

No. 288, S.]

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## CHAPTER 454.

AN ACT to repeal sections 85.01 to 85.03, 85.08, 85.085, 85.09 to 85.12, 85.14, 85.16 to 85.22, 85.31, 85.32 and 343.182; to renumber sections 85.04 to 85.07 to be, respectively, sections 85.01 to 85.04, section 85.15 to be section 85.05, section 85.13 to be section 85.06, section 85.135 to be section 85.07, section 85.33 to be section 85.08, and sections 85.23 and 85.25 to be, respectively, sections 85.92 and 85.93; and to create sections 85.10 to 85.86 and 85.91 of the statutes, relating to traffic regulations and establishing arteries for through traffic on the public highways, and providing penalties.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Sections 85.01 to 85.03, 85.08, 85.085, 85.09 to 85.12, 85.14, 85.16 to 85.22, 85.31, 85.32 and 343.182 of the statutes are repealed.

SECTION 2. Sections 85.04 to 85.07 are renumbered to be, respectively, sections 85.01 to 85.04, section 85.15 to be section 85.05, section 85.13 to be section 85.06, section 85.135 to be section 85.07, section 85.33 to be section 85.08, and sections 85.23 and 85.25 to be, respectively, sections 85.92 and 85.93.

SECTION 3. Seventy-eight new sections are added to the statutes to read: 85.10 DEFINITIONS. The following words and phrases, when used in sections 85.10 to 85.86 and 85.91 shall, for the purpose of said sections, have the meaning respectively ascribed to them except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

(1) VEHICLE. Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, excepting vehicles used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(2) MOTOR VEHICLE. Every vehicle as herein defined which is self-propelled.

(3) AUTOMOBILES. Every motor vehicle, excepting motor cycles, designed for the purpose of transporting not more than seven persons including the operator and not used for the purpose of transporting persons or goods for hire.

(4) MOTOR CYCLE. Every motor vehicle designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground

except any such motor vehicle as may be included within the term tractor as herein defined.

(5) **MOTOR TRUCK.** Every motor vehicle used for commercial purposes carrying its load as a single unit with a non-detachable propelling power except those vehicles operating on rails or those motor vehicles used for transporting persons exclusively.

(6) **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.

(7) **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 the vehicle or load so drawn.

(8) **FARM TRACTOR.** Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry.

(9) **STREET CAR.** Every vehicle traveling exclusively on rails other than cars or trains propelled or moved by gas or steam.

(10) **SLOW MOVING VEHICLE.** Every vehicle being operated or moved upon a highway at a speed less than the maximum speed then and there permissible.

(11) **TRAILER.** Every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property or passengers wholly on its own structure and for being drawn by a motor vehicle.

(12) **SEMITRAILER.** Every vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

(13) **WAGON.** Every animal-drawn vehicle except those operating on rails.

(14) **AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.** Vehicles of the fire department, fire patrol, police vehicles, such emergency vehicles of municipal, county or state department or public service corporations and such ambulances as are so designated or authorized by local authorities.

(15) **TIRES; CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINITION.**

(a) Pneumatic tire is one inflated with compressed air.

(b) Solid rubber tire is one made of rubber other than a pneumatic tire.

(c) Metal tire is one the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partially of metal or other hard, non-resilient material.

(16) 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 condition 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.

(17) OPERATOR. Any person who is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

(18) PEDESTRIAN. Any person afoot.

(19) TRAFFIC OFFICER. Every officer legally authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violation of traffic regulation.

(20) LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Every county board, city council, town or village board or other local board or body having authority to adopt traffic regulations under the constitution and laws of this state.

(21) KINDS OF HIGHWAYS DEFINED.

(a) A highway is every way or place of whatever nature open to the use of the public as a matter of right for the purposes of vehicular travel. The term "highway" shall not be deemed to include a roadway or driveway upon grounds owned by private persons, colleges, universities or other institutions.

(b) A street is every highway except alleys within the corporate limits of any city or village.

(c) An alley is every highway of whatever nature within a city or village open for vehicular travel, not a street and not for the use of through traffic.

(d) A private highway, alley or driveway is every highway, alley or driveway not open to the use of the public for the purposes of vehicular traffic.

(e) Roadway is that portion of a highway between the regularly established curb lines or that portion which is commonly used by vehicular traffic.

(22) INTERSECTION. The area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb lines or, if none, then within the

lateral boundary lines of two or more highways which join one another at an angle, whether or not one such highway crosses the other.

(23) **CROSSWALK.** That portion of the highway ordinarily included within the prolongation of the curb and property lines at intersections or any other portion of a highway clearly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markers on the surface.

(24) **SIDEWALK.** That portion of a highway between the curb lines and the adjacent property lines, unless local authorities designate otherwise.

(25) **SAFETY ZONE.** The area or space officially set apart within a highway for the exclusive use of pedestrians or passengers or prospective passengers of public conveyances, and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs or marks as to be plainly visible at all times when set apart as a safety zone.

(26) **SAFETY ISLAND.** Any safety zone that is elevated above the highway level.

(27) **LOADING ZONE.** That portion of a highway adjacent to a curb or property line reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or material.

(28) **BUSINESS DISTRICT.** The territory contiguous to a highway when fifty per cent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

(29) **RESIDENCE DISTRICT.** The territory contiguous to a highway not comprising a business district where the frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is mainly occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business.

(30) **PARKING.** The stopping or standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, upon a highway otherwise than (a) temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading, (b) when making necessary repairs, or (c) in obedience to traffic regulations or official traffic signs or signals.

(31) **TRAFFIC.** Pedestrians, ridden or herded or driven animals, vehicles, street cars and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using any highway for the purpose of travel.

(32) **THROUGH TRAFFIC.** All traffic the intention of which is to traverse that portion of the highway upon which it is operating without parking, loading or unloading persons or property.

(33) **HEAVY TRAFFIC.** All vehicles designated or used for the purpose of transporting material of any nature when the gross weight of such vehicle shall be three tons or greater, or any vehicle not operating completely upon pneumatic tires. Motor busses completely equipped with pneumatic tires shall not be considered heavy traffic.

(34) **TRAFFIC LANE.** That portion of a roadway paralleling the center line of the roadway having a width of not less than seven feet and not more than ten feet, whether or not such portion is indicated by marks or markers.

(35) **RIGHT OF WAY.** The privilege of the immediate use of the highway.

(36) **WEIGHTS.** (a) The net weight of a vehicle is the weight of the vehicle equipped for service.

(b) The tare weight of a vehicle is that weight which the vehicle is equipped to carry as a load.

(c) The gross weight of a vehicle is the sum of the net and tare weights.

(37) **OFFICIAL TRAFFIC SIGNS.** All signs and markings other than signals, not inconsistent with this chapter, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of guiding, directing, warning or regulating traffic.

(38) **OFFICIAL TRAFFIC SIGNALS.** All signals not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of directing, warning or regulating traffic.

(39) **TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS.** Any device using colored lights, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to go.

85.11 **MOTOR VEHICLE ROAD RIGHTS.** The operator of every vehicle shall have equal rights upon all highways with other users of such highways, subject to the provisions of this chapter.

85.12 **OBEDIENCE, DIRECTION AND EXEMPTIONS IN TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS.** (1) **OFFICERS TO DIRECT TRAFFIC.** It shall be the duty of the police and traffic departments of every political unit of government and each authorized department of

the state to enforce the provisions of sections 85.10 to 85.86 and 85.91. Such officers are authorized to direct all traffic within their respective jurisdictions either in person or by means of visual or audible signal in accordance with the provisions of said sections; but in the event of a fire or other emergency, officers of the police, traffic or fire department may direct traffic as conditions may require notwithstanding the provisions of said section.

