

*Repealed by  
Ord. No. 99*

CITY OF PALMER

ORDINANCE NO. 85

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING TRAFFIC REGULATIONS  
FOR THE CITY OF PALMER, PROVIDING PENALTIES  
FOR VIOLATION THEREOF, AND REPEALLING CONFLICTING  
ORDINANCES.

CHAPTER 1 --DEFINITIONS--

Sec. 1-101 DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

The following words and phrases when used in these regulations shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this chapter, except when the context otherwise requires.

Sec. 1-102 ARTERIAL STREET.

Any U.S. or State numbered route, controlled access highway, or other major radial or circumferential street or highway designated by local authorities within their respective jurisdictions as part of a major arterial system of streets or highways.

Sec. 1-103 AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE.

Vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or other governmental units as are designated or authorized by the Superintendent of State Police or the governing bodies of the municipality or other governmental unit.

Sec. 1-104 BICYCLE.

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

Sec. 1-105 BUS.

- (a) Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than 10 passengers and used for the transportation of persons, and
- (b) Every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Sec. 1-106 BUSINESS DISTRICT.

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

Sec. 1-107 CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY.

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.

Sec. 1-108 CROSS WALK.

- (a) That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the travelable roadway;
- (b) Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.



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## Sec. 1-109 DRIVER.

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

## Sec. 1-110 EXPLOSIVES.

Any chemical compound or mechanical mixture which 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.

## Sec. 1-111 FARM TRACTOR.

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

## Sec. 1-112 FLAMMABLE LIQUID.

Any liquid having a flash point below 200 degrees F. and having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute). (Refer to Sec. 15-102 Alaska Fire Safety Code)

## Sec. 1-113 GROSS WEIGHT.

The weight of a vehicle without load plus the weight of any load thereon.

## Sec. 1-114 HIGHWAY.

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

## Sec. 1-115 HOUSE TRAILER.

- (a) A trailer or semitrailer which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place (either temporarily or permanently) and is equipped for use as a conveyance on streets and highways, or
- (b) A trailer or a semitrailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a house trailer, as defined in paragraph (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.

## Sec. 1-116 INTERSECTION.

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

## Sec. 1-117 IMPLEMENT OF HUSBANDRY.

Every vehicle which is designed for agricultural purposes and exclusively used by the owner thereof in the conduct of his agricultural operations.



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Sec. 1-118 LANED ROADWAY.

A roadway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Sec. 1-119 LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Every municipal and other local board or governmental body having authority to enact laws relating to traffic under the laws of Alaska.

Sec. 1-120 METAL TIRE.

Every tire the surface of which in contact is wholly or partly of metal or other hard, non-resilient material.

Sec. 1-121 MOTOR VEHICLE.

Every vehicle which is self-propelled.

Sec. 1-122 MOTORCYCLE.

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.

Sec. 1-123 MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLE.

Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed 5 horsepower, and every bicycle with motor attached.

Sec. 1-124 NONRESIDENT.

Every person who is not deemed a resident hereunder.

Sec. 1-125 NONRESIDENT'S OPERATING PRIVILEGE.

The privilege conferred upon a nonresident by the laws of Alaska pertaining to the operation by such person of a motor vehicle, or the use of a vehicle owned by such person, in Alaska.

Sec. 1-126 OFFICIAL TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES.

All signs, signals, markings and devices placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Sec. 1-127 OPERATOR.

Every person 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.

Sec. 1-128 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.

Sec. 1-129 PEDESTRIAN.

Any person afoot.

Sec. 1-130 PERSON.

Any individual, a trust, estate, company, corporation, or partnership, and any group, joint venture or other unincorporated organization through or by means of which any business, financial operation or venture is carried on.

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Sec. 1-131 PNEUMATIC TIRE.

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

Sec. 1-132 POLE TRAILER.

Every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, pipes or structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

Sec. 1-133 POLICE OFFICER.

Every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations.

Sec. 1-134 PRIVATE ROAD.

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.

Sec. 1-135 RAILROAD SIGN OR SIGNAL.

Any sign, signal or device erected by 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.

Sec. 1-136 RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

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

Sec. 1-137 RESIDENT.

Any person who is gainfully employed in the State of Alaska or any person who takes any action to indicate his intention to acquire residence in Alaska.

Sec. 1-138 RIGHT OF WAY.

The privilege of the immediate use of the roadway.

Sec. 1-139 ROADWAY.

That portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes two or more separate roadways the term "roadway" as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately, but not to all such roadway collectively.

Sec. 1-140 SAFETY ZONE.

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

Sec. 1-141 SCHOOL BUS.

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

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## Sec. 1-142 SEMITRAILER.

Every vehicle without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests or is carried by another vehicle.

## Sec. 1-143 SIDEWALK.

That portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for use of pedestrians.

## Sec. 1-144 SOLID TIRE.

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

## Sec. 1-145 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.

## Sec. 1-146 STOP.

When required means complete cessation from movement.

## Sec. 1-147 STOP OR STOPPING.

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

## Sec. 1-148 STREET.

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

## Sec. 1-149 SUSPENSION OF OPERATOR'S LICENSE.

The termination by a court of an Operator's License or the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on a street or highway for a period of time authorized by law and determined by the court.

## Sec. 1-150 THROUGH HIGHWAY.

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 right of way to vehicles on such highway in obedience to either a stop sign or a yield sign, when such signs are erected or otherwise is provided in these regulations.

## Sec. 1-151 TRAFFIC.

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

## Sec. 1-152 TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNAL.

Any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.



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Sec. 1-153 TRAILER.

