

**10-O-72
ORDINANCE**

Sponsored by

THE HONORABLE LARRY SUFFREDIN, PETER N. SILVESTRI, JERRY BUTLER, FORREST CLAYPOOL, EARLEAN COLLINS, JOHN P. DALEY, BRIDGET GAINER, ELIZABETH "LIZ" DOODY GORMAN, GREGG GOSLIN, JOSEPH MARIO MORENO, JOAN PATRICIA MURPHY, ANTHONY J. PERAICA, EDWIN REYES, TIMOTHY O. SCHNEIDER AND DEBORAH SIMS, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

COOK COUNTY VEHICLE CODE

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Cook County Board of Commissioners, that Chapter 82 Traffic & Vehicles, Sec. 82-1 through Sec. 82-209 of the Cook County Code is hereby amended as follows:

ARTICLE I. COOK COUNTY VEHICLE CODE

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Sec. 82-1. Title.

This Article of the Cook County Code of Ordinances shall be known and may be cited as the "Cook County Vehicle Code."

Sec. 82-2. Purpose.

In order to better promote the public safety, health, and welfare of its citizens this Vehicle Code was established. This Vehicle Code will apply to:

- (1) Properties owned and managed by Cook County;
- (2) Private properties and roads within Cook County where by the County has entered into an agreement to enforce parking and/or traffic regulations; and
- (3) Public Properties and public ways, streets and highways located in incorporated areas of Cook County, where by the County has entered into an intergovernmental agreement to enforce parking and/or traffic regulations.

- (4) Public ways, streets and highways under the jurisdiction of the County located in unincorporated areas of the County.

Sec. 82-3. Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this Article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Abandoned vehicle means any vehicle that: (a) is in such a state of disrepair as to render the vehicle incapable of being driven in its present condition or (b) has not been moved or used for seven consecutive days and is apparently deserted.

Alley means a public way, under the jurisdiction of the County, intended to give access to the rear or side of lots or buildings and not intended for the purpose of through vehicular traffic.

Authorized emergency vehicle means any vehicle of any fire department or police department and any repair, service or other emergency vehicle of a governmental agency or public service corporation authorized by the Sheriff's police.

Bicycle means every device propelled solely by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels.

Boulevard means a through street, except that its use is limited exclusively to certain specified classes of traffic.

Bridle path means a path designated for travel by persons upon horses.

Bus means every motor vehicle designed for carrying more than ten passengers and used for the transportation of persons.

Bus stand means a fixed area in the roadway parallel and adjacent to the curb to be occupied exclusively by buses for layover in operating schedules or waiting for passengers.

Bus stop means a fixed area in the roadway parallel and adjacent to the curb set aside for the expeditious loading and unloading of passengers only.

Business street means the length of any street between street intersections on which more than 50 percent of the entire frontage at ground level of the street is in use by retail or wholesale businesses, hotels, banks, office buildings, railway stations, or public buildings other than schools.

Carriage means any device in, upon or by which any person is or may be transported or drawn upon a public way and designed to be or capable of being drawn by a horse.

Carriage stand means a fixed area in the roadway parallel and adjacent to the curb to be occupied exclusively by horse-drawn vehicles for loading and unloading passengers or waiting for passengers.

Commercial vehicle means a motor vehicle operated for the transportation of persons or property in the furtherance of any commercial or industrial enterprise, for hire or not for hire; including but not limited to a motor vehicle of the first division displaying a placard indicating authorization of the Illinois Commerce Commission to operate as a motor carrier of property but not including, however, public passenger vehicles.

Compliance violation means a violation of a county regulation governing the condition or use of equipment on a vehicle or governing the display of a county wheel tax license.

Compliance violation notice means a handwritten or computer generated notice that is either, (a) placed on a vehicle that exhibits a vehicular equipment violation, or (b) is given to the driver of the vehicle, both are returnable to the Department of Administrative Hearings.

Compliance violation notice copy means any duplicate, photocopy or reproduction, including any computer-stored or computer-generated representation of an original vehicular equipment violation notice.

Controlled or limited-access highway means every public way in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting property or lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such public way.

Crossing guard means an adult civilian officially authorized to supervise and expedite the crossing of school children or other pedestrians at hazardous or congested traffic points.

Crosswalk means that portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of sidewalk lines at intersections, or any other portion of a roadway clearly indicated for pedestrian crossing by markings.

Department of Revenue means the Cook County Department of Revenue.

Director of Revenue or *Revenue Director* means the Director of the Cook County Department of Revenue.

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

Driver means every person who operates or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

Driveway or private road means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner but not by other persons.

Electric personal assistance mobility device means a self-balancing 2 non-tandem wheeled device designed to transport only one person with an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 15 miles per hour or less.

Firelane means every way or place in private ownership used expressly for vehicular travel by emergency equipment and marked as such by signs or pavement markings.

Funeral procession means a procession consisting of motor vehicles which are designed and used for the carrying of not more than ten passengers, a funeral hearse and floral cars, or combinations thereof, with or without foot or equestrian units, proceeding to a funeral service or place of burial.

Hazardous dilapidated motor vehicle means any motor vehicle with a substantial number of essential parts, as defined by Section 1-118 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, either damaged, removed, altered or otherwise so treated that the vehicle is incapable of being driven under its own motor power or, which by its general state of deterioration, poses a threat to the public health, safety and welfare. "Hazardous dilapidated motor vehicle" shall not include a motor vehicle which has been rendered temporarily incapable of being driven under its own motor power in order to perform ordinary service or repairs.

Highway means the entire width between the boundary lines of every public way, under the jurisdiction of the County, publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular traffic.

Highway Department means the Cook County Highway Department.

Holidays when used in the traffic code or on official signs erected by authority of the traffic code, the term "holidays" means New Year's Day (January 1st), Memorial Day (the last Monday in May), Independence Day (July 4th) Labor Day (the first Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day (the fourth Thursday in November) and Christmas Day (December 25th).