(2) **OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC OFFICERS.** It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse or fail to comply with any lawful order, signal or direction of a traffic officer.

(3) **OBEDIENCE TO TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SIGNALS.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of any motor vehicle or for the operator of any street car to disobey the instructions of any official traffic sign or signal placed in accordance with the provisions of said sections unless otherwise directed by a traffic officer.

(4) **PUBLIC EMPLOYEES TO OBEY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.** The provisions of said sections shall apply to the operator of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States government, or of this state or any political subdivision thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any said operator to violate any of said provisions except as otherwise provided.

(5) **EXEMPTIONS TO AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.** The provisions of said sections regulating the movement, parking and standing of vehicles shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles while the operator of such vehicle is operating the same in an emergency in the necessary performance of public duties. This exemption shall not, however, protect the operator of any such vehicle from the consequence of a reckless disregard of the safety of others.

(6) **PERSONS PROPELLING PUSH CARTS OR RIDING BICYCLES OR ANIMALS TO OBEY TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.** Every person propelling any push cart, bicycle, or riding a bicycle or animal, or driving or leading any animal upon a roadway shall be subject to the provisions of said sections, applicable to the operator of any vehicle, except those provisions with reference to the equipment of vehicles and except those provisions which by their very nature would have no application.

**85.13 INTOXICATED PERSONS OR USERS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS PROHIBITED FROM OPERATING VEHICLES.** It shall be unlawful for any person who is a habitual user of narcotic drugs, or who is subject

to epilepsy, or any person who is under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug, to operate any vehicle upon any highway.

**85.14 PROHIBITED SIGNS AND SIGNALS. (1) DISPLAY OF UNAUTHORIZED SIGNS AND SIGNALS PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for any person to place or maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any sign, signal or device, which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic or which hides from view any official traffic sign or signal. Every such prohibited sign, signal or device is declared to be a public nuisance and any police or traffic officer is empowered to remove the same, or cause the same to be removed, without notice.

**(2) INTERFERENCE WITH SIGNS AND SIGNALS PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully deface, injure, move, obstruct or interfere with any official sign or signal.

**85.15 OPERATION OF VEHICLES. (1) OPERATE ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF HIGHWAY.** Upon all highways of sufficient width, except upon one-way highways, the operator of a vehicle shall operate the same upon the right half of the roadway and shall operate a slow moving vehicle as closely as practical to the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway, unless it is impractical to travel on such side of the roadway and unless overtaking and passing another vehicle subject to the limitations applicable to overtaking and passing as set forth in this chapter except as provided in subsection (12) of section 85.18. The foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not be deemed to prevent the marking of lanes for traffic upon any roadway and the allocation of designated lanes to traffic moving in a particular direction or at designated speeds.

**(2) LIMITATIONS ON OVERTAKING AND PASSING.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to operate on any portion of the left side of a highway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be made in safety. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply upon one-way highways or upon highways laned

for traffic; and in all cases of the latter, vehicles traveling in marked lanes shall move in the direction permitted in such lanes.

(3) **OPERATING ON DIVIDED HIGHWAYS.** On highways that are divided longitudinally by a parkway, viaduct, wall or other form of division, vehicles shall keep to the right of such division unless directed to do otherwise by an official traffic sign or signal or by a traffic officer.

(4) **MEETING OF VEHICLES.** Operators of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, each giving the other at least one-half of the main traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

85.16 **RULES FOR PASSING.** (1) **SIGNALS FOR PASSING.** The operator of an overtaking motor vehicle not within a business or residence district shall give audible warning with his warning device before passing or attempting to pass a vehicle proceeding in the same direction.

(2) **VEHICLES TO KEEP IN TRAFFIC LANES.** The operator of a vehicle upon a roadway shall not deviate from the traffic lane in which he is operating without first ascertaining that such movement can be made with safety to other vehicles approaching from the rear.

(3) **OVERTAKING AND PASSING ANOTHER VEHICLE.** The operator of any vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass such vehicle at a safe distance to the left thereof and shall not again operate to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of such overtaken vehicle.

(4) **CONDUCT TO OPERATOR BEING PASSED.** The operator of a vehicle about to be overtaken and passed by another vehicle approaching from the rear shall give way to the right if practical in favor of the overtaking vehicle on suitable and audible signal being given by the operator of the overtaking vehicle and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

(5) **PASSING ON CURVES AND GRADES PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to operate on the left side of the highway upon any part of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the operator's view along said highway is obstructed within a distance of one thousand feet.

(6) **PASSING AT RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING AND HIGHWAY INTERSECTIONS PROHIBITED.** It shall be



unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to overtake and pass any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction at any steam, gas or electric railway grade crossing or at an intersection of highways unless permitted to do so by a traffic officer or upon highways which are properly marked by traffic lanes.

(7) **PASSING STREET CARS ON TWO-WAY HIGHWAYS.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle on a two-way highway to overtake and pass upon the left any street car proceeding in the same direction whether such car is actually in motion or at rest.

(8) **PASSING STREET CARS ON ONE-WAY HIGHWAYS.** The operator of a vehicle on a one-way highway may pass on the left, any street car actually stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers, at a speed not greater than fifteen miles an hour and with due regard for the safety of pedestrians, except when directed to do otherwise by a traffic officer or official traffic signal.

(9) **PASSING STREET CAR WHILE LOADING OR UNLOADING PASSENGERS.** The operator of a vehicle overtaking any street car actually stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall stop such vehicle to the rear of the nearest door of said car and shall remain stationary until any such passenger has boarded such car or reached the adjacent sidewalk, except that where a safety zone has been established, a vehicle need not be brought to a full stop before passing any such car but may proceed past such car at a speed that is reasonable and proper and in no event greater than fifteen miles an hour and with due regard for the safety of pedestrians. This provision shall apply to busses when at a safety zone.

(10) **PASSING VEHICLES AT INTERSECTIONS.** Whenever any vehicle has stopped at a marked or unmarked crosswalk or at any intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the highway, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any other vehicle approaching from the rear to overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

(11) **PASSING OR MEETING FRIGHTENED ANIMALS.** The operator of any vehicle upon any highway, upon a signal by putting up the hand or other signal of distress made by a person riding, driving or leading an animal which is frightened, shall cause such motor vehicle to stop unless a movement forward is necessary to avoid an accident or injury, and such operator

shall, upon request, stop all motive power until such animal is under control.

85.17 RULES FOR TURNING. (1) **TURNING RIGHT.** The operator of a vehicle intending to turn to the right at an intersection shall approach the point of turning in the traffic lane nearest the right-hand edge or curb of the highway and in turning shall keep as closely as practicable to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway.

(2) **TURNING LEFT.** The operator of a vehicle intending to turn to the left at an intersection or into a private highway shall make such turn from the traffic lane immediately to the right of and next to the center of the highway and shall pass immediately to the left of the center of the intersection, passing as closely as practicable to the left of the center of the intersection, and shall leave the intersection immediately to the right of the center of the intersecting highway.

(3) **WHEN NOT APPLICABLE.** The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) shall not apply to those vehicles that are required by local authorities to travel in such lanes that said provisions can not be complied with.

(4) **TURNING AROUND AT CERTAIN INTERSECTIONS PROHIBITED.** At any intersection where traffic is controlled by a traffic control signal or by a traffic officer, it shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to turn such vehicle at the intersection so as to proceed in the opposite direction.

(5) **TURNING AROUND IN MID-BLOCK PROHIBITED ON CERTAIN HIGHWAYS.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle operating on any street in a business district or on any artery for through traffic in a residence district to turn his vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction at any place except at an intersection where such turns are permitted.

