**ORDINANCE NO: 2025-001**

TO ENACT A TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE CODE FOR THE TOWN OF JONESBORO TO REGULATE OR PROHIBIT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES; PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS; PROVIDE FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS ORDINANCE TO PRIOR ORDINANCES; PROVIDE AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS.

WHEREAS, Chapter 18 of the Code of Ordinances adopted in 1960 and amended in the 1980s entitled Motor Vehicles and Traffic is outdated and the Town desires to properly codify its Traffic and Vehicle Code to be compliant with current state law;

THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board Aldermen of the Town of Jonesboro, Louisiana that the that the existing Chapter 18 of the Code of Ordinances is repealed and the following Chapter 18 Vehicle and Traffic Code is hereby adopted consisting of Sections 1 through 104, is hereby enacted to read as follows:

**TOWN OF JONESBORO TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE CODE**

**PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Sec. 1. Definitions.**

When used in this Chapter, the following words and phrases have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

**(1)** ″Authorized emergency vehicle″ means a vehicle of a fire department, a vehicle of the weights and standards police force, a police vehicle or bicycle, a privately owned vehicle belonging to members of an organized volunteer fire department or fire district when so designated or authorized by the fire chief of that fire department or fire district, an industrial-owned vehicle assigned to members of a fire department or fire district when so designated or authorized by the fire chief of that fire department or fire district, a vehicle parked or stopped by elevator repair or construction personnel while responding to an elevator emergency, such ambulances and emergency medical response vehicles certified by the Department of Health and Hospitals that are operated by certified ambulance services, and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development or by the chief of police of any incorporated municipality. For purposes of this Section, elevator repair shall be limited to those elevators that move people.

(1.1) ″Autocycle″ means an enclosed motorcycle that is equipped with safety belts, rollbar, windshield wipers, steering wheel, and equipment otherwise required on a motorcycle and which has no more than three wheels in contact with the roadway at any one time.

(2) ″Axle″ means the common axis of rotation of one or more wheels whether power-driven or freely rotating, and whether in one or more segments, and regardless of the number of wheels carried thereon.

(3)″Axle group″ means an assemblage of two or more consecutive axles considered together in determining their combined load effect on a highway.

(4) ″Bicycle″ means every device upon which any person may ride, propelled exclusively by human power,and having one or more wheels.

(4.1) ″Bicycle facility″ means any physical facility provided for the exclusive or semi-exclusive use of bicycles. This includes but is not limited to unmarked shared roadways, marked shared roadways, bicycle lanes, shared use trails, and end of trip facilities.

(4.2) ″Bicycle lane″ means the part of the roadway adjacent to the travel lane, designated by official signs or markings for the preferential or exclusive use by bicycles and electric mobility aid users.

(4.3)″Bicycle parking″ means any facility for the storage of bicycles to protect against theft and damage.

(4.4)″Bicycle path or trail″ means a public way separated by open space, grade, or other physical barrier from motor traffic, either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way, that is designated for use by persons riding bicycles.

(5) ″Bus″ or large passenger vehicle″ means every motor propelled vehicle designed for carrying more than ten persons other than a taxicab constructed and designed for transporting persons for commercial purposes.

(6) ″Business district″ means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when within any six hundred 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 three hundred feet frontage on one side or three hundred feet collectively on both sides of the highway.

(7)″Cargo″ means the items or freight to be moved, including items placed on or in a vehicle, towed by a vehicle, or a vehicle itself.

(8)″Chauffeur″ means every person who is employed by another for the principal purpose of driving a motor vehicle, and every person who drives a school bus transporting school children or any motor vehicle when in use for the transportation of persons or property for compensation.

(9) ″Combination of vehicles″ means every group of two or more vehicles howsoever joined together which are drawn or propelled by a single motor vehicle.

(10)″Commissioner″ means the deputy secretary of the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, public safety services.

(11) ″Connecting mechanism″ means an arrangement of parts interconnecting two or more consecutive axles to the frame of a vehicle in such a manner as to equalize the load between axles.

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

(13) ″Crosswalk″ means:

(a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks, shoulders, or a combination thereof on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway or if there is neither a sidewalk nor shoulder, a crosswalk is the portion of the roadway at an intersection that would be included within the prolongation of the lateral lines of the sidewalk, shoulder, or both on the opposite side of the street if there were a sidewalk or shoulder.

(b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

(14) ″Department″ means the Department of Transportation and Development.

(15) ″Divided highway″ means any highway divided into roadways by a median, physical barrier, or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic.

(16) ″Driver″ means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(17) ″Dummy axle″ means a single axle attached independently to the frame of a vehicle and so designed and placed as to indicate the appearance of and to carry a uniformly distributed load of a normal tandem axle.

(18) ″Explosives″ means 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 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 destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

(19) ″Farm tractor″ means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement, for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

(20) ″Flammable liquid″ means any liquid which has a flash point of seventy degrees F., or less, as determined by a Tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device.

(21) ″Freight-carrying vehicle″ means every motor vehicle designed for and used primarily as a carrier of freight transported for commercial purposes, which vehicle is licensed for six thousand pounds or more. This shall not include pick-up or panel trucks unless they are so heavily loaded with such freight as to exceed six thousand pounds gross weight and shall never include any passenger-carrying vehicle.

(22) ″Gross weight″ means the weight of a vehicle and/or combination of vehicles without load on all axles including the steering axle plus the weight of any load thereon.

(23) ″Height″ means the total vertical dimension of any vehicle above the ground surface including any load and load-holding devices thereon.

(24) ″High pressure pneumatic tire″ means a pneumatic tire designed for use and used when inflated with air to one hundred twenty pounds per square inch pressure or more.

(25) ″Highway″ means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way or place of whatever nature publicly maintained and open to the use of the public for the purpose of vehicular travel, including bridges, causeways, tunnels and ferries; synonymous with the word street″.

(26) (a) ″Intersection″ means: 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 highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

(b) Where a highway includes two highways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of each highway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the vent such intersecting highway also includes two highways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of two highways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

(c) The junction of an alley or driveway with a street or highway shall not constitute an intersection unless the roadway or highway at said junction is controlled by a traffic control device.

(d)(i) Where a highway includes a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk that has not been designated on the roadway within the median between the separate intersections, the two intersections and the roadway median between them shall be considered as one intersection.

(ii) Where a highway with a stop line, yield line, or crosswalk is designated on the roadway on the intersection approach, the area within the crosswalk or beyond the designated stop line or yield line shall be part of the intersection.

(iii) Where a crosswalk is designated on a roadway on the departure from the intersection, the intersection shall include the area extending to the far side of such crosswalk.

(27) ″Interstate highway″ means a fully controlled access highway which is a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.

(28) ″Laned roadway or highway″ means a roadway or highway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

(29) ″Length″ means the total longitudinal dimension of a single vehicle, a trailer, or a semi-trailer. Length of a trailer or semi-trailer is measured from the front of the cargo-carrying unit to its rear and includes load -holding devices thereon.

(30) ″Light trailer″ means every vehicle of the trailer or semi-trailer type having a loaded gross weight of not more than five hundred pounds.

(31) ″Load″ means a weight or quantity of anything resting upon something else regarded as its support.

(32) ″Local municipal authority″ means every council, commission, or other board given authority by the constitution and laws of this state to govern the affairs of a municipality.

(33) ″Local parish authority″ means every police jury, commission, council, or other board given authority by the constitution and laws of this state to govern the affairs of a parish of this state.

(34) ″Low pressure pneumatic tire″ means a pneumatic tire designed for use and used when inflated with air to less than one hundred twenty pounds per square inch pressure.

(35) ″Metal tire″ means every tire, the surface of which is in contact with the highway, is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, non-resilient material.

(36) ″Mobile home″ means: (a) a trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode, or sleeping place, either permanently or temporarily, and is equipped for use as a conveyance on highways; or, (b) a trailer or semitrailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a mobile home, as defined in (a), but which is used instead permanently or temporarily for the advertising, sales, display, or promotion of merchandise or services, or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

(36.1) ″Mobility aid″ means a device used by individuals to ambulate independently and that is human or electric powered and used in- or outdoors.

(37) ″Motor carrier″ means any person owning, controlling, managing, operating, or causing to be used or operated any commercial motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons or property over the public highways of this state, whether as a transportation agency or howsoever utilizing said public facilities.

(38) ″Motorcycle″ means every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor and excluding a motorized bicycle.

(39) ″Motor driven cycle″ means every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor of not to exceed five horsepower.

