

TITLE 9
TRAFFIC

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CHAPTER 1
DEFINITIONS

SECTION:

9-1-1: Definitions

9-1-1: **DEFINITIONS:** Whenever in this Title the following terms are used, they shall have the meaning respectively ascribed to them in this Section, except where the context otherwise requires and except where another definition set forth in another section of this Title and applicable to that section or a designated part thereof is applicable.

ALLEY: The term “alley” shall mean a public way within a block, generally giving access to the rear of lots or buildings and not used for general traffic circulation.¹

AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES: The term “authorized emergency vehicles” shall mean emergency vehicles of Municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by proper local authorities such as police vehicles, vehicles of the Fire Department, and ambulances.²

BICYCLES: The term “bicycles” shall mean every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two (2) tandem wheels either of which is more than sixteen inches (16”) in diameter.³

BOAT TRAILER: A vehicular structure without its own motive power designed to transport a boat or other watercraft for recreational use and which is licensed and registered for highway use. (amd. Ord. 17-06, 7-17-17)

BUSINESS DISTRICT: The term “business district” shall mean the territory of the Village contiguous to and including a highway when within any six hundred feet (600’) along such highway there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks, or office buildings, railroad stations, and public buildings which occupy at least three hundred feet (300’) of frontage on one (1) side or three hundred feet (300’) collectively on both sides of the highway.⁴

CAMPING TRAILER: The term “camping trailer” shall mean a trailer, not used commercially, constructed with partial side walls which fold for towing and unfold to provide temporary living quarters for recreational camping or travel use and of a size or weight not requiring an over-dimension permit when towed on a highway.⁵

CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY: The term “controlled access highway” shall mean every street, highway, 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 the manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such street, highway, or roadway.⁶

¹ For Statute authority, See S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-102.

² For Statute authority, See S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-105.

³ For Statute authority, See S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-106.

⁴ For Statute authority, See S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-108.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-109.01.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-112.

- CROSSWALK:** The term “crosswalk” shall mean:
- (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 transversable 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.¹
- DRIVER:** The term “driver” shall mean every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.²
- EXPLOSIVES:** The term “explosives” shall mean any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructible effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.³
- FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:** The term “flammable liquids” shall mean any liquids which have a flash point of seventy degrees (70°) Fahrenheit or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device.⁴
- HIGHWAY:** The term “highway” shall mean the entire width between the boundary lines of every highway publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular travel.⁵
- HOUSE TRAILER:** The term “house trailer” shall mean:
- (a) A trailer or semitrailer equipped and used for living quarters or for human habitation (temporarily or permanently) rather than for the transportation of freight, goods, wares, and merchandise; or
 - (b) A house trailer or a semitrailer which is used commercially (temporarily or permanently), that is, 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.⁶
- IMPROVED HIGHWAY:** The term “improved highway” shall be construed to include roadways of concrete, brick, asphalt, macadam, and crushed stone or gravel whenever said term is used in this Title.⁷

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-113.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-116.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-119.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-121.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-126.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-128.

⁷ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-131.

INTERSECTION: The term “intersection” shall mean and include:

- (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 (2) highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different roadways joining at any other angle may come in conflict;
- (b) Where a highway includes two (2) roadways forty feet (40') or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection;
- (c) The junction of an alley with a street or highway does not constitute an intersection.¹

LANE CONTROL SIGNAL: The term “lane control signal” shall mean an official traffic control device consisting of an electrically controlled and illuminated signal of a square or rectangular design employing distinctive colors or symbols used to control the directions of vehicular flow on a particular lane to which the indication applies.²

LANED ROADWAY: The term “laned roadway” shall mean a roadway which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.³

MERGING TRAFFIC: The term “merging traffic” shall mean a maneuver executed by the drivers of vehicles on converging roadways to permit simultaneous or alternate entry into the junction thereof, wherein the driver of each vehicle involved is required to adjust his vehicular speed and lateral position so as to avoid a collision with any other vehicle.⁴

MOTOR HOME, MINI MOTOR HOME, VAN CAMPER: The terms “motor home”, “mini motor home”, or “van camper” shall mean a self-contained motor vehicle not used, or commercially, designed or permanently converted to provide living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, with direct walk through access to the living quarters from the driver’s seat.⁵

MOTORCYCLE: The term “motorcycle” shall mean every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor.⁶

MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLE: The term “motor driven cycle” shall mean every motorcycle and every motorscooter with less than one hundred fifty (150) cubic centimeter piston displacement, including motorized pedalcycles.⁷

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-132.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-135.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-136.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-143.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-145.01.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-147.

⁷ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-148

MOTOR VEHICLE:	The term “motor vehicle” shall mean every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails. For the purpose hereof, motor vehicles as a class shall be divided into two (2) divisions: (a) Those vehicles which are designed for the carrying of not more than ten (10) persons. (b) Those motor vehicles which are designed for carrying more than ten (10) persons, those designed or used for living quarters, and those motor vehicles which are designed for pulling or carrying freight or cargo, and those motor vehicles of the first division remodeled for use and used as motor vehicles of the second division. ¹
OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES:	The term “official traffic control devices” shall mean all signs, signals, markings, and devices which conform with the State Manual and not inconsistent with this Title placed or erected by authority of the Village or other official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic. ²
OWNER:	The term “owner” shall mean a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this Title. ³ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)
PARK or PARKING:	The term “park” or “parking” shall mean the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than when temporarily and actually engaged in loading or unloading merchandise or passengers. ⁴ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80; amd. Ord. 85-11, 9-3-85)
PEDESTRIAN:	The term “pedestrian” shall mean any person afoot.
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSON:	The term “physically handicapped person” shall mean every natural person who has permanently lost the use of a leg or both legs or an arm or both arms or any combination thereof or any person who is so severely disabled as to be unable to move without the aid of crutches or a wheelchair. ⁵
POLICE OFFICER:	The term “police officer” shall mean every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations. ⁶
POLE TRAILER:	The term “pole trailer” shall mean 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. ⁷
PRIVATE ROAD DRIVEWAY:	The term “private road” or “driveway” shall mean every way or 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. ⁸

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-146.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-154.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-155.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-156.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-158.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-159.

⁷ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-162.

⁸ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-163.

RAILROAD-HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSING:	The term “railroad-highway grade crossing” shall mean an intersection of stationary rails owned or used in the operation of a railroad corporation across a highway or street. ¹
RAILROAD SIGNS SIGNAL:	The terms “railroad signs” or “signal” shall mean any sign, or signal, or device, other than official traffic control device, erected in accordance with the laws governing same and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train. ²
RAILROAD TRAIN:	The term “railroad train” shall mean a steam engine, electric, or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails, except street cars. ³
RECREATIONAL VEHICLE:	The term “recreational vehicle” shall mean every camping trailer, motor home, mini motor home, travel trailer, truck camper, or van camper used primarily for recreational purposes and not used commercially. ⁴
RESIDENCE DISTRICT:	The term “residence district” shall mean the territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet (300’) or more is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business. For the purposes of establishing maximum speed limits, a residence district shall be at least a quarter of a mile long with residences or residences and buildings in use for businesses spaced no more than three hundred feet (300’) apart. ⁵
REVERSIBLE LANE:	The term “reversible lane” shall mean a lane of two (2) or more laned roadway upon which traffic may be directed to move in either direction by means of lane control signals or other devices, in conjunction with official signs. ⁶
RIGHT OF WAY:	The term “right of way” shall mean the right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian approaching under such circumstances of direction, speed, and proximity as to give rise to danger of collision unless one grants precedence to the other. ⁷
ROADWAY:	The term “roadway” shall mean 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 (2) or more separate roadways, the term “roadway” as used herein shall refer to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively. ⁸
RURAL MAIL DELIVERY VEHICLE:	The term “rural mail delivery vehicle” shall mean every vehicle used to deliver U. S. mail on a rural mail delivery route. ⁹

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-166.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-167.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-168.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-169.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-172.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-175.

⁷ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-177.

⁸ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-179.

⁹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-180.

- SAFETY ZONE:** The term “safety zone” shall mean the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.¹
- SCHOOL BUS:** The term “school bus” means:
- (a) Every motor vehicle, except as provided in paragraph (b), owned or operated by or for any of the following entities for the transportation of persons regularly enrolled in any such entity as students in grade twelve (12) or below in connection with any activity of the entity; a school operated by a religious institution or a public or private nursery, primary or secondary school.
 - (b) This definition does not include the following:
 - (1) A bus operated by a public utility, Municipal corporation, or common carrier authorized to conduct local or interurban transportation of passengers when the bus is on a regularly scheduled route for the transportation of other fare paying passengers or furnishing charter service for the transportation of groups on field trips or other special trips or in connection with special events or for shuttle service between attendance centers or other educational facilities and not over a regular or customary school bus route;
 - (2) A motor vehicle of the first division.²
- SEMITRAILER:** The term “semitrailer” shall mean every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by motor vehicle so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.³
- SIDEWALK:** The term “sidewalk” shall mean that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.⁴
- SPEED CHANGE LANE:** The term “speed change lane” shall mean an auxiliary lane, including tapered areas, primarily for the acceleration or deceleration of vehicles entering or leaving the through traffic lanes.⁵ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)
- STAND or STANDING:** The term “stand” or “standing” shall mean the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than when temporarily and actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers.⁶ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80; amd. Ord. 85-11, 9-3-85)
- STATE HIGHWAYS:** The term “State highways” whenever used in this Title shall be construed to include the State highways as defined in the “Illinois Highway Code” as the same may from time to time be amended.⁷
- STINGER-STEERED SEMITRAILER:** The term “stinger-steered semitrailer” shall mean every semitrailer which has its kingpin on a projection to the front of the structure of such semitrailer and is combined with the fifth (5) wheel of the truck tractor at a point not less than two feet (2’) to the rear of the center of the rearmost axle of such tractor.⁸

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-181.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-182.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-187.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-188.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-193.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-194.

⁷ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-196.

⁸ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-198.

- STOP:** The term “stop” when required shall mean complete cessation from movement.¹
- STREET:** The term “street” shall mean the entire width between boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.²
- SUBURBAN DISTRICT:** The term “suburban district” shall mean that portion of the Village other than the business and residence districts.³
- THROUGH HIGHWAY:** The term “through highway” shall mean 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 through highways in obedience to either a stop sign or a yield sign, when signs are erected as provided herein.⁴
- TIRES:** The term “tires” shall mean and include:
- (a) Pneumatic tires: Every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.
 - (b) Solid tire: Every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.
 - (c) Metal tires: Every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material.
- TRACTORS:** The term “tractors” shall mean and include:
- (a) 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.
 - (b) Farm tractor: Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing wagons, plows, mowing, and other implements of husbandry, and every implement of husbandry which is self-propelled.
 - (c) Road tractor: Every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon either independently or any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn.
 - (d) Implement of husbandry: Every vehicle designed and adopted exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, or livestock raising operations, including wagons, wagon trailers, or like vehicles used in connection therewith, or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry, provided that no farm wagon, wagon trailer, or like vehicle having a capacity of more than four hundred (400) bushels or a gross weight of more than thirty thousand (30,000) pounds, shall be included hereunder.
- TRAFFIC:** The term “traffic” shall mean pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars, and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using any highway for purposes of travel.⁵

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-199.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-201.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-203.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch 95 1/2, Sec. 1-205.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-207.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL:	The term "traffic control signal" shall mean any official traffic control device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and permitted to proceed. ¹
TRAILER:	The term "trailer" shall mean every vehicle without motive power in operation, 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. ²
TRAVEL TRAILER:	The term "travel trailer" shall mean a trailer, not used commercially, designed to provide living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, and of a size or weight not requiring an over-dimension permit when towed on a highway. ³
TRUCK:	The term "truck" shall mean every motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property. ⁴
TRUCK CAMPER:	The term "truck camper" shall mean a truck, not used commercially, when equipped with a portable unit designed to be loaded onto the bed which is constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreational, travel, or camping use. ⁵
TRUCKSTER:	The term "truckster" shall mean every motor vehicle or motorcycle with three (3) wheels designed, used, or maintained primarily for the transportation of property. ⁶
TRUCK TRACTOR:	The term "truck tractor" shall mean every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry loads other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn. ⁷
URBAN DISTRICT:	The term "urban district" shall mean the territory contiguous to and including any street which is built up with structures devoted to business, industry, or dwelling houses situated at intervals of less than one hundred feet (100') for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more. ⁸
VEHICLE:	The term "vehicle" shall mean every device, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices moved by human power, devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, and snowmobiles, as defined in the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act.

For this Title, vehicles are divided into two (2) divisions:

- (a) Those motor vehicles which are designed for the carrying of not more than ten (10) persons.
- (b) Those vehicles which are designed for carrying more than ten (10) persons, those designed or used for living quarters, and those vehicles which are designed for pulling or carrying property, freight, or cargo, those motor vehicles of the first division remodeled for the use and used as motor vehicles in the second division, and those motor vehicles of the first division used and registered as school buses.⁹

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-208.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-209.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-210.01.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-211.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 1-211.01.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec 1-211.1

⁷ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec 1-212.

⁸ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec 1-214.

⁹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec 1-217.

YIELD
RIGHT
OF WAY:

The term “yield right of way” when required by an official sign shall mean the act of granting the privilege of the immediate use of the intersecting roadway to traffic within the intersection and to vehicles approaching from the right or left, but when the roadway is clear may proceed into the intersection.¹ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/1-219.

CHAPTER 2
ENFORCEMENT

SECTION:

- 9-2-1: Obedience To Police
- 9-2-2: Signs And Signals
- 9-2-3: Traffic Control Signal Legend
- 9-2-4: Pedestrian Control Signals
- 9-2-5: School Crossings
- 9-2-6: Unauthorized Signs
- 9-2-7: Interference With Official Traffic Control Devices Or Railroad Signs Or Signals
- 9-2-8: Traffic Laws Apply To Persons Riding Animals Or Driving Animal-Drawn Vehicles
- 9-2- 9: Exemptions
- 9-2-10: Lane Control Signals
- 9-2-11: Flashing Signals
- 9-2-12: Unlawful Use Or Damage To Highways, Appurtenances, And Structures
- 9-2-13: Temporary No-Parking And Yield/Stop Intersections

9-2-1: **OBEDIENCE TO POLICE:** Members of the Police Department are hereby authorized to direct all traffic in accordance with the provision of this Title, or in emergencies as public safety or convenience may require, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order, signal, or direction of a policeman. Except in emergency it shall be unlawful for any person not authorized by the Chief of Police to direct or attempt to direct traffic.¹ (1944 Code, Sec. 314)

9-2-2: **SIGNS AND SIGNALS:** It shall be unlawful for the driver of any vehicle to disobey the instructions of any traffic sign or signal placed in view by authority of the Board or in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois. (1944 Code, Sec. 315)

9-2-3: **TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL LEGEND:** Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with lighted green arrows, only the following colors shall be used and such terms and lights and lighted green arrows shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(A) Circular Green (alone).

1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.
2. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk unless directed otherwise by a pedestrian signal.

(B) Steady Yellow.

1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic may not enter the intersection.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-203.

2. Pedestrians facing a steady yellow signal unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and no pedestrian shall start to cross.

(C) Steady Red Indication.

1. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal alone must stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of an intersection, or if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown except as provided in paragraphs (C)2 and (C)3 of this Section.
2. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal at an intersection may turn right after stopping as required by paragraph (C)1 of this Section but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection. However, the Village may by ordinance, and State authorities may by rule or regulation prohibit any such right turn against a steady red signal at any intersection under their respective jurisdiction. Such ordinance or rule or regulation shall be effective when a sign is erected at such intersection giving notice of the ordinance or rule or regulation prohibiting the right turn.
3. Vehicular traffic on a one-way highway facing a steady red signal may, after stopping as required by paragraph (C)1 of this Section, cautiously enter the intersection and make a left turn onto an intersecting one-way highway on which traffic travels to the left but shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection. However, the Village may by ordinance and State authorities may by rule or regulation prohibit any such left turn against a steady red signal at any intersection within their respective jurisdiction. Such rule or regulation shall be effective when a sign is erected at such intersection giving notice of the ordinance or rule or regulation prohibiting the left turn.
4. No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless a separate "walk" indication is shown.

(D) Green Straight-Through Arrow (alone).

1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through, but shall not turn right or left. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians legally within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.
2. Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within the appropriate marked crosswalk unless directed otherwise by a pedestrian signal.

(E) Green Turn Arrow (with circular green, with steady yellow, with steady red, or with green straight-through arrow).

1. Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall comply with the meaning of the circular green, steady yellow, steady red, or green straight-through arrow indication as if it were shown alone, except that such vehicular traffic may cautiously enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the green turn arrow. Vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
2. Pedestrians facing such signal shall comply with the meaning of the circular green, steady yellow, steady red, or straight-through arrow indication as if it were shown alone, unless directed otherwise by a pedestrian signal.