85.18 **RIGHT OF WAY.** (1) **RIGHT OF WAY FORFEITED WHEN OPERATING AT AN UNLAWFUL SPEED OR MANNER.** The operator of a vehicle operating at an unlawful speed or in an unlawful manner shall forfeit any right of way which he might otherwise have hereunder.

(2) **RIGHT OF WAY AT INTERSECTIONS.** When two vehicles enter an intersection at the same time, the operator of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(3) **VEHICLES IN INTERSECTIONS HAVE RIGHT OF WAY OVER OTHER VEHICLES.** The operator of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to a vehicle that has entered the intersection.

(4) **VEHICLES STOPPING FOR ARTERIES FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC.** The operator of any vehicle that has come to a full stop as required by section 85.69, upon entering an artery for through traffic, as well as operators of vehicles on such artery for through traffic, shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (3).

(5) **VEHICLES TURNING LEFT IN INTERSECTIONS.** The operator of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left across the path of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction, may make such left turn where it is permitted only after affording a reasonable opportunity to the operator of such vehicle to avoid a collision.

(6) **RIGHT OF WAY OF FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.** Funeral processions shall have the right of way at intersections when vehicles comprising such procession shall have their headlights lighted, excepting in case of an emergency or when directed otherwise by a traffic officer. Such processions, however, shall be governed by traffic control signals except that when the leading vehicle has proceeded across an intersection in accordance with such signal, all vehicles in such procession may so proceed regardless of any change in such signal. It shall be unlawful for any vehicles to form a procession and have their headlights lighted for the purpose of securing the right of way granted by this subsection to funeral processions.

(7) **RIGHT OF WAY OF AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLES.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle upon a highway not to yield the right of way to an authorized emergency vehicle which is operating upon official business and the operator thereof sounds audible signal by means of a siren.

(8) **VEHICLES EMERGING FROM ALLEYS OR PRIVATE DRIVEWAYS TO STOP.** The operator of a vehicle emerging from an alley, private driveway or garage shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to moving on to the sidewalk or sidewalk area extending across the path of such vehicle, or if there is no sidewalk or sidewalk area then before crossing the near limits of the roadway.

(9) **EMERGING FROM ALLEY OR PRIVATE DRIVEWAY.** The operator of a vehicle entering a public highway from an alley, garage or private driveway shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on such highway.

(10) **MOVING VEHICLES HAVE RIGHT OF WAY OVER PARKED VEHICLES.** The operator of any vehicle that has been parked shall while moving from such position yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on such highway.

(11) **RIGHT OF WAY OF LIVE STOCK.** Live stock being driven over or along any highway shall have the right of way over any motor vehicle, but any person in charge of such live stock shall use reasonable care and diligence to open the roadway for vehicular traffic.

(12) **HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE VEHICLES.** Vehicles actually engaged in maintaining the highway are permitted to operate on the left hand side of the highway when they are designated according to the standard method of marking such vehicles as promulgated by the state highway commission.

85.19 **PARKING, STOPPING OR STANDING.** (1) **PARKING ON HIGHWAY.** No person shall park, stop, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon any highway outside a business or residence district when it is practical to park, stop or leave such vehicle standing off the roadway of such highway, provided that in no event shall any person park, stop or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon any highway unless a clear and unobstructed width of not less than fifteen feet upon the roadway of such highway opposite such standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles thereon, nor unless a clear view of such vehicle may be obtained from a distance of two hundred feet in each direction along such highway.

(2) **PARKING ON STREETS.** (a) No person shall park, stop, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon any street unless parallel to the edge of the street, headed in the direction of traffic, on the right side of the street, and with the right wheels of the vehicle within twelve inches of the curb or edge of the street except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) Upon those streets which have been marked or signed for angle parking by official markers or signs, vehicles shall be parked at the angle indicated by such markers or signs.

(c) Upon one-way streets, local authorities may by ordinance designate parking upon the left side of the street instead of the right side or may permit parking on both sides.

**(3) STOPPING PROHIBITED IN SPECIFIED PLACES.**

It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to stop, stand or park such vehicle in any of the following places, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or to comply with the directions of a traffic officer or traffic control sign or signal:

(a) Within an intersection of highways.

(b) On a crosswalk.

(c) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb, or within fifteen feet of a point on the curb immediately opposite the end of a safety zone unless a different distance is clearly indicated by an official traffic sign.

(d) On a sidewalk or sidewalk area except as provided in subsection (7) of this section.

(e) Alongside or opposite any highway excavation or obstruction when such stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic or when pedestrian traffic would be required to travel in the roadway.

(f) Upon any portion of a hill or curve in the highway outside of a business or residence district.

(g) On the roadway side of any other parked vehicle unless such double parking is clearly indicated by markers or official traffic signs.

**(4) PARKING PROHIBITED IN SPECIFIED PLACES.**

It shall be unlawful for the operator of a vehicle to park such vehicle in any of the following places except to comply with the directions of a traffic or traffic control signal or sign:

(a) In a loading zone.

(b) In an alley in a business district.

(c) Within fifteen feet of the driveway entrance to a fire station or directly across the highway from such entrance.

(d) Within ten feet of a fire hydrant unless a greater distance is indicated by an official traffic sign.

(e) In front of a private highway or alley.

(f) Upon the near side of a highway adjacent to a school house during the hours of 7:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. during school days except that local authorities may permit parking adjacent to high schools, colleges or universities.

(g) Upon any portion of a highway right of way when such highway is properly designated by an official "No Parking" sign placed by the local authorities, or by the officer in charge of maintenance or by a traffic officer.

(h) On a highway adjacent to the entrance to a school, church, theatre, hotel, hospital, or any other place of public assemblage during the hours designated by an official sign.

(i) Closer than two feet to another vehicle when parking parallel to the edge of the highway.

(j) Not closer than fifteen feet to the near limits of a crosswalk.

(5) **PARKING VEHICLES FOR SALE PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for any person to park upon any highway any vehicle displayed for sale.

(6) **TRAFFIC OFFICER MAY MOVE VEHICLE PARKED ON HIGHWAY.** Whenever any traffic officer shall find a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of the provisions of this section, he is authorized to move such vehicle or to require the operator in charge thereof to move such vehicle to a position permitted under this section.

(7) **LOCAL AUTHORITIES MAY PERMIT PARKING OF VEHICLES ON CERTAIN SIDEWALK AREAS.** Local authorities may permit parking of vehicles on such sidewalk areas as they may designate.

(8) **DISABLED VEHICLES UPON HIGHWAY.** The provisions of this section shall not apply to the operator of any vehicle which is disabled while on the highway in such a manner or to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping or temporarily leaving such vehicle in such position.

(9) **PARKING OR STOPPING ON LEFT SIDE OF HIGHWAY.** No vehicle shall be parked or stopped on the left side of the highway except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (2) of this section.

85.20 **WHAT TO DO ON APPROACH OF EMERGENCY VEHICLES.** (1) **VEHICLES.** Upon the approach of any authorized emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren, the operator of every other vehicle shall immediately operate the same to a position as near as possible and parallel to the right hand edge or curb of the roadway, clear of any intersection of highways, and shall stop and remain in such position unless otherwise directed by a traf-

fic officer, until such authorized emergency vehicle shall have passed.

(2) **STREET CARS.** Upon the approach of any authorized emergency vehicle giving audible signal by a siren, the operator of every street car shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle shall have passed, unless otherwise directed by a traffic officer.

**85.21 FOLLOWING EMERGENCY VEHICLE PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle other than one on official business to follow any authorized emergency vehicle in response to a call or alarm, closer than five hundred feet, or to drive into or park any such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in response to an alarm.