Every vehicle without motive power other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

Sec. 1-154 TRUCK.

Every motor vehicle designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

Sec. 1-155 TRUCK TRACTOR.

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

Sec. 1-156 URBAN DISTRICT.

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

Sec. 1-157 VEHICLE.

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

CHAPTER 11 - RULES OF THE ROAD

Article 1---OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF REGULATIONS.

Sec. 2-101 PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER REFER TO VEHICLES UPON HIGHWAYS--EXCEPTIONS.

The provisions of this chapter relating to the operation of vehicles refer exclusively to the operation of vehicles upon highways except where a different place is specifically referred to in a given section.

Sec. 2-102 REQUIRED OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden by this chapter or to fail to perform any act required by this chapter. (Refer 50-1-8 ACIA 1949)

Sec. 2-103 OBEDIENCE TO POLICE OFFICERS.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order of direction of any police officer invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic (Authority of School Patrols; Refer 50-1-7 ACIA 1949) (Refer also Sec. 50-5-11 and 50-5-12 ACIA 1949)

Sec. 2-104 PERSONS RIDING ANIMALS OR DRIVING ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES.

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

Sec. 2-105 PERSONS WORKING ON HIGHWAYS--EXCEPTIONS.

Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

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Sec. 2-106 AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.

- (a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or regulations or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.
- (b) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:
  1. Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this chapter;
  2. Proceed past a red or stop light or signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
  3. Exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property.
  4. Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.
- (c) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when such vehicle is making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of section 3-218 of these regulations, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.
- (d) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

Article 11 TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS.

Sec. 2-201 OBEDIENCE TO AND REQUIRED 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 the provisions of these regulations or other laws of Alaska, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle.
- (b) No provision of these regulations for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. When a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs are erected or in place.

Sec. 2-202 TRAFFIC-CONTROL SIGNAL LEGEND.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go", "Caution" or "Stop", or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, the following colors only shall be used and said terms and lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

- (a) Green alone or "Go":
  1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent cross walk at the time such signal is exhibited.
  2. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked cross walk.
- (b) Steady yellow alone:
  1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or be crossing the intersection when the red or "stop" signal is exhibited.
  2. Pedestrians facing such signal are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and any pedestrian then starting to cross shall yield the right of way to all vehicles.
- (c) Steady red alone, or "Stop":

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

2. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with vehicular traffic.

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

## Sec. 2-203 PEDESTRIAN-CONTROL SIGNALS.

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

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

(b) WAIT or DON'T WALK. No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the wait signal is showing.

## Sec. 2-204 FLASHING SIGNALS.

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

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

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

(b) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules as set forth in section 2-701 of these regulations.

## Sec. 2-205 DISPLAY OF UNATHORIZED SIGNS, SIGNALS OR MARKINGS.

(a) No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles and official traffic control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal.

(b) No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

(c) Every such prohibited sign, signal, or marking is hereby declared to be a public nucance and the authority having jurisdiction over the highway is hereby empowered to removed the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

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## Sec. 2-206 INTERFERENCE WITH OFFICIAL TRAFFIC-CONTROL DEVICES OR RAILROAD SIGNS OR SIGNALS.

No person shall, without lawful authority, attempt to or in fact alter, deface, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal of any description, shield or insignia thereon, or any part thereof. (Refer also Sec. 50-5-9 ACIA 1949)

## Article III BRAKES.

## Sec. 2-301 BRAKE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED.

1. Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes to at least two wheels. If these two separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two wheels.
2. Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle, when operated upon a highway, shall be equipped with at least one brake, which may be operated by hand or foot.
3. Every trailer or semi-trailer of a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or more when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and to hold such vehicle and so designed as to be applied by the driver of the towing motor vehicle from its cab, and said brakes shall be so designed and connected that in case of an accidental break-away of the towed vehicle the brakes shall be automatically applied.
4. Every new motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer hereafter operated upon the highways shall be equipped with service brakes upon all wheels of every such vehicle, except any motorcycle or motor driven cycle, and except that any semi-trailer of less than 1,500 pounds gross weight, need not be equipped with brakes.
5. One of the means of brake operation shall consist of a mechanical connection from the operating lever to the brake shoes or bands and this brake shall be capable of holding the vehicle, or combination of vehicles stationary under any condition of loading on any up grade or down grade upon which it is operated.
6. The brake shoes operating within or upon the drums on the vehicle wheels of any motor vehicle may be used for both service and hand operation.

## Article IV DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY OVERTAKING AND PASSING, ETC.

## Sec. 2-401 DRIVE 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;
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) 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 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.

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## Sec. 2-402 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. 2-403 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:

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

## Sec. 2-404 WHEN OVERTAKING ON THE RIGHT IS PERMITTED.

- (a) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:
  1. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
  2. Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction;
  3. Upon a one-way street, or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.
- (b) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

## Sec. 2-405 LIMITATION ON OVERTAKING ON THE LEFT.

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

## Article V RIGHT OF WAY.

## Sec. 2-501 VEHICLE APPROACHING OR ENTERING INTERSECTION.

- (a) The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.
- (b) When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.
- (c) The right of way regulations declared in paragraphs (a) and (b) are modified at through highways and otherwise as herinafter stated in this chapter.

## Sec. 2-502 VEHICLE TURNING LEFT AT INTERSECTION.

The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite

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direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by these regulations, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right of way to the vehicle making the left turn.

