall be deemed to refer to any vehicle standing or parked on a public way, which vehicle is either:

- A. In such a state of disrepair as to be incapable of being driven;
- B. Has not been moved or used for more than twenty-four (24) consecutive hours;

- C. Is left unattended on any public way and becomes by reason of a fire, snow or any unusual happening or occurrence a hazard to public safety and public convenience. (Added by Ord. No. 3707, 6/1/87)(Amended 9/20/99 by Ord. No. 4617)

SEC. 23.5-16 AUTHORITY OF POLICE TO REMOVE VEHICLES: GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL. Any member of the Department of Police of the Town is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed any vehicle from any public street, alley, parkway, right-of-way, or public park:

- A. When any vehicle is unattended upon any bridge or viaduct or in any subway or tunnel, or upon any approach thereto;
- B. When any vehicle on any public way is disabled as to constitute an obstruction to traffic and the person in charge of the vehicle has abandoned the same or is incapacitated to such an extent as to be unable to provide for the custody and removal of such vehicle;
- C. When any vehicle is parked in violation of law, or in such a manner as to constitute a hazard and obstruction to traffic;
- D. When any abandoned vehicle is found on any public way. (Added by Ord. #3707, 6/1/87)

SEC. 23.5-17 NOTICE TO OWNER OF TOWED VEHICLE. Whenever the Police Department has towed any vehicle as authorized under this Division, notice shall be sent to the last known address of the owner of said vehicle of the fact of such removal and the reason therefore. Such notice shall be sent by the Chief of Police or his designate. (Added by Ord. #3707, 6/1/87)

SEC. 23.5-18 NOTICE TO SECRETARY OF STATE WHEN OWNER UNKNOWN. Whenever the Department of Police has towed any vehicle as authorized under this Division and does not know and is not able to ascertain the name of the owner, or for any reason is unable to give a notice to the owner as provided in SEC. 23.5-17 of this Code, the Chief of Police or his designate shall send a written report of such removal to the Secretary of State. Such notice shall include a description of the vehicle, the date, time, and place of removal and the address of the place where such vehicle has been impounded. (Added by Ord. #3707, 6/1/87)

SEC. 23.5-19 AUTHORITY OF POLICE TO RELOCATE VEHICLES IN EMERGENCY. In the event any emergency arises necessitating the removal of any vehicle upon any public way, members of the Police Department, are hereby authorized to remove or relocate any such vehicle from one location to any other location. (Added by Ord. #3707, 6/1/87)

DIVISION 6 - CONDITION AND EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES

SEC. 23.6-1 CLEAR VISION. It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle which is so loaded or in such a condition that the operator does not have a clear vision of all parts of the roadway essential to the safe operation of the vehicle.

SEC. 23.6-2 GAS AND SMOKE. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle which emits dense smoke or such an amount of smoke or fumes as to be dangerous to the health of persons or as to endanger the drivers of other vehicles.

SEC. 23.6-3 UNNECESSARY NOISE. It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle which makes unusually loud or unnecessary noise.

SEC. 23.6-4 DRIVING UNSAFE VEHICLES PROHIBITED. It is unlawful for any person to drive or more or for the owner to cause, or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any highway any vehicle which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person or property or which is in violation of any provisions of this chapter or any Laws of the State of Illinois.

SEC. 23.6-5 SPILLING LOADS. No vehicle shall be so loaded that any part of its load spills or drops on any street or alley in the municipality.

SEC. 23.6-6 BRAKES. It shall be unlawful to drive any motor vehicle upon a street unless such vehicle is equipped with good and sufficient brakes in good working condition, as required by the State traffic law, or to operate any vehicle which is so loaded that the operator does not have ready access to the mechanics operating the brakes of such vehicles.

A. Brake equipment required.

Every motor vehicle, other than a motor-driven cycle, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including 2 separate means of applying the brake, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least one wheel on a motorcycle and at least 2 wheels on all other first division and second division vehicles. If these 2 separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of anyone part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the vehicle without brakes.

Every motor-driven cycle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with at least one brake which may be operated by hand or foot.