**85.22 CONDUCT AT SAFETY ZONES. (1) DRIVING THROUGH SAFETY ZONES PROHIBITED.** The operator of any vehicle shall not at any time operate through or over a safety zone when such safety zone is clearly indicated.

(2) **PASSING SAFETY ZONES.** The operator of any vehicle may pass on either side of a safety zone upon those highways having two street railway tracks, or upon one-way highways.

**85.23 VEHICLES NOT TO BE DRIVEN UPON SIDEWALK OR SIDEWALK AREA.** The operator of a vehicle shall not operate his vehicle upon any sidewalk area except at a permanently or temporarily established driveway, unless permitted to do so by the local authorities.

**85.24 RACES, SPEED OR ENDURANCE CONTESTS PROHIBITED.** No person shall participate in any race or speed or endurance contest with a motor vehicle upon any highway.

**85.25 DRIVING THROUGH FUNERAL PROCESSIONS PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle or street car to operate a vehicle between the vehicles comprising a funeral procession as provided in subsection (6) of section 85.18, except when authorized to do so by a traffic officer.

**85.26 USE OF COASTERS, ROLLER SKATES, AND SIMILAR DEVICES RESTRICTED.** It shall be unlawful for any person upon roller skates or riding in or on a roller coaster, toy vehicle, hand sled, toboggan or similar device to go upon any roadway except while crossing a roadway at a crosswalk.

85.27 CLINGING TO MOVING VEHICLES. It shall be unlawful for any person riding upon a bicycle, motor cycle, coaster sled, roller skates, toboggan, toy vehicle or any other similar vehicle or device to cling to or attach himself or his vehicle to any other moving vehicle or street car upon a highway.

85.28 OPERATING ON STREET CAR TRACKS. (1) MID-BLOCK. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle proceeding upon any street car tracks in front of a street car, upon any highway, to fail to remove such vehicle from the tracks as soon as practicable after signal from the street car operator.

(2) INTERSECTION. When a street car has started to cross an intersection, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate upon or across the car tracks within the intersection in front of the street car.

85.29 THROWING OR PLACING MISSILES OR CIRCULARS IN VEHICLES PROHIBITED. No person shall throw any missile, circulars or pamphlets at the occupants of any vehicle or throw or place any missile, circular or pamphlet in or on any vehicle whether the vehicle is occupied or not.

85.30 PLACING OF MATERIAL INJURIOUS TO TIRES OR VEHICLES UPON HIGHWAYS PROHIBITED. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or cause to be placed upon a highway any foreign substance which is or may be injurious to or damaging to any vehicle or any part thereof.

85.31 LIMITATIONS ON BACKING. The operator of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made in safety, and it shall be unlawful for any operator to back his vehicle into an intersection of highways upon which complete turns are prohibited, for the purpose of making such complete turn.

85.32 DISTANCE BETWEEN VEHICLES. (1) FOLLOWING TOO CLOSELY. The operator of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicle and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

(2) DISTANCE BETWEEN SLOW MOVING VEHICLES. The operator of any slow moving vehicle when operating upon a highway outside of a business or residence district shall not follow another slow moving vehicle within three hundred feet, but this provision does not prevent one slow moving vehicle overtaking and passing another nor does it apply to funeral processions.



85.33 TRUCKS TO DISPLAY SIGNALS WHILE BEING TOWED. All trucks, while being towed upon any highway, shall display a red flag from the rear during the daylight hours.

85.34 OBSTRUCTION OF OPERATOR'S VIEW OR DRIVING MECHANISM. (1) ILLEGAL TO OPERATE SUCH VEHICLE. It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same when it is so loaded or when there are in the front seat such a number of persons, or any person so situated, as to obstruct the view of the operator to the front or to the sides, or to interfere with the operator having free use of both hands and feet to the operating mechanism or controls of the vehicle.

(2) ILLEGAL RIDING. It shall be unlawful for any passenger in a vehicle or street car to ride in such a position as to interfere with the operator's view ahead or to the sides or to interfere with the operator's control of the operating mechanism of the vehicle.

(3) ONE ARM DRIVING. No person while operating a motor vehicle shall be so engaged as to interfere with the safe operation of such vehicle.

85.35 WINDSHIELDS AND WINDOWS. (1) SIGNS ON WINDSHIELD AND WINDOWS PROHIBITED. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle upon a highway with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings, side or rear windows of such motor vehicle other than a certificate or other paper required to be so displayed by law.

(2) WINDSHIELD WIPERS, MOTOR VEHICLES TO BE EQUIPPED WITH. Every windshield on a motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield and such device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the operator of the vehicle.

(3) WINDSHIELD AND WINDOWS TO BE KEPT CLEAN. The windshield, side wings and windows of all motor vehicles shall be kept reasonably clean at all times.

85.36 PREVENTION OF NOISE AND SMOKE. No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any highway unless such motor vehicle is equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and annoying smoke.

**85.37 MUFFLER CUT-OUT ILLEGAL.** It shall be unlawful to use a muffler cut-out on any motor vehicle upon a highway excepting authorized emergency vehicles.

**85.38 SPILLING LOADS.** No vehicle shall be operated or moved on any highway unless such vehicle is so constructed and loaded as to prevent its contents from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping therefrom.

**85.39 ILLEGAL RIDING. (1) UNLAWFUL TO OPERATE VEHICLES WITH PERSONS ON OUTSIDE OF VEHICLE.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to operate the same when any person is upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers when such vehicle is in motion.

**(2) UNLAWFUL TO RIDE ON OUTSIDE OF VEHICLE.** It shall be unlawful for any person to ride on any street car or vehicle upon any portion thereof not designed or intended for the use of passengers when the vehicle is in motion. This provision does not apply to an employe engaged in the necessary discharge of his duty nor to persons riding within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise.

**(3) LEADING ANIMALS FROM MOTOR VEHICLES PROHIBITED.** It shall be unlawful for any person to lead any animal upon a highway from a motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer.

**85.40 SPEED RESTRICTIONS AND UNLAWFUL OPERATION OF VEHICLES. (1) UNLAWFUL OPERATION OF VEHICLES.** It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle upon a highway carelessly and heedlessly, in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others, or without due caution and circumspection or at speeds greater than those specified in this section or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger the property, life, or limb of any person, or without due regard to the traffic, surface, width of the highway, and any other condition of whatever nature then existing.

**(2) SCHOOLHOUSES.** The speed of any vehicle shall not be greater than fifteen miles per hour while passing a schoolhouse at those times when children are going to or from school or are playing at or about the school.

**(3) SCHOOL CHILDREN.** The operator of any vehicle operating upon a highway not provided with a sidewalk, shall pass school children upon the highway with due care and caution.

(4) **TRAVERSING INTERSECTIONS.** In traversing intersections where the operator does not have a clear view of approaching traffic on the intersecting highway or highways, the speed of such vehicle shall not be greater than that which will permit the operator to stop within one-half of the distance within which he is able to see approaching traffic.

(5) **TRAVERSING CURVES AND GRADES.** In traversing curves and grades where the operator does not have a clear view of approaching traffic upon the highway, the speed of such vehicles shall not be greater than that which will permit him to stop his vehicle within one-half the range of his vision.

(6) **IN BUSINESS DISTRICTS.** The maximum permissible speed on any highway in a business district shall be fifteen miles per hour; but local authorities may increase this speed as provided in section 85.43.

(7) **IN RESIDENCE DISTRICTS.** The maximum permissible speed on any highway in a residence district shall be twenty miles per hour; but local authorities may increase this speed as provided in section 85.43.

(8) **ON OTHER HIGHWAYS WITHIN A MUNICIPALITY.** The maximum permissible speed on any highway not in a business or residence district within the incorporated limits of a city or village shall be twenty-five miles per hour; but local authorities may increase this speed as provided in section 85.43.