## Sec. 2-503 VEHICLE ENTERING STOP OR YIELD INTERSECTION.

- (a) Preferential right of way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs.
- (b) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer of traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop as required by section 2-705 (d) and after having stopped shall yield the right of way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on said highway as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver having so yielded may proceed and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield the right of way to the vehicle so proceeding.
- (c) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such signs slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, or shall stop if necessary as provided in section 2-705 (e), and shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian legally crossing the roadway on which he is driving, and to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. Said driver having so yielded may proceed and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield to the vehicle so proceeding.

## Sec. 2-504 VEHICLE ENTERING ARTERIAL STREET OR HIGHWAY FROM INTERSECTING ROAD OR DRIVEWAY.

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross an arterial street or highway from a private road or driveway or from an unpaved roadway shall come to a complete stop and yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said arterial street or highway whether or not stop signs are erected.

## Sec. 2-505 OPERATION OF VEHICLES ON APPROACH OF AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.

- (a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirement of section 3-218 of these regulations, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only:
1. The driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge of curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.
- (b) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard to the safety of all persons using the highway.

## Article VI PEDESTRIAN'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

## Sec. 2-601 PEDESTRIANS SUBJECT TO TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections as provided in section 2-303 but at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in this chapter.

## Sec. 2-602 PEDESTRIANS' RIGHT OF WAY IN CROSS WALKS.

- (a) When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a cross-walk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway which the vehicle

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is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

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

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

## Sec. 2-603 CROSSING AT OTHER THAN CROSS WALKS.

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

(b) Between adjacent intersection at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked cross walk.

## Sec. 2-604 DRIVERS TO EXERCISE DUE CARE.

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

## Sec. 2-605 PEDESTRIANS TO USE RIGHT HALF OF CROSS WALKS.

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right of cross-walks.

## Sec. 2-606 PEDESTRIANS OF ROADWAY.

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

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

## Sec. 2-607 PEDESTRIANS SOLICITING RIDES OR BUSINESS.

No person shall stand in a roadway in a manner that will distract a driver's attention for the purpose of soliciting a ride, employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.

Sec. 2-608. OPERATORS TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY TO PEDESTRIAN BEARING WHITE CANE.  
(Refer Chapter 9, SLA 1953)

## Article VII TURNING AND STARTING AND SIGNALS ON STOPPING AND TURNING.

## Sec. 2-701 REQUIRED POSITION AND METHOD OF TURNING AT INTERSECTIONS.

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

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

(b) LEFT turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection and after entering the

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intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.

(c) LEFT turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection as nearly as practicable in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

(d) Where the Highway and Public Works Department has placed markers, buttons or signs within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, and when markers, buttons or signs are so placed no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such markings, buttons or signs.

## Sec. 2-704 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 in section 2-601, 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 in the event any other traffic may be affected by such movement.

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

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

## Sec. 2-705 SIGNALS BY HAND AND ARM OR SIGNAL LAMPS.

(a) Any stop or turn signal when required herein shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by signal lamps, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (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 distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab or load of such motor vehicle exceeds 24 inches, or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds 14 feet. The later measurement shall apply to any single vehicle, also to any combination of vehicles.

## Sec. 2-706 METHOD OF GIVING HAND-AND-ARM SIGNALS.

All signal 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--Left hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn--Left hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease speed--Left hand and arm extended downward.

## Article VIII. SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED.

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Sec. 2-801 OBEDIENCE TO SIGNAL INDICATING APPROACH TO TRAIN.

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

1. A clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of a railroad train;
2. A crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of railroad train;
3. A railroad train approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train, by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing is an immediate hazard;
4. An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.

(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. 2-802 ALL VEHICLES MUST STOP AT CERTAIN RAILROAD GRADE CROSSINGS.

The Public Safety Committee is hereby authorized to designate particularly dangerous highway grade crossing of railroads and to cause stop signs to be erected thereat. When such stop signs are erected the driver of any vehicle shall stop within 50 feet but not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall proceed only upon exercising due care.

Sec. 2-803 CERTAIN VEHICLES MUST STOP AT ALL RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING.

(a) The driver of any motor bus carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child, of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within 50 feet but not less than 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 said 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 track or tracks.

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

Sec. 2-804 STOP SIGNS AND YIELD SIGNS.

(a) Preferential right of way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in these regulations.

(b) Every stop sign and every yield sign shall be erected as near as practicable to the nearest line of the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then as near as practicable to the nearest line of the intersection roadway.

(c) Every stop sign shall bear the word "Stop" in letters not less than 8 inches in height. Every yield sign shall bear the word "Yield" in letters not less than 7 inches in height. Every stop sign and every yield sign shall at night time be rendered luminous by internal illumination, or efficient reflecting elements in the face of the sign.

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(d) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall before entering the cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no crosswalk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at a point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection.

(e) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign if required for safety to stop shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the nearest side of the intersection or, in the event that there is no crosswalk at a clearly marked stop line, but if none then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.

## Sec. 2-806 EMERGING FROM ALLEY, DRIVEWAY, OR BUILDING.

The driver of a vehicle within a business or residence district emerging from an alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk, and shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

## Sec. 2-807 OVERTAKING AND PASSING SCHOOL BUS.

(a) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway upon meeting of overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children shall stop the vehicle before reaching such school bus when there is in operation on said school bus a visual signal as specified in section 3-218 and said driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or is signaled by the school bus driver to proceed or the visual signals are no longer actuated.

(b) Every bus operated for the transportation of school children shall bear on the front and rear thereof the words "School Bus" in letters not less than 8 inches in height. Such vehicle shall also be equipped with a sign in the rear which shall contain the words "UNLAWFUL TO PASS SCHOOL BUS WHILE LOADING OR UNLOADING CHILDREN." In addition such vehicle shall be equipped with visual signals meeting the requirements of section 3-218, which shall be actuated by the driver of said school bus whenever, but only whenever, such vehicle is stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children.