Every trailer or semi-trailer of a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or more, when operated upon a highway, must be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of, to stop and to hold such vehicle, and designed so as to be operable by the driver of the towing vehicle from its cab. Such brakes must be so designed and connected that in case of an accidental breakaway of the towed vehicle the brakes are automatically applied.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, pole trailer or semi-trailer, sold in this State or operated upon the highways shall be equipped with service brakes upon all wheels of every such vehicle, except any motor-driven cycle, and except that any trailer, pole trailer or semi-trailer of less than 3,000 pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes; however any motor vehicle or truck tractor having 3 or more axles need not have brakes on the front wheels, except when such vehicles are equipped with at least 2 steerable axles, the wheels of one such axle need not be equipped with brakes. However, a vehicle of the first division that is more than 30 years of age and which is driven on the highways only in going to and returning from an antique auto show need be equipped with 2 wheels brakes only.

B. Performance ability of brakes.

The service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles operating on a level surface shall be adequate to stop such vehicle or vehicles when traveling 20 miles per hour within a distance of 30 feet when upon dry asphalt or concrete pavement surface free from loose material.

Under the above conditions the hand brake shall be adequate to stop such vehicle or vehicles, except any motorcycle, within a distance of 55 feet and the hand brake shall be adequate to hold such vehicle or vehicles stationary on any grade upon which operated.

Under the above conditions the service brakes upon a vehicle of the first division that is more than 30 years of age and which is driven on the highways only in going to and returning from an antique auto show shall be adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of 40 feet and the hand brake adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of 55 feet.

All braking distances specified in this section apply to all vehicles mentioned, whether such vehicles are unloaded or are loaded to the maximum capacity permitted under this Chapter.

All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

SEC. 23.6-7 HORN. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a good and sufficient audible signaling device in efficient working condition. Such signaling device shall be sounded when necessary to give timely warning of the approach of a vehicle, but such horn or other signaling device shall not be sounded for any purpose other than as a warning of impending danger. No motor vehicle other than an emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren or gong signaling device.

SEC. 23.6-8 LAMPS ON VEHICLES OWNED BY FIREMEN. Any motor vehicle owned or fully operated by a fireman may be equipped with not to exceed two lamps which shall emit a blue light without glare, which lights shall only be used when actually going to a fire.

SEC. 23.6-9 LIGHTS. It shall be unlawful to operate or park on any street any vehicle not equipped with adequate lights conforming to the requirements of the state law, provided that vehicles may be parked at night-time without lights on any street or portion thereof designated by ordinance as a place where vehicles may be so parked at night-time.

SEC. 23.6-10 MUFFLER. No motor vehicle shall be operated on any street unless such vehicle is provided with a muffler in efficient actual working condition; and the use of a cutout is prohibited.

SEC. 23.6-11 NON-SKID DEVICES. It shall be unlawful to operate upon any street any motor vehicle equipped with any non-skid device so constructed that any rigid or nonflexible portion thereof comes into contact with the pavement or roadway.

SEC. 23.6-12 RESERVED. (6/17/85)

SEC. 23.6-13 RESERVED. (6/17/85)

SEC. 23.6-14 RESERVED. (6/17/85)

SEC. 23.6-15 MOTORCYCLES; TRAILERS; LIGHT REQUIRED. During the period from sunset to sunrise, or at any other time when visibility is so limited as to require the use of lights for safety, every motorcycle operated on any street or other public place in the Town shall carry and exhibit one lighted lamp commonly known as a driving light and every motor vehicle, two such lighted lamps showing white lights, or lights of a yellow or amber tint, visible at least 500 feet in the direction toward which each motorcycle or motor vehicle is proceeding and each motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer shall also exhibit at least one lighted lamp which shall be so situated as to throw a red light visible for at least 500 feet in the reverse direction. That every trailer having a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less including the weight of the trailer and maximum load shall be equipped with two lighted lamps one on each side of the rear of such trailer which shall be so situated as to throw a red light visible for at least 500 feet in the reverse direction.