(40) ″Motor vehicle″ means every vehicle which is self-propelled, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails, but excluding a motorized bicycle. Motor vehicle″ shall also include a low-speed vehicle″ which is a four-wheeled, electric-powered vehicle with a maximum speed of not less than twenty miles per hour but not more than twenty -five miles per hour and is equipped with the minimum motor vehicle equipment appropriate for vehicle safety as required in 49 C.F.R. 571.500.

(41) ″Motorized bicycle″ means a pedal bicycle which may be propelled by human power or helper motor, or by both, with a motor rated no more than one and one-half brake horsepower, a cylinder capacity not exceeding fifty cubic centimeters, an automatic transmission, and which produces a maximum design speed of no more than twenty-five miles per hour on a flat surface.

(42) ″Multiple-lane highway″ means any highway with two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic in each direction.

(43) ″Municipality″ means an incorporated village, town, or Town created under the authority of the constitution or laws of this state.

(44) ″Operator″ means every person, other than a chauffeur, who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

(45) ″Owner″ means a person who holds a legal title to a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale, lease, or transfer of possession thereof with the right of purchase upon the performance of the conditions stated in the agreement, with the right of immediate possession in the vendee, lessee, possessor, or in the event such similar transaction is had by means of mortgage and the mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then the conditional vendee, lessee, possessor, or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purposes of this Chapter.

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

(46.1) ″Parking area″ means an area used by the public as a means of access to and egress from, and for the free parking of motor vehicles by patrons of a shopping center, business, factory, hospital, institution, or similar building or location.

(46.2) ″Passenger car″ means any passenger car required to be equipped with safety belts by Federal law.

(47) ″Pavement structure″ means the combination of subbase, base course, and surface course placed on an earth subgrade to support the traffic load and distribute it to the roadbed.

(48) ″Pedestrian″ means any person afoot or utilizing a mobility aid.

(49) ″Pneumatic tire″ means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which depends upon compressed air for support of a load.

(50) ″Police officer″ means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

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

(51.a) ″Quadrum axle″ means any four consecutive axles whose centers are more than forty inches but not more than ninety-six inches apart, and are designed to equalize the load between axles.

(52) ″Railroad″ means a carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than streetcars, operated upon stationary rails.

(53) ″Railroad sign or signal″ means any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

(54) ″Railroad train″ means a steam or diesel engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except streetcars.

(55) ″Regular operation″ means movement over highways of vehicles, combinations of vehicles, and loads thereon, subject to the limitations contained in this Chapter governing maximum weights and dimensions for motor vehicles and loads thereon.

(56) ″Residence district″ means the territory contiguous to a highway not comprising a business district, when the frontage on such a highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is mainly occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business.

(57) ″Right of way″ means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.

(58) ″Road tractor″ means every motor vehicle designed, constructed, or used either by itself or for drawing other vehicles used in the construction and maintenance of roads, highways, or streets, and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon, either independently or as a part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.

(59) ″Roadway″ means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. A divided highway has two or more roadways.

(60) ″Rotary traffic island″ means any circular area of ground, surrounded by a highway or roadway which is designed to prevent the crossing of traffic on four or more otherwise intersecting highways, in order to require all traffic approaching it to proceed for some distance around a portion of the island before entering one of the intersecting highways and to prevent left hand turns onto such otherwise intersecting highways.

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

(62) ″School bus″ means every motor vehicle that complies with the color, equipment, and identification requirements set forth in this Chapter and is used to transport children to and from school or in connection with school activities, but not including buses operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children.

(a) ″Type I school bus″ means any school bus designed to carry more than sixteen pupils at one time.

(b) ″Type II school bus″ means any school bus designed to carry sixteen or less pupils at one time.

(62.1) ″Seat belt″ means the manual restraint system installed by the manufacturer as required by Federal Motor Vehicle Standard No. 208 which became effective January 1, 1968.

(63) ″Secretary″ means the secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development or his delegated or authorized representative.

(64) ″Semitrailer″ means every single vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property and passengers and so designed in conjunction and used with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests or is carried by another vehicle and having one or more load-carrying axles.

(64.1) ″Shared use trail″ means a public way separated by open space, grade, or other physical barrier from motor traffic, either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent right-of-way, that is designated for use by pedestrians, mobility aid users, and persons riding bicycles.

(65) ″Shoulder″ means the portion of the highway contiguous with the roadway for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, pedestrian use, mobility aid use, bicycle use, and for lateral support of base and surface.

(66) ″Sidewalk″ means that portion of a highway between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a highway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for the use of pedestrians.

(67) ″Single axle″ means an assembly of two or more wheels, whose centers are in one transverse vertical plane or may be included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches apart extending across the full width of the vehicle.

(68) ″Single axle weight″ means the total weight transmitted to the road by a single axle.

(69) ″Special permit″ means a written authorization to move or operate on a highway a vehicle or combination of vehicles with indivisible load of size and/or weight exceeding the limits prescribed for vehicles in regular operation.

(70) ″Special permit applicant″ means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or association making application for a special permit to transport a vehicle, combination of vehicles, and/or load which is over-size or overweight and under whose authority and responsibility such vehicle or load is transported.

(71) ″Stand″ or standing″ means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.

(72) ″State maintained highway″ means any highway in this state which is contained in the state highway system as defined by law or which is maintained by the department.

(73) ″Steering axle″ means the axle of a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles by which the same is guided or steered.

(74) ″Stop″ means, when required, the complete cessation from movement.

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

(76) ″Street″ means the entire width between the boundary lines of every way or place of whatever nature publicly maintained and open to the use of the public for the purpose of vehicular travel, including bridges, causeways, tunnels, and ferries; synonymous with the word highway″.

(77) ″Tandem axle″ means any two consecutive axles whose centers are more than forty inches but not more than ninety-six inches apart, and are designed to equalize the load between axles.

(78) ″Tandem axle weight″ means the total weight transmitted to the road by a tandem axle.

(79) ″Tandem truck″ means every motor propelled single vehicle designed for the conveyance of property or things for hauling purposes and having one front or steering axle and two rear or load carrying axles, even though one of the load carrying axles is not permanently affixed to the frame of the vehicle and may be removed.

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

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

(82) ″Traffic control device″ means all signs, signals, markings, and devices, not inconsistent with this Chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

(83) ″Traffic control signal″ means a type of highway traffic signal, manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed.

(84) ″Trailer″ means every single vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property or passengers wholly on its own structure, drawn by a motor vehicle which carries no part of the weight and load of the trailer on its own wheels and having two or more load carrying axles.

(85) ″Tridum axle″ means any three consecutive axles whose centers are more than forty inches but not more than ninety-six inches apart, and are designed to equalize the load between axles.

(86) ″Tridum axle weight″ means the total weight transmitted to the road by a tridum axle.

(87) ″Truck″ means every motor propelled single vehicle for the conveyance of property or things for hauling purposes and having one front steering axle and one rear or load carrying axle.

(88) ″Truck-tractor″ means 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 drawn.

(89) ″Turning path″ means the path of a designated point on a vehicle making a specified turn.

(90) ″Turning track width″ means the radial distance between the turning paths of the outside of the outer front tire and the outside of the rear tire which is nearest the center of the turn.

(91) ″Urban district″ means 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 one hundred feet for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more.

(92) ″Vehicle″ means every device by which persons or things may be transported upon a public highway or bridge, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. A bicycle or a ridden animal shall be a vehicle, and a trailer or semitrailer shall be a separate vehicle.

**Sec. 2. Compliance with state law.**

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, all traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, shall be operated or parked upon the streets of the Town in accordance with and as provided by the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana of 1950, as amended.

**Sec. 3. Louisiana Highway Regulatory Act adopted.**

(a) Pursuant to the authority conferred by R.S. 32:41, the provisions of the Louisiana Highway Regulatory Act, R.S. 32:1—32:399, and all regulations of the department and director of transportation and development for the state adopted pursuant thereto with respect to any state highways within the Town are hereby adopted by the Town. The provisions of that act and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto shall be ordinances of the Town.

(b) Any person who violates this section or the provisions of the Louisiana Highway Regulatory Act and the regulations of the department and director of transportation and development adopted thereto, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both.

(c) If any part of this section or any part of the Louisiana Highway Regulatory Act adopted herein by reference, and any regulations of the department and state director of transportation and development adopted pursuant thereto, be declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other parts thereof shall not be thereby affected

**Sec. 4. Failure to appear in court for traffic violation.**

It shall be unlawful for any person who has been arrested for a traffic violation /issued a traffic citation and has signed a promise to appear in court to fail to appear at the time and place appointed.