Intersection means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the property lines of two or more streets which join at an angle, whether or not one such street crosses the other. Where a highway includes two roadways 40 feet or more apart, every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection.

Laned roadway means a roadway, under jurisdiction of the County, which is divided into two or more marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

Mass transportation vehicle means a public passenger vehicle having seating capacity for 35 or more passengers.

Merging traffic means a maneuver executed by the drivers of vehicles on converging roadways to permit simultaneous or alternate entry into the junction thereof, wherein the driver of each vehicle involved is required to adjust his vehicular speed and lateral position so as to avoid a collision with any other vehicle.

Motorcycle means every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground but excluding farm tractors.

Motor-driven scooter means any electric or gas wheeled scooter, cycle or other vehicle for which the State of Illinois does not issue a title document, and does not issue license plates or registration documents.

Motorized wheelchairs means any motorized vehicle designed for and used by a person with disabilities.

Motor vehicle means every vehicle which is propelled by a motor.

Motor vehicle of the first division means every motor vehicle designed and used for the carrying of not more than ten persons.

Motor vehicle of the second division means every motor vehicle designed for the carrying of more than ten persons, every motor vehicle designed or used for living quarters, every motor vehicle designed for pulling or carrying freight or cargo, and every motor vehicle of the first division remodeled for use and used as a motor vehicle of the second division.

One-way street or alley means a public way upon the roadway of which traffic is permitted to travel in one direction only.

Operator means every person who operates or is in actual physical control of any device or vehicle whether motorized or propelled by human power.

Parking or to park means the standing of an unoccupied or occupied vehicle otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers.

Parking meter means a traffic control device which, upon being activated by deposit of currency of the United States or other acceptable forms of payment in the amount indicated thereon or otherwise, either: (1) displays a signal showing that parking is allowed from the time of such activation until the expiration of the time fixed for parking in the parking meter zone in which it is located, and upon expiration of such time indicates by sign or signal that the lawful parking period has expired, or (2) issues a ticket or other token on which is printed or otherwise indicated the lawful parking period in the parking meter zone in which the parking meter is located, such ticket or other token to be displayed in a publicly visible location on the dashboard or inner windshield of a vehicle parked in the parking meter zone. "Parking meter zone" means a certain designated and marked-off section of the public way within the marked boundaries where a vehicle may be temporarily parked and allowed to remain for such period of time as the parking meter attached thereto, or the ticket or other token issued by the parking meter, may indicate.

Parking violation notice means a handwritten or computer generated notice either (a) placed on a vehicle that is parked or standing in violation of the vehicle code, or (b) given to the driver of the vehicle, both are returnable to the Department of Revenue.

Parking violation notice copy means any duplicate, photocopy or reproduction, including any computer-stored or computer-generated representation of an original parking violation notice.

Parkway means any portion of a street not considered as roadway, sidewalk, driveway or private road.

Pedestrian means any person afoot.

Police officer means every sworn officer of the Sheriff's police department.

Property line means the line marking the boundary between any public way and the private property abutting thereon.

Public building means a building used by any government agency.

Public passenger vehicle means a motor vehicle which is used for the transportation of passengers for hire.

Public way means any sidewalk, roadway, street, alley, highway or other public thoroughfare under jurisdiction of the County and open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of travel, excepting bridle paths.

Push cart means a conveyance designed to be propelled by a person afoot.

Railroad means a carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails.

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

Recreational vehicle means every camping trailer, motor home, mini-motor home, travel trailer, truck or van camper used primarily for recreational purposes and not used commercially nor owned and used by a commercial business.

Registered owner means the person in whose name the vehicle is registered with the Secretary of State of Illinois or such other state's registry of motor vehicles.

Residential street means the length of any street between street intersections when 50 percent or more of the occupied frontage of the street is in use for residence purposes.

Right-of-way means the right of a 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 or collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

Roadway means that portion of a public way, under jurisdiction of the County, between the regularly established curb lines, or that part improved, and intended to be used for vehicular travel.

School bus means every motor vehicle of the second division operated by or for a public or governmental agency or by or for a private or religious organization solely for the transportation of pupils in connection with any school activity.

Second notice of parking or compliance violation means the notice, mailed to the address supplied to the Secretary of State by the registered owner of a vehicle, sent after the registered owner has failed to respond within the time allotted by ordinance to a parking or compliance violation notice placed on or given to the driver of such vehicle.

Semi-trailer means every vehicle without motive power 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.

Service drive means a narrow portion of a public way open to vehicular traffic for the purpose of providing access to the front of abutting property between intersections and separated by physical means from through traffic, if the latter exists, on the same public way.

Sheriff means the Sheriff Office of Cook County Illinois.

Sidewalk means that portion of a public way, under jurisdiction of the County, between the curb, or the lateral lines of the roadway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for the use of pedestrians.

Snowmobile means a self-propelled device designed for travel on snow or ice or natural terrain steered by skis or runners, and supported in part by skis, belts, or cleats.

Standing or to stand means the halting of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in receiving or discharging passengers; provided, that, an operator is either in the vehicle or in the immediate vicinity, so as to be capable of immediately moving the vehicle at the direction of a police officer or traffic control aide.

Stop means the complete cessation of movement.

Street means the entire width between boundary lines of every way publicly maintained and under the jurisdiction of the County when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of general traffic circulation.

Taxicab stand means a fixed area in the roadway alongside and parallel to the curb set aside for taxicabs to stand or wait for passengers.

Through street means every public way or portion thereof on which vehicular traffic is given preferential right-of-way, and at the entrance to which vehicular traffic from intersecting public ways is required by law to yield right-of-way to vehicles on such through street in obedience to a traffic signal, stop sign or yield sign, when such traffic control devices are erected as provided in the traffic code.