DIVISION 7 – LOW SPEED VEHICLES

SEC. 23.7-1 DEFINITIONS. As used in this Division, “Low Speed Vehicle” means any four-wheeled vehicle with a maximum speed of more than 20 miles per hour, but not more than 25 miles per hour and which conforms to federal regulations under Title 49 C.F.R. Part 571.500.

SEC. 23.7-2 OPERATION OF A LOW SPEED VEHICLE. A person may operate a low speed vehicle on streets in Normal in accordance with State Law and the following rules and conditions:

No person shall operate a low speed vehicle on any street having a posted speed limit exceeding 35 miles per hour, unless crossing such street as provided by State law.

SEC. 23.7-3 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT. No low speed vehicle may be operated on any street unless at a minimum it has equipment complying with the requirements of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

SEC. 23.7-4 PENALTY. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this Division shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$500.00.

(Entire Division 7 Added 5/4/09 by Ord. No. 5256)(Entire Division 7 Amended 9/19/2011 by Ord. No. 5395)

DIVISION 8 - BICYCLES

SEC. 23.8-1 SERIAL NUMBER. To entitle the owner of any bicycle to register the same, and to have a registration tag attached thereto, there must be stamped on the frame and such principal parts of such bicycle as may be designated by the Chief of Police the manufacturer's serial number or any identification serial number of any bicycle after the same has been registered as provided in this Division.

No person shall tamper with, destroy, remove, change or deface the manufacturer's serial number of identification or serial number of registration of any bicycle.

No person shall sell, dispose of, conceal or have in his or her possession any bicycle, bicycle part of accessory, the manufacturer's serial number or the identification number or the registration tag of which has been tampered with, removed, destroyed, changed or defaced contrary to the provisions of this Division.

Every person to whom there is offered a bicycle for sale, storage or dismantling or for junk or salvage purposes, upon which the manufacturer's serial number or identification number has been tampered with, removed, destroyed, changed or defaced shall immediately notify the Police Department of the Town of Normal of such fact.

SEC. 23.8-2 BRAKES AND LIGHTS. Every bicycle must have a rear wheel brake sufficient to lock such rear wheel when being operated.

No bicycle shall be driven or operated upon any street, alley or sidewalk of the Town after one-half hour past sunset of any day or until one-half hour before sunrise of any day unless such bicycle is equipped with one white headlight visible at night at a distance of at least 200 feet to any person approaching such bicycle from the front, and one rear red light or reflector visible at night for a distance of at least 100 feet to any person approaching the bicycle from the rear.

SEC. 23.8-3 PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER APPLICABLE TO BICYCLE RIDERS. Any person riding a bicycle shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those prohibiting the driving of a vehicle in bicycle lanes or those other provisions which could not reasonably be applied to a person riding a bicycle. (Added 4/7/75)

SEC. 23.8-4 REQUIRED USE OF BICYCLE LANES. When a bicycle lane exists, it shall be unlawful for any person to ride a bicycle in any portion of the roadway other than a bicycle lane. (Added 4/7/75)

SEC. 23.8-5 BICYCLE RIDERS REQUIRED TO CONSIDER BICYCLE LANES AS ROADWAYS. All provisions rules and requirements of this Chapter applicable to drivers of vehicles operating on streets, highways, alleys or roadways, including but not limited to those requiring adherence or obedience to police officers, traffic control signals and signs regulating the manner of "driving" within a roadway, passing, overtaking or turning, shall be applicable to any person riding a bicycle within a bicycle lane, as if the bicycle lane constituted a street, highway, alley or roadway. (Added 4/7/75)

(Entire Division 8 of SEC. 23 Amended 2/3/97 by Ord. No. 4438)

DIVISION 9 - SIGNS

SEC. 23.9-1 POSTING OF SIGNS. Appropriate signs shall be posted in all areas where the parking, standing or traveling of any vehicle is limited or prohibited indicating such limitations or prohibitions.

