

WHEATLAND TOWN CODE

CHAPTER 10.

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC.

As provided by W.S., 1977, § 31-5-103, the Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways is applicable to all municipalities within the state. Although local governing authorities are authorized to adopt, by ordinance, local traffic regulations which are similar to, or in addition to provisions of the state law, there is no authority to adopt any traffic regulations which conflict with the state law.

In the event of any such conflict, the provisions of the state Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways shall apply.

For state law as to authority of town to regulate motor vehicles and traffic, see W.S., 1977, §§ 31-5-109 and 31-5-110. As to the Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways generally, see W.S., 1977 §§ 31-1-101 to 31-5-1214. As to the uniform application of the Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways throughout the state, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-108. As to authority of town to alter state speed limits, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-303. As to authority of **town relative to minimum speeds**, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-304.

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Article I. _ In General.,

Sec. _____ 10-1. Title.

This chapter may be cited as the "Traffic Code of the Town of Wheatland, Wyoming." (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. _____ 10-2. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section:

Authorized emergency vehicles. Vehicles of the fire department, fire patrol, police vehicles, and such ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the officials of the state or the chief of police of the town. Private ambulances, wreckers, and funeral cars are hereby declared emergency vehicles if the same are so authorized by the chief of police in writing and if such vehicles are located and operated solely within the town.

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

Bicycle path. Any area within the town which shall be designated a bicycle path by the governing body on which no vehicles of any type except bicycles may be operated.

Bus. Every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

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

Crosswalk. That part of a roadway at an intersection included

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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 traversable roadway.

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

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

Emergency services. Fire fighting, first aid, medical services, rescue, transportation and other related activities necessary to ensure the health or safety of a person or property in imminent peril. [Revised in 1995 supplementation.]

Explosives. Any chemical compounds, mixtures or devices, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, e.g., with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, unless the compounds, mixtures or devices are otherwise specifically classified. Explosives are classified as follows, commensurate with the degree of hazard:

(a) Class A - detonating, or otherwise of maximum hazard, e.g. black powder.

(b) Class B - rapid combustion rather than detonation, e.g. ignitor;

(c) Class C - minimum hazard, e.g. fireworks.[Revised in 1995 supplementation.]

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

Flammable liquid. Any liquid which has a flash point below 70^o Fahrenheit, or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device.

House trailer.,

(a) A trailer or semi-trailer which is designed, constructed and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode or sleeping place,

either permanently or temporarily, and is equipped for use as a conveyance on streets and highways; or

(b) A trailer or semi-trailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a house trailer;- as defined in subsection (a) but which is used instead permanently or temporarily for advertising, sales display or promotion of merchandise or services, or any other commercial purpose except the

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transportation of property for hire or distribution by a private carrier.

Intersection. The area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

Where a highway includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event such intersecting highway also includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, then every crossing of two roadways of such highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

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

Local Authorities. Every town and other local board or body having authority to enact laws relating to traffic under the constitution and laws of this state.

Metal tire. Every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material.

Motorcycle, Every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and:

(a) Designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground;

(b) Designed as a recreational vehicle primarily for off-road use to be ridden astride and to travel on four (4) wheels. [Added in 1995 supplementation.]

Motor-driver cycle. Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not more than five brake horsepower, and every bicycle with motor attached.

Motor Vehicle. Every vehicle which is self-propelled but not operated upon rails.

Official traffic-control devices. All signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of the town council or by an official with proper authority from the town council for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

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Owner. 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 chapter.

Park. When prohibited, park means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily while conducting business through any drive-up facility or while engaged in loading or unloading.

Pedestrian. Any person afoot.

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

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

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

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

Railroad. A carrier of persons or property upon cars, other than street cars, operated upon stationary rails.

Railroad sign or signal. Any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

Railroad train. An engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails.

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

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Right-of-way. 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.

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.

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

Safety zone. 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.

School bus. Every motor vehicle that complies with the color and identification requirements set forth in the most recent edition of "Minimum Standards for School Buses" and is used to transport children to or from school or in connection with school activities, but not including buses operated by common carriers in urban transportation of school children.

Semitrailer. Every vehicle with or 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.

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

Snowmobile. Any mechanically driven vehicle of a type which utilizes sleet type runners, or skis or any endless belt tread or combination of these, designed primarily for operation over snow. [Added in 1995 supplementation.]

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

Stop. When required, "stop" means complete cessation from movement.

Stop, stopping or standing. **When prohibited, "stop, stopping**

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or standing" means any stopping or standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal.

Street or highway. The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

Through highway. Every highway or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given preferential right-of-way, and at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to yield the right-of-way to vehicles on such through highway in obedience to a stop sign, yield sign, or other official traffic-control devices, when such signs or devices are erected as provided in this chapter.

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

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

Trailer., Every vehicle with or without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight and that of its load rests or is carried by another vehicle.

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

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

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

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

*Words or phrases used in this chapter and not defined by this section shall have the meanings set out in **W. S.**, § 31-5-102.*

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Sec. _____ 10-3. Applicability of chapter to vehicles of state.
; municipalities, etc.

(a) The provisions of this chapter applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the streets shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned and operated by the United States, this state or any county, city, town or other political subdivision of the state, except as provided in this section and subject to such specific exceptions as are set forth in this chapter with reference to authorized emergency vehicles.