Traffic means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, bicycles, vehicles, and other conveyances either singly or together while using any public way for purposes of travel.

Traffic control aide means any person designated by the Chief of the Sheriff's Police to exercise the power of a police officer to direct or regulate traffic or to issue citations for violation of parking and vehicular equipment violation ordinances.

Traffic control devices means all signs, signals, markings, and devices placed or erected under authority of the County Board for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

Traffic violation means a violation of the provisions of the Cook County Vehicle Code, other than a standing or parking violation. A compliance violation observed on a vehicle operated on the public way may be treated as a traffic violation, if the operator of the vehicle is also charged with a criminal offense. The Chief of the Sheriff's Police shall issue standards for the treatment of a compliance violation as a traffic violation.

Trailer means 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 constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

Vehicle means every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a street or highway, except motorized wheelchairs, devices moved solely by human power, devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks and snowmobiles, as defined in the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act of Illinois.

Yield right-of-way means the act of granting the privilege of the immediate use of the intersecting roadway to traffic within the intersection and to vehicles approaching from the right or left.

Secs. 82-4---82-9. Reserved.

DIVISION 2. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, SIGNALS AND VEHICLE OPERATION

Sec. 82-10. Traffic control devices and signals.

(a) The Cook County Board of Commissioners is hereby authorized to approve the placement, erection and maintenance of traffic control devices as provided in the traffic code, as required to make effective the traffic ordinance of the County, and as necessary to guide and warn traffic. The Highway Department is also authorized to place and maintain temporary traffic-control devices as needed in connection with construction or special events or experimental devices for the purposes of an engineering study; provided, however, such devices shall not be maintained for longer than 180 days without city council approval. Upon authorization by the Cook County Board of Commissioners, the actual erection, placement and maintenance of any traffic-control device shall be performed by the Highway Department. All traffic-control devices placed and maintained pursuant to the traffic code shall conform to the manual and specifications approved by the State of Illinois Department of Transportation and shall so far as practicable be uniform as to type and location throughout the County. All traffic-control devices so erected and not inconsistent with the provisions of state law or this Ordinance shall be official traffic-control devices.

(b) The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any applicable traffic control device placed in accordance with the provisions of the vehicle code, unless otherwise directed by a police officer or other authorized personnel.

(c) No operator of a vehicle shall attempt to avoid obedience to any traffic-control device by driving upon or through any private property, alley or traffic island.

(d) No provision of any traffic ordinance for which traffic-control devices are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the

alleged violation an official device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinary observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs or other devices are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs or other devices are erected or in place.

Any person violating subsections (b) or (c) of this section shall be fined no less than \$90.00 and no more than \$300.00.

Sec. 82-11. Traffic-control signal legend.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control devices exhibiting steady colored lights, successively one at a time, in combination or with arrows, the following colors only shall be used and the signals shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(a) Green Indication:

- (1) Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left except as such movement is modified by lane-control signs, turn prohibition signs, lane markings, or roadway design. 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 such signal indication is exhibited.
- (2) 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 such arrow or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
- (3) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 82-14, 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:

- (1) 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 when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.
- (2) Pedestrians facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal as provided in Section 82-14, 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.**

(1) Except as provided in Section 82-12, 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.

(2) Except as provided in Section 82-12, 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 such red arrow is shown.

Sec. 82-12. Flashing signals.

Whenever flashing red or yellow signal indications are in place, the signals shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles as follows:

(a) *Flashing Red Indication.* When a red signal is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, the operator of any vehicle shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a stop line when marked, or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(b) *Flashing Yellow Indication.* When a yellow signal is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, the operator of any vehicle may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

Sec. 82-13. Lane control signals.

Whenever vehicular traffic is controlled and directed by overhead lane-control signals displaying illuminated colored indications, one over each lane, the following indications only shall be used and the illuminated colored lane-control signal indications shall apply to drivers of vehicles as follows:

(a) *Downward-pointing Green Arrow.* A driver facing this indication is permitted to drive in the lane over which the arrow signal is located. Otherwise he shall obey all other traffic controls present and follow normal safe driving practices.

(b) *Red X Symbol*. A driver facing this indication shall not drive in the lane over which the symbol is located, and this indication shall modify accordingly the meaning of all other traffic controls present. Otherwise he shall obey all other traffic controls and follow normal safe driving practices.

(c) *Yellow X Symbol*. A driver facing this indication should prepare to vacate the lane over which the signal is located, in a safe manner to avoid occupying that lane when a steady red X is displayed.

Sec. 82-14. Special pedestrian-control signals.

Whenever special pedestrian-control signals are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

(a) *Walk or Symbolic Walk Figure*: Pedestrians facing such signal indication when illuminated may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the indication and shall be given the right-of-way by the operator of any vehicle. When such signal indication is extinguished, no pedestrian facing the signal indication shall enter the roadway.

(b) *Don't Walk or Symbolic Don't Walk Figure*: No pedestrian facing such signal indication which is illuminated or flashing shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of the indication; provided, however, any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the "Walk" signal indication shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety zone while the "Don't Walk" signal indication is illuminated.

Sec. 82-15. Interference with traffic-control devices prohibited.

No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal. Every person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$250.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-16. Driving from or onto controlled-access highway.

No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from the roadway of any controlled access highway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

Sec. 82-17. Speed limits.

All speed limits established by the County Board are hereby ratified and confirmed. All ordinances amending or enacting speed limits are on file in the office of the County Clerk.

Sec. 82-18. Speed limits within construction or maintenance zones.

(a) *Superintendent of Highways authorized to set.* The Members of the Board of Commissioners of hereby authorize the Superintendent of Highways to set and post reduced speed limits for construction or maintenance zones; as defined in 625 ILCS 5/11-605.1.