(F) 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 provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be at a traffic sign or a marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made or, in the absence of such sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal.¹

9-2-4: **PEDESTRIAN CONTROL SIGNALS:** Whenever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" or the illuminated symbols of a walking person or an upraised palm are in place such signals shall indicate as follows:

(A) Walk or walking person symbol. 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) Don't Walk or upraised palm symbol. No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partly completed his crossing on the Walk signal or walking person symbol shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the "Don't Walk" signal or upraised palm symbol is illuminated, steady, or flashing.² (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)-306.

9-2-5: **SCHOOL CROSSINGS:** On school days from eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. to four o'clock (4:00) P.M., the driver of a vehicle approaching a marked school crossing shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to any pedestrian who has entered the crosswalk or is approaching the crosswalk so closely as to be in danger. (Ord. 93-14, 10-4-93)

9-2-6: **UNAUTHORIZED SIGNS:** It shall be unlawful for any person to place, maintain, or display any device, other than an official warning or direction sign or signal authorized by statute or provision of this Code, upon or in view of any street, if such device purports to be, or is in imitation of any official warning or direction sign or signal, or directs or purports to direct traffic. Any such unauthorized device is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and may be removed by any policeman.³ (1944 Code, Sec. 317)

9-2-7: **INTERFERENCE WITH OFFICIAL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES OR RAILROAD SIGNS OR SIGNALS:** It shall be unlawful for any person to attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic control device, or any railroad sign or signal, or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof.⁴

9-2-8: **TRAFFIC LAWS APPLY TO 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 this Title, except those provision of this Title which is by their very nature can have no application.⁵ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Par. 11

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-307.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/1-131.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-311.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-206.

9-2-9: **EXEMPTIONS:** The provisions of this Title regulating the movement or parking of vehicles shall not apply to emergency vehicles while the driver thereof is engaged in the performance of emergency duties. Nor shall such provisions apply to persons engaged in repairing or otherwise improving the street under the authority of the Board of Trustees or of the State of Illinois. (1944 Code, Sec. 320)

9-2-10: **LANE CONTROL SIGNALS:** Whenever lane control signals are used in conjunction with official signs, they shall have the following meanings:

- (A) Downward-pointing green arrow. A driver facing this indication is permitted to drive in the lane over which the arrow signal is located. Otherwise he shall obey all other traffic controls present and follow normal safe driving practices.
- (B) Red "X" symbol. A driver facing this indication shall not drive in the lane over which the signal is located, and this indication shall modify accordingly the meaning of all other traffic controls present. Otherwise he shall obey all other traffic controls and follow normal safe driving practices.
- (C) Yellow "X" (steady). A driver facing this indication should prepare to vacate the lane over which the signal is located in a safe manner to avoid, if possible, occupying that lane when a steady red "X" is displayed.
- (D) Flashing yellow arrow. A driver facing this indication may use the lane only for the purpose of approaching and making a left turn.¹

9-2-11: **FLASHING SIGNAL:** Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in conjunction with a traffic control device, it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

- (A) Flashing red (stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at a point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.
- (B) Flashing yellow (caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.
- (C) This Section does not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by other provisions in this Title.²

9-2-12: **UNLAWFUL USE OR DAMAGE TO HIGHWAYS, APPURTENANCES, AND STRUCTURES:** It shall be unlawful for any person to wilfully injure or damage any highway or street or any bridge, culvert, sign, sign post, or structure, upon or used or constructed in connection with any public highway or street for the protection thereof or for the protection or regulation of traffic thereon by any wilfully unusual, improper, or unreasonable use thereof, or by wilfully careless driving or use of any vehicle thereof, or by wilfully mutilation, defacing, or destruction thereof.³ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-308.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-309.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-312.

9-2-13: **TEMPORARY NO-PARKING AND YIELD/STOP INTERSECTIONS:** In the event that the normal traffic pattern on a street or streets is disrupted because of construction, disaster, community event approved by the Board of Trustees, or other emergency, then upon the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works or the Chief of Police, the following action may be taken:

- (A) For any affected street, the yield or stop signs at its intersections may be temporarily changed in such manner as is required to alleviate, to the extent possible, traffic hazards or congestion on the affected streets.
- (B) No-parking areas or parking limitations may be designated on the affected streets.
- (C) These temporary changes shall remain in effect until the conditions which necessitated the change no longer exist or unless changed by action of the President and Board of Trustees as provided in this Section. The Village shall appropriately identify any affected intersections or no-parking areas by posting signs.
- (D) The Superintendent of Public Works or the Chief of Police shall advise the President and Board of Trustees at their next regularly scheduled meeting of any changes made pursuant to this Ordinance.
- (E) At said meeting the President and Board of Trustees shall have the right to modify any changes reported by the Superintendent or the Chief of Police. If no action is taken said changes shall remain in effect until such time as the conditions which warranted same no longer exist. (Ord. 88-32, 4-17-89; amd. Ord. 09-27, 10-5-09)

CHAPTER 3
PEDESTRIANS

SECTION:

- 9-3-1: Pedestrian Obedience to Traffic Control Devices and Traffic Regulations
- 9-3-2: Pedestrians' Right Of Way at Crosswalks
- 9-3-3: Crossing at Other than Crosswalks
- 9-3-4: Drivers to Avoid Colliding With Pedestrians
- 9-3-5: Blind Pedestrian Right Of Way
- 9-3-6: Pedestrians to Use Right Half of Crosswalks
- 9-3-7: Pedestrians Soliciting Rides or Business
- 9-3-8: Pedestrians Walking on Highways
- 9-3-9: Right Of Way on Sidewalks
- 9-3-10: Pedestrians Yield to Authorized Emergency Vehicles
- 9-3-11: Pedestrians Under Influence of Alcohol or Drugs
- 9-3-12: Railroad Signals
- 9-3-13: Standing on Sidewalk

9-3-1: **PEDESTRIAN OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS:** A pedestrian shall obey the instructions of any official traffic control device specifically applicable to him, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic and pedestrian control signals provided in Chapter 2, Section 3 and Chapter 2, Section 4 of this Title, but at all other places, pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions as stated in this Section.¹

9-3-2: **PEDESTRIANS' RIGHT OF WAY AT CROSSWALKS:**

- (A) When traffic control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.
- (B) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a moving vehicle which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.
- (C) Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.
- (D) Whenever stop signs or flashing red signals are in place at an intersection or at a plainly marked crosswalk between intersections, drivers shall yield right of way to pedestrians.²

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Par. 11-1001.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1002.

9-3-3: **CROSSING AT OTHER THAN CROSSWALKS:**

- (A) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
- (B) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.
- (C) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.
- (D) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic control devices; and, when authorized to cross diagonally, pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic control devices pertaining to such crossing movements.¹

9-3-4: **DRIVERS TO AVOID COLLIDING WITH PEDESTRIANS:** Notwithstanding other provisions of this Title, every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any obviously confused, incapacitated, or intoxicated person.²

9-3-5: **BLIND PEDESTRIAN RIGHT OF WAY:** The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any blind pedestrian carrying a clearly visible cane or accompanied by a guide dog.³

9-3-6: **PEDESTRIANS TO USE RIGHT HALF OF CROSSWALKS:** Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks.⁴

9-3-7: **PEDESTRIANS SOLICITING RIDES OR BUSINESS:**

- (A) No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.
- (B) No person shall stand on a highway for the purpose of soliciting employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.⁵

9-3-8: **PEDESTRIANS WALKING ON HIGHWAYS:**

- (A) Where a sidewalk is provided and its use is practicable, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.
- (B) Where a sidewalk is not available, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall walk only on a shoulder, as far as practicable from the edge of the roadway.
- (C) Where neither a sidewalk nor a shoulder is available, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall walk as near as practicable to an outside edge of a roadway, and, if on a two-(2) way roadway, shall walk only on the left side of the roadway.
- (D) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any pedestrian upon a roadway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.⁶

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1003.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1003.1.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1004.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1005.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1006.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1007.

- 9-3-9: **RIGHT OF WAY ON SIDEWALKS:** The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any pedestrian on a sidewalk.¹
- 9-3-10: **PEDESTRIANS YIELD TO AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES:** Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of an audible signal and visual signals meeting the requirements of Chapter 5, Section 3 of this Title, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, every pedestrian shall yield the right of way to the authorized emergency vehicle.²
- 9-3-11: **PEDESTRIANS UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS:** A pedestrian who is under the influence of alcohol or any drug to a degree which renders himself a hazard shall not walk or be upon a roadway except on a sidewalk.³
- 9-3-12: **RAILROAD SIGNS:** No pedestrian shall pass through, around, over, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad grade crossing or bridge while such gate or barrier is closed or being open or closed.⁴
- 9-3-13: **STANDING ON SIDEWALK:** It shall be unlawful for a pedestrian to stand upon any sidewalk except as near as is reasonably possible to the building or curb line, if such standing interferes with the use of said sidewalk by other pedestrians. (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1008.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1009.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1010.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1011.

CHAPTER 4
RULES OF THE ROAD

SECTION:

- 9-4-1: Persons Under The Influence Of Intoxicating Liquor Or Narcotic Drugs
- 9-4-2: Transportation Of Alcoholic Liquor
- 9-4-3: Reckless Driving
- 9-4-4: Drag Racing
- 9-4-5: Drive On Right Side Of Roadway; Exceptions
- 9-4-6: Passing Vehicles Proceeding In Opposite Directions
- 9-4-7: Overtaking A Vehicle On The Left
- 9-4-8: When Overtaking On The Right Is Permitted
- 9-4-9: Limitations On Overtaking On The Left
- 9-4-10: Further Limitations On Driving To The Left Of Center Of Roadway
- 9-4-11: No-Passing Zones
- 9-4-12: One-Way Roadways And Rotary Traffic Islands
- 9-4-13: Driving On Roadways Lined For Traffic
- 9-4-14: Following Too Closely
- 9-4-15: Restrictions On Use Of Controlled Access Highway
- 9-4-16: Required Position And Method Of Turning At Intersections
- 9-4-17: Limitations On U Turns
- 9-4-18: Starting Parked Vehicle
- 9-4-19: When Signal Required
- 9-4-20: Signal By Hand Or Arm Or Signal Device
- 9-4-21: Method Of Giving Hand And Arm Signals
- 9-4-22: Vehicles Approaching Or Entering Intersection
- 9-4-23: Vehicles Approaching Or Entering A "T" Intersection
- 9-4-24: Vehicle Turning Left
- 9-4-25: Vehicles Entering Stop Crosswalk
- 9-4-26: Vehicle Entering Stop Or Yield Intersection
- 9-4-27: Merging Traffic
- 9-4-28: Vehicle Entering Highway From Private Road Or Driveway
- 9-4-29: Operation Of Vehicles On Approach Of Authorized Emergency Vehicles
- 9-4-30: Vehicle Approaching Highway Construction Or Maintenance Area
- 9-4-31: Obedience To Signal Indicating Approach Of Train
- 9-4-32: Certain Vehicles Must Stop At All Railroad Grade Crossings
- 9-4-33: Moving Heavy Equipment At Railroad Grade Crossings
- 9-4-34: Stop And Yield Signs
- 9-4-35: Emerging From Alley, Building, Private Road, Or Driveway
- 9-4-36: Stopping, Standing, Or Parking Outside Of Business Or Residence District
- 9-4-37: Officers Authorized To Remove Vehicles
- 9-4-38: Unattended Motor Vehicles
- 9-4-39: Limitations On Backing
- 9-4-40: Riding On Motorcycles
- 9-4-41: Riding On Motorized Pedalcycles
- 9-4-42: Operating Motorcycle On One Wheel
- 9-4-43: Obstruction Of Driver's View Or Driving Mechanism
- 9-4-44: Opening And Closing Vehicle Doors
- 9-4-45: Riding In House Trailers
- 9-4-46: Coasting Prohibited
- 9-4-47: Following Fire Apparatus Prohibited
- 9-4-48: Crossing Fire Hose
- 9-4-49: Driving Upon Sidewalk
- 9-4-50: Putting Glass, Etc., On Highway Prohibited

- 9-4-51: Truck Routes
- 9-4-52: Toy Vehicles On Roadway
- 9-4-53: Public Pool Crossing
- 9-4-54: Speed Restrictions
- 9-4-55: Transportation of Cannabis, Controlled Substance, Or Drug Paraphernalia Prohibited
- 9-4-56: Neighborhood Electric Vehicles
- 9-4-57: Prohibition of Vehicles on Sidewalks
- 9-4-58: Prohibition of Certain 3-Wheel and 4-Wheel Vehicles on Certain Streets

9-4-1: **PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR NARCOTIC DRUGS:** The provisions of section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code (625 Illinois Compiled Statutes 5/11-501) including all subparagraphs except (i) and including all future amendments thereto are hereby adopted by reference as the provisions of this Title 9, Chapter 4, Section 1, the penalty for the violation thereof being the penalty under Title 1, Chapter 4, Section 1 of the Morton Municipal Code set forth herein.

9-4-2: **TRANSPORTATION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR:** The provisions of section 5/11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code (625 Illinois Compiled Statutes section 5/11-502), except the penalty provision, and including all future amendments thereto are hereby adopted by reference as the provisions of this Title 9, Chapter 4, Section 2, the penalty for the violation thereof being the penalty under Title 1, Chapter 4, Section 1 of the Morton Municipal Code set forth herein.

9-4-3: **RECKLESS DRIVING:** The provisions of section 5/11-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code (625 Illinois Compiled Statutes section 5/11-503) excepting subparagraph (b) and including all future amendments thereto, are hereby adopted by reference as the provisions of a this Title 9, Chapter 4, Section 3, the penalty for the violation thereof being the penalty under Title 1, Chapter 4, Section 1 of the Morton Municipal Code set forth herein.

9-4-4: **DRAG RACING:** It shall be unlawful for any person to be a participant in drag racing.

“Drag racing” means the act of two (2) or more individuals competing or racing on any street or highway in this State in a situation in which one of the motor vehicles is beside or to the rear of a motor vehicle operated by a competing driver and the one driver attempts to prevent the competing driver from passing or overtaking him, either by acceleration or maneuver, or one or more individuals competing in a race against time on any street or highway in this Village.¹

9-4-5: **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 movements;
2. When an obstruction exists making it necessary to drive to the left of the center of the roadway; provided, any person so doing shall yield the right of way to all vehicles traveling in the proper direction upon the unobstructed portion of the roadway within such distance as to constitute an immediate hazard;
3. Upon a roadway divided into three (3) marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon;
4. Upon a roadway restricted to one-way traffic;

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-504.

5. Whenever there is a single track paved road on one side of the public highway and two (2) vehicles meet thereon, the driver on whose right is the wider shoulder shall give the right of way on such pavement to the other vehicle.

- (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 on the right-hand lane 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.
- (C) Upon any roadway having four (4) or more lanes for moving traffic and providing for two (2) way movement of traffic, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of the center line of the roadway, except when authorized by official traffic-control devices designating certain lanes to the left side of the center of the roadway for use by traffic not otherwise permitted to use such lanes, or except as permitted under subsection (A)2. However, this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting the crossing of the center line in making a left turn into or from an alley, private road, or driveway.¹

9-4-6: **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 (1/2) of the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.²

9-4-7: **OVERTAKING A VEHICLE ON THE LEFT:** The following rules govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules otherwise stated in this Title:

- (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. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or the main traveled portion of the roadway.
- (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.
- (C) The driver of a two (2) wheeled vehicle may not, in passing upon the left of any vehicle proceeding in the same direction, pass upon the right of any vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless there is an unobstructed lane of traffic available to permit such passing maneuver safely.³

9-4-8: **WHEN OVERTAKING ON THE RIGHT IS PERMITTED:**

- (A) The driver of a vehicle with three (3) or more wheels may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:
1. When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
 2. Upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction;

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-701.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-702.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-703.

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

- (B) The driver of a two (2) wheeled vehicle may not pass upon the right of any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless the unobstructed pavement to the right of the vehicle being passed is a width of not less than eight feet (8').
- (C) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.¹

9-4-9: **LIMITATIONS ON OVERTAKING ON THE LEFT:** No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless authorized by the provisions of this Chapter and unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of on-coming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to an authorized lane of travel as soon as practicable and in the event the passing movement involves the use of a lane authorized for vehicles approaching from the opposite direction, before coming within two hundred feet (200') of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.²

9-4-10: **FURTHER LIMITATIONS ON DRIVING TO THE LEFT OF CENTER OF ROADWAY:**

- (A) No vehicle shall be driven to the left of center of the roadway under the following conditions:
1. When approaching or upon the crest of a grade or a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction.
 2. When approaching within one hundred feet (100') of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.
 3. When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred feet (100') of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel.
- (B) The limitations in sub-paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 do not apply upon a one-way roadway nor upon a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two (2) or more lanes of moving traffic in each direction nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road, or driveway when such movements can be made with safety.³

9-4-11: **NO-PASSING ZONES:**

- (A) The Village is authorized to determine those portions of any highway under its jurisdiction where overtaking and passing or driving on the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may be appropriate signs or markings on the roadway indicate the beginning and end of such zones, and when such signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person every driver of a vehicle shall obey the directions thereof.
- (B) Where signs or markings are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in paragraph (A) no driver may at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within the no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-704.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-705.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-706.