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

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-105.*

Sec. _____ 10-4. Applicability of chapter to persons riding animals,
etc.

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

*For state law as to persons riding animals,
etc., see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-107.*

*As to animals and fowl generally, see ch. 4 of
this code.*

Sec. 10-5. _____ Obedience to police.

No person shall wilfully fail to refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer vested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-104.*

Sec. _____ 10-6. Violation of chapter.

It shall be unlawful; and, unless otherwise declared in this chapter with respect to particular offenses, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in this chapter.

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Sec. 10-7. Rights of owners of real ^Property not abridged by chapter.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the owner of real property, used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel by permission of the owner and not as matter of right, from prohibiting such use or from requiring other or different or additional conditions than those specified in this chapter or otherwise regulating such use as may seem best to such owner.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 35-1-111.*

Sec. 10-8. Depositing glass. nails. etc., on street.

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

(b) Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any street any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove such material or cause it to be removed.

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

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-117.*

Sec. 10-9. Clinging to vehicles.

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

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-119.*

Sec. 10-10. Operation of snowmobiles.

No person shall operate a snowmobile upon the streets of the town. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For state law as to registration of snowmo-
biles, see W.S., 1977, 55 31-2-401 to 31-2-
408. As to the operation of **snowmobiles** on
highways, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-801.*

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Sec. 10-11. Unlawful riding.

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

Sec. 10-12. Driver's license required.

(a) No person shall drive any motor vehicle within the town unless such person has a valid operator's license for the type or class of vehicle being driven which complies with all other provisions of the laws of the state.

(b) No person, except those expressly exempted under state law, shall steer or, while in the passenger compartment of such vehicle, exercise any degree of physical control of a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless the person has a valid operator's license under the provisions of the laws of the state. [Ordinance No. 373.]

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-7-106.*

Sec. 10-13. Vehicle license required.

Every vehicle, at all times while being driven, stopped or parked upon the streets and highways of this town, shall be currently licensed in the name of the owner thereof in accordance with the laws of the state. [Ord. No. 373.]

***For state law as to registration and
licensing of motor vehicles, see W.S.,
1977, § 31-4-101 et seq.***

Article II. Operation of Vehicles Generally.

*For state law as to operation of vehicles
generally, see W.S., 1977, §§ 31-5-201 to 31-
5-233.*

.Sec. 10-14. Applicability.

The provisions of this chapter relating to the operation of vehicles refer exclusively to the operation of vehicles anywhere within the corporate limits of the town except as otherwise specifically provided. (Ord. No. 528.)

Sec. 10-15. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or

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suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from any emergency may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, but subject to the conditions herein stated.

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

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

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

(3) Exceed the prima facie speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;

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

(c) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle; except, that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(d) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-106.*

For case holding that any actually existing fire is an emergency which justifies excessive speed of municipal fire apparatus, see White v. City of Casper, 35 Wyo. 371, 249 P.2d 562 (1926).

Sec. 10-16. Backing.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back such vehicle unless such movement can be made with safety and without interfering with other traffic. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-226.*

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Sec. 10-17. Careless driving.

No person shall drive a motor vehicle within the town in a careless or heedless manner, whether on public or private property. (Ord. No. 373; Ord. No. 529.)

Sec. 10-18. Driving on proper side of roadway.

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

(1) When overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement.

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

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

(b) Upon all roadways except one-way streets any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-201.*

Sec. 10-19. Driving on sidewalks generally.

No person shall drive any vehicle upon a sidewalk or sidewalk area except upon a permanent or duly authorized temporary driveway. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-120.*

Sec. 10-19.1. Driving on bicycle paths.

No person shall drive, operate, park or place any vehicle on any area designated as a bicycle path. (Ord. No. 484, §2.)

Sec. 10-20. Following other vehicles.

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(a) The operator 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 motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a roadway outside of a business or residence district, and which is following another motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle shall, whenever conditions permit, leave sufficient space so that an overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without danger. A motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle may overtake and pass any like vehicle or other vehicle.

(c) Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway outside of a business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade, whether or not towing another vehicle, shall be so operated so as to allow sufficient space between each such vehicle or combination of vehicles so as to enable any other vehicle to enter and occupy such space without danger. This provision shall not apply to funeral processions. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-210.*

Sec. 10-21. Driving over fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street or private driveway without the consent of the fire department official in command. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-232.*

*As to fire prevention and protection
generally, see ch. 8 of this Code.*

Sec. 10-22. Driving under influence of intoxicating liquor,
drugs, etc., presumptions; chemical tests.

This section was deleted/repealed. Not in conformity with State law and had been previously repealed by the Town.

Sec. 10-23. Following fire apparatus; parking near fire.

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 or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-231.*

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Sec. 10-24. Incompetent drivers.

It shall be unlawful for any person physically or mentally disabled or incapacitated in any manner, temporarily or permanently, to operate or drive any vehicle. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-25. Minimum age of operator.

It shall be unlawful for any person under sixteen years of age to operate a motor vehicle, except as provided pursuant to W.S. §31-7-110 and 31-7-117(c), 1977 as amended, and any owner, dealer or manufacturer who permits a person under sixteen years of age to operate a motor vehicle shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as hereinafter provided for violation of the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. No. 373.) [Revised by 1995 supplementation.]