## Article LX SPEED RESTRICTIONS.

## Sec. 2-901 BASIC RULE AND MAXIMUM LIMITS.

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. In every event speed shall be so controlled as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

(b) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, the maximum lawful speed within the city of Palmer shall be twenty-five miles per hour, and no person shall drive a vehicle in excess of such maximum speed.

(c) The driver of every vehicle shall consistent with the requirements of paragraph (a) drive at an appropriate reduced speed when approaching and crossing an intersection or railway grade crossing, when approaching and going around a curve, when approaching a hill crest, when traveling upon any narrow or winding roadway, and when special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

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## Sec. 2-905 SPECIAL SPEED LIMITATIONS.

(a) No person shall drive a vehicle over any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway at a speed which is greater than the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety to such bridge or structure, when such structure is sign-posted as provided in this section.

(b) The Police Department upon request from any local authority shall or upon its own initiative may, conduct an investigation of any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway, and if it shall thereupon find that such traveling at the speed otherwise permissible under this article, the Police Department shall determine and declare the maximum speed of vehicles which such structure can safely withstand and shall cause or permit suitable signs stating such maximum speed to be erected and maintained at a distance of 100 feet before each end of such structure.

(c) The Police Department may, after due notice to the public, reduce the speed limits on any road or highway whenever in their judgment the lawful speed limits may endanger such road or highway or make it impassable.

## Article X RECKLESS DRIVING, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, DUTIES OF OPERATOR OF VEHICLE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT.

## Sec. 2-1001 RECKLESS AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

(Refer Section 50-5-4 ACLA 1949 as amended by Chapter 182 SLA 1955)

## Sec. 2-1002 DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS.

(Refer Section 50-5-4 ACLA 1949 as amended by Chapter 107 SLA 1955)

## Sec. 2-1003 DUTIES OF OPERATOR OF VEHICLE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT.

(Refer Section 50-5-5 and 50-5-6 ACLA 1949)

## Sec. 2-1004 DUTIES OF OPERATOR OF A VEHICLE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT WITH UN-ATTENDED VEHICLE.

When a moving vehicle collides with a stationary and/or unattended vehicle, the driver of the moving vehicle shall immediately stop, and, if unable to find or locate the operator or owner of the unattended vehicle, he shall leave a written notice in a conspicuous place in or on the unattended vehicle, giving his name, address and license number of the moving vehicle, and the circumstances of the collision. The operator of the moving vehicle shall report the collision and its circumstances within 48 hours to the City Police.

## Article XI STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING.

## Sec. 2-1101 STOPPING, STANDING OR PARKING OUTSIDE OF BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE DISTRICTS.

(a) No person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the paved or main traveled part of a highway.

## Sec. 2-1102 OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO REMOVE ILLEGALLY STOPPED VEHICLES.

(a) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the provisions of Section 2-1101 such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the paved or main-traveled part of such highway.

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

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Sec. 2-1103 STOPPING, STANDING OR PARKING PROHIBITED IN SPECIFIED PLACES.

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

1. On a sidewalk;
2. In front of a public or private driveway;
3. Within an intersection;
4. Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
5. On a crosswalk;
6. Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;
7. Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;
8. Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb of within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless the local traffic authority indicates a different length by signs or markings;
9. Within 10 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
10. Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance when properly signposted;
11. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;
12. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
13. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
14. At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

(b) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful. (Refer also Section 50-5-7 ACIA 1949)

Sec. 2-1104 ADDITIONAL PARKING REGULATIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this section every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of such vehicle parallel to and within 18 inches of the right-hand curb. Where a street or roadway has been specifically designated and reserved for one-way traffic, vehicles may be parked with the left-hand wheels adjacent to and within 18 inches of the left-hand curb of the roadway. The traffic authority may designate certain parts of highways within the city on which diagonal parking is permitted.

Articles XII MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Sec. 2-1201 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 and effectively setting the brake thereon and, when standing upon any grade turning the front wheels to the curb or side of side of the highway.

Sec. 2-1202 LIMITATIONS ON BACKING.

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

Sec. 2-1203 RIDING ON MOTORCYCLES.

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 permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the operator.

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Sec. 2-1204 OPERATION WITH MORE THAN THREE PERSONS IN DRIVER'S SEAT.

(Refer Section 50-5-10 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 2-1205 OPENING AND CLOSING VEHICLE DOORS.

No person shall open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

Sec. 2-1206 RIDING IN HOUSE TRAILERS.

No person or persons shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon a public highway.

Sec. 2-1207 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 500 feet or drive into or park such vehicle within 300 feet where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

Sec. 2-1208 CROSSING FIREHOSE.

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

Sec. 2-1209 PUTTING GLASS, ETC. ON HIGHWAY PROHIBITED.

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

(b) No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway or right of way ignited cigars, cigarettes, matches, firecrackers or other lighted article.

(c) No person shall divert or drain any water to or upon such highway.

(d) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or throw upon any highway any article or substance shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

(e) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such highway.

Sec. 2-1210 THROWING DEBRIS ON RIGHT OF WAY.

(Refer Section 40-9-2 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 2-1211 REMOVING IMPOUNDED VEHICLES.

Whenever a vehicle which is illegally parked or left on the roadway which is removed at the direction of a police officer such vehicle will be removed to a place of safety. The owner or operator may claim such vehicle by securing a written release for same from the police officer or agency ordering its removal. Vehicles so removed or impounded may not be released to the owner nor may the owner secure same until the release for same has been certified by the officer or agency directing its removal.