- (C) This Section does not apply under the conditions described in Section 9-4-5 (A)2, nor to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road, or driveway. The pavement striping designed to mark the no-passing zone may be crossed from the left hand lane for the purpose of completing a pass that was begun prior to the beginning of the zone in the driver's direction of travel.¹

9-4-12: **ONE-WAY ROADWAYS AND ROTARY TRAFFIC ISLANDS:**

- (A) The Village, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, may designate any highway, roadway, part of a roadway, or specific lanes upon which vehicular traffic shall proceed in one direction at all or such times as shall be indicated by official traffic control devices.
- (B) Upon a roadway so designated for one-way traffic, a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated at all or such times as shall be indicated by official traffic control devices.
- (C) A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island must be driven only to the right of such island.
- (D) Whenever any highway has been divided into two (2) or more roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or a clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle must be driven only upon the right-hand roadway unless directed or permitted to use another roadway by official traffic control devices or police officers. No vehicle may be driven over, across, or within any such dividing space, barrier, or section, except through an opening in the physical barrier, or dividing section, or space, or at a cross-over or intersection as established by public authority.²

9-4-13: **DRIVING ON ROADWAYS LANED FOR TRAFFIC:** Whenever any roadway has been divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

- (A) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.
- (B) Upon a roadway which is divided into three (3) lanes and provides for two (2) way movement of traffic, a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle traveling in the same direction when such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for making a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the same direction that the vehicle is proceeding and such allocation is designated by official traffic control devices.
- (C) Official traffic control devices may be erected directing specific traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign. On multilane controlled access highways with three (3) or more lanes in one direction, the Village may designate lanes of traffic to be used by different types of motor vehicles.
- (D) Official traffic control devices may be installed prohibiting the changing of lanes on sections of roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.³

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-707.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-708.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-709.

9-4-14: **FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY:**

- (A) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.
- (B) The driver of any truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a roadway outside of a business or residence district and which is following another truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle shall, whenever conditions permit, leave sufficient space so that an overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without danger, except that this shall not prevent a truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle from overtaking and passing any vehicle or combination of vehicles.
- (C) Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway outside of a business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade, whether or not towing other vehicles, shall be so operated as to allow sufficient space between each such vehicle or combination of vehicles so as to enable any other vehicle to enter and occupy such space without danger. This provision does not apply to funeral processions.¹

9-4-15: **RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY:**

- (A) No person may drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled access highway except at entrances and exits established by public authority.
- (B) The Village with respect to any controlled access highway under its jurisdiction may prohibit the use of any such highways by pedestrians (except in authorized areas or facilities), bicycles, farm tractors, implements of husbandry, funeral processions, and any vehicle unable to maintain the minimum speed for which the highway is posted, or other non-motorized traffic or by any person operating a motor driven cycle. The Village may also prohibit the use of such highway to school buses picking up and discharging children and mail delivery vehicles picking up or delivering mail. The Village shall erect and maintain official signs on the controlled access highway on which such prohibitions are applicable and when so erected, no person may disobey the restrictions stated on such sign.²

9-4-16: **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) Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- (B) The driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any 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 in a lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon 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) The Village in its jurisdiction may cause official traffic control devices to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this Section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, and where such devices are so placed no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such devices.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-710.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-711.

(D) Where a special lane for making left turns by drivers proceeding in opposite directions has been indicated by official traffic control devices, allowing for exceptions which are normal traffic engineering standards.

1. A left turn shall not be made from any other lane.

2. A vehicle shall not be driven in the lane except when preparing for or making a left turn from or into the roadway or when preparing for or making a U-turn when otherwise permitted by law.¹ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-17: **LIMITATIONS ON U-TURNS:**

(A) The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic, provided that no such U-turn shall be made on Main Street between Adams and Madison Streets, or on Morton Avenue between Jefferson and Jackson Streets. (Ord. 80-34, 1-5-81)

(B) No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred feet (500').²

9-4-18: **STARTING PARKED VEHICLE:** No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.³

9-4-19: **WHEN SIGNAL REQUIRED:**

(A) No person may turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required in Section 9-4-16 or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person may so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

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

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

(D) The electric turn signal device as required in Section 9-5-3 of this Code must be used to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes, or start from a parallel parked position but must not be flashed on one side only on a parked or disabled vehicle or flashed as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to operators of other vehicles approaching from the rear. However, such signal devices may be flashed simultaneously on both sides of a motor vehicle to indicate the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual care in approaching, overtaking and passing.⁴

9-4-20: **SIGNAL BY HAND OR ARM OR SIGNAL DEVICE:** Any stop or turn signal when required herein shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by an electric turn signal device conforming to the requirements provided in Section 9-5-3 of this Code.⁵

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-801.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-802.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-803.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-804.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-805.

9-4-21: **METHOD OF GIVING HAND AND ARM SIGNALS:** All signals herein required given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and such signals shall indicate as follows:

1. Left turn - hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn - hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease of speed - hand and arm extended downward.¹

9-4-22: **VEHICLES APPROACHING OR ENTERING INTERSECTION:**

- (A) When two (2) vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different roadways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left must yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right.
- (B) The right-of-way rule declared in paragraph (A) of this Section is modified at through highways and otherwise as stated in this Title.²

9-4-23: **VEHICLES APPROACHING OR ENTERING A "T" INTERSECTION:** The driver of a vehicle approaching the intersection of a highway from a highway which terminates at the intersection, but otherwise regulated by this Code or controlled by traffic control signs or signals, shall stop, yield, and grant the privilege of immediate use of the intersection to another vehicle which has entered the intersection from the non-terminating highway or is approaching the intersection on the non-terminating highway in proximity as to constitute a hazard and after stopping may proceed when the driver may safely enter the intersection without interference or collision with the traffic using the non-terminating highway.³

9-4-24: **VEHICLE TURNING LEFT:** The driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the left within an intersection or into an alley, private road, or driveway shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver, having so yielded may proceed at such time as a safe interval occurs.⁴

9-4-25: **VEHICLES ENTERING STOP CROSSWALK:** Where stop sign or flashing red signals are in place at an intersection or flashing red signals are in place at a plainly marked crosswalk between intersections, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearer crosswalk and pedestrians within or entering the crosswalk at either edge of the roadway shall have the right of way over vehicles so stopped. Drivers of vehicles having so yielded the right of way to pedestrians entering or within the nearest crosswalk at an intersection shall also yield the right of way to pedestrians within any other crosswalk at the intersection.⁵

9-4-26: **VEHICLE ENTERING STOP OR YIELD INTERSECTION:**

- (A) Preferential right of way at an intersection may be indicated by stop or yield signs as authorized in Section 9-10-1 of this Code.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-806.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-901.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-901.01.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-902.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-903.

- (B) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection. After having stopped, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another roadway or which is approaching so closely on the roadway as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when the driver is moving across or within the intersection, but said driver having so yielded may proceed at such time as safe interval occurs.
- (C) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall in obedience to such sign slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and, if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. After slowing or stopping, the driver shall yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection.
- (D) If a driver is involved in a collision at an intersection or interferes with the movement of other vehicles after driving past a yield right-of-way sign, such collision or interference shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the driver's failure to yield right of way.¹

9-4-27: **MERGING TRAFFIC:** Notwithstanding the right of way provision in Section 9-4-22 of this Code, at an intersection where traffic lanes are provided for merging traffic, the driver of each vehicle on the converging roadway is required to adjust his vehicular speed and lateral position so as to avoid a collision with another vehicle.²

9-4-28: **VEHICLE ENTERING HIGHWAY FROM PRIVATE ROAD OR DRIVEWAY:** The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from an alley, building, private road, or driveway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on the highway to be entered.³

9-4-29: **OPERATION OF VEHICLES ON APPROACH OF AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES:**

- (A) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and visual signals meeting the requirements of this Title or a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible or visual signal, the driver of every other vehicle on the same roadway shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop if possible 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 for the safety of all persons using the highway.⁴

9-4-30: **VEHICLE APPROACHING HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION OR MAINTENANCE AREA:**

- (A) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any authorized vehicle or pedestrian actually engaged in work upon a highway within any highway construction or maintenance area indicated by official traffic control devices.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-904.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-905.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-906.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-907.

- (B) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way to any authorized vehicle obviously and actually engaged in work upon a highway whenever the vehicle engaged in construction or maintenance work displays flashing lights.¹

9-4-31: OBEDIENCE TO SIGNAL INDICATING APPROACH OF TRAIN:

- (A) Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing such person must exercise due care and caution as the existence of a railroad track across a highway is a warning of danger, and under any of the circumstances stated in this Section, the driver shall stop within fifty feet (50') but not less than fifteen feet (15') from the nearest rail of the 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 human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train;
 3. A railroad train approaching a highway crossing emits a warning signal 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;
 5. A railroad train is approaching so closely that an immediate hazard is created.
- (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.
- (C) The Village, subject to the approval of the Department of Transportation of the State, may designate particularly dangerous highway grade crossings of railroads and erect stop signs thereat. When such stop signs are erected the driver of any vehicle shall stop within fifty feet (50') but not less than fifteen feet (15') from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall proceed only upon exercising due care.²

9-4-32: CERTAIN VEHICLES MUST STOP AT ALL RAILROAD GRADE CROSSINGS:

- (A) The driver of any second division motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or any vehicle which is required by Federal or State law to be placarded when carrying hazardous material as defined in the "Illinois Hazardous Materials Transportation Act," approved August 26, 1977, as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty feet (50') but not less than fifteen feet (15') 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 in this Section, the driver shall proceed only in gear not requiring a change of gears during the crossing, and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the track or tracks.
- (B) This Section shall not apply at
1. Any railroad grade crossing at which traffic is controlled by a police officer or human flagman;

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-908.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1201.

2. Any railroad grade crossing at which traffic is regulated by a traffic control signal;
3. Any abandoned, industrial, or spur track railroad grade crossing designated as exempt by the Illinois Commerce Commission and marked with an official sign as authorized in the State Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.

- (C) This Section does not apply to streetcar grade crossings within a business or residence district.
- (D) All school buses shall stop at all railroad crossings when carrying passengers, except at any railroad grade crossing located upon a four (4) lane highway where the posted speed limit is in excess of forty five (45) miles per hour or any railroad grade crossing at which traffic is controlled by a police officer or human flagman.¹

9-4-33: MOVING HEAVY EQUIPMENT AT RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING:

- (A) No person shall operate or move any crawler-type tractor, power shovel, derrick, roller, or any equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of ten (10) or less miles per hour, or, for such equipment with eighteen feet (18') or less distance between two (2) adjacent axles, having a vertical body or load clearance of less than nine inches (9") above a level surface, or, for such equipment with more than eighteen feet (18') between two (2) adjacent axles, having a vertical body or load clearance of less than half inch (1/2") per foot of distance between such adjacent axles above a level surface upon or across any tracks at a railroad grade crossing without first complying with this Section.
- (B) Notice of any such intended crossing shall be given to a superintendent of such railroad and a reasonable time be given to such railroad to provide proper protection at such crossing.
- (C) Before making any such crossing, the person operating or moving any such vehicle or equipment shall first stop the same not less than fifteen feet (15') nor more than fifty feet (50') from the nearest rail of such railway 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, and shall not proceed until the crossing can be made safely.
- (D) No such crossing shall be made when warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a railroad train or car.²

9-4-34: STOP AND YIELD SIGNS:

- (A) Preferential right of way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in Title 9, Chapter 9, Section 1 of this Code.
- (B) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no crosswalk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersection roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection.
- (C) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign if required for safety to stop shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no crosswalk, at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.³

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1202.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1203.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1204.

9-4-35: **EMERGING FROM ALLEY, BUILDING, PRIVATE ROAD, OR DRIVEWAY:** The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, building, private road, or driveway within an urban area shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving into the sidewalk area extending across such alley, building entrance, road, or driveway, or in the event there is no sidewalk area, shall stop at the point nearest the street to be entered where the driver has a view of approaching traffic thereon, 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 such roadway.¹

9-4-36: **STOPPING, STANDING, OR PARKING OUTSIDE OF BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE DISTRICT:**

(A) Outside a business or residence district, no person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the roadway when it is practicable to stop, park, or so leave such vehicle off the roadway, but in every event an unobstructed width of the highway opposite a standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicle shall be available from a distance of two hundred feet (200') in each direction upon such highway.

(B) This Section 9-4-36 shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the vehicle in such position.²

9-4-37: **OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO REMOVE VEHICLES:**

(A) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions of Section 9-4-36, 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 roadway.

(B) Any police officer is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to a place of safety any unattended vehicle illegally left standing upon any highway, bridge, causeway, or in a tunnel, in such a position or under such circumstances as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic.

Whenever the Village finds an abandoned or disabled vehicle standing upon the paved or main-traveled part of a highway, which vehicle is or may be expected to interrupt the free flow of traffic on the highway or interfere with the maintenance of the highway, the Village is authorized to move the vehicle to a position off the paved or improved or main-traveled part of the highway.

(C) Any police officer is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to the nearest garage or other place of safety any vehicle found upon a highway when:

1. Report has been made that such vehicle has been stolen or taken without the consent of its owner, or
2. The person or persons in charge of such vehicle are unable to provide for its custody or removal, or
3. When the person driving or in control of such vehicle is arrested for an alleged offense for which the officer is required by law to take the person arrested before a proper magistrate without unnecessary delay.³

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1205.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1301.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1302.

9-4-38: **UNATTENDED MOTOR VEHICLES:** No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, effectively setting the brake thereon and, when standing upon any perceptible grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the the highway.¹

9-4-39: **LIMITATIONS ON BACKING:**

- (A) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with safety and without interfering with other traffic.
- (B) The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled access highway.²

9-4-40: **RIDING ON MOTORCYCLES:** The operator of a motorcycle shall ride only astride the permanent and regular seat or saddle attached thereto, and the operator shall not permit more than one other person to ride thereon nor shall such other person ride on the motorcycle unless it is designed to carry two (2) people, in which event the passenger shall also ride astride the permanent and regular seat or saddle if it is designed for two (2) persons, or astride another seat or saddle firmly attached to the rear of the operator; however, any seat or saddle designed for a passenger must be equipped with permanent handgrips and, in addition, the motorcycle must be equipped with footrests adjusted to fit such passenger. A sidecar may be attached to a motorcycle in which additional persons may ride.³

9-4-41: **RIDING ON MOTORIZED PEDALCYCLES:**

- (A) The operator of a motorized pedalcycle shall ride only astride the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and shall not permit two (2) persons to ride thereon at the same time unless the motorized pedalcycle is designed to carry two (2) persons; any motorized pedalcycle designed for two (2) persons must be equipped with a passenger seat and permanent handgrips and footrests for use of a passenger.
- (B) Neither the operator nor any passenger on a motorized pedalcycle shall be required to wear any special goggles, shield, helmet, or glasses.
- (C) The provisions of Title 9, Chapter 8 shall be applicable to the operation of motorized pedalcycles, except for those provisions which by their nature can have no application to motorized pedalcycles.⁴

9-4-42: **OPERATING MOTORCYCLE ON ONE WHEEL:** Any person who operates a motorcycle on one wheel is guilty of reckless driving as defined in Section 9-4-3 of this Code.⁵
(Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-43: **OBSTRUCTION OF DRIVER'S VIEW OR DRIVING MECHANISM:**

- (A) No person shall drive a vehicle when it is too loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number or person exceeding three (3), as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front, rear, or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle. (Ord. 80-34, 1-5-81)
- (B) No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.
- (C) No passenger on a school bus may ride or stand in a position as to interfere with the drivers view ahead or to the side or to the rear, or to interfere with his control of the driving mechanism of the bus.⁶

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1401.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1402.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1403.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1403.1.

⁵ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1403.2.

⁶ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1406.