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-7-108.*

Section 10-26. Motorcycles.

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

(b) A person shall ride upon a motorcycle only while sitting astride the seat, facing forward, with one leg on each side of the motorcycle. EDITOR'S NOTE: This provision is not to be used to restrict the safe operation of a motorcycle by a disabled/ handicapped individual.

(c) No person shall operate a motorcycle while carrying any package, bundle or other article which prevents him from keeping both hands on the handlebars, or obstructs his vision or interferes with the safe operation of the motorcycle.

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

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

in a single lane.

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

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

(h) Subsections (f) and (g) shall not apply to police officers in the performance of their official duties.

(i) Motorcycles shall not be operated two abreast in a single lane.

(j) No person riding upon a motorcycle shall attach himself or the motorcycle to any other moving vehicle on a roadway.

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

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

(m) No minor shall operate or ride nor shall the operator permit a minor to ride upon a motorcycle unless he is wearing protective headgear securely fastened on his head, and of a type which complies with standards established by the state highway commission. This subsection shall not apply to minors riding within an enclosed cab. This subsection shall only apply to motorcycles used on public highways, streets and thoroughfares. (Formerly § 10-25(q).)

(n) Any person operating a motorcycle shall have the head lamps of the motorcycle activated at all times, including daylight hours.

(o) Operators of motorcycles operating in an officially authorized parade shall be exempt from subsections (e) through (m). (Ord. No. 373; Ord. No. 557.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-115.*

Sec. 10-27. Obstruction of operator's view.

No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded, or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the operator's view or control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle, or when vision through windows or windshields is impaired by dirt, stickers, snow, ice, cracks or any such obstructions to visibility. 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. (Ord. No. 373.) [Revised in 1995 supplement to comply with W.S., 1977, § 31-15-116.]

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For state law as to obstruction to driver's view or driving mechanism, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-116.

Sec. _____10-28. Overtaking and passing--Vehicles proceeding in same direction generally.

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

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

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

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-203.

Sec. _____10-29. Same--Limitations on passing on left.

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1957, § 31-5-204.

Sec. _____10-30. Same--On right,

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

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

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

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direction;

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

(b) 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.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1957,
§ 31-5-206.*

Sec. _ 10-31. _ Same--No passing zones.

Where signs or markings are in place upon those portions of any street where overtaking and passing or driving to the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous, except as necessary to return to his normal lane of traffic, no driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within such no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark such no-passing zone throughout its length.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-207.*

Sec. _ 10-32. _ Same--Signals.

The operator of a vehicle shall give a timely and audible signal when overtaking a person or vehicle on the highway, or when approaching a crosswalk or curve where the sight of persons and vehicles may be obscured or obstructed.

*For state law as to overtaking and
passing vehicles proceeding in the
same **direction** generally, see W.S.,
1977, § 31-5-203.*

Sec. _ 10-33. _ Same--Prohibited at intersections.

No person operating a vehicle shall overtake or attempt to pass another vehicle going in the same direction while traversing a street intersection, unless the same can be safely performed and one of the following is also present:

(a) A clearly marked double lane intersection, or

(b) The first vehicle is stopped and making a left hand turn. [Added in 1995 supplementation] (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-205.*

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in opposite directions.

Operators of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other on the right, each giving to the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-202.*

Sec. 10-35. Same--Passing buses.

The driver of a vehicle, upon meeting or overtaking a stopped school bus from either direction, shall stop the vehicle before reaching the school bus when flashing red lights are in operation on the school bus, and the driver shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion or the flashing red lights are no longer actuated. (Ord. No. 373; Ord. No. 520, § 1.)

*For state law as to overtaking and passing
school buses, see W.S., 1977, 5 31-5-507.*

Sec. 10-36. Parades and processions--Permit required.

No procession or parade containing one hundred or more persons, ten or more vehicles, except funerals, the forces of the United States Army or Navy, the military forces of the state, and forces of the police and fire department) shall occupy, march or proceed along any street except in accordance with a permit issued by the Chief of Police. (Ord. no. 373.) [Revised 1995 codification]

***For state law as to authority of town to
regulate parades and processions, see W.S.,
1977, 5 31-5-110.***

Sec. 10-37. Same--Driving through funerals or other processions.

(a) A funeral procession led by a funeral car or escorted by a police vehicle displaying flashing lights has the right-of-way in the lane or portion of the roadway upon which it is traveling subject to the following:

(1) The driver of the lead vehicle of the procession shall comply with all traffic control devices except when otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer. Vehicles in the procession displaying headlamps may follow the lead vehicle without stopping at stop signs or traffic signals. Vehicles in the

procession shall yield the right-of-way to authorized emergency vehicles;

(2) Vehicles in a funeral procession shall be driven on the right-hand side of the roadway and, if a

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laned roadway, in the right-hand lane nearest the right-hand edge of the roadway.

(b) Drivers of oncoming vehicles are required to yield the right-of-way to funeral processions.

(c) No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously marked. This section shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or police officers. [Addition and revised in 1995 supplementation.]

For similar state laws see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-123.

Sec. 10-38. Play Streets - Designation.

The chief of police shall have authority to declare any street or part thereof a play street and to place appropriate signs or devices in the roadway indicating and helping to protect the same. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-39. Same--Driving.

Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating any street or part thereof as a play street, no person shall drive a vehicle upon any such street or portion thereof except drivers of vehicles having business or whose residences are within such closed areas, and then any driver shall exercise the greatest care in driving upon any such street or portion thereof. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-40. Quiet zones.

The chief of police may authorize any person operating a hospital to erect suitable signs on the streets at or near such hospital, directing operators of vehicles to observe quiet movements while in such zones, which signs shall conform to the regulations of the town, and it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail to obey such signs. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-41. Railroad cars blocking streets, etc.

No engineer, fireman, conductor, or other person in the employ of any railway company shall permit any locomotive, tender, passenger, baggage or freight car to stand or be upon any crossing where the track of any railway company shall cross any of the streets, avenues or alleys of the town for a longer period than five minutes at any one time.

Sec. 10-42. Reckless driving.

No person shall drive any vehicle in willful or wanton

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disregard for the safety of persons or property. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-229.

Sec. _ 10-43. _ Requiring or permitting illegal operation.

It is unlawful for the owner or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle to require or knowingly to permit the operation of such vehicle upon a highway in any manner contrary to law. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-1203. As to parties to crime, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-1202.

Sec. _ 10-44. _ Right-of-way--Generally.

(a) The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.

(b) When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(c) The right-of-way rules declared in subsections (a) and (b) of this section are modified at through highways and otherwise as hereinafter stated in sections 10-45 to 10-48. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-220.

Sec. _ 10-45. _ Same--Left turns at intersections.

The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but such driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this chapter, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from the opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-221.

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sec. 10-46. Same--At stop or yield intersections.

(a) Preferential right-of-way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs.

(b) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop and after having stopped shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another street or which is approaching so closely on such street as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such driver is moving across or within the intersection.

(c) The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions and shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time such driver is moving across or within the intersection; provided, that if such a driver is involved in a collision with a pedestrian in a crosswalk or a vehicle in the intersection after driving past a yield sign without stopping, such collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of failure to yield the right-of-way. (Ord. No. 373.).

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-222.

Sec. _____ 10-47. Same--Entering street from private road or driveway.

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

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-223.

Sec. _____ 10-48. Same--Operation on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible or visual signals or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible **or** visual signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

(b) This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, 5 31-5-224. As to audible and visual signal require-

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ments, see W.S., 1977, 5 31-5-929. **[NOTE:**

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This is not a provision which can be used to issue a citation to a driver for not yielding right-of-way to a driver operating his/her own vehicle, such a volunteer fireman, unless said vehicle is an authorized emergency vehicle as defined in 531-5-102(a) (ii) (B) , W.S., 1977 as amended.]

Sec. _ 10-49. _ School zones--Designation,

During the hours from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. on the days only while the schools are in session, all alleys, streets and intersections adjacent to the public schools in the town and adjacent to all property used for school and school play purposes are hereby designated as school zones together with all other alleys, streets and intersections in the town which are hereafter designated by the Chief of Police and marked as such. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. _ 10-50. _ Same--Drivers to exercise due care.

Every driver of a motor vehicle shall exercise extreme care in approaching and driving through such areas during the hours prescribed in Section 10-49 on the days that the schools are in session. At all intersections in the school zones where stop signs are maintained, it shall be the duty of every driver of a motor vehicle to stop and remain stopped to permit any child to cross, when such child or children are waiting at the curb or within five feet thereof. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-51. Same--Passing.

No passing shall be permitted in school zones. (Ord. No. 373.)

For state law as to authority of town to establish no-passing zones, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-207.

Sec. _ 10-52. Signals--Distance before turn; required for stopping or decreasing speed.

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

(b) No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,

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Sec. 10-53. Same--Method of giving: when a signal by lamps required.

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

(b) Any motor vehicle in use on a street shall be equipped with, and required signal shall be given by, a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body cab or load of such motor vehicle exceeds twenty-four inches or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds fourteen feet. The latter measurement shall apply to any single vehicle and to any combination of vehicles.

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-218.

Sec. 10-54. Same--Manner of giving hand and arm signals.

All signals herein required 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:

(a) Left turn. Hand and arm extended horizontally.

(b) Right turn. Hand and arm extended upward.

(c) Stop and decrease speed. Hand and arm extended downward. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977 § 31-5-219.

Sec. 10-55. Speed contests or exhibitions.

(a) No person shall engage in any motor vehicle speed or acceleration contest, or exhibition of speed or acceleration upon any street, alley or highway of the town.

(b) No person shall aid or abet in any such unapproved or unlawful motor vehicle speed or acceleration contest or exhibition upon such roadways. (Ord. No. 421, § 2.)

For state law as to authority of town to regulate speed contests, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-110.

Sec. 10-56. Speed limits--Generally.

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(a) No person shall drive a vehicle on a street at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.

(b) Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with subsection (a) of this section or Section 10-57, the limits specified in this section shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of such maximum limits. The following maximum speeds are permitted:

(1) Twenty miles per hour when passing a school building, or grounds thereof, or a school crossing, during school recess or while children are going to or leaving school during opening or closing hours; provided, that the presence of such school building, ground thereof or school crossing is indicated plainly by signs or signals conforming to the provisions hereof.

(2) Thirty miles per hour in any urban district unless otherwise posted.

(3) Fifty-five miles per hour in any other location. all areas not herein otherwise designated.