(b) *Signing.* Such reduced speed limits shall be temporary and be in-effect and in full force from the time appropriate signing giving notice of the reduced speed limits are erected until such time that said signing is removed; and

(c) *Speed limit signs.* Construction or maintenance zone speed limit signs shall:

- (1) Be of a design approved by the Illinois Department of Transportation;
- (2) Give proper warning that a construction or maintenance speed zone is being approached;
- (3) Indicate the maximum speed limit in effect; and
- (4) State the amount of the minimum fine for a violation as established by 625 ILCS 5/11-605.1 (special limit while traveling through a highway construction or maintenance speed zone).

(d) *Record of speed limit locations.* A record be maintained by the Highway Department naming each location, the reduced speed limit set and posted for the construction or maintenance zone and dates during which the reduced speed limit was in effect.

(e) *Notification of changes in speed limits.* Affected jurisdictions shall be notified of the changes in the posted speed limits so that they may be properly enforced.

Sec. 82-19. Minimum speed regulations.

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

Sec. 82-20. Turning at intersections.

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

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

(b) *Left Turns on Two-way Roadways.* At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway

nearest the centerline thereof and by passing to the right of such centerline where it enters the intersection or on that portion of the roadway that may be specifically designated for such purpose by appropriate markings, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the centerline 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 or on that portion of the roadway that may be specifically designated for such purpose by appropriate markings, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered.

(d) *Right-of-way on Left Turn.* 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 said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

Sec. 82-21. Turns on red signals.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the driver of a vehicle may turn right when facing a steady red signal; provided, however, he may do so only from the lane closest to the right-hand curb or edge of roadway, must come to a full stop and must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the driver of a vehicle on a one-way roadway, facing a steady red signal, may turn left into an intersecting one-way roadway in which traffic travels to the left; provided, however, he may do so only from the lane closest to the left-hand curb or edge of roadway, must come to a full stop and must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(c) Drivers may not turn left or right on a steady red signal when official traffic control devices have been erected indicating that such turns are prohibited.

Sec. 82-22. Intersections--procedure after completed stop.

After the operator of a vehicle has stopped in obedience to a stop sign, at an intersection where a stop sign is erected at one or more entrances thereto, such operator

shall proceed cautiously yielding to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard, but may then proceed, subject to the provisions of Section 82-27.

Sec. 82-23. Crosswalks-pedestrians to have right-of-way.

Where stop signs are in place at a plainly marked crosswalk at an intersection or between intersections, pedestrians within or entering the crosswalk at either edge of the roadway shall have the right-of-way over vehicles stopped in obedience to such signs. Drivers of vehicles having so yielded the right-of-way to pedestrians entering or within the nearest crosswalk at an intersection shall also yield the right-of-way to pedestrians within any other crosswalk at the intersection.

Sec. 82-24. Intersections--more than one vehicle.

(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 roadway.

(b) When two vehicles enter an intersection from different streets 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.

Sec. 82-25. Pedestrians in roadway to have right-of-way.

When the movement of traffic is not controlled by traffic-control devices, a police officer or traffic control aide, the operator of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be so to yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

Sec. 82-26. Right-of-way at sidewalks.

The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall stop the vehicle immediately prior to driving onto any sidewalk or sidewalk area extending across an alleyway, yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision and, upon entering the roadway, shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the roadway.

Sec. 82-27. Yield right-of-way signs.

Where a yield right-of-way sign has been erected at an intersection, the driver of a vehicle facing the sign shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions or shall stop if necessary and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersecting roadway either from the right or left or which are approaching so

closely on the intersecting roadway as to constitute an immediate hazard, but thereafter may proceed at such time as a safe interval occurs.

Sec. 82-28. Authorized emergency vehicles.

(a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle giving audible signal by sirens, exhaust whistle, or bell or displaying an oscillating, rotating, or flashing blue beam or displaying an oscillating, rotating or flashing red beam visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet (150 meters), 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, except on one-way streets where drivers shall drive as close as possible to the nearest edge, of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, unless otherwise directed by a police officer or fireman in the lawful exercise of his duties. Any person who violates any provision of this subsection (a) shall be subject to a fine of \$500.00.

(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.

Sec. 82-29. Equestrians to have right-of-way when.

The operator of any vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a person riding a horse on a bridle path where such bridle path crosses a driveway, when signaled to do so by the raising of the arm of the rider. Nothing in this section shall relieve an equestrian from the duty of exercising due care and of obeying official traffic control devices.

Sec. 82-30. Blind persons to have right-of-way when.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any blind person who is carrying in a raised or extended position a cane which is white in color, or white tipped in red, or who is being guided by a dog shall have the right-of-way in crossing any roadway.

(b) The driver of a vehicle approaching the place where a blind person carrying a cane as described in subsection (a) or guided by a dog is crossing a roadway shall bring his vehicle to a full stop and before proceeding shall take such precautions as may be necessary to avoid injury to the blind person.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a blind person who is neither carrying a cane as described in subsection (a) nor guided by a dog, but the other provisions of this chapter relating to pedestrians shall then be applicable to such person.

Sec. 82-31. Overtaking vehicle on the left.

(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 not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

Sec. 82-32. Overtaking vehicle on the 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 and there is sufficient safe clearance distance between the turning vehicle and the right edge of the roadway;
- (2) Upon any roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lanes of moving vehicles in each direction; or
- (3) Upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the unobstructed pavement is of sufficient width for 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.

Sec. 82-33. Limitation on overtaking on the left.

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless 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 of any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

Sec. 82-34. Driving on right side of roadway.

(a) All vehicles shall be driven in the right-hand lane available for traffic or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway:

- (1) When proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing; or

- (2) When designed and used for transportation, pulling or hauling of freight, except when overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at the intersection or into a private road or driveway.

(b) Upon all roadways of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven in the right hand lane available for traffic, except:

- (1) When the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;
- (2) Upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or
- (3) Upon a roadway designated by signs for one-way traffic.