**Sec. 5. Duty to Report Accidents**

The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person, or total damage to all property to an apparent extent of five hundred dollars ($500.00) or more, shall immediately by the quickest means of communication give notice of such accident to the police department if such accident occurs within the Town.

**Sec. 6. False Reports**

It shall be unlawful for any person to give information in oral or written reports as required in this Code knowing or having reasons to believe that such information is false.

**Sec 7. Hit-and-run driving**

(a) Hit-and-run driving is the intentional failure of the driver of a vehicle involved in or causing an accident to stop such vehicle at the scene of the accident, to give his identity, and to render reasonable aid.

(b) To give his identity for the purpose of this section means that the driver of any vehicle involved in any accident shall give his name, address and the license number of his vehicle, or shall report the accident to the police.

(c) The offense of failure to report an accident shall be a responsive verdict to a charge of hit-and-run.

(d) Whoever commits a crime of hit-and-run driving shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or imprisoned for not more than one hundred eighty (180) days, or both.

**Sec. 8. Persons propelling pushcarts, riding animals, etc., subject to chapter.**

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

**Sec. 9. Emergency vehicles.**

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

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

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

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

(3) Exceed the maximum speed limit so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(4) Disregard regulations governing the direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(c) The exceptions granted in this section to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible or visual signals sufficient to warn motorists of their approach, except that a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

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

**Sec. 10. General Penalty for Traffic and Vehicle Code Violations**

Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, it is unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by this Traffic and Vehicle Code. Unless another penalty is expressly provided, the violation shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or both.

**PART II. ENFORCEMENT AND OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC REGULATIONS**

**Sec. 11. Authority of police and fire department officials**

(a) It shall be the duty of the officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by the chief of police to enforce all street traffic laws of this Town and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this Town.

(b) Officers of the police department or such officers as are assigned by chief of police are hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal in conformance with traffic laws, provided that in the event of a fire or other emergency or to expedite traffic or to safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of the traffic laws.

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

**Sec. 12. Refusal to Follow Lawful Order**

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of a police officer or fire department official.

**Sec. 13. Barricades, Signs and Signals; Prohibition Against Tampering With and Violating**

**Instructions**

(a) No one shall in any way tamper with, move, damage or destroy any barricade, sign or signal placed upon any street by the department of public works or by any contractor or subcontractor doing street construction or repair work under or by authority of the department, or by any railroad company; nor shall any person disobey the instructions, signals, warnings or marking or any warning signs, signals or barricades so placed upon any highway under construction or being repaired; nor shall any person drive around or through any barricade or fence placed upon any closed street by the department or any contractor or subcontractor doing street construction or repair work under or by authority of the department, unless at the time otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) Provisions of this section shall not apply to employees of the department of public works or any contractor or subcontractor or other person whose proper and lawful duties require them to go on any portion of the street which is under construction or in the process of being repaired and is, therefore, barricaded or closed as above said.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle in any place where signs or barricades have been officially placed as provided in subsection (a) to prohibit such operations.

**Sec. 14. Barricades, Signs and Signals Placed By Law Enforcement Officers; Prohibition**

**Against Tampering With And Violating Instructions.**

(a) No one shall in any way tamper with, move, damage or destroy any barricade, sign or signal placed upon any street by any law enforcement officer; nor shall any person disobey the instructions, signals, warnings or marking of any warning signs, signals or barricades so placed upon any street; nor shall any person drive around or through any barricade or fence placed upon any street by a law enforcement officer; nor shall any person operate any vehicle in any place where signs or barricades have been officially placed as provided in this section.

(b) Provisions of this section shall not apply police officers, firefighters, or other persons whose proper and lawful duties require them to go on any portion of any street which has been barricaded.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle in any place where signs or barricades have been officially placed as provided in subsection (a) to prohibit such operations.

**PART III. – LICENSES, INSURANCE, AND EQUIPMENT**

**Sec. 15. Driver’s License**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in the Town, without a driver's license as required by the laws of the state

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in the Town with an expired or suspended driver’s license.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in the Town, without a duly issued driver's license on the driver’s person.

**Sec. 16. Licensees must give notice of change of address.**

(a) Whenever any person after applying for or receiving a license shall move permanently from the address or place of residence named in the application, he shall, within ten (10) days thereafter, notify the driver's license division, in writing, of such change and of his new address.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any licensed driver of a motor vehicle to refuse to present his driver's license upon the request of a law enforcement officer.

**Sec. 17. No Proof of Insurance**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the Town limits without proof of insurance, as required by the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statutes present in the motor vehicle at the time of operation.

(b) It shall be an extenuating factor to any prosecution for violation of the foregoing that insurance coverage as required by title 32 did in fact exist at the time of the operation.

**Sec. 18. Inspection Sticker Required.**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle upon the streets of this Town or permit or allow any vehicle owned or under his control to be driven on the streets without an inspection tag showing it to have been inspected and approved as required by the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statutes if such vehicle is required to be so inspected.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle upon the streets of this Town or permit or allow any vehicle owned or under his control to be driven on the streets with an expired inspection sticker.

**Sec. 19. False or Altered Certificates**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to make, issue or knowingly use any imitation or counterfeit of an official certificate of inspection.

(b) It shall be unlawful to display or cause or permit to be displayed upon any vehicle any certificate of inspection and approval knowing the same to be fictitious or issued for another vehicle or issued without an inspection having been made.

(c) It shall be unlawful to alter an inspection sticker to change the date or any other information on same.

**Sec. 20. Vehicle License Plate Required**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate, or permit to be operated, any motor vehicle upon the streets of this Town unless it has a current and properly displayed license plate in accordance with the laws of this state.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle upon the streets of this Town or permit or allow any vehicle owned or under his control to be driven on the streets with an expired vehicle license plate.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly drive a vehicle upon the streets of this Town, or knowingly permit or allow any vehicle owned or under his control to be driven on the streets of this Town with a fictitious or altered vehicle license plate.

**Sec. 21. Vehicle Registration Required**

(a) To operate, or for the owner thereof knowingly to permit the operation of any motor or other vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer, which is not registered or which does not have attached thereto and displayed thereon, in accordance with the Louisiana Revised Statutes the number plates assigned to it for the current year.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a vehicle upon the streets of this Town or permit or allow any vehicle owned or under his control to be driven on the streets with an expired registration.

**Sec. 22. Vehicles to Comply With State Equipment and Construction Requirements.**

It shall be unlawful to operate in the Town any vehicle which does not fully comply with all requirements of the state pertaining to lights, brakes, lights, other equipment, safety devices, construction, maintenance, adequate headlights, backup lights, stop lights, braking equipment, taillamps, reflectors, electric turn signals, horns, windshield wipers, mirrors, safety glass, tires, fuel tank caps, fenders, mud guards, and all other equipment required by state law at the time and in the manner provided for by such statutes, in addition to requirements now imposed by this code.

**Sec. 23. Mufflers Required.**

(a) Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise.

(b) No person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle.

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

**Sec. 24. Child Passenger Restraint System.**

(a) Except as provided in subsections (c), (d) and (e) of this section, every driver in this Town who transports a child or children under the age of thirteen (13) years in a motor vehicle which is equipped with safety belts shall have the child properly secured as follows:

(1) A child younger than six (6) years of age or weighing sixty (60) pounds or less shall be restrained in a child restraint system as provided for in this subsection that complies with standards of the United States Department of Transportation and is secured in the vehicle in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the child restraint system and the passenger seating position is equipped with a safety belt system that allows sufficient space for installation. The child restraint system required for a child younger than six (6) years of age or weighing sixty (60) pounds or less is, in descending order of protectiveness, as follows:

a. A child who is younger than one (1) year of age or weighs less than twenty (20) pounds shall be restrained in a rear-facing child safety seat.

b. A child who is at least one (1) year of age but younger than four (4) years of age or who weighs at least twenty (20) pounds but less than forty (40) pounds shall be restrained in a forward-facing child safety seat.

c. A child who is at least four (4) years of age but younger than six (6) years of age or who weighs at least forty (40) pounds but not more than sixty (60) pounds shall be restrained in a child booster seat. The requirements of this subparagraph shall not apply in any seating position where there is only a lap belt available and the child weighs more than forty (40) pounds.

(2) A child who is at least six (6) years of age or weighs more than sixty (60) pounds shall be restrained with the motor vehicle's safety belt adjusted and fastened around the child's body or in an appropriately fitting child booster seat in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer of the safety belt or child booster seat.