(c) The chief of police, if he determines that the speed limit is too fast, has the authority to lower the maximum speed by posting the same in those areas so determined. (Ord. No. 410.) [Revised by 1995 supplementation.]

Sec. _____10-57. Same--Minimum speeds.

(a) No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

(b) Whenever local authorities have determined on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any part of a street consistently impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic and a minimum speed limit has been established and signs erected, no person shall drive a vehicle at a speed less than such minimum speed, except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, 5
31-5-304.*

Sec. _____10-58. Same--Motor-driven cycles.

No person shall operate any motor-driven cycle at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable

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atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of five hundred feet at a speed greater than thirty-five miles per hour unless such motor-driven cycle is equipped with a head lamp or lamps which are adequate to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of three hundred feet ahead.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §§
31-5-305, 31-5-910.*

Sec. _____ 10-59. Turns and turning--Generally.

No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required in section 10-60 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 an roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided in the event any other traffic may be affected by such movement. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-217.*

Sec. _____ 10-60. Same--At intersections.

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

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

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

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

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lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

(d) Markers indicating directions. Where the town has placed markers or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating a different course from that specified in this section to be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at any intersection other than as directed and required by such markers or signs. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-214.*

Sec. 10-61. Same--U turns--Generally.

(a) A U turn is a turn such that an automobile or other vehicle being driven in a certain direction on any street shall face in the opposite direction after such turn has been completed.

(b) A driver of a vehicle shall not turn the vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction unless the movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(c) 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, or where the vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 500 feet. (Ord. No. 581.)

Sec. 10-62. Same--Prohibited at certain intersections.

No person shall make a U turn within the town limits as follows:

(a) At the intersections of all streets with 9th Street and South Street from the intersection of South Street with 9th Street to the west boundary line of the town;

(b) At the intersections of 8th Street and Gilchrist;

(c) At the intersections of 10th Street and Gilchrist;

(d) At the intersection of 10th and Maple Streets; and

(e) At all streets intersecting Oak Street running west from 9th Street to the west boundary of the town. (Ord. No. 373.)

Article III. Traffic-Control Devices.

For state law as to traffic-control devices generally, see W.S., 1977, §§ 31-5-401 to 31-5-407. As to state manual for uniform traffic-control devices, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-

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Sec. _ 10-63. _ Obedience generally; when signs required for enforcement of chapter.

(a) The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this chapter.

(b) No provision of this chapter for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs are erected or in place.

(c) Whenever official traffic-control devices are placed or held in position approximately conforming to the requirements of this article, the devices are presumed to have been so placed or held by the official act or direction of lawful authority unless the contrary is established by competent evidence.

(d) Any official traffic-control device placed or held pursuant to the provisions of this article and purporting to conform to the lawful requirements pertaining to the devices is presumed to comply with the requirements of this article unless the contrary is established by competent evidence. [(c) and (d) added in 1995 supplementation to conform to state law.]

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-402.*

Sec. _ 10-64. _ Authority to install traffic-control devices.

The town shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices as it may deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter or other local traffic ordinances or to regulate, warn or guide traffic. All such traffic-control devices hereafter erected shall conform to the state manual and specifications.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-401.*

Sec. _ 10-65. _ Traffic-control signals.

(a) Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-controlled signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, successively one (1) at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red and yellow shall be used, except for special

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pedestrian signals carrying a symbol or word legend, and the lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green indication:

(i) Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign prohibits either turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal is exhibited;

(ii) Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other indicators shown at the same time. The vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection;

(iii) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, as provided by Section 10-66, pedestrians facing any green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(b) Steady yellow indication:

(i) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter;

(ii) Pedestrians facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided by Section 10-66, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

(c) Steady red indication:

(i) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red signal alone 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 before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown except as provided in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph;

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(ii) Vehicular traffic facing a steady red arrow signal shall not enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the arrow and, unless entering the intersection to make a movement permitted by another signal, 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 before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication permitting the movement indicated by the red arrow is shown except as provided by subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph.

(iii) Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn, vehicular traffic facing any steady red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to turn right, or to turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street after stopping as required by subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this paragraph. The vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(iv) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided by Section 10-66, pedestrians facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal alone shall not enter the roadway.

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

This section modified slightly to conform with state laws in 1995 supplement.

Sec. 10-66. _ Pedestrian signals.

(a) Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the symbols or words "Walk" or "Don't Walk" are in place the signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) Flashing or steady walk: Any pedestrian facing the signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and every driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to him;

(2) Flashing or steady don't walk: No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk

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signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the don't walk signal is showing.

This section modified slightly to conform with state laws in 1995 supplement.

Sec. 10-67. Flashing signals.

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

(1) 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 the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it, and the right to proceed is subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

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

(b) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules provided by W.S. 31-5-510.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-405.*

This section modified slightly to conform with state laws in 1995 supplement.

Sec. 10-68. Unauthorized signs, signals and markings.

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

(b) No person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway or any right-of-way any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising unless approved by the governing body.

(c) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection upon private property adjacent to a highway of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official signs.

(d) Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the town is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-406.*

Sec. 10-69. Defacing, destroying, etc., devices.

No person shall 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 part thereof. [Ord. No. 373.]

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-407.*

Article IV. Stopping, Standing and Parking.