Sec. 82-35. Overtaking school bus.

(a) The driver of a vehicle on a roadway, upon meeting or overtaking, from either direction, any school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children, shall stop the vehicle before reaching the school bus where there is in operation on the school bus a visual signal as specified in Section 12-805 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, and the driver shall not proceed until the school bus resumes motion, or the school bus driver signals the driver to proceed, or the visual signals are no longer actuated.

(b) Every bus used for the transportation of school children shall bear upon the front and rear thereof plainly visible signs containing the words "school bus" in letters not less than eight inches in height and in addition shall be equipped with visual signals, meeting the requirements of the Illinois Vehicle Code, which shall be actuated by the school bus whenever the brakes are applied.

(c) The driver of a vehicle upon a street or highway of which the roadways for traffic moving in opposite directions are separated by a strip of ground which is not surfaced or suitable for vehicular traffic need not stop his vehicle upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on the opposite roadway, and the driver of a vehicle on a controlled access highway need not stop when a school bus is stopped in a loading zone adjacent to the surfaced or improved part of the controlled access highway where pedestrians are not permitted to cross such controlled access highway.

Sec. 82-36. Overtaking at crosswalks.

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 or pass such stopped vehicle.

Sec. 82-37. Obedience to police and fire department orders.

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

Sec. 82-38. Following responding fire apparatus prohibited.

The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than 500 feet or drive into the block where the fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. Any person found in violation of this Section shall be fined no less than \$500.00 and may be required to perform reasonable community service in a program under direction of the Sheriff.

Sec. 82-39. Driving over fire hose prohibited.

No person shall drive or move a vehicle over any unprotected hose of the fire department when laid down on any street or private driveway unless he has obtained the consent of the fire department official in command. Any person found in violation of this Section shall be fined no less than \$25.00.

Sec. 82-40. Driving, standing or parking on bicycle paths or lanes prohibited.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive, unless entering or exiting a legal parking space, or stand, or park the vehicle upon any on-street path or lane designated by official signs or markings for the use of bicycles, or otherwise drive or place the vehicle in such a manner as to impede bicycle traffic on such path or lane. Any person who violates this section shall be fined \$100.00 for each offense. Any vehicle parked in violation of this section shall be subject to an immediate tow under provisions provided for in Section 58-164 of this Code.

Sec. 82-41. Driving on sidewalks or parkways prohibited.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive on any sidewalk or parkway except on a permanent or temporary driveway. Any person found in violation of this Section shall be fined no less than \$50.00.

Sec. 82-42. Dimming headlights required when.

On approaching another vehicle proceeding in an opposite direction and when within not less than 350 feet of such vehicle, the operator of a motor vehicle equipped with electric headlight or headlights shall dim such headlight or headlights.

Sec. 82-43. Prohibited driving to left of center of roadway.

(a) No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

- (1) When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;
- (2) When approaching within 100 feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing;
- (3) When approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct, tunnel or subway;
- (4) When official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right, or a continuous yellow colored centerline is marked.

(b) The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway.

Sec. 82-44. Operating vehicle in reverse.

The driver of a vehicle shall not operate vehicle in reverse unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic.

Sec. 82-45. Obstruction of intersection or crosswalk prohibited.

Notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed, no operator of a vehicle shall enter an intersection or crosswalk unless there is sufficient space beyond such intersection or crosswalk, in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding, to accommodate the vehicle without obstructing the passage of other vehicular traffic or pedestrians. Any person who violates this section shall be subject to a fine of \$200.00.

Sec. 82-46. Obstruction of traffic.

The operator of a vehicle shall not so operate the vehicle as to form an unreasonable obstruction to traffic.

Sec. 82-47. Negligent driving.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any vehicle upon a public way negligently, heedlessly and without due caution in a manner which endangers or is likely to endanger any person or property or to swerve within, between or across lanes of traffic in such a manner. Any person who violates this section shall be fined not less than \$300.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-48. Following too closely.

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

Sec. 82-49. Drivers to exercise due care for pedestrians.

Every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway, shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precautions upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

Sec. 82-50. Driving or moving vehicle in unsafe condition.

It is unlawful for any person to drive or move, or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved, on any roadway any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person or property or which contains equipment prohibited by the vehicle code or is not equipped with such lamps and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required in the traffic code, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this Code.

Sec. 82-51. Coasting downhill prohibited.

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

(b) The driver of a motor vehicle of the second division when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged.

Sec. 82-52. Pulling out from parked position.

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

Sec. 82-53. Operator's signals.

(a) No person shall turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety and then only after giving a clearly audible signal by sounding the horn if any pedestrian may be affected by such movement or after giving an appropriate visual signal in the manner hereinafter provided.

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

(c) A turn signal shall be given to indicate an intention to change lanes or start from a parallel parked position.

Sec. 82-54. Operator's signals--stop or decrease in speed.

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

Sec. 82-55. Operator's signals--means.

Any stop or turn signal when required by the traffic code shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by mechanical device, all of which signals shall be plainly visible and understandable in normal sunlight and at night from a distance of 100 feet to the front and rear, but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light; except that a stop signal need be visible only from the rear. All mechanical signal devices shall be self-illuminated at all times when in use. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00 dollars.

Sec. 82-56. Operator's signals--hand and arm--manner.

Hand and arm signals shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner:

- (a) Left turn, hand and arm extended horizontally;
- (b) Right turn, hand and arm extended upward;
- (c) Stop or decrease speed, hand and arm extended downward.

Sec. 82-57. Use of horns and signals devices.

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle shall, when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation, give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn at any time.

(b) The sounding of any horn or signal device on any automobile, motorcycle, bus or other vehicle while stationary, except as a danger signal when an approaching vehicle is apparently out of control, or, if in motion, only as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied and deceleration of the vehicle is intended, or the creation by means of any such signal device of any unreasonably loud or harsh sound or the sounding of any such device for an unnecessary and unreasonable period of time, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 82-58. Driving with view obstructed prohibited.