(3) A child who because of age or weight can be placed in more than one (1) category shall be placed in the more protective category.

(b) (1) The term "motor vehicle" as used in this section shall not mean the following: bicycle; farm tractor; motorcycle or motor-driven cycle; truck or manufacturer's rating carrying capacity of over two thousand (2,000) pounds; ambulance or other emergency vehicle; school bus; church bus, private bus or recreational vehicle which has a passenger capacity of over ten (10) persons; or commercial truck, van or taxi.

(2) The term "child restraint system" as used in this section shall mean a lap belt, a shoulder harness, or an age- or size-appropriate child safety seat as required by this section.

(3) The term "child booster seat" as used in this section means a child passenger restraint system that meets the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 571.213 and is designed to elevate a child to properly sit in a federally approved safety belt system.

(c) When the vehicle is equipped with a passenger side air bag supplemental restraint system, and the air bag system is activated, the driver of a vehicle transporting a child who is younger than six (6) years of age or weighs less than sixty (60) pounds shall transport the child in the rear seat positions in the vehicle if rear seats are available.

(d) When the number of children under the age of thirteen (13) in the motor vehicle exceeds the number of age- or size-appropriate passenger restraint systems and seat belts available in the motor vehicle, the unrestrained children shall be seated in a rear seat, if rear seats are available.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply when one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The motor vehicle is being used as an ambulance or other emergency vehicle;

(2) An emergency exists which threatens the life of any person operating a motor vehicle to whom this section otherwise would apply or the life of any child who otherwise would be required to be restrained under this section;

(3) Any child who would otherwise be required to be restrained under this section who is physically unable because of medical reasons to use a child passenger safety system or safety belt.

(f) In no event shall failure to wear a child passenger safety seat system be considered as comparative negligence, nor shall such failure be admissible as evidence in the trial of any civil action with regard to negligence, nor shall such failure be considered a moving violation.

(g) Any operator of a motor vehicle stopped for a violation of this section and against whom enforcement action has been taken shall not be guilty of a subsequent violation of this section until after twenty-four (24) hours have elapsed from the date and time of the violation as indicated on the traffic ticket.

(h) A violation of this section involving failure to secure a child in any type of child restraint system shall be a primary offense. However, failure to secure a child in the age- or size-appropriate restraint, as specified by subsection (a) of this section, shall be a secondary offense and a driver may be cited only if stopped for a moving violation.

(i) (1) Except as provided by paragraph (2) of this subsection, any person who violates this section shall upon conviction be fined a minimum of one hundred dollars ($100.00) but not fine not exceeding five hundred dollars

(2) Any person who violates this section but whose violation is limited to failure to utilize an age- or size-appropriate child restraint system to secure an otherwise restrained child shall not be fined more than fifty- dollars ($50.00) including fees and court costs.

**Sec. 25. Safety Belt Required**

(a) Safety belt required for driver. Each driver of a passenger car in this Town and parish shall have a safety belt properly fastened about his or her body at all times when the vehicle is in forward motion.

(b) Safety belt for front seat occupant. Except as otherwise provided by law, each front seat occupant of a passenger car in this Town and parish shall have a safety belt properly fastened about his or her body at all times when the vehicle is in forward motion, if a belt for his seating space has been provided by the manufacturer.

(c) Exception for rural postal carriers. This section shall not apply to a motor vehicle operated by a rural letter carrier of the United States Postal Service while performing his or her duties as a rural letter carrier.

(d) Exception for disabled persons. This section shall not apply to an occupant of a passenger car or operator with a physically or mentally disabling condition whose physical or mental disability would prevent appropriate restraint in the safety belt; however, the condition shall be duly certified by a physician who shall state the nature of the handicap, as the reason such restraint is inappropriate.

(e) Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the following penalties:

a. Upon conviction of a first offense, the fine shall be fifty dollars ($50.00) which shall include court costs as required by La. R.S. 32:295.1.

b. Upon conviction of a second offense, the fine shall be seventy-five dollars ($75.00) which shall include court costs as required by La. R.S. 32:295.1.

c. Upon conviction of a third offense and any subsequent offense, the fine shall be at least seventy-five dollars ($75.00) plus court costs.

**PART IV. OPERATION OF VEHICLES**

**Sec. 26. Driver Exercise Due Care**

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

**Sec. 27. General Speed Limit.**

In the absence of signs, signals, or markings indicating a different speed it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle upon the streets and alleys of the Town at a rate of speed in excess of 25 miles per hour.

**Sec. 28. Special Speed Limits.**

The Town may from time to time designate particular streets, parts of streets or areas of the Town in which the maximum speed limit shall be greater or lesser than 25 miles per hour. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to exceed the maximum speed so posted.

**Sec. 29. Speed in School Zones and Construction Zones**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle through a school zone at a rate of speed in excess of 15 miles per hour, unless otherwise posted.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle through a construction zone at a rate of speed higher than the posted speed for said construction zone.

(c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall have the fine portion of the established penalty for the rate of speed increased by $50.00.

**Sec. 30. Speed in Residential Neighborhoods.**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle through a residential neighborhood in excess of the speed limit posted on the street on which the vehicle is being operated.

(b) Where there are no signs posted indicating speed limits in residential neighborhoods, the speed limit applicable to that street or roadway shall be 25 miles per hour and no driver shall drive in excess thereof.

(c) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall have the fine portion of the established penalty for the rate of speed increased by $50.00.

**Sec. 31. Traffic Control Devices.**

(a) The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with this chapter and other traffic ordinances of the Town, parish, or state unless otherwise directed by a police officer, subject to the exceptions granted to the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle and the failure to do so shall be unlawful.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person without lawful authority to attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any traffic-control device, or any railroad sign or signal, or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof

**Sec. 32. One-Way Streets.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in an opposite direction from any posted one way designated sign.

**Sec. 33-. Changing Lanes or Courses.**

No person shall 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.

**Sec. 34. Driving Through Property to Avoid Intersection.**

(a) An operator may not cross a sidewalk or drive through a driveway, parking lot, or business or residential entrance without stopping the vehicle.

(b) An operator may not cross or drive in or on a sidewalk, driveway, parking lot, or business or residential entrance at an intersection to turn right or left from one highway to another highway.

**Sec. 35. Headlamps; When Low Beam Required**

Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a street of this Town between sunset and sunrise, or at such times as atmospheric conditions require the use of headlamps on the vehicle, the operator of such vehicle must dim the lights to the lowermost distribution of light when approaching an oncoming vehicle within five hundred (500) feet, or when following another vehicle within two hundred (200) feet to the rear.

**PART V. DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY;**

**OVERTAKING AND PASSING; USE OF ROADWAY**

**Sec. 36. Driving on Right Side of Roadway; Exceptions**

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

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

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

(3) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

B. (1)(a) Upon all multilane highways, no vehicle shall be driven in the left hand lane except when directed otherwise, preparing for a left turn at an intersection or private road or driveway, overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, or when right-hand lanes are congested; however, no vehicle being driven in the left lane except when directed otherwise or preparing for a left turn at an intersection, private road, or driveway shall impede any other vehicle that is traveling in the same lane and behind that vehicle.

(b) Upon all multilane highways, no vehicle traveling in the left-hand lane shall be driven at a speed slower than any vehicle traveling to its right on the same roadway.

(c) Upon all multilane highways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the circumstances then existing, shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic except when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway, or passing or overtaking a vehicle proceeding in the same direction, if passing on the left side of it. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize driving any vehicle in the left lane so as to prohibit, impede, or block passage of an overtaking vehicle in such lane and in such event the vehicle in the left lane prohibiting, impeding, or blocking passage of an overtaking vehicle shall expeditiously merge into the right lane of traffic.

(d) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply during a declared state of emergency when contraflow has been activated.

(e) Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

(f) Upon any roadway having four (4) or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two (2) way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center line of the roadway, except when authorized by official traffic-control devices designating certain lanes to the left side of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use such lanes, or except as permitted under subsection (a)(2) hereof. However, this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the center line in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

(2) In addition to the requirement of paragraph (1) hereof, any vehicle proceeding on a multilane highway at a speed slower than ten (10) miles per hour less than the posted maximum speed limit shall be driven in the right hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing a vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. Persons in violation of this Paragraph shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars ($100.00), or by imprisonment for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

**Sec. 37. Passing Vehicles Proceeding in Opposite Directions**

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

**Sec. 38. Overtaking A Vehicle on The Left**

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

(1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

- When overtaking on the right is permitted

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

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

(2) Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two (2) or more lanes of moving vehicles in each direction;

(3) Upon a one-way street, or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of moving vehicles.