Article XIII OPERATION OF BICYCLES AND PLAY VEHICLES.

Sec. 2-1301 EFFECT OF REGULATIONS.

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

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(b) These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any highway or public roadway.

Sec. 2-1302 TRAFFIC REGULATIONS APPLY TO PERSONS RIDING BICYCLES.

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle in these regulations, except as to special rules in this section and except as to those provisions of these regulations which by their nature can have no application.

Sec. 2-1303 RIDING ON BICYCLES.

- (a) A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.
- (b) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

Sec. 2-1304 CLINGING TO VEHICLES.

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

Sec. 2-1305 RIDING ON ROADWAYS.

- (a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.
- (b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.
- (c) Wherever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

Sec. 2-1306 CARRYING ARTICLES.

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handle bars.

Sec. 2-1307 LAMPS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ON BICYCLES.

- (a) Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of an approved type which shall be visible from all distance from 50 feet to 300 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible for a distance of 500 feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.
- (b) No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least 100 feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.
- (c) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

CHAPTER III

EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES

Article II LAMPS AND OTHER LIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

Sec. 3-201 WHEN LIGHTED LAMPS ARE REQUIRED.

Every vehicle upon a highway within Alaska at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to sufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles are not clearly discernible at a distance of 500 feet ahead shall display lighted lamps

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and illuminating devices as hereinafter respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles.

## Sec. 3-202 VISIBILITY DISTANCE AND MOUNTED HEIGHT OF LAMPS.

(a) Whenever requirement as hereinafter declared as to distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, said provisions shall apply during the time stated in section 3-201 in respect to a vehicle without load when upon a straight, level, unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

(b) Whenever requirement is hereinafter declared as to the mounted height of lamps or devices it shall mean from the center of such lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when such vehicle is without a load.

## Sec. 3-202 HEAD LAMPS ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

(a) Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least two head lamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which head lamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

(b) Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least one and not more than two head lamps which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this chapter.

(c) Every head lamp upon every motor vehicle including every motorcycle and motor driven cycle, shall be located at a height measured from the center of the head lamp of not more than 54 inches nor less than 24 inches to be measured as set forth in this section 3-202 (b).

## Sec. 3-204 TAIL LAMPS.

(a) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least one tail lamp mounted on the rear which, when lighted as therein-before required, shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear, provided that in the case of a train of vehicles only the tail lamp on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified. And further, every above-mentioned vehicle, other than a truck tractor, registered in Alaska and manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1958 shall not be driven upon the highways unless equipped with at least two lamps mounted on the rear on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable which, when lighted as herein required, shall comply with the provisions of this section.

(b) Every tail lamp upon every vehicle shall be located at a height of not more than 72 inches nor less than 20 inches.

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

## Sec. 3-205 ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT REQUIRED ON CERTAIN VEHICLES.

(a) On every bus or truck whatever its size, there shall be the following:

1. On the rear, two reflectors, one at each side, and one stop light.

(b) On every bus or truck 80 inches or more in over-all width, in addition to the requirements of paragraph (a):

1. On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

2. On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

3. On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

4. On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.

(c) On every truck tractor:

1. On front, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

2. On the rear, one stop light.





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- (d) On every trailer or semi-trailer having gross weight in excess of 3000 pounds:
1. On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side.
  2. On each side, two side marker lamps, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.
  3. On each side, two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear.
  4. On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side, also two reflectors, one at each side, and one stop light.
- (e) On every pole trailer in excess of 3000 pounds gross weight:
1. On each side, one side marker lamp and one clearance lamp which may be in combination, to show to the front, side and rear.
  2. On the rear of the pole trailer or load, two reflectors, one at each side.
- (f) On every trailer, semi-trailer or pole trailer weighing 3000 pounds gross or less:
1. On the rear, two reflectors, one on each side. If any trailer or semi-trailer is so loaded or is of such dimensions as to obscure the stop light on the towing vehicle, then such vehicle shall also be equipped with one stop light.

## Sec. 3-206 LAMP OR FLAG ON PROJECTING LOAD.

Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear 4 feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the time specified in section 3-201 hereof, a red light or lantern plainly visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the sides and rear. The red light or lantern required under this section shall be in addition to the red rear light required upon every vehicle. At any other time shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of such load a red flag or cloth not less than 12 inches square and so hung that the entire area is visible to the driver of a vehicle approaching from the rear.

## Sec. 3-207 LAMPS ON PARKED VEHICLES.

- (a) Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

## Sec. 3-208 LAMPS ON FARM TRACTORS, FARM EQUIPMENT AND IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

- (a) Every farm tractor and self-propelled farm equipment unit or implement of husbandry not equipped with an electric lighting system shall at all times mentioned in section 3-201 be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front of such vehicle and shall also be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a red light visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear of such vehicle.
- (b) Every self-propelled unit of farm equipment not equipped with an electric lighting system shall at all times mentioned in section 3-201, in addition to the lamps required in paragraph (a), be equipped with two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps.
- (c) Every combination of farm tractor and towed unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry not equipped with an electric lighting system shall at all times mentioned in section 3-201 be equipped with the following lamps:
1. At least one lamp mounted to indicate as nearly as practicable the extreme left projection of said combination and displaying a white light visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front of said combination and
  2. Two lamps each displaying a red light visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear of said combination or as an alternative at least one lamp displaying a red light visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear thereof and two red reflectors visible from all distance within 600 feet to the rear thereof when illuminated by the upper beams of head lamps.
- (d) Every farm tractor and every self-propelled unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry equipped with an electric lighting system shall at all times mentioned in section 3-201 be equipped with two single-beam or multiple-beam head lamps meeting the requirements of section 3-221 of this article, or as an alternative, section 3-223 of this article, and at least one red lamp visible



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when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear; provided, however, that every such self-propelled unit of farm equipment other than a farm tractor shall have two such red lamps or, as an alternative, one such red lamp and two reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps.