(a) No person shall drive a motor vehicle with any sign, poster, card, sticker or other non-transparent material upon the front windshield, or upon or protruding from any

rear window, side window or roof which materially obstructs, obscures or impairs the view from both within or without the vehicle.

(b) No person shall drive any motor vehicle upon a roadway with any object so placed in or upon the vehicle as to obstruct the driver's clear view through the windshield, except required or permitted equipment of the vehicle.

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

(d) No person shall drive any motor vehicle upon a roadway with any human being placed upon or protruding from the vehicle's roof, trunk, hood or any window; provided, however, that this section shall not apply (i) if the motor vehicle is part of a parade, public assembly or athletic event and for which a permit has been obtained; or (ii) if the motor vehicle is being used by an officer or employee of the County in the performance of his or her official duties.

(e) Any person who violates this section shall be fined not less than \$300.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-59. Towing or pushing regulations of disabled vehicles.

(a) When one vehicle is towing another, the vehicles shall be connected to a drawbar of sufficient strength to pull all weight towed, and the drawbar shall not exceed eight feet in length. In addition to the drawbar, the vehicles shall be connected by two chains or cables of sufficient strength to pull all weight towed independently of the drawbar. Such chains or cables shall not exceed the length of the drawbar by more than two feet when fastened to the towed vehicle.

(b) No person shall push a vehicle with another vehicle upon any public way for a distance greater than 600 feet, or in a school zone while school children are present.

(c) Every disabled vehicle being pushed or towed on any public way shall have displayed on its roof or cab a flashing amber light. Such light shall be visible for a distance of at least 500 feet from the sides and rear if the vehicle is being towed or 500 feet to the front and sides if the vehicle is being pushed. Such light shall be in addition to any other lights required by law or ordinance.

Sec. 82-60. Safe speed required.

No person shall drive any vehicle pushing or towing another vehicle a rate of speed greater than is reasonable under the conditions so as not to endanger life or property.

Sec. 82-61. Towing of vehicle containing passenger prohibited.

No person shall operate a vehicle to tow another vehicle if the towed vehicle contains one or more passengers.

Sec. 82-62. 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 suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon return from any fire alarm, may:

- (1) Park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of the vehicle code;
- (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;
- (3) Exceed the speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property;
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(b) The exemptions herein granted to an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only:

- (1) when the driver of the vehicle while in motion sounds an audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and the vehicle is displaying an oscillating, rotating or flashing red beam visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 500 feet of the front of such vehicle; or
- (2) when the authorized emergency vehicle is operated as a police vehicle and such vehicle is displaying an oscillating, rotating or flashing blue beam.

(c) 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 reckless disregard of others.

Sec. 82-63. Buses-stopping, standing and parking.

(a) The driver of a bus shall not stop such vehicle upon any street at any place for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers other than at a designated bus stop, bus stand, passenger loading zone, or bus terminal except in case of an emergency or as permitted in paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) The driver of a bus shall enter a bus stop or passenger loading zone on a public way only in such a manner that the bus when stopped to load or unload passengers shall be in a position with the right front wheel of such bus not further than 18 inches from the curb, or 30 inches from the curb if the bus is lift equipped, and the bus approximately parallel to the curb so as not to unduly impede the movement of other vehicular traffic.

(c) When bus lanes are designated and appropriately indicated by signs and markings, it shall be unlawful for the driver of any bus to operate the vehicle on any other portion of the roadway for travel in the direction allowed in the designated lane.

(d) The driver of a bus may stop such vehicle at any intersection of any street on which it has authority to operate between the hours of Midnight and 5:00 a.m. for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers.

Sec. 82-64. Taxicabs--stopping, standing and parking.

(a) The driver of any taxicab shall not stop such vehicle upon any business street at any place other than a taxicab stand, except for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer, traffic control aide or traffic sign or signal; provided, however, that this section shall not apply when the taxicab is unoccupied, not for hire and otherwise lawfully parked.

(b) No driver, involved in the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers shall be charged with a violation of any parking ordinance contained in this code, unless such driver fails to move his vehicle after having been directed by a police officer or traffic control aide to do so.

Sec. 82-65. Cruising of public passenger vehicles prohibited.

No operator of a public passenger vehicle shall solicit business in such manner as to interfere with the lawful movement of traffic.

Sec. 82-66. Operation of motorcycles.

A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not carry any other person unless the cycle 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 rear or side of the cycle.

Sec. 82-67. Operation of motor driven scooters restricted.

(a) No person shall operate a motor driven scooter upon any public street, sidewalk, parking lot, bike path, park or on any other public property.

(b) The following shall be exempt from the prohibitions contained in this section:

(1) Any police vehicle, fire vehicle, municipal vehicle, special district vehicle, County vehicle or Forest Preserve District vehicle operated by an employee in the course of his or her duties.

(2) Motorized wheelchairs. For purposes of this section, a motorized wheelchair means any motorized vehicle designed for and used by a person with disabilities.

(3) Electric personal assistance mobility devices

(d) *Applicability of section.* Without limitation, this section applies to areas of unincorporated Cook County, to areas owned or operated by Special Districts within unincorporated Cook County, and to areas within municipalities within the County which have not adopted ordinances governing the operation of motorized scooters within the said municipalities. To the extent a municipality has adopted an ordinance addressing the operation of motorized scooters, or to the extent a municipality adopts an ordinance electing not to be bound by this section, the ordinance of the municipality shall apply, and this section shall not apply, to any areas within the jurisdiction of the municipality.

(e) *Violations.* Any person 18 years of age or older who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each offense. An offense committed by a minor under the direct control or with the consent of a parent or guardian may subject the parent or guardian to the penalties provided in this section.