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

**Sec. 39. Limitations on Overtaking on The Left**

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless authorized by the provisions of this chapter and 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 operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction of any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable and if the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction, before coming within two hundred (200) feet of any approaching vehicle.

**Sec. 40. Further Limitations on Driving on Left of Center of Roadway**

(a) No vehicle shall be driven on the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

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

(2) When approaching within one hundred (100) feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing;

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

(4) When the roadway is clearly marked with a double yellow line.

(b) The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway, nor under the conditions described in section, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

**Sec. 41. No-Passing Zones**

When signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in subsection (a), no driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within such no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.

**Sec. 42. Driving on Roadways Laned for Traffic.**

Whenever any roadway has been divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

(1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

(2) Upon a roadway which is divided into three (3) lanes and provides for two (2) way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction when such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for making a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the same direction that the vehicle is proceeding and such allocation is designated by official traffic-control devices.

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

**Sec. 43. Following Too Closely**

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

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

(c) Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway 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 vehicle or combination of vehicles to enter and occupy such space without danger. This provision shall not apply to funeral processions.

**Sec. 44. Driving on Divided Highways**

Whenever any highway has been divided into two (2) or more roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right-hand roadway unless directed or permitted to use another roadway by official traffic-control devices or police officers. No vehicle shall be driven over, across or within any such dividing space, barrier or section, except through an opening in such physical barrier, or section or space or at a cross-over or intersection as established.

**Sec. 45. Driving in Parking Lane Prohibited**

Where parking is permitted in a lane of traffic immediately adjacent to the curb, no vehicle shall travel in such lane of traffic except for the purpose of stopping or parking, or for the purpose of making a turn, and when making a turn, only within fifty (50) feet from the intersection where the turn is to be made.

**Sec. 46. Drag Racing and Racing on Public Roads**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive any vehicle upon the streets of this Town in any race, speed competition or contest, drag race or acceleration contest, testing of physical endurance, exhibition of speed or acceleration, or for the purpose of making a speed record; and no person shall in any manner participate in any such race, speed competition, drag race, test of physical endurance, exhibition, or purpose of making a speed record.

(b) For the purpose of this section, "drag racing" is defined as the operation of two (2) or more vehicles from a point side by side at accelerating speeds in a competitive attempt to out-distance each other, or the operation of one (1) or more vehicles over a common selected course, from the same point to the same point, for the purpose of comparing the relative speeds or power of acceleration of such vehicle or vehicles, within a certain distance or time limit upon the streets of this Town.

**PART VI. TURNING AND STARTING AND SIGNALS ON STOPPING AND TURNING**

**Sec. 47. Required Position and Method of Turning at Intersections**

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, shall do as follows:

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

(2) Left turns on two (2) way roadways: At any intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, 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, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, and after entering the intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, 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, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, to the left of the center of the intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot.

(3) Left turn on other than two (2) roadways: At any intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, 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, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, shall approach the intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle, and after entering the intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, roadway, driveway, alley, building or parking lot, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

**Sec. 48. Turning on Curve or Crest Prohibited**

No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred (500) feet.

**Sec. 49. Moving Parked Vehicle.**

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

**Sec. 50. Turning Movements and Required Signals**

(a) No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required by this Code 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 shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

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

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

(d) The signals provided for in Code shall be used to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes, or start from a parked position and shall not be flashed on one (1) side only on a parked or disabled vehicle, or flashed as a courtesy of "do pass" signals to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear.

**Sec. 51. Signals by Hand and Arm or Signal Lamps**

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

(b) Any motor vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with, and required signal shall be given by, signal lamps when the vehicle is so constructed, loaded or operated as to prevent the hand and arm signal from being visible both to the front and to the rear.

**Sec. 52. Method of Giving Hand and Arm Signals**

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

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

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

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

**Sec. 53. Obedience to Turn Markers**

Where signs or markers are in place at intersections for left turns or right turns only, no vehicle shall proceed in any direction except that indicated by such sign.

**Sec. 54. Obedience to Restricted Turn Signs**

(a) The Town of Jonesboro may place proper signs at locations prohibiting a right, left or U turn. The making of such turns may be prohibited between certain hours of the day, and permitted at other hours, in which event the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs or they may be removed when such turns are permitted.

(b) Whenever such signs are in place, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of any such sign.

**Sec. 55. Limitations on Turning Around**

The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in a business district and shall not upon any other street so turn a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

**PART VII. SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED**

**Sec. 56. Obedience to Signal Indicating Approach of Train**

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

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

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

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

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

(b) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

**Sec. 57. All Vehicles Must Stop at Certain Railroad Grade Crossings**

In locations which have been designated as a particularly dangerous highway grade crossings of railroads and a sign has been erected to stop signs thereat, the driver of any vehicle shall stop within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall proceed only upon exercising due care.

**Sec. 58. Certain Vehicles Must Stop at All Railroad Grade Crossings**

(a) The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child, or of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any tract or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. After stopping as required herein and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so, the driver of any such vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossing and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the tracks or tracks.

(b) No stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or a traffic-control signal directs

**Sec. 59. Emerging From Alley, Driveway or Building**

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, building, private road or driveway within a business or residence district shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across such alley, building entrance, road or driveway, or if there is no sidewalk area, shall stop at the point nearest the street to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic thereon.

**Sec. 60. Overtaking and Passing School Bus**

A. (1) The driver of a vehicle, upon a highway meeting or overtaking from any direction, any school bus that has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children shall stop the vehicle not less than thirty (30) feet from the school bus before reaching such school bus when they are in operation on said school bus visual signals, as required by Louisiana Revised Statutes, and said driver shall not proceed until such bus resumes motion or the visual signals are no longer activated.

(2) The driver of any school bus is authorized to notify the appropriate law enforcement authority of any violation of this subsection within twenty-four (24) hours of the violation. This notification shall be in writing on a form provided to the bus driver by the school board, shall be signed by the school bus driver, under penalty of criminal prosecution, in the presence of two (2) witnesses, and it shall include the license plate number and color of the vehicle. The notice may be sent to the appropriate law enforcement agency by mail, fax, or electronically. If mailed, the notice shall be deemed timely if postmarked the day after the violation.

(3) The appropriate authority may issue a citation to the owner or, in the case of a leased vehicle, the lessee of the vehicle involved, on the basis of this information. The owner or lessee shall not be cited if the vehicle is stolen, or if another driver is cited for the violation.

(4) Any person convicted of violating this subsection shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months, or both, in accordance with the provisions of La. R.S. 32:398.2 and shall have his driver's license suspended in accordance with the provisions of La. R.S. 32:414(A)(2).

B. (1) Every school bus used for the transportation of school children shall bear upon the front and rear thereof the words "SCHOOL BUS" in black letters not less than eight (8) inches in height placed as high as possible without impairment of visibility, and no other lettering shall be visible from the front or rear except the words "emergency exit" shall be painted in black letters at least two (2) inches in height and approximately located near such exit.

(2) (a) In addition, every school bus shall be equipped with visual signs and signals as required in La. R.S. 32:318. Such signs and signals shall be activated by the driver of said school bus under and only under one (1) of the following conditions:

(i) Such vehicle is stopped or is about to stop on the roadway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children.

(ii) Though not receiving or discharging school children, the bus is stopped or is about to stop because it meets or is following another bus that has such signs and signals activated.

(b) The driver of any school bus equipped only with signal lamps as provided in R.S. 32:318(B)(1) shall activate such lamps at least one hundred (100) feet, but not more than five hundred (500) feet, before every stop for which activation is required and upon stopping shall exhibit the semaphore sign or signs provided for in R.S. 32:318(B)(2) and upon resuming motion shall deactivate both the lamps and the semaphore sign or signs. The driver of any school bus equipped with signal lamps as provided in La. R.S. 32:318(B)(4) shall activate the yellow (amber) lights at least one hundred (100) feet, but not more than five hundred (500) feet, before every stop for which activation is required, shall deactivate these lamps upon stopping, shall exhibit the red flashing lamps and semaphore sign or signs while stopped, and upon resuming motion shall deactivate both the lamps and the semaphore sign or signs.

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

**Sec. 61. Stop When Traffic Obstructed**

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

**PART VIII. PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES**

**Sec. 62. Pedestrian Obedience to Traffic-Control Devices and Traffic Regulations**

A pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device specifically applicable to him, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

**Sec. 63. Crossing at Other Than Crosswalks**

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

B. Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

**Sec. 64. Pedestrians Right-of-Way in Crosswalks**

A. When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall stop and yield the right-of-way, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or the roadway onto which the vehicle is turning.