For state law as to stopping, standing and parking generally, see W.S., 1977, §§ 31-5-501 to 31-5-513.

Division 1. Generally.

Sec. 10-70. Prohibited in certain places.

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

- (1) On a sidewalk;
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway;
- (3) Within a intersection;
- (4) Upon any bridge or other elevated structures upon a street or within a street tunnel;
- (5) At any place where official signs prohibit stop-ping.
- (6) Within fifteen feet of a fire hydrant;

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(7) Within twenty feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within fifty feet of such entrance;

(8) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;

(9) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;

line. (10) On any portion of any officially painted yellow

(b) No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful. (Ord. No. 373)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-504. (Modified to comply with State law.)

Sec. 10-71. Recreation vehicles.

Recreation vehicles shall not be parked for more than seventy-two hours on any public street. (Ord. No. 419, ch. 4, § 12; amended during August, 1984, supplementation.)

Sec. 10-72. Removal of improperly stopped, parked or standing vehicles; responsibility for costs.

(a) Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle stopped, parked or standing upon a street, highway or restricted parking area in violation of the provisions of this chapter, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or to require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same.

(b) The registered owner of any vehicle moved pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall be responsible for all expenses for moving. (Ord. No. 373; amended during August, 1984, supplementation.)

Sec. 10-73. Stop and yield intersections.,

When the town has designated through streets, through highways and has erected stop signs or yield signs at specified entrances thereto or has designated an intersection as a stop intersection or as a yield intersection and has erected like signs at one or more entrances to such intersection, 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 intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection; 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, than at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. _ 10-74. _ Railroad crossings.

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

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

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

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

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

(b) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-510*

Division 2. _ Parking.

Sec. _ 10-75. _ Businesses permitting vehicles parked, etc., on sidewalks, streets. etc.. prohibited.

No person, whether owner or occupant of any garage, salesrooms or other place of business, shall permit any motor vehicle whether

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the same is left for safe-keeping, repair or storage, or whether same is stock in trade, to be or remain on any sidewalk, street or alley. (Ord. No. 373, Code, § 13-201.)

For state law as to authority of town to regulate the use of streets and sidewalks, see W.S., 1977, § 15-1-103.

Sec. _ 10-76. Leaving vehicle unattended.

No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key, and effectively setting the brake thereon and, when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-509.

Sec. _ 10-77. Parking on private property.

No person shall drive or park upon any private property, or on any property where driving and parking is prohibited by order of the governing body, unless such operator has permission of the owner. Cost of removal of such vehicle will be borne by the owner of such trespassing vehicle. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. _ 10-78. Illegal parking--Notice--Issuance.

Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this chapter or any other ordinance of this town, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its registration number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a notice in writing for the driver to answer to the charge against him during the hours and at a place specified in the notice. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. _ 10-79. Same--Same--Failure to comply.

If a violator of the restrictions on stopping, standing or parking does not appear in response to a notice affixed to such motor vehicle, the chief of police may send to the owner of the motor vehicle to which the notice was affixed a letter informing him of the violation and warning him that in the event such notice is disregarded, a complaint will be filed and warrant of arrest issued. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. _ 10-80. Same--Presumptions.

In any prosecution charging a violation of any provision of this code or other town ordinance governing the standing or parking of vehicle, proof that the particular vehicle described in the

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complaint was parked in violation of any such law, together with proof that the Defendant named in the complaint was at the time of such parking the registered owner of such vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of such vehicle was the person who parked or placed such vehicle at the point where and for the time during which such violation occurred. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-81. Diagonal parking--On certain streets.

All vehicles in the town when parked shall be placed adjacent to and parallel to the curb; except, that all parking shall be diagonal on the following streets:

(a) Water Street and Maple Street between 8th and 10th Streets.

(b) Gilchrist Avenue from the Colorado and Southern Railway right-of-way to 10th Street, and on the north side of Gilchrist Avenue between the alley in block 85 and the intersection of Gilchrist Avenue and 11th Street.

(c) 8th Street and 10th Street between Water and Maple Streets.

(d) The parking of motor vehicles shall be permitted on Gilchrist Avenue between 8th and 10th Streets diagonally in the center of such street in the spaces marked therefor, but no motor vehicle shall be parked in such a manner as to permit front or rear of the vehicle to extend more than six inches beyond the painted line so marked therefor. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-82. Same--Fifteen minute limit in certain spaces.

(a) No person shall park or leave standing a motor vehicle in the spaces provided therefor along the west side of lots 17, 18, 19 and 20 of block 66 in the town for a period of time at any one time in excess of fifteen minutes.

(b) No person shall park or leave standing a motor vehicle in the spaces provided therefor in the westerly three parking spaces along the south side of lot 20, block 66 of the town for a period of time at any one time in excess of fifteen minutes. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-83. Obstruction of traffic prohibited.

No person shall park any vehicle upon a street, other than an alley, in such a manner or under such conditions as to leave available less than ten feet of the width of the roadway for free movement of vehicular traffic. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-84. Parking in alley.

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No person shall park a vehicle in an alley except while conducting business through any drive-up facility or loading or unloading freight and then not to exceed thirty minutes. (Ord. No. 373; Ord. No. 506, § 2.)

Sec. 10-85. Parking adjacent to schools.