(e) Every combination of farm tractor and towed farm equipment or towed implement of husbandry equipped with an electric lighting system shall at all times mentioned in section 3-201 be equipped with lamps as follows:

1. The farm tractor element of every such combination shall be equipped as required in paragraph (d) of this section.
2. The towed unit of farm equipment or implement of husbandry element of such combination shall be equipped with two red lamps visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear or, as an alternative, two red reflectors visible from all distances within 600 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps.
3. Said combinations shall be also equipped with a lamp displaying a white or amber light, or any shade of color between white and amber, visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the front and a lamp displaying a red light visible when lighted from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear.

(f) The lamps and reflectors required in the foregoing paragraphs of this section shall be so positioned as to show from front and rear as nearly as practicable the extreme projection of the vehicle carrying them on the side of the roadway used in passing such vehicle. If a farm tractor, or unit of farm equipment, whether self-propelled or towed, is equipped with two or more lamps or reflectors visible from the front or two or more lamps or reflectors visible from the rear, such lamps or reflectors shall be so positioned that the extreme projections both to the left and to the right of said vehicle shall be indicated as nearly as practicable.

## Sec. 3-309 LAMPS ON OTHER VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT.

Every vehicle, including animal-drawn vehicles and vehicles referred to in section 3-101 (c), not specifically required by the provisions of this article to be equipped with lamps or other lighting devices, shall at all times specified in section 3-201 of this act be equipped with at least one lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not more or less than 500 feet to the front of said vehicle, and shall also be equipped with two lamps displaying red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear of said vehicle or as an alternative, one lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than 500 feet to the rear and two red reflectors visible for a distance of 600 feet to the rear when illuminated by the upper beams of head lamps.

## Sec. 3-210 AUDIBLE AND VISUAL SIGNALS ON VEHICLES.

(a) Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by these regulations, be equipped with a siren, exhaust whistle or bell capable of giving an audible signal.

(b) Every bus used for the transportation of school children, shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by these regulations, be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two alternately flashing amber lights located at the same level, and to the rear two alternately flashing red lights located at the same level, and these lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(c) A Police vehicle when used as an authorized emergency vehicle may, but need not be equipped with an alternately flashing red light mounted on the vehicle.

(d) Every other authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment or distinctive marking, be equipped with an alternately flashing red light mounted as high as practicable on the vehicle, and displaying a light which is sufficient intensity as to be clearly visible to the front and to the rear at a distance of 500 feet in normal sunlight.

(e) The use of the signal equipment described herein shall impose upon drivers of other vehicles the obligation to yield right of way and stop as prescribed in section 2-405 of these regulations.

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EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES (con't)

Sec. 3-211 LIGHTING EQUIPMENT ON MOTOR-DRIVEN CYCLES.

The head lamp or head lamps upon every motor-driven cycle may be of the single-beam or multiple beam type but in either event shall comply with the requirements and limitations as follows:

1. Every said lamp or head lamps on a motor-driven cycle shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal a person or a vehicle at a distance of not less than 100 feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at any speed less than 25 miles per hour and at a distance of not less than 200 feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of 25 or more miles per hour, and at a distance of not less than 300 feet when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of 35 or more miles per hour.

2. In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a multiple beam head lamp or head lamps the upper beam shall meet the minimum requirements set forth below:

MULTIPLE BEAM ROAD LIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

The head lamps or auxiliary driving lamp or combination thereof on motor vehicles other than motorcycles or motor-driven cycles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations and such lamps may, in addition, be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically, subject to the following limitations:

(a) There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 350 feet ahead for all conditions of loading.

(b) There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least 100 feet ahead; and on a straight level road under any condition of loading none of the highintensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

and the lowermost beam shall meet the requirements applicable to the lowermost distribution of light as set forth in paragraph (b) above.

3. In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a single-beam lamp or lamps, said lamp or lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light, at a distance of 25 feet ahead, shall project higher than the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes.

Sec. 3-212 NUMBER OF DRIVING LAMPS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED.

(a) At all times specified in section 3-201, at least two lighted lamps shall be displayed, one on each side of the front of every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle, except when such vehicle is parked subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles.

(b) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spot lamp or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting a beam of intensity greater than 300 candlepower, not more than a total of four of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway.

Sec. 3-213 SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS ON LAMPS.

(a) Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon motor vehicle other than head lamps spot lamps, auxiliary lamps, flashing turn signals, emergency vehicle warning lamps and school-bus warning lamps, which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than 300 candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stand at a distance of more than 75 feet from the vehicle.

(b) No person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any highway with lamp or device thereon displaying a red light either lighted or unlighted visible from directly in front of the center thereof. This section shall not apply to any vehicle upon which a red light visible from the front is expressly authorized or required by these regulations.

(c) Flashing lights are prohibited except on an authorized emergency vehicle, school bus; snow removal or road maintenance equipment or any vehicle as a means of indicating a right or left turn, or the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual care in approaching, overtaking or passing.

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EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES (con't)

Sec. 3-214 LIGHTS ON ROAD MAINTENANCE OR SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT.