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

C. Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

D. Subsection A of this Section shall not apply where the pedestrian is crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided.

**PART IX. SPECIAL RULES FOR MOTORCYCLES**

**Sec. 65. Motorcycle Endorsement and Insurance**

(a) It shall be unlawful to operate a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle in the town unless the operator of said motorcycle or motor-driven cycle has first obtained a motorcycle endorsement to operator’s basic driver's license from the department of public safety.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motorcycle within the Town limits without insurance, as required by the provisions of La. R.S. Title 32, present on or in the motorcycle at the time of operation.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motorcycle within the Town limits without proof of insurance, as required by the provisions of R.S. Title 32, present on or in the motorcycle at the time of operation.

**Sec. 66. Riding on Motorcycles**

(a) A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless such motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, in which event a passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two (2) persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the motorcycle at the rear or side of the operator.

(b) A person shall ride upon a motorcycle only while sitting astride the seat, facing forward, with one leg on each side of the motorcycle.

(c) No person shall operate a motorcycle while carrying any package, bundle, or other article which prevents him from keeping both hands on the handlebars.

(d) No operator shall carry any person, nor shall any person ride, in a position that will interfere with the operation or control of the motorcycle or the view of the operator.

**Sec. 67. Operating Motorcycles on Roadways Laned for Traffic**

(a) All motorcycles are entitled to full use of a lane and no motor vehicles shall be driven in such a manner as to deprive any motorcycle of the full use of a lane. This subsection shall not apply to motorcycles operated two (2) abreast in a single lane.

(b) The operator of a motorcycle shall not overtake and pass in the same lane occupied by the vehicle being overtaken.

(c) No person shall operate a motorcycle between the lanes of traffic or between adjacent lines or rows of vehicles.

(d) Motorcycles shall not be operated more than two (2) abreast in a single lane.

(e) Subsections (b) and (c) shall not apply to police officers in the performance of their official duties.

**Sec. 68. Clinging to Other Vehicles**

No person riding a motorcycle shall attach himself or the motorcycle to any other vehicle on a street or roadway.

**Sec. 69. Footrests and Handlebars**

(a) Any motorcycle carrying a passenger, other than in a sidecar or enclosed cab, shall be equipped with footrests for such passenger.

(b) No person shall operate any motorcycle with handlebars more than fifteen (15) inches in height above that portion of the seat occupied by the operator.

**Sec. 70. Equipment for Motorcycle Riders**

(a) No person shall operate or ride a motorcycle unless the person is wearing protective headgear which complies with the standards established by the state under the State Highway Regulatory Acts.

(b) No person shall operate a motorcycle unless the person is wearing an eye-protective device of a type approved by the state under the State Highway Regulatory Act. This shall not apply to persons riding within an enclosed cab, or to those operating a motorcycle with a windscreen.

(c) As required by La. R.S. 32:190(F), any person who violates any provision of this Section shall upon conviction be fined fifty dollars which shall include all costs of court.

**Sec. 71. Muffler and Exhaust System Requirements.**

(a) Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation.

(b) No person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass or similar device upon a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle on a street of the Town.

(c) No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle in a manner which will amplify or increase the noise emitted by the muffler originally installed on the vehicle, and the original muffler shall comply with all of the requirements of this section.

**Sec. 72. Headlight Requirements.**

Every vehicle upon a street or highway within this Town at any time between sunset and sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 500 feet ahead shall display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as required by state law and this chapter for the different classes of vehicles regulated by state law, subject to exception with respect to parked vehicles.

**PART X. SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENSES**

**Sec. 73. Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated**

(a) The crime of operating a vehicle while intoxicated is the operating of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance when:

(1) The operator is under the influence of alcoholic beverages; or

(2) The operator's blood alcohol concentration is 0.08 percent or more by weight based on grams of alcohol per one hundred (100) cubic centimeters of blood; or

(3) The operator is under the influence of any controlled dangerous substance listed in schedule I, II, III, IV, V as set forth in La. R.S. 40:964; or

(4) The operator is under the influence of a combination of alcohol and one or more drugs which are not controlled dangerous substances and which are legally obtainable with or without a prescription and the label on the container of the prescription drug or the manufacturer's package of the drug contains a warning against combining the medication with alcohol; or

(5) The operator is under the influence of one or more drugs which are not controlled dangerous substances and which are legally obtainable with or without a prescription and the influence is caused by the operator knowingly consuming quantities of the drug or drugs which substantially exceed the dosage prescribed by the physician or the dosage recommended by the manufacturer of the drug.

(b) (1) On a first conviction, notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, the offender shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars ($300.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), and shall be imprisoned for not less than ten (10) days nor more than six (6) months. Imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended unless the offender is placed on probation in accordance with La. R.S. 14:98, *et. seq*.

(c) On a second or subsequent conviction, regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be sentenced in accordance with state law set forth in La. R.S. 14:98, *et. seq*.

**Sec. 74. Underage Driving Under the Influence.**

(a) The crime of underage operating a vehicle while intoxicated is the operating of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, vessel, or other means of conveyance when the operator's blood alcohol concentration is 0.02 percent or more by weight if the operator is under the age of twenty-one based on grams of alcohol per one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

(b) Any underage person whose blood alcohol concentration is found to be in violation of section 73 shall be charged under its provisions rather than under this section.

(c) On a first conviction, the offender shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) and participate in a court-approved substance abuse and driver improvement program.

(d) On a second or subsequent conviction, regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be sentenced in accordance with state law set forth in La. R.S. 14:98.60.

**Sec. 75. Reckless Driving**

(a) Reckless driving is the operation of any motor vehicle upon the streets of the Town, or upon any private road or driveway, as defined herein, in a criminally negligent or reckless manner.

(b) Any person who operates a vehicle at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger the life or property of any other person shall be guilty of reckless driving.

(c) Failure to maintain control, as defined in this chapter, shall be a responsive verdict to charges under this section.

**Sec. 76. Careless Driving/ Operation**

Any person who drives any motor vehicle in a careless and imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corner, traffic and use of streets and highways and all other attendant circumstances is guilty of careless driving.

**Sec. 77. Failure to Maintain Control**

It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to negligently fail to maintain reasonable and proper control of the vehicle while operating the vehicle on the streets of the Town, or upon any private road, parking lot or driveway.

**Sec. 78. Fleeing or Attempting to Elude a Police Officer**

Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring his vehicle to a stop, or who otherwise flees or attempts to elude a pursuing police vehicle, when given visual or audible signal to bring the vehicle to a stop, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The signal given by the police officer may be by hand, voice, emergency light or siren. The officer giving such signal shall be in uniform prominently displaying his badge of office, or his vehicle shall be appropriately marked showing it to be an official police vehicle.

**PART XI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

**Sec. 79. Unattended motor vehicle.**

No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, effectively setting the brake thereon and when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

**Sec. 80. Limitations on Backing**

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

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled-access highway, except as a result of an emergency caused by an accident or breakdown of a motor vehicle.

**Sec. 81. Driving Upon Sidewalk**

No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway.

**Sec. 82. Driving Over Private Property**

No person shall drive any vehicle through or over private property, including, but not limited to, any corner parking or driveway facility from a highway, for the purpose of reentering another highway.

**Sec. 83. Obstruction to Driver's View or Driving Mechanism**

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three (3), as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or side of the vehicle, or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

(b) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

**Sec. 84. Television in Motor Vehicles**

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, no person shall drive a motor vehicle which is equipped with a television receiver, screen, or other means of visually receiving a television broadcast or a video signal that produces entertainment or business applications where the moving images are visible to the driver while the motor vehicle is in motion.

(b) The provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Subsection shall not apply to the following equipment when installed in a motor vehicle:

(1) A vehicle information display.

(2) A navigation or global positioning display.

(3) A mapping display.

(4) A visual display used to monitor the area immediately around a motor vehicle for the purpose of maneuvering the vehicle.

(5) A television receiver, video monitor, television or video screen that produces entertainment or business applications, or any other similar means of visually displaying a television broadcast or video signal, if that equipment has a device that, when the motor vehicle is being driven, disables the equipment for all uses except as a visual display as described in Subparagraphs (a) through (d) of this Paragraph..

(c) The provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Subsection shall not apply to a self-contained motor home which is in excess of twenty-one feet in length.