9-4-44: **OPENING AND CLOSING VEHICLE DOORS:** No person shall open the door of a vehicle on the side available to moving traffic unless and until it is reasonably safe to do so, and can be done without interfering with the movement of other traffic, nor shall any person leave a door open on the side of a vehicle available to moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.¹ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-45: **RIDING IN HOUSE TRAILERS:** No person or persons shall occupy a house trailer, travel trailer while it is being towed upon a public highway.² (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-46: **COASTING PROHIBITED:**

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

(B) The driver of a truck or bus when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged.³ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-47: **FOLLOWING FIRE APPARATUS PROHIBITED:** The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred feet (500') or stop such vehicle within five hundred feet (500') of any fire apparatus stopped in answer to a fire alarm.⁴ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-48: **CROSSING FIRE HOSE:** No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a Fire Department when laid down on any street, private road or driveway to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the Fire Department officer in command.⁵ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-49: **DRIVING UPON SIDEWALK:** No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway.⁶ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-50: **PUTTING GLASS, ETC., ON HIGHWAY PROHIBITED:**

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

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

(C) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.⁷ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

¹ 625 ILCS 5/11-1407.

² 625 ILCS 5/11-1408.

³ 625 ILCS 5/11-1410.

⁴ 625 ILCS 5/11-1411.

⁵ 625 ILCS 5/11-1412.

⁶ 625 ILCS 5/11-1412.1.

⁷ 625 ILCS 5/11-1413.

9-4-51: **TRUCK ROUTES:**

(A) Truck Routes Designated: The movement of all trucks traveling within the Village shall be confined to the following truck routes, except as hereinafter provided:

1. All State Routes.
2. Ashland Street.
3. Broadway Road.
4. Commerce Drive.
5. Courtland Street.
6. Detroit Avenue from Main Street to Jackson Street.
7. West Jefferson Street from Detroit Avenue to the western corporate limits, subject to any applicable ordinances of Tazewell County.
8. North Main Street from Jackson Street to Courtland Street.
9. South Main Street from the I-155 interchange to Detroit Avenue.
10. North Morton Avenue from Jackson Street to Courtland Street.
11. West Queenwood Road from Main Street to the I-155 interchange.
12. Veteran's Road from Courtland Street to West Jackson Street. (Ord. 98-14, 7-20-98; amd. Ord. 99-1, 5-17-99; amd. Ord. 09-19, 8-3-09)

(B) Exceptions:

1. The restrictions set forth herein shall not apply to trucks normally classified as one ton maximum and under, and having not more than two (2) axles.
2. All trucks larger than those specified in Subsection (B)1 of this Section may travel off of truck routes within the Village only for the purpose of making local freight deliveries. Said trucks shall proceed to the delivery point via the shortest direct route and shall return by the same path to the closest truck route.

(C) Penalty: The minimum penalty, including court costs for any violation of this Section, is seventy five dollars (\$75.00) (Ord. 97-31, 11-17-97)

9-4-52: **TOY VEHICLES IN ROADWAY:** It shall be unlawful for any person upon skates, a coaster, a skateboard, sled, miniature automobile, or other toy vehicle to go upon any roadway other than at a crosswalk. (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-4-53: **PUBLIC POOL CROSSING:** The driver of a vehicle approaching the marked crosswalk located on Greenwood Street at the entrance to the Morton Park District Pool, shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to any pedestrian who has entered the crosswalk or is approaching the crosswalk so closely as to be in danger. (Ord. 93-14, 10-4-93)

9-4-54: **SPEED RESTRICTIONS:** No person shall drive any vehicle upon any public street or highway in the Village at a speed which is greater than:

- (A) That which is reasonable and proper with regard to traffic conditions and the use of the public street or highway, or that endangers the safety of any person or property. The fact that the speed of an automobile does not exceed the applicable maximum speed limit does not relieve the driver of the duty to decrease speed when approaching or crossing an intersection, when approaching or rounding a curve, when approaching a hillcrest, upon any narrow or winding roadway, or when special hazards exist with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions. Speed must be decreased as necessary to avoid colliding with any person or vehicle or on entering the public street or highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.¹
- (B) The limits posted by the Illinois Department of Transportation on the streets and highways maintained by the Illinois Department of Transportation.
- (C) Fifteen (15) miles per hour on all alleys. (Ord. 89-18, 2-19-90)
- (D) Twenty (20) miles per hour while passing a school zone or while traveling on any thoroughfare on or across which children pass to and from school during school days and when school children are present. This Section shall not be applicable unless appropriate signs are posted on streets and highways under Village jurisdiction. Such signs shall give proper and due warning that a school zone is being approached and shall indicate the school zone and the maximum speed limit in effect during school days when school children are present. Nothing in this Title shall prohibit the use of electronic speed detecting devices within five hundred feet (500') of signs within a special school speed zone indicating such zone, as defined in this Section, nor shall evidence obtained thereby be inadmissible in any prosecution for speeding, providing the use of such devices shall apply only to the enforcement of the speed limit at such special speed zone.² In addition to all other streets where this subsection applies, it shall also apply to Illinois Street from Monroe to Jackson Street.
- On any day when children are present and within fifty feet (50') of motorized traffic, a person may not drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of twenty (20) miles per hour or any lower posted speed while traveling on a park zone street that has been designated for the posted reduced speed. Idlewood Street is designated as a park zone street between South Fourth Avenue and Parkside Avenue. (Ord. 13-16, 10-7-13)
- (E) Twenty five (25) miles per hour on the following streets or highways:
1. Adams Street from South Plum Avenue to South First Avenue.
 2. Jefferson Street from South Plum Avenue to First Avenue.
 3. Main Street from Jackson Street to West Birchwood Street.
- (F) Thirty (30) miles per hour on all streets or highways within the Village limits, unless a different limit applies pursuant to this Section.
- (G) Thirty five (35) miles per hour on the following streets or highways:
1. West Birchwood Street from South Main Street to Detroit Avenue.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-601(A).

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-605.

2. Detroit Avenue from West Jackson Street to a point one thousand five hundred feet (1,500') south of West Jackson Street and from West Birchwood Street to South Main Street.
3. East Jefferson Street from North Oregon Avenue to a point seven hundred fifty feet (750') east of Tennessee Avenue.
4. West Jefferson Street from Bond Street to I-74.
5. West Lakeland Road from North Morton Avenue to Ossami Lake Drive.
6. North Main Street from the TP&W Railroad tracks to North Nebraska Avenue.
7. North Main Street from the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks to a point five hundred feet (500') south of the northern corporate limits line.
8. South Main Street from Birchwood Street to Jadewood Street.
9. North Morton Avenue from Lakeland Road to Lynnwood Court.
10. East Queenwood Road from South Main Street to a point six hundred feet (600') east of South Second Avenue.
11. West Queenwood Road from South Main Street to a point one thousand feet (1,000') west of South Main Street.
12. Veteran's Road from West Jefferson Street to the northern corporate limits line. (Ord. 04-15, 6-21-04; amd. Ord. 09-01, 5-4-09; amd. Ord. 10-41, 4-25-11, amd. Ord. 11-15, 7-18-11)

(H) Forty (40) miles per hour on the following streets or highways:

1. Courtland Street. (amd. Ord. 11-15, 7-18-11)
2. Detroit Avenue from Detroit Parkway to a point one thousand five hundred feet (1,500') south of West Jackson Street.
3. South Fourth Avenue from East Maywood Street to East Queenwood Road. (amd. Ord. 12-17, 11-5-12)
4. Harding Road from North Main Street to the eastern corporate limits line.
5. South Main Street from Jadewood Street to I-155.
6. North Morton Avenue from I-74 to Lakeland Road.
7. East Queenwood Road from a point six hundred feet (600') east of South Second Avenue to South Fourth Avenue.
8. Tennessee Avenue from a point one thousand three hundred feet (1,300') north of East Jackson Street to a point five hundred feet (500') south of East Jefferson Street. (amd. Ord. 09-01, 5-4-09; amd. Ord. 10-22, 11-15-10; amd. Ord. 10-41, 4-25-11)

(I) Forty five (45) miles per hour on the following streets or highways:

1. Detroit Avenue from West Birchwood Street to Detroit Parkway.
2. East Jefferson Street from a point seven hundred fifty feet (750') east of Tennessee Avenue to the eastern corporate limits line.

3. West Jefferson Street from I-74 to the western corporate limits line.
4. East Lakeland Road from North Morton Avenue to the eastern corporate limits line.
5. North Main Street from North Nebraska Avenue to the Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks.
6. North Main Street from a point five hundred feet (500') south of the northern corporate limits line to said line.
7. East Queenwood Road from South Fourth Avenue to a point one thousand three hundred and twenty feet (1,320') east of South Fourth Avenue.
8. West Queenwood Road from a point one thousand feet (1,000') west of its intersection with South Main Street to a point two thousand three hundred feet (2,300') west of said intersection.
9. Tennessee Avenue from a point one thousand three hundred feet (1,300') north of East Jackson Street to the northern corporate limits line and from a point five hundred feet (500') south of East Jefferson Street to the southern corporate limits line. (amd. Ord. 09-01, 5-4-09; amd. Ord. 10-22, 11-15-10; amd. Ord. 10-41, 4-25-11)

(J) Fifty (50) miles per hour on the following streets or highways:

1. South Fourth Avenue from East Queenwood Road to a point nine hundred feet (900') south of same.
2. That part of Hirstein Road between Cooper Road and Lakeland Road that lies within the Village limits. (Ord. 07-48, 12-17-07)

(K) Fifty five (55) miles per hour on the following street or highways:

1. Broadway Road.
2. South Fourth Avenue from a point nine hundred feet (900') south of East Queenwood Road to Broadway Road.
3. West Queenwood Road west of a point two thousand three hundred feet (2,300') west of the intersection of West Queenwood Road and South Main Street. (Ord. 89-18, 2-19-90; amd. Ord. 90-10, 8-20-90; amd. Ord. 92-16, 9-8-92; amd. Ord. 93-3, 5-17-93; amd. Ord. 96-18, 9-3-96; amd. Ord. 98-29, 12-7-98; amd. Ord. 00-58, 4-16-01; amd. Ord. 01-40, 3-18-02; amd. Ord. 02-43, 5-5-03; amd. Ord. 03-24, 10-20-03; amd. Ord. 05-45, 2-20-06)

9-4-55 **TRANSPORTATION OF CANNABIS, CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, OR DRUG PARAPHERNALIA PROHIBITED:**

(A) No driver may knowingly transport, carry, possess, or have any cannabis (as defined in Title 6, Chapter 2, Section 3 of the Morton Municipal Code, as may be amended from time to time), controlled substances (as defined in the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, 720 ILCS 570/100 et seq., as that act may be amended from time to time), or drug paraphernalia (as defined in Title 6, Chapter 2, Section 8 of the Morton Municipal Code, as may be amended from time to time), within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a public street or public property in the Village of Morton.

(B) Any person violating any provision of this Section shall, upon conviction or plea of guilty, pay a fine of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00). That fine may be paid at the Clerk's office without court appearance. If a person does not pay the fine at the Clerk's office, then he or she, in addition to any fine upon a conviction or plea of guilty, shall be assessed court costs as provided by statute. (Ord. 02-09, 7-15-02)

9-4-56 **NEIGHBORHOOD ELECTRIC VEHICLES:** Neighborhood electric vehicles may be operated on a street where the posted speed limit is thirty miles per hour (30 mph), or less, and on Detroit Avenue from West Jackson Street to a point fifteen hundred feet (1500') south of West Jackson Street and on East Jefferson Street from Oregon Avenue to a point five hundred feet (500') east of Rhode Island Avenue.

A neighborhood electric vehicle shall be as defined by 625 ILCS 5/11-1426.1. sub-section (a) as now in effect or as amended from time to time. (Ord. 05-25, 10-17-05; amd. Ord. 06-34, 12-4-06)

9-4-57 **PROHIBITION OF VEHICLES ON SIDEWALKS:** It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a gas-powered vehicle on any sidewalk. Vehicle shall be defined by 625 ILCS 5/1-217, as now in effect or as may be amended from time to time. Battery-powered vehicles are expressly exempted from this Ordinance. (Ord. 06-30, 11-6-06)

9-4-58 **PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN 3-WHEEL AND 4-WHEEL VEHICLES ON CERTAIN STREETS:** No person shall operate a 3-wheel or 4-wheel vehicle on any street where the speed limit is greater than 30 miles an hour, unless there is a designated bicycle path. In such case the 3-wheel or 4-wheel vehicle may be operated only in the area designated for bicycles. For purposes of this section, a 3-wheel or 4-wheel vehicle is defined as any vehicle with 3 or 4 wheels that is powered by a battery. (Ord. 11-19, 8-1-11; amd. Ord. 11-21, 8-15-11)

CHAPTER 5
CONDITION OF VEHICLES

SECTION:

- 9-5-1: Unnecessary Noise Prohibited
- 9-5-2: When Lighted Lamps Are Required
- 9-5-3: Signal Lamps And Signal Devices
- 9-5-4: Brakes
- 9-5-5: Restriction As To Tire Equipment
- 9-5-6: Horns And Warning Devices
- 9-5-7: Mufflers, Prevention Of Noise
- 9-5-8: Suspension System
- 9-5-9: Gas And Smoke
- 9-5-10: Nonskid Devices
- 9-5-11: Weight
- 9-5-12: Special Equipment For Persons Riding Motorcycles
- 9-5-13: Required Equipment On Motorcycles

9-5-1: **UNNECESSARY NOISE PROHIBITED:** It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle which is either stopped, standing, parked, or moving to so quickly accelerate such vehicle or to so rapidly shift the gears of his vehicle so as to cause the tires, engine, and/or muffler to create an offensive noise which is unusually loud. (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-5-2: **WHEN LIGHTED LAMPS ARE REQUIRED:**

- (A) When upon any highway in this Village, during the period from sunrise to sunset, every motorcycle shall at all times exhibit at least one lighted lamp, showing a white light visible for at least five hundred feet (500') in the direction the motorcycle is proceeding.
- (B) All motor vehicles shall, during the period from sunset to sunrise, or at any other time when visibility is so limited as to require the use of lights for safety, exhibit two (2) lighted driving lamps, except that a motorcycle need exhibit only one such driving lamp, showing white lights, or lights of a yellow or amber tint, visible for at least five hundred feet (500') in the direction the motor vehicle is proceeding. Parking lamps may be used in addition to but not in lieu of any such driving lamps. Every motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer shall also exhibit at least two (2) lighted lamps, commonly known as tail lamps, which shall be mounted on the left rear and right rear of the vehicle so as to throw a red light visible for at least five hundred feet (500') in the reverse direction, except that a motorcycle or a truck tractor or road tractor manufactured before January 1, 1968, need be equipped with only one such lamp.
- (C) Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light a rear registration plate when required and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet (50') to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating a rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the driving lamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.¹

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-201.

9-5-3: **SIGNAL LAMPS AND SIGNAL DEVICES:**

- (A) Every vehicle other than an antique vehicle displaying an antique plate operated in this Village shall be equipped with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of the vehicle shall display a red or amber light visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet (500') to the rear in normal sunlight and which shall be actuated upon application of the service (foot) brake, and which may but need not be incorporated with other rear lamps. During times when lighted lamps are not required, an antique vehicle may be equipped with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of such vehicle of the same type originally installed by the manufacturer as original equipment and in working order. However, at all other times, such antique vehicle must be equipped with stop lamps meeting the requirements of Title 9, Chapter 5, Section 3 of this Title.
- (B) Every motor vehicle other than an antique vehicle displaying an antique plate shall be equipped with an electric turn signal device which shall indicate the intention of the driver to turn to the right or to the left in the form of flashing lights located at and showing to the front and rear of the vehicle on the side of the vehicle toward which the turn is to be made. The lamps showing to the front shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit a white or amber light, or any shade of light between white and amber. The lamps showing to the rear shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit a red or amber light. An antique vehicle shall be equipped with a turn signal device of the same type originally installed by the manufacturer as original equipment and in working order.
- (C) Every trailer and semitrailer shall be equipped with an electric turn signal device which indicates the intention of the driver in the power unit to turn to the right or to the left in the form of flashing red or amber lights located at the rear of the vehicle on the side toward which the turn is to be made and mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable.
- (D) Turn signal lamps must be visible from a distance of not less than three hundred feet (300') in normal sunlight.
- (E) Motorcycles and motor-driven cycles need not be equipped with electric turn signals. Antique vehicles need not be equipped with turn signals unless such were installed by the manufacturer as original equipment.¹

9-5-4: **BRAKES:**

- (A) Brake equipment required:
1. Every motor vehicle, other than a motor-driven cycle and an antique vehicle displaying an antique plate, 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 (2) separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least one wheel on a motorcycle and at least two (2) wheels on all other first division and second division vehicles. If these two (2) 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.
 2. Every motor-driven cycle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with at least one (1) brake which may be operated by hand or foot.
 3. Every antique vehicle shall be equipped with the brakes of the same type originally installed by the manufacturer as original equipment and in working order.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-208.