(10) **SPEED LIMITS FOR HEAVY VEHICLES.** Subject to the regulations of this section, no motor vehicle which is equipped with two or more solid tires, having a gross weight of less than twelve thousand pounds, shall be operated at a speed greater than twenty miles per hour, and no motor vehicle completely equipped with pneumatic tires and having a gross weight of more than six thousand pounds and less than twelve thousand pounds shall be operated at a speed greater than thirty miles per hour; nor shall any motor vehicle having a gross weight greater than twelve thousand pounds if completely equipped with pneumatic tires be operated at a speed greater than twenty-five miles per hour and if such vehicle is equipped with two or more solid tires, the speed shall not exceed fifteen miles per hour.

(11) **SPEED LIMITS FOR MOTOR BUSES.** The speed limits for motor buses completely equipped with pneumatic tires shall be the same as the speeds permitted vehicles in this section.

Motor busses equipped with two or more solid tires shall conform to the speeds specified in subsection (10) of this section.

(12) **SPEED LIMITS FOR VEHICLES EQUIPPED WITH METAL TIRES.** The speed of all vehicles equipped with metal tires shall not exceed fifteen miles per hour.

85.41 **SPEED LIMITATIONS ON BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS. (1) SPEED LIMITATIONS ON BRIDGES, CAUSEWAYS, VIADUCTS OR STRUCTURES.** The state highway commission upon request from any county highway committee or local authority shall, or it may upon its own initiative, conduct an investigation of any bridge, causeway, viaduct or structure or any highway, and if it shall thereupon find that such structure cannot with safety to itself withstand vehicles traveling at the speeds otherwise permitted under this section, the commission shall determine and declare the maximum speed of vehicles which such structure can withstand and shall cause or permit suitable signs stating such maximum speed to be erected and maintained at a distance of one hundred feet before each end of such structure. The findings and determination of the commission shall be conclusive evidence of the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety to any such structure.

(2) **UNLAWFUL TO EXCEED SPEED LIMITATIONS ON BRIDGES, CAUSEWAYS, VIADUCTS OR STRUCTURES.** It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle upon any structure mentioned in subsection (1) at a speed which is greater than the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety thereto when such structure is sign-posted as provided in said subsection.

85.42 **WHEN SPEED LIMITS ARE NOT APPLICABLE.** The speed limitations set forth in section 85.40 shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles when operating in emergencies.

85.43 **POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. (1) LOCAL AUTHORITIES MAY INCREASE SPEED LIMITS ON ARTERIES FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC.** Local authorities may by ordinance increase the speeds specified in subsections (6), (7) and (8) of section 85.40.

(2) **LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO ERECT SIGNS SHOWING INCREASED SPEED LIMITS.** Local authorities shall place and maintain upon all highways where the permissible speed is increased, standard signs giving notice of such increase in speed.

85.44 PEDESTRIAN REGULATIONS. (1) PEDESTRIAN RIGHT OF WAY. The operator of any vehicle shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing the highway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk at an intersection except at those intersections where the movement of traffic is being regulated by traffic officers or traffic control signals.

(2) PEDESTRIAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES AT CONTROLLED INTERSECTION. At intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals or by traffic officers, operators of vehicles shall yield the right of way to pedestrians crossing or those who have started to cross the highway on a green or "GO" signal and in all other cases pedestrians shall yield the right of way to vehicles lawfully proceeding directly ahead on a green or "GO" signal.

(3) PEDESTRIANS ON DIVIDED HIGHWAYS. Upon the intersections of divided highways, the pedestrian shall have right of way only on that portion of the highway between the highway limits and the center of the highway.

(4) PEDESTRIAN RIGHT OF WAY FORFEITED WHEN JAY WALKING. Every pedestrian crossing a highway at any point other than a marked or unmarked crosswalk shall yield the right of way to vehicles upon the highway.

(5) PEDESTRIANS ON SIDEWALKS. Pedestrians upon any sidewalk shall have the right of way over all vehicles crossing such sidewalk.

(6) PEDESTRIANS TO WALK ON LEFT SIDE OF HIGHWAY. Pedestrians using those highways not provided with sidewalks shall travel on and along the left side of such highway and the pedestrian, upon meeting a vehicle shall, if practicable, step off the traveled roadway.

(7) SOLICITING RIDES UNLAWFUL. It shall be unlawful for any person to be in the roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the operator of any private vehicle.

(8) ALIGHTING FROM OR BOARDING MOVING STREET CARS OR VEHICLES PROHIBITED. It shall be unlawful for any person to alight from or board any street car or vehicle when such street car or vehicle is in motion.

(9) STANDING OR LOITERING ON ROADWAY PROHIBITED. No person shall stand or loiter on any roadway other than in a safety zone if such act interferes with the lawful movement of traffic.

85.45 THE SIZE, WEIGHT, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES. (1) SCOPE AND EFFECT OF REGULATIONS IN THIS SECTION. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or move or for the owner to cause or permit to be operated or moved on any highway any vehicle of a size or weight exceeding the limitations stated in this section or any vehicle which is not constructed or equipped as required by this section or by the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto; and the maximum size and weight of vehicles herein specified shall be lawful throughout this state and local authorities shall have no power or authority to alter said limitations except as express authority may be granted in this section.

(2) SIZE OF VEHICLES. (a) No vehicle including any load thereon shall exceed a total outside width of eight feet, except that the width of a farm tractor shall not exceed nine feet and that the limitations as to the size of vehicle stated in this section shall not apply to implements of husbandry temporarily propelled or moved upon the highway or to those vehicles operating under special permits issued in accordance with section 85.53; and except further that such total width of motor trucks operated prior to July 1, 1929, on solid tires shall not exceed eight feet six inches when equipped with dual pneumatic tires.

(b) The over-all length of a vehicle shall not exceed thirty-three feet. The over-all length of a semitrailer shall be measured from the rear thereof to the rear of the vehicle to which it is attached.

(c) No motor vehicle shall be driven upon any highway drawing or having attached thereto more than one other vehicle except that a motor vehicle with a semitrailer may draw in addition thereto one other vehicle; but in no case shall the over-all length of such combination of vehicles exceed sixty feet except as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) PERMITS FOR TRAILER TRAINS. The commissioner of public works of any city of the first class or in other units of government the officer in charge of the maintenance of the highway desired to be used, is authorized to issue permits for the operation of trains consisting of truck tractors, tractors, trailers, semitrailers or wagons when such train does not exceed a total length of one hundred feet on such highways as may be designated in the permit. When highways outside of the corporate limits of cities and villages are used, such permit shall

have the approval of the state highway commission. Whenever a trailer train operating under this subsection or under a special permit crosses an intersection of an artery for through traffic or a street railway, such intersection shall be flagged. This subsection does not apply to wagons used in connection with seasonal agricultural industries.

(4) **LIGHT EQUIPMENT FOR TRAILER TRAINS.** Trains operating under subsection (3) of this section shall carry in addition to the lights prescribed by sections 85.06 and 85.07 and by the existing ordinances of the municipalities in which they are operating, a red light or approved reflective signal on each side of each trailer so placed as to make the trailer visible from all sides.

85.46 **GROSS WEIGHT OF VEHICLES. (1) CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAYS FOR VEHICLES.** The highways maintained by the state or by the counties, insofar as the limitations upon the use of vehicles upon such highways are concerned, shall be divided into class "A" and class "B."