(d) Law enforcement officers of the state or any political subdivision thereof shall be authorized to operate video recording equipment and monitors in their law enforcement vehicles while in the performance of their duties. However, this subsection shall not be construed to allow law enforcement officers to record vehicles in violation of traffic safety laws with citations for such violations to be mailed to the alleged violator at a later date.

**Sec. 84.1. Window Tint**

(a) Except as provided by La. R.S. 32:361.1, no person may operate a motor vehicle with any object or material placed on or affixed to the front windshield or to front side windows of the vehicle so as to obstruct or reduce the driver's clear view through the front windshield or front side windows, nor place on or affix to the front windshield or the front side windows of a motor vehicle, any transparent material if the material alters the color or reduces the light transmission of the windshield or front side windows.

(b) Except as provided in La. R.S. 32:361.1, of this Section, anyone who operates a motor vehicle registered in this state in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be fined not more than one hundred seventy-five dollars for a first offense, not more than two hundred fifty dollars for a second offense, and not more than three hundred fifty dollars for a third or subsequent offense.

**Sec. 85. Opening and Closing Vehicle Doors**

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so 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 vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

**Sec. 86. Following Fire Apparatus Prohibited**

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

**Sec. 87**. **Crossing Fire Hose**

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

**Sec. 88. Stop When Traffic Obstructed**

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

**Sec. 89. Wearing Headphones While Operating a Motor Vehicle.**

(a) The wearing of headphones by any operator of a motor vehicle is hereby prohibited. For purposes of this section, "headphones" shall mean a headset, headphone, or listening device other than a hearing aid or instrument for the improvement of defective human hearing which covers both ears or which is inserted into both ears. Any headset, headphone, or other listening device which covers or which is inserted into only one (1) ear may be used at any time.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(1) Any law enforcement officer or emergency vehicle operator equipped with any communication device necessary in performing his assigned duties.

(2) Any person operating a motorcycle who is using a headset that is installed in a helmet and worn so as to prevent the speakers from making direct contact with the user's ears so that the user can hear surrounding sounds.

(c) No vehicle, contents of a vehicle, or driver in a vehicle shall be inspected, stopped, detained, or searched solely because of a violation of or to determine compliance with this section.

(d) The operation of a vehicle in violation of the provisions of this section shall not be considered a moving violation as provided for under the provisions of Title 32 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950.

(e) Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be fined twenty-five dollars ($25.00) in addition to court costs.

**Sec. 90. Excessive, Unnecessary Use of Horn.**

The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to ensure safe operation, give audible warning with his horn, but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a street of this Town.

**Sec. 91. Signal Devices Similar to Police or Fire Department Prohibited.**

No motor vehicle, except a motor vehicle of the police or fire department, or of a firefighter of the Town, shall be equipped with any signal device or siren similar to that used by the police or fire department

**Sec. 92. Hitching to Moving Vehicles Prohibited.**

No person while riding a tricycle, motorcycle or skateboard shall take hold of any other vehicle for the purpose of holding on to and being carried along by such vehicle.

**Sec. 93. Clinging to Moving Vehicles**.

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

**Sec. 94. Boarding or Alighting From Moving Vehicles.**

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

**Sec. 95. Riding on Portion of Vehicle Not Intended for Passengers.**

No person shall ride on any vehicle upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This section shall not apply to an employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty, or to persons riding within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise.

**Sec. 96. Obstruction of Traffic Prohibited.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to impede, obstruct or block the free movement of traffic upon the streets of the Town with any vehicle or contrivance of any nature.

**Sec. 97. Obstruction of Sidewalks**

It shall be unlawful for any owner or driver of a vehicle to obstruct any sidewalk or safety zone in entering any filling station or private property by stopping on the sidewalk or safety zone or allowing part of the vehicle or load it is carrying to project into the sidewalk or safety zone or to drive on sidewalks except at crossings or entrances to premises.

**Sec. 98. Certain Vehicles to be Covered; Littering Prohibited.**

(a) Driver liability; citations authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person, whether in person or by his agent, employee or servant, to use any vehicle to haul any kind of dirt, rubbish, waste articles or things of substance, whether liquid or solid, unless such vehicle is covered or the materials being hauled are confined in such a manner as to prevent all or any part of its load from spilling or dropping, at all times while such vehicle is in motion, on any street or alley in the Town. All vehicles and/or equipment used for the purpose of hauling materials shall be tarped, netted, tied, covered or confined in such a manner so as to prevent the contents thereof from spilling, blowing or otherwise being deposited on any street or alley in the Town. Provided, however, that the requirements in this section for covering such vehicles shall not apply to vehicles carrying brush cuttings, tree trimmings, branches, logs and similar material, if such matter is securely lashed or fastened to such vehicle to prevent spilling or dropping as aforesaid. Improperly covered vehicles traveling upon any road, street or other public thoroughfare within the corporate limits of the Town may be cited for such violation by the police department.

(b) Litter thrown from vehicles. No person, whether the driver or a passenger in a vehicle, shall throw or deposit litter upon any street or other public place, or upon private property. The driver of the vehicle shall be liable for litter thrown from the vehicle, and shall be cited for such litter, whether or not the litter is deposited by the driver or passengers of the vehicle.

(c) The first violation of the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of $250.00. A second violation shall be punished by a fine of $300, and any subsequent violation(s) shall be punished by a fine of $500.00.

**Sec. 90. Use of Flashing Red and Blue Lights Restricted**

No vehicle, except authorized emergency vehicles, shall display a flashing or blinking red or blue light to the front of the vehicle, while the vehicle is in motion.

**Sec. 100. Improper Parking**

(a) Parallel parking. Parallel parking is only permitted on the east side of Block 19 facing Polk Avenue and on the north and south sides of Third Street between Blocks 10 and 19.

(b) Angle Parking. It shall be unlawful for any person to park a vehicle or combination of vehicles having an overall length greater than 18½ feet in any parking space provided for angular parking.

(c) Time limit on parking. It shall be unlawful for any person to park any vehicle on any street for a longer period than ten consecutive hours.

(d) No person, owner of any motor vehicle or watercraft or person having a motor vehicle or watercraft registered in his or her name shall personally or allow any other person to park or stop such motor vehicle or watercraft at any of the following places except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with a law enforcement officer's direction or in compliance with a parking control device:

(1) In a roadway;

(2) On a sidewalk;

(3) Any marked no parking zone; or

(4) Parked on the wrong side of the roadway.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to emergency vehicles.

(f) Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than fifty dollars ($50.00) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200.00) or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months or both.

(g) Impoundment of illegally parked unattended vehicles. The chief of police is hereby authorized to remove any vehicle left parked and unattended on any street on which vehicles cannot be parked and to impound the vehicle.

**Sec. 101. Fire Lanes and Signage.**

It shall be unlawful for any person to cause, allow, permit or suffer any vehicle registered in his name or operated by him to be parked in a truck unloading zone designated and properly posted as same, except for trucks that are unloading; or in a fire lane designated by the Chief of the Fire Department or State Fire Marshal; or within 15 feet to a fire hydrant; or within 20 feet of an intersection or block a driveway other than his own.

**Sec. 102. Parking Spaces for Certain Disabled Persons.**

(a) Each state agency and political subdivision having jurisdiction over street parking or a government facility and each owner or lessee of a public facility shall, in accordance with applicable zoning and building codes, provide and maintain a minimum number of specially designed and marked motor vehicle parking spaces for the exclusive use of persons whose vehicles are identified by license plates, hang tags, or special parking cards for the mobility impaired issued pursuant to La. R.S. 47:463.4 or La, R.S. 47:463.4.1. The mobility impaired parking spaces shall adhere to the ADAAG specifications and shall include mobility-impaired loading and unloading areas, access aisles, access ramps, and curb cuts. The minimum number of such parking spaces shall be as established by ADAAG. "Public facility," as the term is used in this section, shall be as defined in R.S. 40:1732, and shall include private property which is open to the public and to which the public is invited for commercial or governmental purposes.

(b) The fire marshal may, in cases of extreme hardship, waive any provisions of this section after consultation with the state office of rehabilitative services.

(c) Any owner or lessee of a public facility who fails to provide and maintain spaces reserved and designated for the exclusive use of vehicles bearing a special license plate or parking card is issued to a mobility-impaired driver free of obstructions shall be fined not more than $500.00.

(d) No person shall park any vehicle in a mobility-impaired parking space unless such person has a license plate or hang tag for the mobility-impaired issued pursuant to La. R.S. 47:463.4 or a properly displayed special parking card issued pursuant to La. R.S. 47:463.4.1.