4. Every trailer or semitrailer of a gross weight of three thousand (3,000) pounds or more, when operated upon a highway must be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of, to stop and to hold such vehicle, and designed so as to be operable by the driver of the towing vehicle from its cab. Such brakes must be so designed and connected that in case of an accidental breakaway of a towed vehicle of five thousand (5,000) pounds or more, the brakes are automatically applied.
5. Every motor vehicle, trailer, pole trailer, or semitrailer, sold in this State or operated upon the highways shall be equipped with service brakes upon all wheels of every such vehicle, except any motor-driven cycle, and except that any trailer, pole trailer, or semitrailer of less than three thousand (3,000) pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes, and except that any trailer or semitrailer with gross weight of three thousand (3,000) pounds but under five thousand (5,000) pounds need be equipped with brakes on only one wheel on each side of the vehicle. Any motor vehicle and truck tractor having three (3) or more axles need not have brakes on the front wheels, except when such vehicles are equipped with at least two (2) steerable axles, the wheels of one such axle need not be equipped with brakes. However, a vehicle that is more than thirty (30) years of age and which is driven on the highways only in going to and returning from an antique auto show or for servicing or for a demonstration need be equipped with two (2) wheel brakes only.

(B) Performance ability of brakes:

1. The service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles operating on a level surface shall be adequate to stop such vehicle or vehicles when traveling twenty (20) miles per hour within a distance of thirty feet (30') when upon dry asphalt or concrete pavement surface free from loose material.
2. Under the above conditions, the hand brake shall be adequate to stop such vehicle or vehicles, except any motorcycle, within a distance of fifty five feet (55') and the hand brake shall be adequate to hold such vehicle or vehicles stationary on any grade upon which operated.
3. Under the above conditions, the service brakes upon an antique vehicle shall be adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of forty feet (40') and the hand brake adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of fifty five feet (55').
4. All braking distance specified in this Section apply to all vehicles mentioned, whether such vehicles are unloaded or are loaded to the maximum capacity permitted under this Code.
5. All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.
6. Brake assembly requirements for mobile homes shall be the standards required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development adopted under Title VI of the "Housing and Community Development Act of 1974," as now.¹

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-301.

9-5-5: **RESTRICTION AS TO TIRE EQUIPMENT:** No metal tired vehicle, including tractors, motor vehicles of the second division, traction engines, and other similar vehicles, shall be operated over any improved highway of this Village, if such vehicle has on the periphery of any of the road wheels any block, stud, flange, cleat, ridge, lug, or any projection of metal or wood which projects radially beyond the tread or traffic surface of the tire. This prohibition does not apply to pneumatic tires with metal studs until April 1, 1976, and thereafter this prohibition shall not apply to pneumatic tires with metal studs used on vehicles operated by rural letter carriers who are employed or enjoy a contract with the United States Postal Service for the purpose of delivering mail if such vehicle is actually used for such purpose during operations between November 15 of any year and April 1 of the following year or to tract type motor vehicles when that part of the vehicle coming in contact with the road surface does not contain any projections of any kind likely to injure the surface of the road; however, tractors, traction engines, and similar vehicles may be operated which have upon their road wheels V-shaped, diagonal, or other cleats arranged in such a manner as to be continuously in contact with the road surface, provided that the gross weight upon such wheels per inch of width of such cleats in contact with the road surface, when measured in the direction of the axle of the vehicle does not exceed eight hundred (800) pounds. Studded tires may be used between November 15 of any year and April 1 of the following year until April 1, 1976, and only on single tire vehicles with a rated capacity of not more than ten thousand (10,000) pounds gross vehicle weight on which there are wheelwells or other items of a similarly protective nature, whether permanently or temporarily attached thereto.

All motor vehicles and all other vehicles in tow thereof, or thereunto attached, operating upon any roadway, shall have tires of rubber or some material of equal resiliency. Solid tires shall be considered defective and shall not be permitted to be used if the rubber or other material has been worn or otherwise reduced to a thickness of less than three-fourths inch (3/4") or if such tires have been so worn or otherwise damaged as to cause undue vibration when the vehicle is in motion or to cause undue concentration of the wheel load on the surface of the road. The requirements of this Section do not apply to agricultural tractors or traction engines or to agricultural machinery, including wagons being used for agricultural purposes in tow thereof, or to road rollers or road building machinery operated at a speed not in excess of ten (10) miles per hour. All motor vehicles of the second division, operating upon any roadway shall have pneumatic tires, unless exempted herein.

Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prohibit the use of tire chains of reasonable proportion upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid.¹

9-5-6: **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 two hundred feet (200'), but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonable loud or harsh sound or a whistle, the driver of a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to ensure safe operation, give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.
- (B) No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this subsection. Any authorized emergency vehicle as defined in Title 9, Chapter 2 of this Code may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet (500') but such siren, whistle, or bell, shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in either of which events the driver of such vehicle shall sound such siren, whistle, or bell, when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.²

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-401.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-601.

9-5-7: **MUFFLERS, PREVENTION OF NOISE:** Every motor vehicle driven or operated upon the streets of this Village shall at all times be equipped with an adequate muffler or exhaust system in constant operation and properly maintained to prevent any excessive or unusual noise. No such muffler or exhaust system shall be equipped with a cutout, bypass, or similar device. No person shall modify the exhaust system of a motor vehicle in a manner which will amplify or increase the noise of such vehicle above that emitted by the muffler originally installed on the vehicle, and such original muffler shall comply with all the requirements of this Section.¹

For the purposes of this Section, the muffler is defined as every device consisting of a series of chambers or baffle plates or other mechanical design for the purpose of receiving exhaust gas from an internal combustion engine or turbine wheels for the purpose of receiving exhaust gas from a diesel engine, both of which are effective in reducing noise.²

9-5-8: **SUSPENSION SYSTEM:**

(A) It shall be unlawful to operate a motor vehicle on any street of this Village when the suspension system has been modified from the original manufactured design by lifting the body from the chassis in excess of three inches (3") or to cause the horizontal line from the front to the rear bumper to vary over three inches (3") in height when measured from a level surface of the highway to the lower edge of the bumper.

(B) Nothing in this Section shall prevent the installation of manufactured heavy duty equipment to include shock absorbers and overload springs, nor shall anything contained in this Section prevent a person to operate a motor vehicle on any street of this Village with normal wear of the suspension system if normal wear does not affect the control or safe operation of the vehicle. This Section shall not apply to motor vehicles designed or modified primarily for off-highway racing purposes while such vehicles are in tow or to motorcycles or motor driven cycles.³

For the purposes of this Section, the suspension system is defined as the system of devices consisting of but not limited to: springs, spring shackles, shock absorbers, torsion bars, frame, or any other supporting members used to attach the body of a motor vehicle to its axles.⁴

9-5-9: **GAS AND SMOKE:** It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle which emits dense clouds of gas or smoke or such an amount of smoke or fumes as to be dangerous to the health of persons or as to endanger the drivers of other vehicles.

9-5-10: **NON-SKID DEVICES:** No farm tractor, tractor engine, motor truck or other similar vehicle shall be operated across, over, or along any improved or oil-treated street if any such vehicle has on the periphery of any of the road wheels any block, stud, flange, cleat, ridge, lug, or any projection of metal or wood which projects radially beyond the thread or traffic surface of the road wheel, except that this prohibition shall not apply to tractors or traction engines equipped with what is known as "crawler-type" tractor, when the same does not contain any projection of any kind likely to injure the surface of the first, or to tractors, traction engines, and similar vehicles which have upon their road wheels V-shaped diagonal or other cleats arranged in such manner as to be continuously in contact with the roadway surface. In no event shall the oil mat surface of any oil-treated street be used as an area or space for turning any farm tractor or other farm machinery in carrying on or performing any farming operations upon the adjacent land.

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-602.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-600.

³ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-607.

⁴ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 12-600.

9-5-11: **WEIGHT:** It shall be unlawful to drive on any street, any motor vehicle with projecting loads, width or weight, including the weight of the load in excess of that permitted by the State Traffic Law for driving on improved highways, or with weight distributed in a manner not conforming to such law. It shall be unlawful to drive on any oil-treated street, any motor vehicle with a weight, including the weight of the load, in excess of ten (10) short tons.

9-5-12: **SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONS RIDING MOTORCYCLES:** The operator of a motorcycle, and every passenger thereon shall be protected by glasses, goggles, or a transparent shield. The Department of Transportation of the State of Illinois shall determine the standards for this equipment. These standards shall establish requirements based upon those set forth in Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission Regulation VESC-8, "Minimum Requirements for Motorcyclists' Eye Protection".¹ (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

9-5-13: **REQUIRED EQUIPMENT OF MOTORCYCLES:**

(A) No person shall operate any motorcycle with handlebars higher than the height of the shoulders of the operator when seated in the normal driving position astride that portion of the seat or saddle occupied by the operator.

(B) Any motorcycle carrying a passenger, other than in a sidecar or enclosed cab, shall be equipped with permanent handgrips on the seat or saddle carrying such passenger, and with footrests adjusted to fit such passenger.² (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

¹ 625 ILCS 5/11-1404.

² 625 ILCS 5/11-1405.

CHAPTER 6

PARKING

SECTION:

- 9-6-1: Stopping, Standing, Or Parking Prohibited In Specified Places
- 9-6-2: No-Parking Areas; Times Designated
- 9-6-3: Limited Parking Areas; Times Designated
- 9-6-4: Reserved
- 9-6-5: Parking At Curb
- 9-6-6: Parking Vehicles For Sale
- 9-6-7: Repairing Or Racing Motor
- 9-6-8: Right Of Way
- 9-6-9: Loading/Unloading Zone/No Parking Of Trailers
- 9-6-10: Towing Vehicles Away
- 9-6-11: Prima Facie Proof
- 9-6-12: Parking Violations
- 9-6-13: Twenty Four Hour Limit
- 9-6-14: Handicapped Persons, Parking Privileges
- 9-6-15: Parking Of Vehicle With Expired Registration
- 9-6-16: Handicapped Parking Places, Unauthorized Use Of
- 9-6-17: Removal Of Unauthorized Vehicles
- 9-6-18: Handicapped Parking Violation, Penalty
- 9-6-19: Parking Prohibited On Unpaved Surfaces
- 9-6-20: Parking Of Trucks, Semi Trailers, Trailers, Pole Trailers, And Recreational Vehicles

9-6-1: **STOPPING, STANDING, OR PARKING PROHIBITED IN SPECIFIED PLACES:**

(A) Except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic, or in compliance with law or directions of a police officer or official traffic control device, no person shall:

1. Stop, stand, or park a vehicle:

- (a) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked on the edge of a street;
- (b) On a sidewalk;
- (c) Within an intersection;
- (d) On a crosswalk;
- (e) Between a safety zone and adjacent curb or within thirty feet (30') of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by signs or markings;
- (f) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or construction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;
- (g) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
- (h) On any railroad tracks;

- (i) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping;
 - (j) On any controlled access highway;
 - (k) In the area between roadways and divided highways, including crossovers.
2. Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge passengers:
- (a) In front of a public or private driveway;
 - (b) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant;
 - (c) Within twenty feet (20') of a crosswalk and an intersection;
 - (d) Within thirty feet (30') upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway;
 - (e) Within twenty feet (20') of a driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance of a fire station, within seventy five feet (75') of such entrance (where properly sign-posted);
 - (f) At any place where official signs prohibit standing.
3. Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers:
- (a) Within fifty feet (50') of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
 - (b) At any place where official signs or markings prohibit parking.

(B) It shall be unlawful for any person to move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful. (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

(C) The Chief of Police is authorized to extend all no parking areas as provided in this Chapter, up to a maximum of twenty-five feet (25') feet. (Ord. 04-23, 9-6-05)

9-6-2: **NO-PARKING AREAS; TIMES DESIGNATED:** Unless otherwise stated below, there shall be no parking at any time upon the streets set forth as follows:

	<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
(A)	E. Adams St.	North side South side South side	From S. Third to 360' west of S.Third. From S. First to 50' east of S. First. From 50' east of S. First to S. Third, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days.
(B)	W. Adams St.	North side South side	From S. Pershing to 250' east of S. Pershing. From S. Pershing to 50' east of S. Pershing.
(C)	Alexander St.	North side South side	From N. Morton Ave. to 250' west of N. Morton Ave. From N. Morton Ave. to McArthur.
(D)	Ashland Ct.	Both sides	
(E)	E. Ashland St.	Both sides	
(F)	W. Ashland St.	Both sides	

	<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
(G)	Bauman Ave.	West side West side	From W. Jackson to St. Paul. From W. Pershing to Wagler.
(H)	E. Birchwood St.	North side	From S. Main to S. First.
(I)	W. Birchwood St.	Both sides	
(J)	W. Bond St.	Both sides Both sides South side	From W. Jackson to 80' east of W. Jackson. From N. Morton Ave. to 150' west of N. Morton Ave. From McArthur to 148' west of McArthur.
(K)	Bradley St.	North side South side	From N. Main to W. Jefferson, except from 80' to 125' west of Main St. From N. Main to 150' west of N. Main.
(L)	Clark St.	Both sides	From N. Morton Ave. to 265' west of N. Morton Ave.
(M)	Commerce Dr.	Both sides	
(N)	E. Courtland St.	Both sides	
(O)	W. Courtland St.	Both sides	
(P)	Detroit Ave.	East side North side West side	From W. Jackson to 400' south of W. Birchwood. From S. Main to 130' west of S. Main. From W. Jackson to S. Main.
(Q)	Detroit Pkwy.	Both sides	
(R)	W. Edgewood Ct.	North side	From Detroit to 125' west of Detroit, and from 290' west of Detroit to 370' west of Detroit.
(S)	Erie Ave.	Both sides	From W. Birchwood to north end.
(T)	Erie Ct.	Both sides	
(U)	E. Fernwood St.	Both sides	From 250' south of Brentwood Rd. to 500' southwest of Brentwood Rd.
(V)	N. First Ave.	West side	From E. Jefferson to E. Madison.
(W)	S. First Ave.	Both sides East side West side West side West side	From E. Washington to 115' south of E. Washington. From E. Adams to 45' south of E. Adams. From E. Adams to 48' north of E. Adams. From E. Washington to 100' north of E. Washington. From 80' south of E. Birchwood to 300' north of E. Wick.
(X)	E. Forestwood St.	North side South side	From S. Fourth to 80' east of S. Fourth. From S. Fourth to 50' east of S. Fourth.
(Y)	N. Fourth Ave.	West side	From E. Jefferson to E. Monroe.

	<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
(Z)	S. Fourth Ave.	Both sides Both sides Both sides East side	From E. Hazelwood to 500' south of E. Queenwood Rd. From E. Jefferson to E. Washington. From 150' north of E. Greenwood to 150' south of E. Greenwood, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From E. Washington to 130' south of E. Washington.
(AA)	E. Greenwood St.	North side North side North side South side South side	From 90' east of S. First to 310' east of S. First. From 270' west of Lee to 525' west of Lee, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From 110' west of S. Fourth to 290' east of S. Fourth, between 8:00 A.M. 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From 110' west of S. Fourth to 380' east of S. Fourth, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From 730' east of S. Fourth to 1165' east of S. Fourth.
(BB)	Highland St.	Both sides	
(CC)	E. Idlewood St.	North side North side South side	From 395' west of Parkside to 445' west of Parkside. From 610' west of Parkside to 765' west of Parkside. From S. Fourth Ave. to 1275' east of S. Fourth Ave.
(DD)	N. Illinois Ave.	Both sides East side East side East side East side West side	From E. Jackson to Harrison, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the Morton Police Department (MPD) to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests. From Rassi to 180' north of E. Monroe, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests. From 180' north of E. Monroe to 325' north of E. Monroe. From E. Jackson to 125' south of E. Jackson. From 125' south of E. Jackson to 325' north of E. Monroe, between 7:30 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for: (1) Vehicles displaying a valid handicapped parking permit or handicapped license plate. (2) Vehicles displaying a parking permit issued by Morton High School. (3) Vehicles parked in a designated visitor's parking space (a visitor is a person who has been properly registered and designated as such by the Morton High School Office). From Rassi to E. Jackson, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests.
(EE)	S. Illinois Ave.	Both sides	From 160' north of Sunset Rd. to Brentwood Rd.
(FF)	N. Indiana Ave.	Both sides	From Rassi to Kay, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except 45' south of Kay on the east side of N. Indiana, where no parking is permitted at any time, and except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests.