SEC. 23.9-2 AUTHORITY TO POST SIGNS. The Chief of Police by and with the approval of the Town Engineer is hereby empowered to make regulations necessary to make effective the provisions of the traffic portion of this Code of the Town of Normal and make and enforce temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies of special conditions. No such temporary or experimental regulations shall remain in effect for more than 180 days.

The Town Engineer may test traffic control devices under actual conditions of traffic.

No provision of this division dealing with temporary or experimental regulations to cover emergencies or special conditions shall be enforced against an alleged violator if, at the time and place of the alleged violation, an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. All permanent regulations with respect to traffic shall be made by ordinance duly enacted.

DIVISION 10 - SPECIFIC EVENTS

SEC. 23.10-1 PERMIT REQUIRED. No person shall organize, produce, direct, conduct, manage, institute, carry on, promote, advertise, encourage or participate in any specific event, unless a written permit is first obtained from the Chief of Police.

SEC. 23.10-2 DEFINITIONS.

- A. **Specific Event.** Any athletic activity or parade conducted in whole or in part, upon public streets, thoroughfares, highways or right-of-ways:
1. for which a request is made for police escort, supervision or assistance; or
 2. which causes an obstruction or interference with customary uses of said public ways.
- B. **Athletic Activity.** Any activity conducted in competition against time, or in competition against other participants, or for which a record of performance is kept, or any of the following activities provided twenty (20) or more persons participate as a group: walking, running jogging, biking, or skating.
- C. **Parade.** Any ceremony, show, exhibition, pageant or activity involving people, vehicles or animals marching or proceeding in procession.
- D. **Obstruction or interference.** Any activity which blocks, hinders or disrupts the customary flow of motorized vehicular traffic on public ways or any activity in which participants violate state or local traffic regulations.

SEC. 23.10-3 INTERFERENCE WITH SPECIFIC EVENT. No person shall knowingly join or participate in any specific event in violation of any of the terms, conditions or regulations of the permit issued therefor, or knowingly join or participate in any specific event without the consent of the permittee or in any manner interfere with the orderly conduct of such event.

SEC. 23.10-4 APPLICATION FOR PERMIT. An application for a permit shall be filed with the Chief of Police not less than fifteen (15) days before the date proposed for holding a specific event. Such application shall be signed by the applicant or by an authorized representative of the group seeking the permit on forms provided by the Town and shall contain the following:

- A. The name, address and telephone number of the person seeking to conduct the specific event.
- B. If the specific event is proposed to be conducted for, on behalf of, or by an organization, the name, address and telephone number of the headquarters of the organization.

- C. The name, address and telephone number of the person who will be the specific event chairperson.
- D. The date when the specific event is to be conducted.
- E. The route to be traveled, including the starting point and termination point.
- F. The approximate number of persons who and vehicles which will constitute the specific event and a description of the vehicles.
- G. The hours when the specific event will start and terminate.
- H. A statement as to whether the specific event will occupy all or only a portion of the width of the streets proposed to be traversed.
- I. The location of streets of any assembly sites for the specific event.
- J. The time which participants of the specific event will begin to assemble at the assembly area or areas.

SEC. 23.10-5 TIME OF DAY. All parades shall be held during daylight hours at times other than peak traffic periods (7 AM to 9 AM) and (4 PM to 6 PM) Monday through Saturday and not before noon on Sunday.

SEC. 23.10-6 CONDITIONS PRECEDENT. Prior to the issuance of a permit for an athletic activity, the Chief of Police shall require from the applicant, an agreement to compensate the Town for loss or damage to public property, or the deposit of a surety or cash bond in the amount of \$200.00 to guarantee the cleaning up of the site and the removal of any debris left as a result of the holding of an athletic activity.

SEC. 23.10-7 ISSUANCE OR DENIAL OF A PERMIT.