(e) No person shall cause, allow, permit or suffer any vehicle registered in his name or operated by him to be parked so that it blocks an access or curb ramp or other architectural improvement designed to aid the disabled.

(f) (1) The law enforcement officer shall be authorized to issue a citation or take whatever law enforcement action is deemed necessary or both. Furthermore, when an individual found to be in violation of these provisions refuses a request by a law enforcement officer to move the vehicle found in violation, the officer shall be authorized to have such vehicle towed.

(2) The citation shall contain information concerning the nature, date, time, and location of the alleged violation, the state vehicle plate number, and the make of vehicle. In those cases where a license plate is not visible or legible, the vehicle identification number shall be used in lieu of the state vehicle plate number. The citation shall also contain information advising the person charged of the manner and the time in which he may contest the violation charged in the citation. The citation shall also provide that a failure to timely answer or appear before a court of competent jurisdiction shall be considered a prima facie admission of the violation set forth in the citation, in which the court may assess the appropriate fine or fines and all penalties incidental thereto.

(3) The citation issued pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be personally served upon the operator of the vehicle by affixing the parking citation to the vehicle in a conspicuous place thereon. The original parking citation shall bear the name or initials and identification number of the issuing officer who shall affirm the truth of the facts set forth therein. An operator of a vehicle who is not the owner, but who uses or operates the vehicle with permission of the owner, expressed or implied, shall be considered the agent of the owner to receive the citation required to be served upon the operator or registered owner of a vehicle in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. When a citation is issued for an alleged violation of the laws governing parking in a mobility-impaired parking space, loading and unloading areas, access aisles, access ramps, and curb cuts, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a person in whose name the vehicle is registered was the operator of the vehicle when the alleged violation was committed.

(4) In the event that the registered owner or operator of a vehicle drives the vehicle away from or in any manner leaves the site of the violation while the issuing officer is preparing the citation or refuses service of the parking citation and drives away from or in any manner leaves the site of the violation, this fact shall be duly noted on the original and all copies of the parking citation. This original and all copies of a parking citation shall constitute a business record of the law enforcement agency issuing the citation and shall constitute prima facie evidence that the citation was issued and that an attempt at service was made in accordance with the provisions of this subsection.

(g) The first violation of the provisions of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of $275.00. A subsequent violation shall be punished by a fine of $500.00.

(h) If the violator is other than an individual, a fine of $500.00 shall be imposed.

(i) In addition to such fine, the violator may also be required to pay the towing fee and any storage costs which are incurred.

(j) The Town shall recognize parking cards or other removable windshield placards and special license plates which have been issued by authorities of other state and countries for the purpose of identifying vehicles permitted to utilize parking spaces reserved for the mobility-impaired.

(k) No fine issued pursuant to this section shall be reduced or suspended.

**Sec. 103. Restrictions Upon Use of Residential Streets by Certain Vehicles**

(a) Through Streets. The following streets are hereby declared through streets:

(1) U.S. Highway No. 167, beginning at the south intersection of the town limits and extending to the north section.

(2) Beech Springs Highway from the east town limits to the intersection of Highway 167.

(3) Cedar Street from the south line of East Main Street to the intersection of the Beech Springs Highway.

(4) Cooper Avenue from the north end to the south end, except the intersections of Highway 167 and Main Street.

(5) Danville Highway, from the south town limits to the intersection of Cooper Avenue.

(6) East Main Street from the east town limits to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (CRI&P) Railroad right-of-way.

(7) Eighth Street from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad right-of-way to the intersection of Danville Highway, except Highway No. 167.

(8) Fifth Street or Main Street from the west town limits to the east town limits.

(9) Hudson Avenue from the intersection of Main Street to its termination.

(10) Michigan Avenue from its north limits to the intersection with Third Street and Center Street.

(11) North Street from Highway 167 to the east town limits.

(12) Polk Avenue from its south limits to the north limits, except the intersection with Eighth Street, and the intersection with Main Street and First Street.

(13) Third Street from Cooper Avenue to the west town limits.

(14) All streets in the Knob Hill Subdivision running from east to west.

(b) Truck Routes. The following streets are hereby designated as truck routes:

(1) Cooper Street from its intersection with Pershing Highway, sometimes also known as U.S. Highway No. 167, southward and southwesterly to its intersection with the west town limits, a portion of Cooper Street also being known as Louisiana Highway No. 4.

(2) Eighth Street from its intersection with Cooper Street, sometimes also known as Louisiana Highway No. 4, eastward to its intersection with the CRI&P Railroad.

(3) First Street from its intersection with North Allen Avenue to its intersection with Hudson Avenue.

(4) Hudson Avenue from its intersection with First Street and continuing south along said street, sometimes also known as U.S. Highway No. 167, south to the south town limits.

(5) Main Street from its intersection with CRI&P Railroad westward to its intersection with Cooper Street.

(6) North Allen Avenue from its intersection with Pershing Highway, also known as U.S. Highway No. 167, and running south to its intersection with First Street.

(7) Pershing Highway, also known as U.S. Highway No. 167, from its intersection with the north town limits and running in a southerly and easterly direction to its intersection with North Allen Avenue.

(8) Seventh Street from its intersection with South Hudson Avenue, sometimes also known as U.S. Highway No. 167, eastward to its intersection with Walker Road.

(c) All trucks or other motor vehicles having a gross load weight in excess of 5,000 pounds shall use the truck routes designated in subsection (a) of this section when passing through the town, except when it is necessary for said truck or motor vehicle to exit from said truck routes for the purposes of making deliveries within the town.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person, to operate, drive or pull a semi-tractor, semi-trailer, a vehicle with three or more axles, or a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds or more in any residentially zoned district within the corporate limits of the Town of Jonesboro when a sign is erected providing notice of the prohibition of said vehicles.

(e) For the purposes of this section,

1. Semi-tractor means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing, towing, or pulling a semi-trailer. Semi-trailer means a vehicle without motive power and so designed in conjunction and used with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests or is carried by another vehicle, and having one or more load-carrying axles

2. Commercial vehicle shall mean every vehicle designed, maintained or used primarily for the transportation of property and used in commercial activity

(f) The provision of this section shall not apply to:

1. Vehicles making deliveries to or picking up items from a residence located in the residential district.

2. Emergency vehicles located in a residential district while on call for emergency services.

3. Motor homes or recreational vehicles.

(g) The first violation of the provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of $250.00 plus court costs. Any subsequent offense which occurs within three years of the first offense shall be punished by a fine of $500.00 plus court costs.

(h) The Mayor shall maintain a list of the residential streets which semi-tractor, semi-trailer, a vehicle with three or more axles, or a commercial vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds or more are prohibited driving on. The Jonesboro Public Works Department or other employees designated by the Mayor shall place signs notifying drivers of this prohibition.

**Sec. 104. Other laws of the road**

Any violations of provisions and regulations provided by the statutes of the state, and particularly any violation of the provisions of R.S. Title 32, known as the Highway Regulatory Act, shall likewise be deemed in violation of the traffic regulations of the Town.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that the catchline of sections and parenthetical reference to state law as the source of the provisions in this Code are intended to indicate the contents of the section and shall not be deemed or taken to be title of the section nor as any part of the section; nor, unless expressly so provided, shall they be so deemed when any of the sections, including the catchline and parenthetical references, are amended or repealed.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. The repeal of any provision of any ordinance by the enactment of this Code shall not affect any offense committed or act done prior to the effective date of such repeal, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred for an offense committed under the provision repealed or any prosecution or suit pending at the time of such repeal for an offense committee under the provisions repealed.

This Code is being adopted pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 33:1361, et. seq. and it is the desire and intent to adopt and enact this Code under any other existing authority.

The title of this Ordinance shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in the official journal of the municipality after the Ordinance is adopted.

This Ordinance shall become effective ten days after the publication of the title for the third time in the official journal of the municipality.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED that if any portion of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions herein which can be given effect without the invalid provision and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

This Ordinance was duly introduced, the title of this ordinance was duly published in accordance with law, and then duly read and adopted on the 14th day of January, 2025 by the following votes:

4 YEAS 0 NAYS 1 ABSENT 0 ABSTAIN.

This Ordinance was adopted on the 14th day of January, 2025 and presented to the Mayor for signature on the 15th day of January, 2025 (which is less than 3 days from the date the ordinance was adopted).

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TOWN CLERK

Approved by the Mayor on this 15th day of January ,2025.

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MAYOR