	<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
	N. Indiana Ave.	Both sides	From E. Jackson to Harrison, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests.
(GG)	E. Jackson St.	Both sides Both sides North side North side North side South side South side South side	From N. Main to N. First From N. Montana to the eastern corporate limits. From N. Second to N. Third. From N. Third to N. Kansas, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From N. Missouri to 70' west of N. Missouri. From N. Third to N. Illinois. From the intersection of E. Jackson and N. Illinois, the following areas shall be specifically designated as no parking areas: (1) From said intersection to 80' east of the intersection. (2) Between the points 80' east and 200' east of said intersection, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. (3) Between the points 200' east and 800' east of said intersection. From N. Missouri to 110' west of N. Missouri.
(HH)	W. Jackson St.	Both sides	
(II)	E. Jefferson St.	Both sides Both sides Both sides North side North side North side South side South side	From S. Seventh to Illinois. From 110' west of Nebraska to 300' east of Nebraska, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From 200' west of Oregon to the eastern corporate limits line. From Main to 200' east of Main. From N. Third to 75' east of N. Third, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From N. Third to 190' west of N. Third. From Main to 80' east of Main. From S. Third to 300' west of S. Third.
(JJ)	W. Jefferson St.	North side North side South side South side South side South side	From Bradley to the western corporate limits line. From Main to 75' west of Main. From 225' east of Pershing to 250' west of Maple. From S. Plum to 115' west of S. Plum. From Main to 290' west of Main. From 430' east of McArthur to the western corporate limits line.
(KK)	N. Kansas Ave.	Both sides Both sides	From E. Jackson to Harrison, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests. From E. Monroe to 200' south of E. Monroe, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests.

	<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
(LL)	Kay St.	North side South side South side	From N. Indiana to 70' east of N. Indiana. From N. Indiana to 55' east of N. Indiana. From 55' east of N. Indiana to N. Missouri, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests.
(MM)	E. Madison St.	Both sides	From N. Main to N. First.
(NN)	W. Madison St.	South side	From N. Main to Bradley.
(OO)	N. Main St.	Both sides East side East side West side West side	From 160' south of N. Third to the northern corporate limits. From 130' south of Jackson to 250' north of Jackson. From Jefferson to 135' north of Jefferson. From 185' south of Jackson to 160' south of N. Third. From Jefferson to 150' north of Jefferson.
(PP)	S. Main St.	East side East side East side West side West side West side	From 300' north of Birchwood to E. Crestwood. From 270' south of Fernwood to the southern corporate limits. From Jefferson to 170' south of Jefferson. From 280' north of Birchwood to 130' south of Crestwood. From Fernwood to the southern corporate limits. From Jefferson to 65' south of Jefferson.
(QQ)	S. Maple Ave.	West side	From W. Jefferson to W. David.
(RR)	N. McArthur Ave.	Both sides	From W. Jackson to Alexander.
(SS)	S. McArthur Ave.	East side	From W. Jefferson to W. David.
(TT)	E. Monroe St.	Both sides North side South side	From N. Illinois to N. Louisiana, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests. From N. Main to N. Illinois. From N. Fourth to N. Illinois, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests.
(UU)	N. Morton Ave.	Both sides Both sides	From Mosiman Ave. to Hyde Park Dr. From Timberline Dr. to Forestview Rd., between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days.
(VV)	N. Nebraska Ave.	Both sides	From N. Main to 100' east of N. Main.
(WW)	S. Nebraska Ave.	Both sides Both sides	South of E. Idlewood. From 100' north of E. Crestwood to 100' south of E. Crestwood between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days.
(XX)	Penn St.	Both sides	From S. First to Clifton.
(YY)	S. Pershing Ave.	Both sides	From W. Jefferson to end of street.

	<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
(ZZ)	W. Pershing St.	North side South side South side	From N. Main to W. Jefferson. From N. Main to 40' west of N. Main. From W. Jefferson to 250' east of W. Jefferson.
(AAA)	S. Plum Ave.	Both sides East side West side	From W. Adams to W. Washington. From W. Jefferson to W. Adams. From W. Jefferson to 170' south of W. Jefferson
(BBB)	E. Queenwood Rd.	Both sides	
(CCC)	W. Queenwood Rd.	Both sides	
(DDD)	Rassi St.	North side	From N. Illinois to N. Indiana, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests.
(EEE)	St. Paul St.	Both sides	
(FFF)	N. Second Ave.	East Side West side	From E. Jackson to Harrison, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days. From E. Madison to E. Jackson.
(GGG)	Tennessee Ave.	Both sides	
(HHH)	N. Third Ave.	Both sides Both sides East side West side	From N. Main to E. Polk. From Behrends Ct. to E. Jackson, between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days, except for vehicles displaying a "PERMIT" issued by the MPD to residents whose homes front on the prohibited area and their guests, or for vehicles in a funeral procession. From E. Jackson to 120' north of E. Jackson. From E. Jackson to Harrison.
(III)	Veteran's Rd.	Both sides	From W. Jefferson to the northern corporate limits line.
(JJJ)	Walton Ave.	Both sides	
(KKK)	E. Washington St.	Both sides North side South side	From S. Main to S. First. From S. First to S. Seventh. From S. Fourth to 60' east of S. Fourth.
(LLL)	W. Washington St.	North side	From S. Main to S. Plum.
(MMM)	Yordy Rd.	Both sides South side	From S. Main to 175' east of S. Main. From 35' east of Tuscany Ct. to 185' east of Tuscany Ct.
(Ord. 98-18, 9-8-98; amd. Ord. 98-28, 12-21-98; amd. Ord. 99-2, 5-17-99; amd. Ord. 99-16, 9-7-99; amd. Ord. 99-23, 9-20-99; amd. Ord. 99-30, 10-18-99; amd. Ord. 99-47, 3-6-00; amd. Ord. 00-13, 7-6-00; amd. Ord. 00-24, 8-21-00; amd. Ord. 02-37, 4-7-03; amd. Ord. 03-03, 7-7-03; amd. Ord. 03-12, 8-18-03; 03-15, 8-18-03; amd. Ord. 03-41, 7-19-04; amd. Ord. 04-17, 7-6-04; amd. Ord. 4-22, 7-19-04; amd. Ord. 04-25, 8-2-04; amd. Ord. 04-38, 11-15-04; amd. Ord. 05-09, 7-18-05; amd. Ord. 05-16, 9-6-05; amd. Ord. 07-24, 8-6-07; amd. Ord. 07-44, 11-19-07; amd. Ord. 07-49, 12-17-07; amd. Ord. 09-02, 5-4-09; amd. Ord. 09-16, 7-20-09; amd. Ord. 09-17, 7-20-09; amd. Ord. 09-42, 3-15-10; amd. Ord. 10-04, 5-17-10; amd. Ord. 10-06, 6-7-10; amd. Ord. 10-08, 6-21-10, amd. Ord. 11-14, 7-18-11; amd. Ord. 12-17, 11-5-12; amd. Ord. 14-16, 7-21-14; amd. Ord. 15-21, 4-18-16; amd. Ord. 17-21, 9-5-17)			

9-6-3: **LIMITED PARKING AREAS; TIMES DESIGNATED:**

(A) Two Hour Limit: It shall be unlawful to permit any vehicle to stand between eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M. on any day, except Sunday, unless different times apply pursuant to this Section, for more than two (2) hours at any time on the following streets:

<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
1. Adams St.	Both sides South side	From S. Plum to S. First. From S. Plum to 80' west of S. Plum.

<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
2. Alexander St.	North side	From 250' west of N. Morton Ave. to McArthur, between 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.
3. Bond St.	Both sides	From 150' west of N. Morton Ave. to McArthur, between 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.
4. Clark St.	Both sides	From 50' west at N. Morton Ave. to McArthur, between 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.
5. Jefferson St.	Both sides	From S. Plum to S. First.
6. Main St.	Both sides	From Madison to W. Washington, except where no parking is allowed or where parking is limited to 15 minutes.
7. McArthur Ave.	Both sides	From Alexander to Clark.

(B) Fifteen-Minute Limit: It shall be unlawful to permit any vehicle to stand between eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and five o'clock (5:00) P.M. on any day, Monday through Friday, unless different times apply pursuant to this Section, for more than fifteen (15) minutes on the following streets:

<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
1. E. Adams St.	North side	From S. First to 360' west of S. Third between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days.
2. Bradley St.	North side	From 80' west of Main St. to 125' west of Main St. at any time.
3. N. Main St.	East side	From 135' north of Jefferson to 40' south of Madison.
4. S. Nebraska Ave.	East side	From E. Jefferson to 100' north of E. Crestwood between 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. on school days.
5. S. Plum Ave.	West side	From W. Adams to 100' north of W. Adams at any time.
6. S. Third Ave.	West side	From E. Jefferson to E. Adams between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days.

<u>Thoroughfare</u>	<u>Side</u>	<u>Extent</u>
7. E. Crestwood St.	Both sides	From S. Nebraska to 100' west of S. Nebraska between 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. on school days.

(Ord. 89-21, 4-2-90; Ord. 90-17, 9-4-90; amd. Ord. 92-20, 10-5-92; Ord. 93-28, 3-7-94; amd. Ord. 03-03, 7-7-03; amd. Ord. 04-18, 7-6-04; amd. Ord. 10-06, 6-7-10; amd. Ord. 14-16, 7-21-14)

9-6-5: **PARKING AT CURB:** No vehicle shall be parked with the left side of such vehicle at the curb, and it shall be unlawful to stand or park any vehicle in a street other than parallel with the curb and with the two (2) right wheels of the vehicle within twelve inches (12") of the regularly established curb line. (1944 Code, Sec. 362)

9-6-6: **PARKING VEHICLES FOR SALE:** It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle upon any Street for the purpose of displaying it for sale, or to park any vehicle upon any street from which vehicle merchandise is peddled or sold. (1944 Code, Sec. 363)

9-6-7: **REPAIRING OR RACING MOTOR:** No person shall adjust or repair any motor vehicle or race the motor of same while standing on the street or alley excepting in case of a breakdown, or other emergency requiring same. (1944 Code, Sec. 364)

9-6-8: **RIGHT OF WAY:** The driver of a parked vehicle about to start shall give moving vehicles the right of way and the driver of the parked vehicle shall give a timely and visible warning in some unmistakable manner before starting. (1944 Code, Sec. 365)

9-6-9: **LOADING/UNLOADING ZONE/NO PARKING OF TRAILERS/TRUCK TRACTORS:**

(A) It shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle to park a passenger vehicle for longer than it is necessary to load or unload passengers, and in no event for more than three (3) minutes in any public alley or street, except where parking is otherwise allowed, and in such case, the vehicle may not be parked longer than the permitted time.

(B) It shall be unlawful for the driver to stand any freight-carrying vehicle for a period of time longer than is necessary to load, unload, and deliver materials or freight, but in no event for more than thirty (30) minutes in any public alley or street.

(C) It shall be unlawful to stand any freight-carrying vehicle in any public street or alley or other public way for the purpose of transferring freight or livestock from one vehicle to another. (Ord. 96-2, 5-20-96)

(D) No semitrailer which is not connected to a truck tractor may be parked on any street or in any public right of way or in any public parking lot. A "semitrailer" is defined as 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 upon or is carried by another vehicle. Any person violating this Section shall be subject to a fine of twenty five dollars (\$25.00), if paid within seven (7) days of the date of the violation. Said payment shall be made at the police station. In the event payment is not made within said period, the amount of the fine shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00), and in such case, the Police Department shall file a violation with the Tazewell County Circuit Court. (Ord. 97-31, 11-17-97)

(E) No truck tractors (semi-tractors) as defined in 625 ILCS 5/1-212, and no trucks with tandem axles as defined in 625 ILCS 5/11-204.3, as now in effect or as may be amended from time to time, may be parked on any Village street, other than a truck route where parking is permitted. Truck tractors may be parked when loading or unloading subject to the provisions of paragraph (B) in this section. (Ord. 10-03, 6-7-10)

9-6-10: **TOWING VEHICLES AWAY:** The Police Department and all members thereof are hereby authorized to remove and tow away or have removed and towed away any vehicle which has been parked in violation of this Chapter. Such vehicles shall be restored to their owners only after payment of the expense incurred in removing, towing, and/or storage. (Ord. 460, 10-7-68)

9-6-11: **PRIMA FACIE PROOF:** The fact that a vehicle which is illegally operated or parked is registered in the name of a person shall be considered prima facie proof that such person was in control of the vehicle at the time of such violation. (Ord. 460, 10-7-68)

9-6-12: **PARKING VIOLATIONS:** Except for violations of 9-6-9 (E), any person accused of a violation of any provision of this Code prohibiting parking a vehicle in a designated area or restricting the length of time a vehicle may be there parked may settle and compromise the claim by paying to the Village the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00), if paid within seven (7) days of the date of said violation, and, if not paid, then the sum of twenty dollars (\$20.00), if paid within fourteen (14) days of the date of said violation. Otherwise, the penalty in Section 1-4-1 of this Code shall apply. Such payments shall be made at the police station and the money paid shall be promptly turned over to the Treasurer. The members of the Police Department are directed to refrain from instituting prosecution for such violations where the above amounts are paid, and, where not so paid, until the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the date of such violation.

For violations of 9-6-9(E), the matter may be settled by paying Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) within 14 days of the violation at the police station. Otherwise the penalty in Section 1-4-1 of this code shall apply and an action in court may be filed. (Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80; amd. (Ord. 90-5, 7-2-90; amd. Ord. 01-09, 7-16-01; amd. Ord. 10-03, 6-7-10)

9-6-13: **TWENTY FOUR HOUR LIMIT:** It shall be unlawful to permit any vehicle to stand upon any street, highway, or parking lot within the Village limits for more than twenty four (24) hours at any one time. It shall not be a defense that the owner or possessor of such a vehicle has moved any such vehicle, unless such owner or possessor has moved such vehicle a distance greater than one hundred fifty feet (150'). (Ord. 80-34, 1-5-81)

9-6-14: **HANDICAPPED PERSONS, PARKING PRIVILEGES:** A motor vehicle bearing an identification card specified in this Chapter is exempt from any ordinance imposing time limitations on parking in a business district; but otherwise is subject to all other laws and ordinances of the Village. Any motor vehicle bearing such an identification card may park, in addition to any other lawful place, in any parking place specifically reserved by posting of an official sign for such vehicles. Parking privileges granted by this Section are strictly limited to the person to whom the special identification card was issued and to qualified operators acting under his express direction while the disabled person is present.

No person shall use any area for the parking of any motor vehicle pursuant to this Section or where an official sign controlling such area expressly prohibits parking at any time or during certain hours. (Ord. 80-47, 4-6-81)

9-6-15: **PARKING OF VEHICLE WITH EXPIRED REGISTRATION:** No person may stop, park, or leave standing upon a public street, highway, or roadway a vehicle upon which is displayed an Illinois registration plate or plates or registration sticker after the termination of the registration period for which the registration plate or plates or registration sticker was issued or after the expiration date set under 625 ILCS 5/3-414 and 625 ILCS 5/3-414.1.

Any person accused of violating this Section may settle and compromise the claim by paying to the Village the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00), paid within seven (7) days of the date of the violation, and if not paid, then the sum of twenty dollars (\$20.00) if paid within (14) days of the date of the violation. If not then paid, then the penalty shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Payments within the fourteen (14) days shall be made at the police station and the money paid shall be promptly turned over to the Treasurer. (Ord. 99-31, 11-1-99; amd. Ord. 01-09, 7-16-01)

9-6-16: **HANDICAPPED PARKING PLACES, UNAUTHORIZED USE OF:** It shall be prohibited to park any motor vehicle which is not bearing registration plates or decals issued to a person with disabilities, as defined by Section 1-159.1, pursuant to Sections 3-616, 11-130.1 or 11-1301.2, or to a disabled veteran pursuant to Section 3-609 of this Act, as evidence that the vehicle is operated by or for a person with disabilities or disabled veteran, in any parking place, including any private or public off-street parking facility, specifically reserved, by the posting of an official sign as designated under Section 11-301, for motor vehicles bearing such registration plates. (References to "the Section" and "the Act" are to the Illinois Vehicle Code.) (Ord. 97-26, 9-15-97)

9-6-17: **REMOVAL OF UNAUTHORIZED VEHICLES:** When any police officer of the Village finds a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions of Section 9-6-16 of this Chapter, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the vehicle. (Ord. 80-47, 4-6-81)

9-6-18: **HANDICAPPED PARKING VIOLATION, PENALTY:** Any person violating the provisions of Section 9-6-16 of this Chapter shall, upon conviction, be fined the sum of three hundred fifty dollars (\$350.00). In addition to said fine, any person violating the provisions of Section 9-6-16 of this Chapter shall pay any costs or charges connected with the removal or storage of any motor vehicle as a result of the removal of same pursuant to Section 9-6-17 of this Chapter. (Ord. 84-18, 2-18-85; amd. Ord. 95-34, 2-5-96; amd. Ord. 05-42, 2-6-06)

9-6-19: **PARKING PROHIBITED ON UNPAVED SURFACES:** Motor vehicles, trailers, boats, boat trailers, recreational vehicles and the like must be parked on an all weather, durable and dustless, asphaltic, interlocking, concrete, paver, brick, or cement pavement surface except in the following circumstances:

(A) During the time that a declaration has been made for snow removal pursuant to Title 9, Chapter 13. (amd. Ord. 99-46, 2-21-00; amd. Ord. 17-23, 11-6-17)

9-6-20: **PARKING OF TRUCKS, SEMI TRAILERS, TRAILERS, POLE TRAILERS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES:**

(A) Parking of Semitrailers, Pole Trailers, Tow Trucks, Tractors and Truck Tractors: It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to park any semitrailer, pole trailer, tow truck, tractor or truck tractor, whether connected to a vehicle or not, on any public street or highway within the Village or Morton, or on any lot zoned in a residential district in the Village of Morton, except as otherwise specifically permitted in this Code.