The Chief of Police is hereby authorized to erect signs indicating no parking upon that side of any street adjacent to any school property when such parking would, in his opinion, interfere with traffic or create a hazardous situation. When official signs are erected indicating no parking, no person shall park a vehicle in such a designated place. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-85-1. Handicapped parking,

(a) The Chief of Police is hereby authorized to designate certain parking areas as restricted to parking for motor vehicles for handicapped persons only. All areas so designated shall be appropriately marked.

(b) No person shall park any vehicle in an area restricted to parking for motor vehicles for handicapped persons unless such vehicle displays a special handicapped parking permit identification card issued by the State of Wyoming. (Ord. No. 561.) [Revised by 1995 supplementation.]

Article V. Bicycles.

Sec. 10-86. Applicability of traffic regulations.

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle under the provisions of this chapter, except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-702.*

Sec. 10-87. When provisions in effect.

The provisions of this chapter and any traffic regulations applicable to bicyclists shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any highway, any sidewalk or any path set aside for the use of bicyclists.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
5 31-5-701 et seq.*

Sec. 10-88. Riding on seat required: number of persons permitted.

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(a) A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

(b) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped, except that an adult rider may carry a child securely attached to his person in a back pack or sling. [Added in 1995 supplement to conform to State law. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-703.*

Sec. 10-89. Riding on right edge of roadway; riding more than two abreast; use of bicycle paths.

(a) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

(b) Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

(c) Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-704.*

Sec. 10-90. Carrying packages, etc.

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-705.*

Sec. 10-91. Equipment.

(a) Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type which shall be visible from all distances from fifty feet to three hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

(b) No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped

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with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least one hundred feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.

(c) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-706.*

Sec. 10-92. Liability of parents or guardians.

It shall be unlawful for the parent of any child or the guardian of any ward to authorize or knowingly permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of this article or any traffic regulation applicable to bicyclists.

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-701.*

Sec. 10-93. Operation on sidewalks.

It shall be unlawful for any person to ride a bicycle upon any sidewalk within the town.

*For state law as to authority of town to
regulate the use of streets and sidewalks, see
W.S., 1977, § 15-1-103.*

Article VI. Pedestrians.

Sec. 10-94. Rights and duties generally.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections but at all other places pedestrians shall be granted those rights and be subject to the restrictions stated in this article. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-601.*

Sec. 10-95. Right-of-way in crosswalks or intersections.

(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 yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk or when the pedestrian is waiting at the curb or sidewalk directly in front of the crosswalk.

(b) When traffic-control signals are not in place or not

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in

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operation at a school crosswalk the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a school crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is waiting at the curb or sidewalk directly in front of the crosswalk..

(c) No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(d) 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 the stopped vehicle. (Ord. No. 586.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-602.

Sec. _ 10-96. _ Crossing at crosswalks or intersections only.

No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at any place other than an intersection or other designated crosswalk. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. _ 10-97. _ Walking on roadways.

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

(b) Where sidewalks are not provided any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from opposite direction. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-605.

Sec. _ 10-98. _ Soliciting rides, etc.

(a) No person shall stand on a street for the purpose of soliciting a ride, employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.

(b) No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guarding of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street or highway. (Ord. No. 373.)

For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-606.

Sec. _ 10-99. _ Rights and duties applicable to persons on roller

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skates, coasters, etc.

(a) No person upon roller skates, or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle or similar device, shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street at a crosswalk and when so crossing such person shall be granted all the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians. This section shall not apply upon any street while set aside as a play street.

(b) No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach it or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

(c) No person operating a vehicle shall permit a passenger to ride on the fender or running board of the vehicle nor shall any passenger ride on the fender or running board of a vehicle. This subsection does not apply to a commercial vehicle or a vehicle operated by or for a political subdivision of this state designed to permit a passenger to ride on a fender or running board, such as a fire department or trash **collection truck.** **[Added during 1995 supplementation.]**

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
S31-5-701 through 31-5-706.*

Sec. 10-100. Drivers to exercise due care.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this article every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway, and shall give warning by sounding the horn if necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
31-5-607.*

Article VII. Equipment.

Sec. 10-101. Brakes.

(a) Every motor vehicle and every combination of vehicles shall have a service braking system which will stop the vehicle or combination within forty (40) feet from an initial speed of twenty (20) miles per hour on a level, dry, smooth, hard surface.

(b) Every motor vehicle and combination of vehicles excluding motorcycles, motor-driven cycles and mopeds shall have a parking brake system adequate to hold the vehicle or combination on any grade on which it is operated under all

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conditions of loading on a surface free from snow, ice or loose material.

(c) This section applies to motorcycles, motor-driven cycles and mopeds unless specifically excluded. [Revised in 1995 supplementation to comply with state statute.]

For state law as to brakes generally, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-950. As to brakes on motor-driven cycles, see W.S., 1977, § 31-5-951.

sec. 10-102. Lights--Generally.

Every motor vehicle operated upon the streets of this town shall exhibit and have illuminated during the period of from one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise, two head lamps, one on each side of such vehicle, showing white or pale yellow tinted lights visible at least five hundred feet in advance of such vehicle. Such motor vehicle or any trailer attached thereto shall have attached to the rear not less than one lamp showing a red light visible at least five hundred feet in the rear of such vehicle and the same light or additional light casting white rays of sufficient strength on the rear registration plate thereof, so that such registration plate may be clearly read at a distance of fifty feet; provided, that each motorcycle shall be required to carry only one light on the front thereof which shall show white or yellow tinted rays visible at least five hundred feet in advance of such motor vehicle. (Ord. No. 373.)