Road maintenance or snow removal equipment, when operated upon the highways, may be equipped with a flashing blue light showing either to the front or to the rear. Such light or lights shall be in addition to any other lights required on motor vehicles in this chapter.

Article IV OTHER EQUIPMENT.

Sec. 3-401 HORNS AND WARNING DEVICES.

(a) Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit and unreasonably loud or harsh sound or whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonable necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

(b) No vehicle shall be equipped with not shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section.

(c) It is permissible but not required that any vehicle be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal.

(d) Any authorized emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 500 feet, but such siren, whistle or bell shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

Sec. 3-402 MUFFLERS, PREVENTION OF NOISE.

(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 and annoying smoke, and no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

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

Sec. 3-403 MIRRORS.

Every vehicle, operated singly or when towing any other vehicle, shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear so such motor vehicle.

Sec. 3-404 WINDSHIELDS MUST BE UNOBSTRUCTED AND EQUIPPED WITH WIPERS.

(a) No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster, discoloration or other non-transparent material upon the front windshield, side wings or side or rear windows of such vehicle which obstructs the driver's clear view of the highway or any intersecting highway.

(b) The windshield of every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle.

(c) Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order.

Sec. 3-405 ANTI-SPRAY DEVICES.

No person shall operate on the highways any truck, trailer or semi-trailer manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1958, unless equipped with a device adequate to effectively reduce the wheel spray or splash of water from the roadway to the rear thereof.

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Sec. 3-406 RESTRICTIONS AS TO TIRE EQUIPMENT.

- (a) No person shall operate or move on any highway any motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer having any metal or solid rubber in contact with roadway.
- (b) No tire on a vehicle moved on a highway shall have on its periphery and block, stud, flange, cleat or spik or any other protuberance of any metal other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the highway, and except also that it shall be permissible to use tire chains of reasonable proportions upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid.
- (c) No traction engine or tractor having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of such movable tracks is permitted on the highway bridge without protecting the surfaces thereof by placing temporary planking under such treads.

CHAPTER IV

INSPECTION OF VEHICLES

Sec. 4-101 VEHICLES WITHOUT REQUIRED EQUIPMENT OR IN UNSAFE CONDITION.

No person shall drive or move on any highway motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer or pole trailer, or any combination thereof, unless the equipment upon any and every said vehicle is in good working order and adjustment as required in these regulations and said vehicle is in such safe mechanical conditions as not to endanger the driver or other occupant or any person upon the highway. (Refer Section 50-1-6 ACIA 1949)

Sec. 4-102 INSPECTION OF VEHICLES.

- (a) Any police officer authorized to enforce these regulations may at any time upon reasonable cause to believe that a vehicle is unsafe or not equipped as required by these regulations, or that its equipment is not in proper adjustment or repair, require the driver of such vehicle to stop and submit such vehicle to an inspection and such test with reference thereto as may be appropriate.
- (b) In the event such vehicle is found to be in unsafe condition or any required part or equipment is not present or is not in proper repair and adjustment the officer shall give a written notice to the driver. Said notice shall require that such vehicle be placed in safe condition and its equipment in proper repair and adjustment specifying the particulars with reference thereto and directing that the operator present the vehicle for inspection for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of inspection.

Sec. 4-103 OWNERS AND DRIVERS TO COMPLY WITH INSPECTION REGULATIONS.

- (a) No person driving a vehicle shall refuse to submit such vehicle to an inspection and test when required to do so.
- (b) Every owner or driver, upon receiving a notice as provided in section 4-102, shall comply therewith and shall secure an official certificate of inspection and approval which shall be issued in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the owner or driver, and the other copy to be forwarded to the Department of State Police. In lieu of compliance with paragraph the vehicle shall not be operated, except as provided in the next succeeding paragraph.
- (c) No person shall operate any vehicle after receiving a notice with reference thereto as provided above, except as may be necessary to return such vehicle to the residence or place of business of the owner or driver, if within a distance of 20 miles, or to a garage until said vehicle and its equipment has been placed in proper repair and adjustment and otherwise made to conform to the requirements of these regulations and a certificate of inspection and approval shall be obtained as promptly as possible thereafter.
- (d) In the event repair or adjustment of any vehicle or its equipment is found necessary upon inspection, the owner of said vehicle may obtain such repair or adjustment at any place he may choose, but in every event an official certificate of inspection and approval must be obtained, otherwise such vehicle shall not be operated upon the highway.

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CHAPTER V

OPERATOR'S LICENSE

Article I ISSUANCE OF LICENSES, EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL.

Sec. 5-101 OPERATORS MUST BE LICENSED.

No person except those hereinafter expressly exempted, shall drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in Alaska unless such person has a valid license as an operator under the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 5-102 WHAT PERSONS ARE EXEMPT FROM LICENSE.

The following persons are exempt from license hereunder:

1. Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who has a valid operator's license issued by any other state or territory and who maintains his permanent residence in said state or territory.

2. A non-resident who is at least 16 years of age and who has his immediate possession a valid operator's license issued to him in his home state or territory is exempt from being required to secure an operator's license under provisions of these regulations for a period of ninety days after entry into Alaska. Provided however that any person gainfully employed in Alaska, irrespective of the foregoing provisions, must possess an Alaska Operator's License to drive on the public highways.

Sec. 5-103 LICENSE TO BE CARRIED AND EXHIBITED ON DEMAND.

Every licensee shall have his operator's license on his person at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same upon the demand of any police officer and in case of accident to any occupant of any vehicle involved.

Article II CANCELLATION AND SUSPENSION OF LICENSES.

Sec. 5-201 SUSPENDING PRIVILEGES OF NONRESIDENTS AND REPORTING CONVICTIONS.