(B) Parking of Recreational Vehicle or Boat Trailer: It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to park any recreational vehicle or boat trailer on any public street or highway within the Village of Morton from 10:00 pm until 6:00 am, or at any time on a lot zoned in a residential zoning district in the Village of Morton in a method or manner in which such trailer or vehicle projects beyond the front of the residence or garage, except as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for a person, firm, or corporation to park no more than one (1) recreational vehicle or boat trailer on a lot zoned in the residential zoning district projecting beyond the front of the residence or garage for no longer a period than is necessary for the reasonably expeditious loading or unloading of such trailer or vehicle, and in no event for a period to exceed seventy-two (72) consecutive hours.

2. It shall be lawful for a person, firm, or corporation to park no more than one (1) recreational vehicle or boat trailer which cannot lawfully be parked on the driveway of the residence on any public street or highway immediately abutting to the residential property of the owner of the recreational vehicle or boat owner for a period not longer than is necessary for the reasonably expeditious loading or unloading of such vehicles, and in no event for a period to exceed seventy-two (72) consecutive hours, so long as a traffic safety cone not shorter than eighteen (18) inches in height containing retroreflective markings is placed behind and in front of the trailer or vehicle to alert motorists to the presence of the parked trailer.
3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section no recreational vehicle or boat trailer may be parked on any curve or street corner.
4. The total days in which a recreational vehicle or boat trailer may be lawfully parked on any public street or on a lot in the residential district in a manner which projects beyond the front of the residence or garage shall not exceed eight (8) days per calendar month.

(C) Parking of Trailers: It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to park any trailer, whether connected to a vehicle or not, on any public street or highway within the Village of Morton from 10:00 pm until 6:00 am, or at any time on a lot zoned in a residential zoning district in the Village of Morton in a method or manner in which such trailer projects beyond the front of the residence or garage, except as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for a person, firm, or corporation to park no more than one (1) trailer on a lot in the residential zoning district in a method or manner that projects beyond the front of the residence or garage in conjunction with the performance of a service or delivery for the benefit of the lot or the owners or occupants of said lot, for so long as may be reasonably necessary for the expeditious performance of the service or delivery.
2. It shall be lawful for a person, firm, or corporation to park no more than one (1) trailer in the residential zoning district on a residential lot in a method or manner that projects beyond the front of the residence or garage on a temporary basis not to exceed 36 total hours in any seven calendar days, regardless of whether such hours are consecutive.
3. No trailer used for the transportation of flammable liquids, explosives, toxic or noxious materials shall be parked or stored in a residential district in any capacity.

(Ord. 17-06, 7-17-17)

CHAPTER 7

DRIVERS

SECTION:

- 9-7-1: Age Limit
9-7-2: Accidents

9-7-1: **AGE LIMIT:** It shall be unlawful for any person under fifteen (15) years of age to operate any motor vehicle upon the streets of the Village, and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person to permit any one under such age limit to so operate a motor vehicle, unless such person fifteen (15) years or older is properly licensed to drive.¹ (1944 Code, Sec. 367; amd. 1970 Code)

9-7-2: **ACCIDENTS:** It shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle which has collided with any vehicle, person, or property, in such manner as to cause injury or damage, to fail or refuse to stop immediately, to render such assistance as may be possible, to give his true name and residence to the injured person or the owner of the property damaged, and to a policeman, if one is present. A report of each such accident shall be given by the driver of each vehicle concerned in it to the Chief of Police within twenty four (24) hours after the accident.² (1944 Code, Sec. 369; renumbered Ord. 80-5, 6-2-80)

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2 Sec. 6A-103, 6A-111.

² For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2 Sec. 133 et seq.

CHAPTER 8

BICYCLES

SECTION:

- 9-8-1: Traffic Laws Apply
- 9-8-2: License Sticker Required
- 9-8-3: License Application
- 9-8-4: Issuance Of Licenses
- 9-8-5: Display Of License Plate
- 9-8-6: Transfer Of Ownership
- 9-8-7: Inspection
- 9-8-8: Equipment
- 9-8-9: Operation Of Bicycle
- 9-8-10: Penalty

9-8-1: **TRAFFIC LAWS APPLY:** Every person riding a bicycle upon a public way shall be subject to the provisions of all the traffic provisions of this Code which are applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to special regulations provided in this Chapter.¹ (Ord. 29, 1-5-48)

9-8-2: **LICENSE STICKER REQUIRED:** No resident owner of a bicycle shall ride or otherwise propel such bicycle or permit to be ridden or propelled by another, any bicycle owned by him on any street or public way in the Village, unless such bicycle has been provided with the proper license sticker as required hereunder.

9-8-3: **LICENSE APPLICATION:** Application for a license to own and operate a bicycle shall be made to the Chief of Police upon a form to be provided by said Chief of Police. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) to be paid at the time of the issuance of a license; which fee shall be in full payment of said license for the then even numbered and succeeding odd numbered years (i.e. 1974 and 1975, 1976 and 1977 etc.). No credit shall be allowed any applicant for the expired portion of the said two (2) year period.

9-8-4: **ISSUANCE OF LICENSES:** The Chief of Police shall have authority to issue, upon written application and payment of license fee as above provided, bicycle licenses which will be effective for such two (2) year periods. The licenses shall be effective as of January 1 of the even numbered year issued and shall expire at the end of the succeeding odd numbered year. The Chief of Police shall register all licenses issued and shall keep records of all fees collected for the issuance of such licenses, said record shall be in all instances open to public inspection. All license fees collected by the Chief of Police shall be turned over to the Treasurer and deposited in the General Fund of the Village. (Ord. 599, 8-20-73)

9-8-5: **DISPLAY OF LICENSE PLATE:** The license issued as herein above provided shall be, at all times, firmly attached to the bicycle for which it was issued at a place most readily visible from the rear of the bicycle. (Ord. 599, 8-20-73)

9-8-6: **TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP:** Upon the sale or transfer of a licensed bicycle, the licensee shall remove and surrender to the Chief of Police the attached license sticker or have such sticker reassigned or a new sticker issued in its stead by the Chief of Police without charge, to another bicycle owned by said licensee. (Ord. 599, 8-20-73)

¹ For Statute authority, see S.H.A. Ch. 95 1/2, Sec. 11-1502.

9-8-7: **INSPECTION:** The Chief of Police shall inspect each bicycle presented to him for licensing whether for original licensing, renewal of license, or reassignment of license sticker for an such bicycle found to have inadequate lights or being in unsafe mechanical condition or lacking any of the equipment hereinafter set forth. (Ord. 599, 8-20-73)

9-8-8: **EQUIPMENT:**

- (A) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake adequate to control the movement of and to stop such bicycle under all circumstances.
- (B) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which will produce a white light visible at least five hundred feet (500') to the front of the bicycle, and with a red light or red reflector on the rear of said bicycle. Every such reflector shall be designed and maintained so as to be visible at night at least one hundred feet (100') from the rear of such bicycle when in front of a motor vehicle displaying lighted headlamps. (Ord. 29, 1-5-48)

9-8-9: **OPERATION OF BICYCLE:**

- (A) **Riding On Bicycle:** A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride the permanent seat attached thereto, nor carry another person upon such bicycle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat thereon, provided that the location of such extra seat, when occupied by a passenger, shall not obstruct the vision of the person operating the bicycle.
- (B) **Right Of Way On Sidewalks:** A person propelling a bicycle upon any sidewalk shall, under all conditions and circumstances, give right of way to pedestrians.
- (C) **Speed Of Bicycles:** No person riding a bicycle shall ride faster than is reasonable and proper in regard to the safety of the rider and others upon the public way.
- (D) **Clinging To Vehicles:** Any person riding upon a bicycle shall not attach the same or himself or cling to any moving vehicle upon any public way.
- (E) **Riding In A Group:** Persons riding bicycles upon any roadway shall not ride more than two (2) abreast at any time.
- (F) **Carrying Articles:** No person riding a bicycle shall carry any package or bundle which prevents him from keeping both hands upon the handlebars or which obstructs his vision.
- (G) **Parking Bicycles:** No person shall park a bicycle upon a roadway. Bicycles parked in an alley or on a sidewalk must be in such a position as not to interfere with the safety or movement of traffic or pedestrians.
- (H) **Riding At Night:** No person shall ride or otherwise propel a bicycle upon any public way at night without the light and reflector equipment hereinabove provided and without the light illuminated.
- (I) **Trick Riding:** No rider of a bicycle shall remove both hands from the handlebars or both feet from the pedals or practice any acrobatic or trick riding at anytime. (Ord. 29, 1-5-48)

9-8-10: **PENALTIES:** Any person riding a bicycle upon a public way who violates any of the provisions of this Title and Chapter, or of Title 9, Chapter 4 of this Code, or any applicable State statutes shall be issued a ticket as being in violation of this Title, Chapter, and the Section as applicable thereto or the chapter and section of the Illinois Compiled Statutes¹ as applicable thereto. (Ord. 86-2, 5-19-86)

A person who violates any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be ticketed as follows:

- (A) Five dollars (\$5.00) for the first offense;
- (B) Ten dollars (\$10.00) for the second offense;
- (C) Seventy five dollars (\$75.00) for each subsequent offense.

All tickets shall be paid within fourteen (14) days of the date of said ticket.

In the event said person fails to make payment as provided above, then the Police Department shall institute formal court proceedings; and the person shall be subject to an additional penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) plus any court costs that may be assessed. (Ord. 96-27, 10-21-96)

The aforesaid payments shall be made at the Morton Police Station, 131 South Plum Street, Morton, Illinois.

The members of the Police Department are directed to refrain from instituting prosecution of such violation where the above amounts are paid and, where not so paid, until the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the date of such violation. (Ord. 86-2, 5-19-86)

¹ S.H.A. 625 ILCS 5/11-1501.

CHAPTER 9

THROUGH; ONE-WAY STREETS

SECTION:

- 9-9-1: Through Streets
 9-9-2: One-Way Streets
 9-9-3: Turns Prohibited

9-9-1: **THROUGH STREETS:** There are hereby designated through streets in the Village. No person shall drive any vehicle onto or across such streets without first having stopped such vehicle before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or in the event there is no crosswalk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at a point nearest the intersecting through street where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting through street, unless a go signal is given by a traffic control signal or a police officer. Where a traffic signal is located on a through street, said signal shall control traffic movement at the intersection. Such through streets are as follows:

- (A) W. Adams St. shall be a through street at S. Plum Ave.
- (B) Birchwood St. shall be a through street, except at S. Fourth Ave.
- (C) Bond St. shall be a through street at McArthur Ave. (amd. Ord. 02-23, 12-2-03)
- (D) Brentwood Rd. shall be a through street, except at the following locations: (Ord. 99-22, 9-20-99)
1. E. Fernwood St. and Illinois Ave.
 2. E. Idlewood St.
- (E) Broadway Rd. shall be a through street at S. Fourth Ave.
- (F) Courtland shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. N. Main St.
 2. N. Morton Ave.
- (G) Detroit Ave. shall be a through street, except at S. Main St. (four-way stop).
- (H) E. Fernwood St. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. S. First Ave.
 2. S. Fourth Ave.
 3. S. Main St.

- (I) First Ave. shall be a through street between E. Jackson St. and E. Greenwood St., except at the following locations:
1. E. Birchwood St.
 2. E. Greenwood St.
 3. E. Jackson St.
 4. E. Jefferson St.
- (J) S. Fourth Ave. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. Broadway Rd.
 2. E. Jefferson St.
 3. E. Queenwood Rd. (four-way stop).
 4. E. Washington St. (four-way stop).
- (K) E. Greenwood St. shall be a through street between S. Main St. and Brentwood Rd., except at the following locations:
1. Brentwood Rd.
 2. S. Fourth Ave.
 3. S. Main St.
- (L) E. Idlewood St. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. S. Fourth Ave.
 2. S. Main St. (four-way stop).
- (M) Illinois Ave. shall be a through street between Brentwood Rd. and E. Jackson St., except at the following locations:
1. E. Jackson St.
 2. E. Jefferson St.
- (N) N. Indiana Ave. shall be a through street at E. Monroe St.
- (O) Jackson St. shall be a through street, except at N. Main St. (four-way stop).
- (P) Jefferson St. shall be a through street.
- (Q) N. Kansas shall be a through street at the following locations: (Ord. 07-33, 9-17-07)
1. E. Harrison St.
 2. E. Tyler St.

- (R) Main St. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. Idlewood St. and Detroit Ave. (four-way stop).
 2. Jackson St. (four-way stop).
 3. Queenwood Rd. (four-way stop). (amd. Ord. 00-01, 5-1-00)
- (S) S. Minnesota Ave. shall be a through street at Sunset Rd.
- (T) Missouri Ave. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. E. Jackson St.
 2. E. Jefferson St.
 3. E. Polk St.
 4. Sunset Rd.
- (U) E. Monroe St. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. N. First Ave.
 2. N. Third Ave. (three-way stop).
 3. N. Illinois Ave.
 4. N. Indiana Ave.
 5. N. Missouri Ave.
 6. N. Nebraska Ave.
- (V) N. Morton Ave. shall be a through street, except at W. Jefferson St.
- (W) Nebraska Ave. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. E. Idlewood St.
 2. E. Jackson St.
 3. E. Jefferson St.
 4. N. Main St.
- (X) Northbound Ossami Lake Dr. shall be a through street at Stoneway Dr.
- (Y) Northshore Dr. shall be a through street at Lakeview Dr.
- (Z) Pershing St. shall be a through street at Bauman Ave.
- (AA) S. Plum Ave. shall be a through street at W. Washington St.

- (BB) E. Polk St. shall be a through street at the following locations:
1. N. Kansas Ave.
 2. N. Minnesota Ave.
 3. N. Missouri Ave.
 4. Pierce St.
- (CC) Queenwood Rd. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. S. Fourth Ave. (four-way stop).
 2. S. Main St. (four-way stop).
- (DD) S. Second Ave. shall be a through street at E. Maywood St.
- (EE) Stoneway Dr. shall be a through street, except at Veteran's Road.
- (FF) Sunset Rd. shall be a through street, except at the following locations:
1. S. Illinois Ave.
 2. S. Minnesota Ave.
- (GG) N. Third Ave. shall be a through street at the following locations:
1. Behrends Ct.
 2. E. Harrison St.
 3. E. Madison St.
 4. E. Polk.
 5. E. Tyler.
- (HH) Thornridge Dr. shall be a through street at Garnet Dr.
- (II) Veteran's Road shall be a through street, except at Jefferson St.
- (JJ) E. Washington St. shall be a through street at Clifton Ave.
- (KK) A four-way stop shall be located at the following intersections:
1. E. Edgewood St. and Lee Ave.
 2. S. Fourth Ave. and E. Queenwood Rd.
 3. S. Fourth Ave. and E. Washington St.
 4. N. Main St. and Jackson St.
 5. S. Main St. and Detroit Ave. / E. Idlewood St.
 6. S. Main St. and Queenwood Rd.

7. Nelson Ave. and W. Wick St.

(LL) A three-way stop shall be located at the intersection of N. Third Ave. and E. Monroe St.

A person required to stop as above shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from the through street, or which is approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. (Ord. 96-17, 9-3-96; amd. Ord. 97-18, 8-4-97; amd. Ord. 00-26, 9-5-00; amd. Ord. 00-42, 4-21-03; amd. Ord. 4-26, 8-2-04; amd. Ord. 04-48, 1-3-05; amd. Ord. 06-42, 4-2-07; amd. Ord. 07-33, 9-17-07; amd. Ord. 09-45, 4-5-10; amd. Ord. 13-15, 10-7-13)

9-9-2: **ONE-WAY STREETS:** Vehicles traveling on the indicated portions of the streets named below shall travel in the designated direction only. Vehicles traveling other portions of said streets may travel either direction.