Sec. 82-68. Snowmobile operation.

It shall be unlawful for a person to operate a snowmobile in any unincorporated area of the County except in those areas of the Forest Preserve where snowmobile operation is specifically allowed. Any person found in violation of this Section shall be subject to a fine of \$50.00.

Sec. 82-69. Duty upon striking unattended vehicle.

The operator of any vehicle which collides with any vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of his name, address and telephone number and of the state registration number of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or shall leave in a conspicuous place on the vehicle struck a written notice giving his name, address and telephone number and the state registration number of the vehicle doing the striking and a statement of the circumstances thereof.

Sec. 82-70. Duty upon striking fixtures or other property.

The operator of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to fixtures or other property legally upon or adjacent to public way shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or persons in charge of such property of such fact and of his name, address and telephone number and of the state registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall, upon request and if available, exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license.

Sec. 82-71. Special weight and load permits

(a) The County Board hereby declares it necessary to impose upon certain highways, under the jurisdiction of the County, weight and load restrictions, in accordance with the Illinois Motor Vehicle Law. The highways to be so designated shall be based upon the recommendations of the County Superintendent of Highways.

(b) In the event it is necessary for a vehicle to use a highway, upon which load restriction limits have been placed and, where load limit restrictions will be exceeded, the County Superintendent of Highways, in such cases, is hereby authorized to issue a temporary permit for such highway use. The County Superintendent of Highways be and is hereby directed to submit recommendations to the County Board concerning load limit restrictions and the highways upon which said load limit restrictions shall be imposed.

Sec. 82-72. Picking up riders-prohibited.

No person operating a private vehicle shall pick up any person standing in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride. Any person who is found in violation of this Section will be fined \$100.00.

Sec. 82-73. Unlawful riding.

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

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

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

(d) Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$100.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-74. False, stolen or altered temporary registration permits.

No person shall operate or park on the public way, under the jurisdiction of the County, any vehicle bearing a false, stolen or altered state temporary registration permit. A vehicle operated or parked in violation of this section is subject to immediate impoundment. The owner of record of such vehicle shall be liable to the county for an administrative penalty of \$500.00 in addition to fees for towing and storage of the vehicle. Whenever a Sheriff's police officer has probable cause to believe that a vehicle is subject to seizure and impoundment pursuant to this subsection, the police officer shall provide for the towing of the vehicle to a facility controlled by the County or its agents. When the vehicle is towed, the police officer shall notify the person who is found to be in control of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation, if there is such a person, of the fact of the seizure and of the vehicle owner's right to request a preliminary hearing to be conducted under Section 58-164 of this Code. If the vehicle is unattended, notice shall be sent to the last registered owner of the vehicle, at the address indicated in the last valid registration of the vehicle.

Sec. 82-75. Television receivers.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle when the vehicle is equipped with television broadcast receiver equipment so located that the viewer or screen is visible from the driver's seat. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense and shall be required to perform reasonable community service in a program under the direction of the Sheriff.

Sec. 82-76. Unauthorized signs declared a nuisance--exceptions.

(a) No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any public way 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, and no person shall place or maintain upon any public way any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

(b) Every person convicted of a violation of this section shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense. Every sign, signal, or marking prohibited under this section is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the commissioner of transportation is empowered to and shall remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

(c) This section shall not apply to crossing guards displaying portable stop signs to permit the street crossing of children or to "Neighborhood Watch" signs installed and maintained by local residents or organizations; provided, however, that "Neighborhood Watch" signs shall be uniform in size, color and design as approved by the Sheriff's Police Department and shall be installed only on residential streets, at least eight feet

above curb grade, not less than 150 feet from any intersection and in such a manner as not to obstruct any traffic or other regulatory sign or signal. This section also shall not be deemed to prohibit the erection, upon private property adjacent to public ways, of signs giving useful directional information and of a type that cannot be mistaken for official traffic signs.

Sec. 82-77. Obstruction of or interference with traffic.

Any person who shall willfully and unnecessarily hinder, obstruct or delay or who shall willfully and unnecessarily attempt to hinder, obstruct or delay any other person in lawfully driving or traveling along or upon any street or who shall offer to barter or sell any merchandise or service on the street so as to interfere with the effective movement of traffic or who shall repeatedly cause motor vehicles traveling on public thoroughfares to stop or impede the flow of traffic shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$200.00 or imprisoned for not more than ten days, or both, for the first offense, fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 20 days, or both, for the second offense, and fined not more than 30 days, or both, for each such subsequent offense.

Sec. 82-78. Mobile food dispensers.

No person shall conduct the business of a mobile food dispenser or peddler as defined in this Code, on any portion of the public way in such a way as to obstruct the flow of traffic. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense.

Secs. 82-79---82-85. Reserved.

DIVISION 3. VEHICLE PARKING

Sec. 82-86. Stopping, Standing and Parking, prohibited in various locations.

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

- (1) Stop, stand or park a vehicle:
 - a. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
 - b. On a sidewalk;
 - c. Within an intersection;

- d. On a crosswalk;
 - e. Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless a different length is indicated by signs or markings;
 - f. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;
 - g. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
 - h. On any railroad tracks or within a distance of ten feet from the outer rails thereof;
 - i. At any place where official signs prohibit stopping;
 - j. On a controlled-access highway;
 - k. In the area between roadways of a divided highway, including crossovers.
- (2) Stand or park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except momentarily to pick up or discharge passengers:
- a. In front of a public or private driveway;
 - b. Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;
 - c. Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;
 - d. Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, yield sign, or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway;
 - e. Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of such entrance (when properly sign-posted);
 - f. At any place where official signs prohibit standing;
 - g. In a fire lane or within eight feet of the entrance to a fire lane.
- (3) Park a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading property or passengers:

- a. Within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
 - b. At any place where official signs prohibit parking.
- (4) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of the above Section with the exception of subsections 1(h), 2(e) and 3(a), shall be fined \$50.00 for each offense.
 - (5) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of subsection 2(e) and 3(a) shall be fined \$75.00 for each offense.
 - (6) Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of subsection 1(h) shall be fined \$100.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-87. Distance from the curb.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a two-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels parallel to and within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder.