(a) The privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways given to a non-resident hereunder shall be subject to suspension in like manner and for like cause as an Operator's License issued hereunder may be suspended.

(b) The department is further authorized upon receiving a record of the conviction in Alaska of a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle of any offense under the laws or regulations relating to the operation of motor vehicles, to forward a certified copy of such record to the motor vehicle administrator in the State or Territory wherein the person so convicted is a resident.

Sec. 5-202 RECORD OF CONVICTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COURTS.

(a) Whenever the vehicle operator's license of any person is suspended for any violation of the traffic laws or regulations, the judge passing such sentence shall forthwith secure the immediate forfeiture of the vehicle operator's license of such convicted person and immediately forward such vehicle operator's license to the department with written notification of the length of such suspension and on failure of such convicted person to deliver up such vehicle operator's license, the judge shall forthwith commit such person for contempt of court; provided in the event such convicted person shall show that he does not and at the time of the offense did not have a current and valid operator's license, then the judge shall cause such person to be charged with the operation of a motor vehicle without a current and valid vehicle operator's license. (Refer Sec. 50-3-4 ACLA 1949)

(b) Every court having jurisdiction over offenses committed under these regulations or laws of the City of Palmer regulating the operations of motor vehicles on highways shall forward to the Department of record of the conviction of any person in said court for a violation of any said laws other than regulations governing standing or parking. A forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendants appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated, shall be equivalent to a conviction.

Sec. 5-203 SUSPENDING THE LICENSES OF JUVENILES.

The privilege given to juveniles to operate a motor vehicle hereunder shall be subject to suspension in like manner and for like cause as an adult licensed operator.

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## OPERATORS LICENSE (con't)

## Sec. 5-204 NO OPERATION UNDER FOREIGN LICENSE DURING SUSPENSION IN ALASKA.

Any resident or non-resident whose operator's license or right or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in Alaska has been suspended or cancelled as provided by law or in these regulation shall not operate a motor vehicle in Palmer under a license, permit or registration certificate issued by any other jurisdiction or otherwise during such suspension or after such suspension until a new license is obtained when and as permitted under this chapter.

## Article III VIOLATION OF LICENSE PROVISIONS.

## Sec. 5-301 UNLAWFUL USE OF LICENSE.

- (a) No person shall display or cause or permit to be displayed or have in his possession any cancelled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or fraudulently altered operator's license.
- (b) No person shall lend his operator's license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.
- (c) No person shall display or represent as one's own any operator's license not issued to him.
- (d) No person shall fail or refuse to surrender to the department upon its lawful demand any operator's license which has been suspended or cancelled.
- (e) No person shall knowingly use a false or fictitious name in any application for an operator's license or to knowingly make a false statement or knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.

## Sec. 5-302 DRIVING WHICLE LICENSE CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED.

- (a) Any person who drives a motor vehicle on any public roadway in Palmer at a time when his privilege to do so is cancelled, suspended or revoked shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Refer Section 50-3-5 ACLA 1949)
- (b) The department upon receiving a record of the conviction of any person under this section upon a charge of driving while the license of such person was suspended shall extend the period of such suspension for an additional like period of time, provided that the court has not extended the period of suspension in that amount of time or a greater amount of time at the time of conviction. (Refer Section 50-3-5 ACLA 1949)

## Sec. 5-303 PERMITTING UNAUTHORIZED MINOR TO DRIVE.

No person shall cause or knowingly permit his child or ward under the age of 18 years to drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street in the City of Palmer when such minor is not authorized by law or under the provisions of the regulations.

## Sec. 5-304 PERMITTING UNAUTHORIZED PERSON TO DRIVE.

No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven upon any highway or street in Palmer by any person who is not authorized hereunder or in violation of the provisions of these regulations.

## CHAPTER VI

## MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

## Sec. 6-101 LIVESTOCK ON HIGHWAY PROHIBITED.

No person shall permit livestock owned by him or under his control to go upon any road or highway unattended.

## Sec. 6-102 OBSCURED LICENSE PLATES.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle on the highways unless both license plates are plainly legible and the numbers thereon in no way obscured. Expired license plates shall be removed from all motor vehicles.

## Sec. 6-103 IMPROPER USE OF EVIDENCES OF REGISTRATION.

No person shall lend to another certificate of title, registration card, regis-

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MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS (con't)

tration plate, special plate or permit issued to him if the person desiring to borrow the same would not be entitled to the use thereof, nor shall any person knowingly permit the use of any of the same by one not entitled thereto, nor shall any person display upon a vehicle any registration card, registration plate or permit not issued for such vehicle or not otherwise lawfully used thereon.

Sec. 6-104 OPERATION OF VEHICLES WITHOUT EVIDENCES OF REGISTRATION.

No person shall operate, nor shall an owner knowingly permit to be operated, upon any highway any vehicle required to be registered unless there shall be attached thereto and displayed thereon when and as required a valid registration card and registration plate or plates issued therefor for the current registration year.

Violation of any provision of this Ordinance shall be punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$300.00 or by imprisonment in the City jail not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each of the provisions of this ordinance are severable and if any provision thereof shall be declared to be invalid, the remaining provisions shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect.

All former ordinances or parts thereof conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance or of the code hereby adopted are hereby repealed.

An emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its being read in full and once again by its title.

PASSED, read and approved February 24, 1959.

ATTEST:

Emilie St. Pierre  
Emilie St. Pierre  
City Clerk

Wm. T. Zahradnicek  
Wm. T. Zahradnicek  
Acting Mayor

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