(A) E. Monroe Street: One way east, from N. Main Street to N. Illinois Avenue. (Ord. 90-24, 11-19-90; amd. Ord. 96-8, 6-17-96)

(B) Alley west of S. Main Street: One way north, from one hundred fifteen feet (115') north of W. Adams to W. Jefferson. (Ord. 96-8, 6-17-96)

9-9-3: **TURNS PROHIBITED:**

Right hand turns are prohibited from Martha's Parkway onto Clark St. (Ord. 08-11, 8-18-08)

CHAPTER 10

YIELD INTERSECTIONS

SECTION:

9-10-1: Yield Right-Of-Way Intersections

9-10-1: **YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY INTERSECTIONS:** No person shall drive any vehicle onto or across the streets designated, when there is a yield right-of-way sign, without first slowing said vehicle to a speed reasonable for existing conditions and yielding right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection, or any vehicle approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. Such yield intersections are as follows:

- (A) E. Adams St. shall yield to S. Seventh Ave.
- (B) Alexander St. shall yield to McArthur Ave.
- (C) Baltimore Ave. shall yield to W. Greenwood St.
- (D) Brookcrest Ave. shall yield to E. Maywood St.
- (E) Carol Ave. shall yield to Glen Ave. and W. Wick St.
- (F) Chicago St. shall yield to Carol Ave.
- (G) Clifton Ave. shall yield to E. Adams St.
- (H) Columbus Ave. shall yield to W. Edgewood St.
- (I) W. Crestwood Dr. shall yield to W. Edgewood St.
- (J) E. Crestwood St. shall yield to S. Kansas Ave.
- (K) W. David St. shall yield to S. Maple Ave.
- (L) E. Dunne St. shall yield to N. Oregon Ave.
- (M) W. Edgewood St. shall yield to Baltimore Ave.
- (N) E. Emerson St. shall yield to N. Oregon Ave.
- (O) Erie Ct. shall yield to Erie Ave.
- (P) N. Fifth Ave. shall yield to E. Madison St.
- (Q) S. Fifth Ave. shall yield to E. Adams St. and E. Washington St.
- (R) S. First Ave. shall yield to Maywood St. and Norwood St.
- (S) Glen Ave. shall yield to W. Edgewood St.
- (T) E. Harrison St. shall yield to N. Second Ave.

- (U) Holly Ridge Spur shall yield to Maple Ridge Dr. and Oak Ridge Point.
- (V) N. Illinois Ave. shall yield to E. Harrison St. and E. Tyler St.
- (W) N. Indiana Ave. shall yield to E. Harrison St. and E. Tyler St. (Ord. 07-34, 9-17-07)
- (X) S. Indiana Ave. shall yield to E. Crestwood St.
- (Y) E. Jadewood St. shall yield to S. Second Ave.
- (Z) Kingwood St. shall yield to S. Second Ave.
- (AA) Knollcrest Ave. shall yield to Brookcrest Ave. and E. Maywood St.
- (BB) Lakewood St. shall yield to S. Second Ave.
- (CC) S. Louisiana Ave. shall yield to E. Crestwood St.
- (DD) E. Madison St. shall yield to N. Fourth Ave. and N. Ohio Ave.
- (EE) W. Madison St. shall yield to Bradley St.
- (FF) S. Maple Grove Ave. shall yield to Maywood St.
- (GG) Maywood St. shall yield to Lee Ave. (Ord. 04-47, 1-3-05)
- (HH) McArthur Ave. shall yield to Bond St. and Clark St.
- (II) S. Minnesota Ave. shall yield to E. Crestwood St. and E. Forestwood St.
- (JJ) S. Mississippi Ave. shall yield to E. Crestwood St. and E. Forestwood St.
- (KK) N. Montana Ave. shall yield to E. Madison St.
- (LL) S. Montana Ave. shall yield to E. Crestwood St. and E. Forestwood St.
- (MM) Nelson Ave. shall yield to Chicago St. and Glen Ave.
- (NN) North Drive shall yield to N. Oklahoma Ave.
- (OO) Norwood St. shall yield to S. Second Ave.
- (PP) Oakwood St. shall yield to S. Second Ave.
- (QQ) N. Ohio Ave. shall yield to E. Polk St.
- (RR) N. Ohio Ct. shall yield to E. Polk St.
- (SS) N. Oklahoma Ave. shall yield to E. Polk St.
- (TT) N. Oregon Ave. shall yield to N. Oklahoma Ave.
- (UU) N. Oregon Ct. shall yield to N. Oregon Ave.
- (VV) Peoria Ave. shall yield to Bradley St. and W. Pershing St.
- (WW) Pinewood St. shall yield to S. Second Ave.

- (XX) S. Plum Ave. shall yield to Chicago St.
 - (YY) E. Polk St. shall yield to N. Oregon Ave.
 - (ZZ) Rassi Ave. shall yield to E. Madison St.
 - (AAA) St. Mark's Circle shall yield to Lee Ave. (Ord. 04-14, 6-21-04)
 - (BBB) N. Second Ave. shall yield to E. Madison St.
 - (CCC) S. Second Ave. shall yield to E. Adams St. and E. Washington St.
 - (DDD) N. Sixth Ave. shall yield to E. Madison St.
 - (EEE) S. Sixth Ave. shall yield to E. Adams St. and E. Washington St.
 - (FFF) S. Third Ave. shall yield to E. Adams St. and E. Washington St.
 - (GGG) Timberlane Dr. shall yield to Forestview Rd.
 - (HHH) Tuscany Ct. shall yield to S. Second Ave. and Yordy Rd.
 - (III) E. Tyler St. shall yield to N. Oregon Ave.
 - (JJJ) Van Buren St. shall yield to N. Second Ave.
 - (KKK) W. Wick St. shall yield to Glen Ave.
 - (LLL) Woodcrest Ave. shall yield to Brookcrest Ave. and E. Maywood St.
- (Ord. 98-10, 7-6-98; amd. Ord. 00-27, 9-5-00; amd. Ord. 02-23, 12-2-02; amd. Ord. 03-25, 10-20-03; amd. Ord. 04-14, 06-21-04; amd. Ord. 07-14, 6-18-07; amd. Ord. 07-34, 9-17-07)

CHAPTER 11
LEFT TURN LANES

SECTION:

9-11-1: Left Turn Lanes

9-11-1: **LEFT TURN LANES:** The Chief of Police and Superintendent of Public Works shall have the authority to designate inside turn lanes from which traffic approaching an intersection must turn left. The appropriate streets as determined by the Chief of Police and Superintendent of Public Works shall be properly marked in accordance with the Illinois Department of Transportation standards. (Ord. 96-41, 3-17-97)

CHAPTER 12

TRAFFIC RIGHT OF WAY, ENCROACHMENT

SECTION:

- 9-12-1: Roadway Right Of Way
- 9-12-2: Encroachment
- 9-12-3: Permissible Encroachment
- 9-12-4: Construction Easement Area
- 9-12-5: Encroachment Unlawful
- 9-12-6: Conflicting Ordinances
- 9-12-7: Penalty

9-12-1: **ROADWAY RIGHT OF WAY:** Defined as those areas existing or acquired by dedication or by fee simple for highway purposes; also the areas acquired by temporary easement during the time the easement is in effect; said areas include but are not limited to the following: Jackson Street, also known as US. Route 150, from the west Village limits to the east Village limits; Illinois Route 98 from the west Village limits to its point of termination, being its intersection with Jackson Street; and Main Street from the southerly Village limits to the northerly Village limits. (Ord. 79-23, 12-3-79; amd. Ord. 83-2, 5-2-83; Ord. 88-3, 5-16-88; Ord. 89-1, 5-1-89)

9-12-2: **ENCROACHMENT:** Defined as any building, fence, sign, or other structure or object of any kind (with the exception of utilities and public road signs), which is placed, located, or maintained, in, on, under, or over any portion of the project right of way or the roadway right of way where no project right of way line has been established.

9-12-3: **PERMISSIBLE ENCROACHMENT:** Defined as any existing awning, marquee, sign advertising activity on the property or similar overhanging structure supported from a building immediately adjacent to the limits of the platted street where there is a sidewalk extending to the building line and which does not impair the free and sale flow of traffic on the highway. The permissive retention of overhanging signs is not to be construed as being applicable to those signs supported from poles constructed outside the project right of way line and not confined by adjacent buildings.

9-12-4: **CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT AREA:** Defined as the area lying between the project right of way limits and the platted street limits within which the Village by concurrence in the establishment of the project right-of-way lines will permit the State of Illinois to enter to perform all necessary construction operations.

9-12-5: **ENCROACHMENT UNLAWFUL:** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to erect or cause to be erected, to retain or cause to be retained, any encroachment within the limits of the project right of way or roadway right of way where no project right of way lines have been established.

9-12-6: **CONFLICTING ORDINANCES:** This Chapter is intended to and shall be in addition to all other chapters, rules, and regulations concerning encroachments and shall not be construed as repealing or rescinding any other chapter or part of any chapter unless in direct conflict therewith.

9-12-7: **PENALTY:** Any person, firm, or corporation violating any section of this Chapter shall be fined not less than twenty five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) for each offense, and a separate offense shall be deemed committed for each and every day during which a violation continues or exists. (Ord. 79-23, 12-3-79; amd. Ord. 99-37, 12-6-99)

CHAPTER 13

PARKING DURING SNOW REMOVAL

SECTION:

- 9-13-1: Parking During Snow Removal
- 9-13-2: Prohibited Parking Hours
- 9-13-3: On-Street Parking
- 9-13-4: Prima Facie Proof
- 9-13-5: Parking On Snow Routes
- 9-13-6: Violation; Towing
- 9-13-7: Violation; Fine

9-13-1: **PARKING DURING SNOW REMOVAL:** The President of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Morton or the Superintendent of Public Works or the Superintendent of Streets shall have the authority and power to issue a declaration calling for the prohibition of on-street parking of all automobiles and other vehicles on Village streets when such a declaration is necessary to allow the safe and quick removal of snow from the streets of the Village.

9-13-2: **PROHIBITED PARKING HOURS:** It shall be the duty of the owner or possessor of any automobile or other vehicle to remove said vehicle or vehicles from the streets of this Municipality before 7:00 P.M. of the day that the declaration has been made. It shall be unlawful to park any automobile or other vehicle upon any street of the Village after said declaration has taken effect until such time that all snow upon said street has been plowed back to the curblin of said street. (amd. Ord. 00-49, 2-5-01)

9-13-3: **ON-STREET PARKING:** Said declaration, upon having been made, shall have the effect of prohibiting on-street parking for the same period as set out above on all streets within the Village limits.

9-13-4: **PRIMA FACIE PROOF:** The fact that a vehicle which is illegally parked is registered in the name of a person shall be considered prima facie proof that such person was in control of the vehicle at the time of such violation. (Ord. 79-21, 12-3-79)

9-13-5: **PARKING ON SNOW ROUTES:**

- (A) A parking prohibition shall automatically go into effect on snow routes on which there has been an accumulation of snow and/or ice of two inches (2") or more.
- (B) A prohibition under this Section shall remain in effect for forty-eight (48) hours after said accumulation unless the Village, by declaration prior to the end of such forty-eight (48) hour period, extends such prohibition beyond the initial forty-eight (48) hour period.
- (C) Whenever the Village finds that some or all of the conditions which give rise to a parking prohibition in effect pursuant to this Section no longer exist, the Village may declare the prohibition terminated, in whole or in part. The termination of a parking prohibition pursuant to this subsection shall be effective immediately upon declaration.
- (D) Parking on all snow routes is prohibited during the period when the conditions described above exist.

(E) The designated snow routes are as follows:

- Main Detroit
- Jefferson Idlewood
- Nebraska Missouri
- Bond Mosiman
- First Ave. (between Jefferson and Birchwood)
- Fourth Ave. (between Idlewood and Washington)

(F) Any declarations made herein will be publicly announced through the news media.

(G) The provisions of this Section are intended to supplement the other provisions of this Chapter and in the event a declaration is made pursuant to Section 1 of this Chapter, those provisions shall apply. (Ord. 01-16, 9-17-01)

9-13-6: **VIOLATION; TOWING:** In the event the owner or possessor of any vehicle shall refuse, neglect, or fail to remove said vehicle as provided for in this Chapter, then the Village of Morton by its police officers or other Village officials shall have the right to remove said vehicle from the street by private or public wrecker or tow truck, said removal to be at the expense of the owner or possessor of said vehicle. Such vehicles shall be restored to their owners only after payment of the expense incurred in removing, towing, and/or storage. (Ord. 79-21, 12-3-79; amd. Ord. 01-16, 9-17-01)

9-13-7: **VIOLATION; FINE:** In the event the owner or possessor of a motor vehicle is parked in violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter, then the provisions of Title 9, Chapter 6, Section 12 shall apply. (Ord. 80-21, 10-20-80; amd. Ord. 01-16, 9-17-01)

CHAPTER 14

PROHIBITION ON SKATEBOARDING

SECTION:

- 9-14-1: Prohibition In Certain Areas
 9-14-2: Penalty
 9-14-3: Severability Clause

9-14-1: **PROHIBITION IN CERTAIN AREAS:** No person shall operate or ride on a skateboard on any of the following areas:

- (A) Any street or alley.
- (B) Parking lots owned or leased by the Village.
- (C) On any public or private property where signs have been posted at the entrance or displayed prominently on the property prohibiting the use of skateboards.
- (D) On any sidewalk running parallel to the following streets ("sidewalk" meaning on both sides of the street):
1. Main from Wick to Jackson.
 2. Jackson from First to Bauman.
 3. Jefferson from Third to Pershing.
 4. First from Wick to Jackson.
 5. Plum from Chicago to Jefferson.
 6. Washington from Third to Plum.
 7. Adams from Third to Pershing.
 8. Madison from First to Bradley.
 9. Monroe from First to Main.
 10. Pershing. (Ord. 89-3, 6-5-89; amd. Ord. 96-23, 9-16-96)

9-14-2: **PENALTY:** Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Title and Chapter shall be issued a ticket as being in violation of this Title and Chapter. (Ord. 89-3, 6-5-89; amd. Ord. 96-23, 9-16-96)

A person who violates any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be ticketed as follows:

- (A) Five dollars (\$5.00) for the first offense;
- (B) Ten dollars (\$10.00) for the second offense;
- (C) Seventy five dollars (\$75.00) for each subsequent offense.

All tickets shall be paid within fourteen (14) days of the date of said ticket.

In the event said person fails to make payment as provided above, then the Police Department shall institute formal court proceedings; and the person shall be subject to an additional penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) plus any court costs that may be assessed. (Ord. 96-27, 10-21-96)

The aforesaid payments shall be made at the Morton Police Station, 375 West Birchwood Street, Morton, Illinois.

The members of the Police Department are directed to refrain from instituting prosecution of such violation where the above amounts are paid and, where not so paid, until the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the date of such violation. (Ord. 89-3, 6-5-89; amd. Ord. 96-23, 9-16-96)

9-14-3: **SEVERABILITY CLAUSE:** If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Chapter, or any part thereof, or application thereof to any person, firm, corporation, public agency, or circumstance, is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Chapter or any part thereof. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent of the Village Board of Trustees that this Chapter would have been adopted had such unconstitutional or invalid provision, clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or part thereof not then been included. (Ord. 89-3, 6-5-89; amd. Ord. 96-23, 9-16-96)

CHAPTER 15

TRESPASSES PROHIBITED

SECTION:

- 9-15-1: Trespasses Prohibited
 9-15-2: Specifically Enumerated Trespasses Suppression

9-15-1: **TRESPASSES PROHIBITED:** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to commit a trespass within this Municipality upon either public or private property. (Ord. 509, 8-3-70; amd. Ord. 96-23, 9-16-96)

9-15-2: **SPECIFICALLY ENUMERATED TRESPASSES SUPPRESSION:** Without constituting any limitations upon the provisions of Section 9-15-1 of this Chapter, any of the following acts by any person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed included among those that constitute trespasses in violation of the provisions of said 9-15-1, and appropriate action may be taken hereunder at any time, or from time to time, to prevent or suppress any violation or violations of this Chapter, the aforesaid enumerated acts so included, being as follows:

- (A) An entry upon the premises, or any part thereof, of another including any public property in violation of a notice posted or exhibited at the main entrance to said premises or at any point of approach or entry or in violation of any notice, warning, or protest given orally or in writing, by any owner or occupant thereof; or
- (B) The pursuit of a course of conduct, or action incidental to the making of an entry, upon the land of another in violation of a notice posted or exhibited at the main entrance to said premises or at any point of approach or entry, or in violation of any notice, warning, or protest given orally or in writing by any owner or occupant thereof; or
- (C) A failure or refusal to depart from the premises of another in case of being requested, either orally or in writing, to leave by any owner or occupant thereof; or
- (D) An entry into or upon any vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft made without the consent of the person having the right to the possession or control thereof, or a failure or refusal to leave any such vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft after being requested to leave by the person having such right. (Ord. 509, 8-3-70; amd. Ord. 96-23, 9-16-96)