For state law as to requiring lighting on motor vehicles, see W.S., 1977, §§ 31-5-910 to 31-5-939.

Sec. 10-103. Same--Motor trucks.

Every motor truck the body of which exceeds six feet in width shall exhibit during the period of from one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise in addition to other lights required of motor vehicles, a white light on the left side of the machine defining the limit of the body thereof, or to the overhanging load, if there be one, and beyond the outside thereof, and such light shall be so fixed that it may be seen both from the front and rear of such vehicle. Every motor truck or vehicle carrying a load overhanging the rear shall display a red flag at the extreme left rear end of such load during the day and a red light at the same point during the period from one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sunrise, such red flag to be not less than twelve inches both in length and width. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-104. Same--Use of spotlights, etc., prohibited; exceptions.

It shall be unlawful to use a spotlight on any motor vehicle upon any street within the city limits as a running light or

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driving light, except in emergency; it shall be unlawful to use on any motor vehicle operated upon the street of the city any lighting device, except as permitted by the State's Uniform Act Regulating Traffic on Highways. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-105. Mirrors.

Every motor vehicle which is so constructed or loaded as to obstruct the driver's view to the rear thereof from the driver's position shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-954.*

Sec. 10-106. Mufflers; emission controls.

(a) Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and annoying smoke, and no person shall use a muffler cut-out; bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a street.

(b) The engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-953.*

Sec. 10-107. Tires.

(a) Every solid rubber tire on a vehicle shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery.

(b) No person shall operate or move on any street any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer having any metal tire in contact with the roadway.

(c) No tire on a vehicle moved on a street shall have on its periphery any block, stud, flange, cleat or spike, or any other protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it shall be permissible to use tires containing metal studs which do not project more than one-sixteenth of an inch beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, and except that it shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the street, and except also that it shall be permissible to use tire chains of reasonable proportions upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to

skid. (Ord. No. 373.)

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*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977,
§ 31-5-956.*

Sec. 10-108. Windshields and wipers.

(a) No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, sidewings or rear windows of such vehicle other than a certificate or other paper required to be so displayed by law.

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

(c) Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order. (Ord. No. 373.)

*For similar state law, see W.S., 1977, §
31-5-955.*

Sec. 10-109. Inspection of vehicle.

No person driving a vehicle shall refuse to submit such vehicle to an inspection and test when required to do so by a police officer of the town. (Ord. No. 373.)

Sec. 10-109.1. Required Child Safety Restraints - Use and
Exceptions.

(a) Definitions. The definitions set forth in Section 31-5-1302, Wyoming Statutes, 1977 as amended, will apply to this ordinance, and are incorporated herein and made a part hereof as if fully set forth.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (c) of this section, no person shall operate a passenger car in the Town of Wheatland unless each child, who is a passenger in that car and who is three years of age or under, and who weighs 40 pounds or less, and who is 40 inches tall or less, is properly secured in a child safety restraint system.

(c) Any child who is within the age, weight and height requirements specified in Section 2 need not be properly secured in a safety restraint system if:

(1) A licensed physician has determined that the weight or physical or medical condition of the child requires that the child not be secured in such a system. The person operating a passenger car transporting such a child shall carry in the car the physician's signed statement certifying that the child should not be secured in a child restraint system;

(1) A licensed physician has determined that the weight or physical or medical condition of the child requires that the child not be secured in such a system. The person operating a passenger vehicle transporting such a child shall carry in the vehicle the physician's signed statement certifying that the child should not be secured in a child restraint system;

(2) The driver of the vehicle is rendering aid or assistance to the child or his parent or guardian.

(d) Penalty:

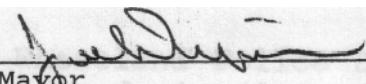
(1) Any person who violates this ordinance shall be issued a citation and fined not more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for the first offense, provided that the fine shall be waived by the Court upon receipt of proof that the offender, after the offense occurred, has purchased, leased or otherwise acquired a child safety restraint system which meets the requirements of this ordinance. For a second or subsequent violation of this ordinance, the offender shall be fined not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

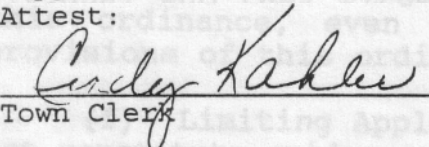
(2) Any person who uses a child safety restraint system in a manner other than in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions is guilty of a violation of this article and shall be fined as provided in subsection (d)(1) of this ordinance.

Passed and approved this 9th day of August , 1999, on first reading.

Passed and approved this 13th day of September 1999, on second reading.

Passed and approved this 11th day of October , 1999, on third and final reading.



Mayor
Attest:


Town Clerk

**For state law as to accidents generally, see
W.S., 1977, 55 31-5-1101 to 31-5-1116.**

'Sec. 10-110. _ Investigation of accidents.

It **shall be** the **duty** of the police officers of the town to **investigate** traffic accidents, to arrest and to assist in the

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prosecution of persons charged with violations of law **causing or**