- A. The Chief of Police shall issue or deny the permit within five (5) days after receiving an application.
- B. The Chief of Police shall issue a permit if the Chief finds all of the following:
 - 1. The application is on the form provided and contains the required information;
 - 2. The application for a permit does not contain any false, misleading or fraudulent statement of material fact;
 - 3. The applicant has met the requirements of SEC. 23.10-6;
 - 4. The specific event is not contrary to law;

5. The specific event will not unreasonably interfere with the preservation of the public peace, health, safety or welfare;
 6. The applicant agrees to abide by and comply with all conditions and regulations attendant upon the specific event permit;
 7. All necessary state highways closure requirements have been filed.
- C. The Chief of Police may impose reasonable terms and regulations concerning the time and place of the specific event, the maximum number of persons or units participating therein, the regulation of traffic, the number and type of signs and barricades to be provided by the applicant together with the plan of disposition and such other requirements as the Chief of Police may find reasonable and necessary for the protection of persons and property.

SEC. 23.10-8 HIGHWAY CLOSURE REQUESTS. Permits to local authorities to temporarily close portions of state highways for such public purposes or needs as specific events are governed by Section 4-408 of the Illinois Highway Code. Requests to the Illinois Department of Transportation, 700 E. Norris Drive, Ottawa, Illinois, 61350, must be filed not less than fifteen (15) days in advance of the date for which the closure is requests. The request shall be in resolution form signed by the Mayor and certified by the Town Clerk as an official act of the city government. The request must include a description of the street limits, the date and time of the closure, and the information concerning the proposed detour. The request must also stipulate that any liability or payment of claims occasioned by the closure shall be the responsibility of the local government.

SEC. 23.10-9 PREFERENCE OF APPLICATIONS. If the Chief of Police shall receive more than one application for a specific event at the same time and place or on the same day, the application filed first in time shall take precedence. An application shall be considered to be "at the same time" if the specific event is scheduled to commence within two hours before or after the holding of another specific event. An application shall be considered to be "at the same place" if the requested specific event route comes at any point within six blocks or any equivalent distance from the route of another specific event. If the Chief of Police receives an application for more than one specific event in a single day, the Chief may set a time for the duration of each specific event, which time shall not, without the consent of the group seeking the permit, be less than three hours.

SEC. 23.10-10 ISSUANCE OF MULTIPLE PERMITS. The Chief of Police shall issue permits for more than a single specific event during one date in accordance with the requirements of Section 23.10-7 and Section 23.10-9 of this Division, provided however, that the Chief may not issue multiple permits beyond the point at which the issuance of such additional permit would require the continuing diversion of so great a number of police officers or other municipal personnel so as to prevent normal police protection of other services to the municipality.

SECTION 23.20-11 RECONSIDERATION. If a permit has been denied because of a conflict of date or hour for the proposed specific event, the applicant may request reconsideration of such application and submit therewith an alternative date and hour for the holding of the specific event.

SEC. 23.10-12 CONTENTS OF PERMIT. A specific event permit shall contain the following:

- A. The name of the person or organization to whom issued;
- B. The address and telephone number of the person or organization named on the permit;
- C. Type of activity for which the permit has been issued;
- D. The date, hour and location for the specific event;
- E. The expiration date;
- F. Any conditions imposed on the holding of such specific event.

SEC. 23.10-13 SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION. A permit for a specific event may be summarily suspended or removed by the Chief of Police at any time:

- A. When the Chief of Police has reasonable cause to believe that any of the grounds exist for which the original application for a permit would have been denied;
- B. When the Chief of Police has reason to believe that the health, safety and welfare of persons or property would be endangered because of real or threatened disaster, public calamity, riot or other emergency.

SEC. 23.10-14 APPEAL.

- A. An appeal from the denial or revocation of a permit may be taken to the City Manager within five (5) days after such denial or revocation. Such appeal shall be in writing, setting forth fully the grounds upon which the appeal is based and should be filed with the City Manager. The Chief of Police shall submit to the City Manager, the application and any other documents considered in denying or revoking the permit;
- B. Within five (5) days after the appeal is filed, the City Manager shall consider the appeal and render a decision thereon. Written notice of the time and place the City Manager will consider the appeal shall be given to the person who filed the appeal at least three (3) days before such date unless the applicant/permittee shall waive notice in writing.
- C. In any appeal, the City Manager shall consider the application and any other relevant information presented by the Chief of Police or the applicant/permittee. The City Manager may grant or deny the permit subject to the conditions, terms and regulations set forth in this Division. The decision of the City Manager shall be final.