(2) **AUTHORITY TO CLASSIFY HIGHWAYS.** The class into which any portion of highway shall fall shall be determined by the state highway commission if said portion of highway is a part of the maintained United States or state highway system; by the county highway committee if said portion is a part of a highway not a United States or state highway but maintained by the county; by the local authorities if said portion is a part of a highway maintained by a municipality over which is routed a United States, state or county highway.

(3) **MAP OF HIGHWAY CLASSIFICATIONS.** The state highway commission shall cause to be prepared and published a map designating the classification of all United States and state highways as provided in subsection (1). Said maps shall be available for distribution on or before January 1 of each year.

85.47 **WEIGHT LIMITATIONS ON CLASS "A" HIGHWAYS. (1) FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLES.** No vehicles having four wheels in contact with the roadway shall be operated on a class "A" highway when the gross weight of such vehicle exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds; and such vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of section 85.49.

(2) No vehicle with three or more axles having six or more wheels in contact with the roadway shall be operated on a class "A" highway when the gross weight of such vehicle exceeds

thirty-six thousand pounds; and such vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of section 85.49.

(3) SEMITRAILER. The gross weight carried by the wheels of a semitrailer shall not exceed nineteen thousand pounds when such vehicle is being operated over a class "A" highway; and such vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of section 85.49.

85.48 WEIGHT LIMITATIONS ON CLASS "B" HIGHWAYS. (1) FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLE. No vehicle having four wheels in contact with the roadway shall be operated on a class "B" highway when the gross weight of such vehicle exceeds fifteen thousand pounds; and such vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of section 85.49.

(2) No vehicle with three or more axles having six or more wheels in contact with the roadway shall be operated on a class "B" highway when the gross weight of such vehicle exceeds twenty-two thousand five hundred pounds; and such vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of section 85.49.

(3) SEMITRAILER. The gross weight carried by the wheels of a semitrailer shall not exceed twelve thousand pounds when such vehicle is operated over a class "B" highway; and such vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of section 85.49.

85.49 WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION LIMITATIONS. (1) GROSS AXLE WEIGHT. No vehicle shall be operated upon a class "A" highway when the gross weight carried by the wheels of any axle exceeds nineteen thousand pounds nor upon a class "B" highway when such gross weight exceeds twelve thousand pounds.

(2) WEIGHT PER INCH OF TIRE WIDTH. No vehicle shall be operated when the gross weight carried by any one wheel shall exceed eight hundred pounds per inch of the tire according to the manufacturer's rated width.

(3) WHEEL WEIGHT. The gross weight carried on any vehicle wheel shall not exceed nine thousand five hundred pounds on a class "A" highway and six thousand pounds on a class "B" highway.

85.50 WEIGHTS TO APPEAR ON SIDES OF CERTAIN TYPES OF VEHICLES. No motor truck, truck tractor, tractor or bus, or trailer or semitrailer used in connection therewith, shall be operated upon any highway unless it shall have attached to or lettered upon each side thereof a sign giving its net weight, the tare weight and the gross weight of vehicle and load. The weights



indicated on any such vehicles shall correspond with the weights for which said vehicle is registered under paragraph (c) of subsection (4) of section 85.01.

**85.51 VEHICLES CARRYING LOADS IN EXCESS OF FEES PAID.** In case any motor truck, truck tractor, tractor, bus, trailer or semi-trailer shall be registered with the secretary of state at a lower net carrying capacity or gross weight than is indicated thereon, as required in section 85.50, the owner thereof shall be required to reregister the same in conformity with the actual load carrying capacity for which the vehicle is equipped; and such additional load shall in no case be so large as to be the direct cause of mechanical failure of the vehicle. No part of the registration fee and special privilege highway tax previously paid thereon shall be returned. In addition thereto the penalties provided for the violation of this section may also be imposed.

**85.52 TRAFFIC OFFICERS MAY WEIGH VEHICLE AND REQUIRE REMOVAL OF EXCESS LOAD.** Any traffic officer, having reason to believe that the gross weight of a vehicle is illegal, is authorized to weigh the same either by means of portable or stationary scales; or, if such officer so demands, the operator of any such vehicle shall convey the same to a public scale for the purpose of ascertaining the gross weight of such vehicle. If upon such weighing it is found that the gross weight is in excess of the maximum permitted by law, the operator shall immediately upon demand of such officer unload such portion of the load as may be necessary to decrease the gross weight of such vehicle to the maximum weight which is permitted upon the highway over which the vehicle is operated or shall reduce the load to within those limits for which the motor vehicle has been licensed.

**85.53 SPECIAL PERMITS. (1) PERMITS FOR LOADS OF EXCESSIVE SIZE AND WEIGHT.** Whenever it is necessary to transport a single article which cannot reasonably be divided and which exceeds the maximum permissible weight or dimensions or both, the same shall be done only after the issuance of a special permit for a single trip designating the loads to be transported, pursuant to authority granted in this section.

**(2) ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL PERMITS.** The commissioner of public works in cities of the first class, and in other cities and in towns and villages the officer in charge of highway maintenance therein and the county highway commissioner in each county, are authorized in their discretion, upon proper ap-

plication in writing, to grant such special permits for the moving of any such single article, except as provided in subsection (3).

(3) **TRANSPORTATION OF POLES, GIRDERS, ETC.**

(a) The provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 85.45 shall not apply to any public service corporation in the transportation of poles and other similar material used in its business. Such public service corporation shall obtain from the state highway commission an annual permit for transporting such poles or other similar material.

(b) The state highway commission in its discretion may require a bond to protect the various counties and municipalities against damage which may result because of such transportation.

(4) **BONDS MAY BE REQUIRED.** The officer issuing a special permit may require the person, firm or corporation making application therefor to furnish a bond or certified check in a suitable sum, running to the unit of government granting the permit, and conditioned to save such unit through which such article is transported, harmless from any claim, loss or damage that may result from the granting of such permit or that may arise from or on account of any act done pursuant thereto, and further conditioned that the grantee shall restore to a condition satisfactory to the officer in charge of the maintenance of any such highway any pavement, bridge, culvert, sewer pipe or other improvement that may be injured by reason of the transportation of such heavy article, under such permit. If, after such article has been transported over the highway, no damage is found to have resulted therefrom, the certified check or bond shall be returned to the person, firm or corporation furnishing same, but in the event of any damage having resulted therefrom the officer in charge shall report the same, or if necessary, replace the damaged portion of the highway and the cost thereof shall be paid by the owner of the vehicle causing such damage and for failure to pay such cost the officer issuing the permit shall deduct the same from the proceeds of the certified check or shall enforce the bond and for that purpose may maintain an action upon such bond.

(5) **SPECIAL PROVISIONS.** Every such permit shall designate the route to be traversed and may contain any other condition or restriction deemed necessary by the officer granting the permit. Whenever the officer deems it necessary to have a traffic officer accompany such vehicle through his municipality or

county, a reasonable charge for such officer's services shall be paid by the person to whom the permit is issued.

(6) **GENERAL PERMITS FOR EXCESSIVE LOADS.** For good cause in specified instances for specified construction operations or for a specified period, the officer in charge of maintenance may allow loads to be hauled on either class of highway in excess of those herein provided for; provided, that no such officer shall allow such excess loads to be hauled except on highways the cost of the maintenance of which is paid by the municipality which said officer represents.

85.54 **WHEN LOADS MAY BE RESTRICTED. (1) SEASONAL RESTRICTIONS.** The officer in charge of maintenance of highways maintained by a town, city or village, subject to the approval of the county highway commissioner, and the county highway commissioner or county highway committee in case of highways maintained by the county, may further restrict the gross weight of vehicles upon any such highway whenever the public interest so requires by erecting gross weight limitation signs at each terminus and at each intersection of public highways between the termini of the highway upon which the gross weight is so restricted. All gross weight limitation signs shall be standard as prescribed by the State Highway Commission.