SEC. 23.10-15 VIOLATION - PENALTY. Any person violating any provision of this Division, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00.

SEC. 23.10-16 SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Division, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Division. The Town Council hereby declares that it adopted this Division and each portion thereof irrespective of the fact that only one portion be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

(Entire Division 10 Amended by Ordinance No. 3227 - August 1, 1983)

DIVISION 11 - PENALTY**SEC. 23.11-1 PENALTY FOR PARKING VIOLATIONS.**

- A. Fines. In the event of a violation of SEC. 23.5-3 TIME LIMIT PARKING the fine shall be not less than \$10.00 or more than \$50.00. The Town Treasurer may accept as settlement \$20.00 if paid within seven days following the time of the offense shown on the ticket. Should such parking violations not be paid by the offender on or before the seventh day following the date of the offense as shown on the ticket, then in such event, the Town Treasurer may accept as settlement \$30.00 for each and every violation. (Amended 7/5/78)(Amended 2/16/87)(Amended 10/16/89)(Amended 2/3/03)(Amended 2/1/10 by Ord. 5322)

In the event of a violation of any section of Division 5 - Parking Rules other than SEC. 5-3 or SEC. 5-12, the fine shall be not less than \$20.00 or more than \$50.00. The Town Treasurer may accept as settlement \$30.00 if paid within seven days following the time of the offense shown on the ticket. In the event the fine is not paid by the offender on or before the seventh day following the date of the offense as shown on the ticket, then the Town Treasurer may accept as settlement \$40.00 for each and every violation. (Amended 7/5/78)(Amended 2/16/87)(Amended 10/16/89) (Amended 2/3/03)(Amended 2/6/06 by Ord. No. 5049)(Amended 2/1/10 by Ord. No. 5322)

- B. License Suspension. In the event that a person has 10 or more violations of Town ordinances regarding the parking or standing of vehicles and which remain unpaid after a final decision by an administrative hearing officer or a judgment in the Circuit Court in McLean County has been obtained, the City Manager or his designee may cause a certified report of the violations to be sent to the Secretary of State for the purpose of suspending the violator's driver's license. The Town shall send a notice of impending driver's license suspension to the address recorded with the Secretary of State. (Amended 6/15/98 by Ord. No. 4532)(Amended 6/2/2014 by Ord. No. 5544)
- C. Towing or Immobilization of Vehicle. In the event that any violation remains unpaid for seven days after a request for payment has been sent to the registered owner of the vehicle, the City Manager may direct the Corporation Counsel to initiate an administrative process or file a legal action against the registered owner of the vehicle and also cause a towing or immobilization notice to be sent to the registered owner of the vehicle. The notice of towing or immobilization shall state 1) that the car is subject to towing or immobilization if the tickets remain unpaid; 2) that the car owner can challenge the validity of the violations by appearing at the administrative hearing or in court; 3) that a failure to appear at the administrative hearing or in court may result in a towing or immobilization order being entered against the vehicle.

If an owner of a vehicle failed to appear at the administrative hearing or in court after receiving a notice of towing or immobilization, the City Manager may issue an order of towing or immobilization of the vehicle. If an owner of a vehicle appears at an administrative hearing or in court and is determined to owe the parking fines, and those fines remain unpaid after the period of time in which review of the administrative or judicial decision has elapsed, then the City Manager may issue an order of towing or immobilization of the vehicle. A copy of the order of towing or immobilization shall be sent to the vehicle owner.

An order of towing or immobilization of a vehicle shall authorize the Town, or its authorized agents, to immobilize or tow a vehicle wherever it may be found in the Town of Normal. The vehicle shall not be released from immobilization or storage until all parking violations fines, parking violation judgments including court costs, towing and storage fees, and an administrative fee of \$100 are paid in full. In the event that a person seeks to challenge the validity of a tow or immobilization, that person shall post a cash bond to be held by the Town's Finance Director in an amount equal to all parking violations fines, parking violation judgments including court costs, towing fees, storage fees, and an administration fee of \$100. The person challenging the validity of a tow or immobilization may appeal to the Administrative Hearing Officer regarding all matters. The person challenging the validity of a tow or immobilization may also reinstate any pending court case or administrative hearing to challenge the validity of a violation for which a judgment or final determination has not been entered. The Administrative Hearing Officer, at the request of the person challenging the tow or immobilization, shall stay any hearing until the completion of court action regarding any violations for which a judgment has not been entered. The Administrative Hearing Officer shall hold a hearing to determine if the towing or immobilization was proper. The Administrative Hearing Officer may order a return of the bond money, or any portion thereof, to the vehicle owner, or may order the application of the bond money, or any portion thereof, to the appropriate fine, judgment, towing, or storage fee. (Entire SEC. 23.11-1 Amended 7/2/01 by Ord. No. 4735)(Amended 6/2/2014 by Ord. No. 5544)

- D. Adoption of Administrative Hearing Procedure. Any parking violation may be processed through the Administrative Adjudication System adopted by the Town of Normal. The adoption and establishment of the Administrative Adjudication System does not preclude the Town from using other lawful methods to enforce the provisions of the Municipal Code or collect fines due the Town, including but not limited to seeking relief in McLean County Circuit Court or any other court with jurisdiction over the subject matters or parties.
1. The Finance Director is hereby designated the Traffic Compliance Administrator and is authorized to adopt, distribute and process parking violation notices and other notices authorized by this Section and state law regarding the administrative adjudication of parking violations. The Traffic Compliance Administrator is further authorized to make reports to the Secretary of State as allowed by state law.

2. The Traffic Compliance Administrator shall provide all notices required by state law regarding the administrative adjudication of parking violations.
3. Any person may appear by telephone at an administrative adjudication of a parking violation by pre-arrangement with the Traffic Compliance Administrator.
4. Any person failing to appear for an administrative adjudication may file in writing a Petition to Set Aside a Final Determination within 21 days of that determination. The grounds for the Petition to Set Aside the Final Determination shall be limited to: (a) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the cited vehicle on the date the violation notice was issued, (b) the person having already paid the fine or penalty, or (c) excusable failure to appear at the hearing.

E. Owner/Violator Appeal of a Violation – Required Written Appeal. Any person wishing to contest a parking violation issued by the Town of Normal for which the Town has not set a date for administrative adjudication or court hearing must submit a request in writing to the Finance Director explaining the reason the citation is not valid. The Finance Director, or his designee, shall review the request and respond in writing to the requestor. If the Finance Director determines that the citation was valid, the Finance Director shall notify the requestor that the requestor may obtain a hearing utilizing the Town's administrative adjudication system. The purpose of this Section is to provide for the quick and efficient resolution of parking citation disputes with the need for a hearing.

(Subsection D and E Added 6/2/2014 by Ord. No. 5544)

SEC. 23.11-2 GENERAL PENALTIES. In addition to the foregoing, any person found guilty of violating, disobeying, omitting, neglecting or refusing to comply with, or resisting or opposing the investigation or enforcement of any of the provisions of this Chapter, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than Ten (\$10.00) Dollars nor more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars; provided however, that all actions seeking the imposition of fines only shall be filed as quasi-criminal actions subject to the provisions of the Illinois Civil Practice Act. A separate and distinct offense shall be regarded as committed each day upon which said person shall continue any such violation, or permit any such violation to exist after notification or knowledge of the existence thereof. (Amended 7/5/78)(Amended 7/2/01 by Ord. No. 4735)

SEC. 23.11-3 ARRESTS. Any person arrested for a violation of any provisions of this Chapter shall be released upon proper bail being furnished as required by law.

SEC. 23.11-4 PRIMA FACIE PROOF. The fact that an automobile which is illegally operated or parked is registered in the name of a person shall be considered prima facie proof that such person was in control of the automobile at the time of such violation.