(2) **GENERAL RESTRICTIONS.** If, at any time any person is operating upon any highway any vehicle which is causing or is likely to cause injury to such highway or is visibly injuring the permanence thereof or the public investment therein, the officer in charge of the maintenance of highways maintained by a town, city or village and the county highway commissioner or county highway committee or any member of such committee in the case of highways maintained by the county, and any traffic officer may summarily suspend the operation of such vehicle on such highway, and the owner or operator thereof shall forthwith comply with such suspension.

85.55 **CITIES AND VILLAGES MAY DIRECT HEAVY TRAFFIC.** Cities and villages may by ordinance or resolution set aside any highway under their jurisdiction and declare the same to be heavy traffic routes and may provide for the use thereof and regulate the same by placing proper signs thereon. Whenever any city or village shall set aside and designate highways as heavy traffic routes, they may provide for the use of and regulate traffic on any such highway and designate what character and type of

vehicle may travel thereon, provided that no city or village shall prohibit the ordinary use of any highway for the purpose of obtaining orders for and delivering or moving supplies or other necessary commodities to or from any place of business or residence fronting on such highway.

**85.56 TRAILER HITCH AND FOLLOWING IN LINE.** Whenever a semitrailer or trailer or both are used in connection with a motor vehicle upon the highway, the attachment shall be of such construction as to cause the semitrailer or trailer or both to follow in a direct line with the propelling vehicle. The trailer hitch shall also be of such construction as to eliminate any dangerous side swing or wobbling of the trailer or trailers.

**85.57 MOTOR VEHICLE TIRE EQUIPMENT.** All motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers shall have tires of rubber or of some material or construction of equal resiliency of a width provided for in this chapter. This provision shall not apply to farm tractors and tractors moved along the highway temporarily, to farm vehicles used in connection with seasonal industries, nor to vehicles engaged in highway construction or maintenance operation on those portions of the highway under construction or maintenance.

**85.58 RESTRICTION OF TIRE EQUIPMENT.** Every solid rubber tire of a vehicle moved upon any highway shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch in thickness above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery. No solid rubber tire having flat spots of three inches or more in dimension, when measured on the circumference of the tire, shall be permitted upon the highway.

**85.59 FLANGES, CLEATS AND LUGS ON WHEELS.** Except when engaged in actual highway construction or maintenance on unfinished highways, no person shall propel or draw upon any highway any motor vehicle or tractor engine equipped with any flange, cleat, lug, spud, rim or any other projection extending more than two inches beyond the outside surface of any wheel or tractive rim thereof. No flange, cleat, lug, spud, rim or other projection on any wheel or tractive rim thereof shall come to a sharp edge or point and no angle iron or V-shaped cleat or rim shall be used unless so mounted that the ends of both lugs of such angle irons or V-shaped cleats are on the wheel or tractive rim. The cleats and lugs shall be so arranged on all driving wheels that two or more cleats or lugs are in contact with the

road surface at all times and the weight on any wheel or tractive rim shall not exceed eight hundred pounds per inch of tire width.

**85.60 SALE OF CERTAIN VEHICLES PROHIBITED; OPTIONAL IN COUNTIES.** No wagon or other vehicle having metal tires less than three inches in width, except animal drawn pleasure vehicles seating less than eight persons, shall be operated on any highway in this state. This provision shall not be in effect in any county whose county board shall by a majority vote of all members thereof determine that the provisions of this section shall not apply to wagons used in said counties.

**85.61 PROTECTION OF TRACTOR WHEELS.** No vehicle of the tractor type shall be operated unless the driving wheels are protected by suitable fenders.

**85.62 DISTANCE BETWEEN AXLES, SEMITRAILER AXLES AND MOTOR VEHICLE AXLES.** The distance between the axle centers of any one or more vehicles shall not be less than forty inches.

**85.63 DRAWBAR OR TOWROPE LENGTH.** The drawbar or other connection between any two vehicles, one of which is towing or drawing the other on a highway, shall not exceed twelve feet in length.

**85.64 LOADS EXTENDING BEYOND FRONT OF VEHICLES.** No vehicle or train of vehicles shall carry any load extending more than three feet beyond the front of the motor vehicle.

**85.65 LOADS ON SIDES OF VEHICLES.** No motor vehicle shall carry any load extending beyond the line of fender on the left side of such vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of fender on the right side thereof. In the case of trucks the fender line shall be considered as the rear fenders, flare boards or floor of body.

**85.66 FLAG OR LIGHT AT END OF LOAD.** Whenever the load on any vehicle shall extend more than four feet beyond the rear of the bed or body thereof there shall be displayed at the end of such load in such position as to be clearly visible at all times from the rear of such load, a red flag not less than twelve inches in length and width.

**85.67 EQUIPMENT OF VEHICLES. (1) BRAKES.** Every motor vehicle, when operated upon a highway, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and to hold such vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the

brakes to at least two wheels, except that a motor cycle need be equipped with only one brake. All such brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be considered efficient if the vehicle can be stopped under normal conditions within fifty feet when traveling at a rate of speed of twenty miles per hour.

(2) **HORNS AND WARNING DEVICES.** Every motor vehicle, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions for a distance of not less than two hundred feet; and it shall be unlawful, except as otherwise provided in this section, for any vehicle to be equipped with, or for any person to use upon a vehicle, any siren or compression spark plug whistle, or for any person at any time to use a horn otherwise than as a reasonable warning or to make any unnecessary or unreasonably loud or harsh sound by means of a horn or other warning device.

(3) **USE OF SIRENS.** An authorized emergency vehicle shall be equipped with a siren.

(4) **MIRRORS.** No person shall operate any motor vehicle upon a highway unless such vehicle is equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the operator a view of the roadway for a distance of two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle.

85.68 **WHO MAY DECLARE HIGHWAYS ARTERIES FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC.** (1) **STATE.** The state highway commission may, when it deems it necessary for the public safety, by order declare any United States or state highway or any portion thereof or any highway within a city or village not a portion of the United States or state highway system but selected and marked as a connecting street through such city or village between portions of said system, to be an artery for through traffic.

(2) **COUNTY.** Every county highway committee may, when it deems it necessary for the public safety, by order declare any county trunk highway or any portion thereof to be an artery for through traffic except where state highways are involved in which case such order shall be subject to the approval of the state highway commission.

(3) **MUNICIPALITY.** Every local authority may, when it deems it necessary for the public safety, by ordinance or resolution declare any highway or any portion thereof under its exclusive jurisdiction, to be an artery for through traffic.

**85.69 VEHICLES TO STOP AT ARTERY FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC SIGNS.** It shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail to come to a full and complete stop within thirty feet of the near limits of an intersection at which has been erected an official stop sign or traffic signal designating an artery for through traffic.

**85.70 STOP SIGNS OR TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS MUST BE INSTALLED BEFORE STOP IS LEGAL.** No order, ordinance or resolution declaring any highway to be an artery for through traffic shall be effective until the official stop sign or traffic signal has been installed thereat.

**85.71 STOP SIGNS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS TO BE STANDARD.** Every place where traffic crossing or entering an artery for through traffic is required to stop under the provisions of this chapter, shall be plainly marked by an official stop sign or traffic control signal notifying traffic of such artery for through traffic and directing traffic to stop. Such signs and traffic control signals and their installation shall be uniform throughout the state as prescribed by the state highway commission and all such signs and signals shall conform to the state highway commission's regulations on or before July 1, 1931.

**85.72 USE OF ADDITIONAL STOP SIGNS.** Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit local authorities from placing additional stop signs on the roadway provided that such signs shall not interfere with the free movement of vehicles over or about such signs.

**85.73 COST OF STOP SIGNS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS.** The cost of any stop sign or traffic control signal installed by reason of an order of the state highway commission, a county highway committee, or any local authority, shall be paid for from any funds available for the maintenance of the arteries for through traffic.

**85.74 STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION MAY FURNISH SIGNS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS AT COST.** The state highway commission may when requested furnish official stop signs and traffic control signals at cost to any county or municipality.

**85.75 TRAFFIC SIGN AND WHISTLE LEGEND.** Whenever traffic at an intersection is alternately directed to proceed and to stop by the use of signals exhibiting colored lights or by whistles, said lights and whistles shall signify as follows:

(1) **GREEN.** Traffic facing this signal may proceed, except that vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to pedestrians

and vehicles lawfully within a crosswalk or the intersection at the time such signal was exhibited.

(2) **YELLOW.** When shown following the green, traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the intersection unless so close to it that a stop cannot be made in safety. The yellow signal shall not be used after a red signal is shown and before the green signal appears.

(3) **RED.** Traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the intersection and remain standing until the green is shown.

(4) **ONE WHISTLE BLAST.** One blast of the whistle shall mean that all traffic not within the intersection shall stop.

(5) **TWO WHISTLE BLASTS.** Two blasts of the whistle shall mean that traffic which had been stopped prior to the one blast shall proceed through the intersection and that the traffic which had been stopped by the one blast shall remain stopped.

(6) **INTERVAL BETWEEN BLASTS.** The interval between the one and the two blasts shall be regulated by the traffic officer so as to permit traffic that is legally within the intersection to clear the intersection.

**85.76 ONE-WAY HIGHWAYS AND ALLEYS.** The state highway commission, the several county highway committees, and local authorities may by order, ordinance or resolution designate and declare highways or alleys or any portion thereof under their respective jurisdictions to be one-way highways and alleys and compel all vehicles except street cars to go in one direction on such highways and alleys.

**85.77 SAFETY ZONES.** The state highway commission, county highway committees and local authorities may designate by mark or markers certain places in highways under their respective jurisdictions as safety zones and may regulate and control traffic with respect to such safety zones not inconsistent with the provisions set forth in subsections (8) and (9) of section 85.16.

**85.78 ISLANDS OF SAFETY.** The state highway commission, county highway committees and local authorities may erect and maintain or cause to be erected and maintained, islands of safety and may regulate and control traffic with respect to such islands of safety not inconsistent with subsections (8) and (9) of section 85.16.

**85.79 PROHIBITION OF TURNS.** The state highway commission, county highway committees and local authorities may prohibit



turns of any nature upon the highways under their respective jurisdictions not inconsistent with the provisions set forth in section 85.17.

**85.80 OWNER'S LIABILITY FOR ACT OF OPERATOR.** The owners of every vehicle, operating upon any highway for the conveyance of passengers for hire, shall be liable, jointly and severally, to the party injured for all injuries and damage done by any person in the employment of such owners as an operator, while operating such vehicle, whether the act occasioning such injuries or damage be willful, negligent or otherwise, in the same manner as such operator would be liable.

**85.81 DRUNKEN OPERATORS. (1) EMPLOYMENT OF DRUNKEN OPERATOR.** Any person who owns or has direct control of any vehicle operating upon any highway for the conveyance of passengers for hire, and who employs as an operator of such vehicle and retains in his employment any person who is addicted to drunkenness or the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, shall forfeit five dollars for each day such operator shall have been retained in his employ.

**(2) DISCHARGE OF DRUNKEN OPERATORS.** If any operator mentioned in subsection (1), while actually employed in operating such vehicle, shall be convicted of intoxication, the owner or person having the charge or control of such vehicle shall, upon conviction of such operator, discharge such operator from such employment and every person who shall retain or have in such service any operator within six months after such conviction, shall forfeit five dollars for each day such operator was retained in his employment after such conviction.

**85.82 MUNICIPALITIES MAY LICENSE TAXI OPERATORS.** The council of every city and every village board may regulate and license chauffeurs and operators of taxicabs used for hire and require that no unlicensed person shall operate any motor vehicle for hire upon the highways of such city or village, and may revoke such license when in their judgment the public safety requires such revocation. Any person licensed by any city or village shall not be required to procure a license in any other municipality until he shall remain in such other municipality continually for at least five days.

**85.83 TRAFFIC OFFICERS NOT TO PROFIT FROM ARRESTS.** No deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, traffic officer, policeman or other police officer shall demand, solicit, receive or be paid any

remuneration whatsoever upon the basis of number of arrests made, convictions obtained or the amount of fines collected except as otherwise provided in subsection (1) of section 85.01.

**85.84 REGULATIONS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES FORBIDDEN; EXCEPTIONS.** No local authority shall have power to enact, pass, enforce or maintain any ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation requiring local registration or other requirements inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, or in any manner excluding or prohibiting any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, whose owner has complied with the provisions of this chapter, from the free use of all highways; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to corporations organized pursuant to chapter 55 of the laws of 1899 and shall not prohibit any local authority from passing any ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation in strict conformity with the provisions of this chapter and imposing the same penalty for a violation of any of its provisions.

**85.85 POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.** Local authorities, except as expressly authorized by the provisions of this chapter, shall have no power or authority to enact or enforce any rule, ordinance, or regulation contrary to the provisions of this chapter.

**85.86 UNIFORMITY OF INTERPRETATION.** This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the traffic law of this state, and of all local units of government.

**85.91 PENALTIES.** (1) Any person violating any provisions of section 85.11, subsections (2), (3), (4) and (6) of section 85.12, subsection (4) of section 85.15, subsections (1), (2) and (8) of section 85.16, subsections (1), (2), (4) and (5) of section 85.17, subsections (2) to (6) and (8) to (11) of section 85.18, paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (2) and subsections (3) and (4) of section 85.19, sections 85.21 to 85.23, 85.25 to 85.28, 85.31 and 85.33, subsections (1) and (2) of section 85.34, 85.35, subsections (1) and (2) of section 85.39, subsections (1) to (9) of section 85.44, sections 85.50, 85.61, 85.63 to 85.66, subsections (2) and (4) of section 85.67 and section 85.69 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed ten dollars for the first offense and for the second or each subsequent conviction within one year thereafter, by a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars.

(2) Any person violating any of the provisions of section 85.14, subsections (1), (2) and (3) of section 85.15, subsections (3) to (7) and (9), (10) and (11) of section 85.16, subsection (7) of section 85.18, subsections (1), (5) and (9) of section 85.19, sections 85.20, 85.24, 85.29, 85.30 and 85.32, subsection (3) of section 85.34, sections 85.36 to 85.38, subsection (3) of section 85.39, section 85.40, subsection (2) of section 85.41, sections 85.45, 85.47, 85.48, 85.49, 85.51, 85.52, 85.54 to 85.60 and 85.62 and subsection (1) of section 85.67 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars for the first offense and for the second or each subsequent conviction within one year thereafter, by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county or municipal jail for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In addition to such fine or imprisonment, or both, the operator's license of the person so convicted may be suspended or revoked for a period not exceeding one year.

(3) Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 85.13, 85.81 and 85.83 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished in addition to any other penalty provided by law, by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county or municipal jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The operator's license of such person may also be revoked or suspended for a period not to exceed one year; and for the second or each subsequent conviction within one year thereafter such person shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars or by such imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition thereto by suspension or revocation of the operator's license for not to exceed one year.

SECTION 4. It is the intent of the legislature that the provisions of this act are severable and the holding of any provision hereof unconstitutional, shall not affect the remainder thereof.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect sixty days after passage and publication.

Approved September 3, 1929.