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

(c) Except when otherwise provided by local ordinance, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a one-way roadway shall be so stopped or parked parallel to the curb or edge of the roadway, in the direction of authorized traffic movement, with its right-hand wheels within 12 inches of the right-hand curb or as close as practicable to the right edge of the right-hand shoulder, or with its left-hand wheels within 12 inches of the left-hand curb or as close as practicable to the left side of the left-hand shoulder. Any person found in violation of any provision this Section will be fined \$50.00.

Sec. 82-88. Violation of posted signs; penalty.

(a) No person shall stop, park or leave standing at any time any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, within the right-of-way of any roadway under the jurisdiction of the County where necessary signs are posted prohibiting parking, which such signs shall be posted at the discretion of the Cook County Superintendent of Highways.

(b) Every person found guilty of violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than \$5.00 and not more than \$100.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-89. Stopping, standing or parking outside of business or residential district.

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

(b) *Posting signs.* The Cook County Department of Highways with respect to highways under its jurisdiction or for the maintenance of which it is responsible may place signs prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any highway where in its opinion such stopping, standing or parking is dangerous to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. Any such regulations adopted by the Department regarding the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles upon any specific street, streets or highways become effective at the time of the erection of appropriate signs indicating such regulations. Any such signs may be erected by the Department or by a local authority with the approval of the State Department of Transportation.

(c) *Exception.* This section and Sections 82-93 and 82-94 shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the vehicle in such position.

Sec. 82-90. Parking on county property.

It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle upon any property owned by the County and used for the transaction of public business where such parking is prohibited by order of the custodian of the property; provided, this section shall not apply to County-owned vehicles or to other vehicles whose operation is useful or essential to the proper functioning of the department, board or commission occupying the property. The custodian of the property shall post "No Parking" signs indicating the foregoing prohibition. Any person found in violation of any provision of this Section will be fined \$50.00.

Sec. 82-91. Parking in alleys.

(a) It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle in any alley for a period of time longer than is necessary for the expeditious loading, unloading, pick-up or delivery of materials from such vehicle.

(b) It shall be unlawful to park a vehicle in 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 the free movement of vehicular traffic or to block the entrance to any abutting property. Any person found in violation of any provision of this Section will be fined \$50.00.

Sec. 82-92. Parking of trucks restricted.

(a) No person shall stand or park any truck, tractor, semi-trailer, recreational vehicle more than 22 feet in length, self-contained motor home, or bus on any residential street for a longer period than is necessary for the reasonably or expeditious loading or unloading of such vehicle.

(b) No person shall stand or park any truck, tractor, semitrailer, trailer or self-contained motor home, or bus on any business street for a longer period than is necessitated for the reasonably expeditious loading or unloading of such vehicle. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$50.00.

Sec. 82-93. Parking privileges for persons with disabilities.

(a) A motor vehicle bearing registration plates issued to a person with disabilities, as defined by. 625 ILCS 5/1-159.1 (person with disabilities defined), pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-616 (person with disabilities license plates), or to a disabled veteran pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-609 (disabled veterans' plates), or a special decal or device issued pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-616 (person with disabilities license plates) or pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/11-1301.2 (special decals for a person with disabilities parking) or a motor vehicle registered in another jurisdiction, State territory or foreign country upon which is displayed a registration plate, special decal or device issued by the other jurisdiction designating the vehicle is operated by or for a handicapped person shall be exempt from the payment of parking meter fees and exempt from ordinances imposing time limitations on parking, except limitations of one-half hour or less, on any street or highway zone, or any parking lot or parking place which are owned, leased or owned and leased by a municipality or a municipal parking utility; but, such vehicle shall be subject to the laws which prohibit parking in "no stopping" and "no standing" zones in front of or near fire hydrants, driveways, public building entrances and exits, crosswalks, bus stops and loading areas, and is prohibited from parking where the motor vehicle constitutes a traffic hazard, whereby such motor vehicle shall be moved at the instruction and request of a law enforcement officer to a location designated by the officer. Any motor vehicle bearing registration plates or a special decal or device specified in this section or in 625 ILCS 5/3-616 (person with disabilities license plates) or such as specifically authorized in 625 ILCS 5/11-1301.2 (special decals for a person with disabilities parking) as evidence that the vehicle is operated by or for a person with disabilities or disabled veteran may park, in addition to any other lawful place, in any parking place specifically reserved for such vehicles by the posting of an official sign.

(b) Parking privileges granted by this section are strictly limited to the person to whom the special registration plates, special decal or device were issued and to qualified operators acting under his express direction while the person with disabilities is present.

(c) Such parking privileges granted by this section are also extended to motor vehicles of not-for-profit organizations used for the transportation of persons with disabilities when such motor vehicles display the decal or device issued pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/11-1301.2 (special decals for a person with disabilities parking).

Sec. 82-94. Unauthorized use of parking places reserved for persons with disabilities.

(a) *Registration plates or decals.* It shall be prohibited to park any motor vehicle which is not bearing registration plates or decals issued to a person with disabilities, as defined in 625 ILCS 5/1-159.1 (person with disabilities defined) pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-616 (person with disabilities license plates) or 625 ILCS 5/11-1301.2 (special decals for a person with disabilities parking), or to a disabled veteran pursuant to 625 ILCS 5/3-609 (disabled veterans' plates), as evidence that the vehicle is operated by or for a person with disabilities or disabled veteran, in any parking place, including any private or public off-street facility, specifically reserved, by the posting of an official sign.

(b) *Removal of authorized vehicles.* Any person or local authority owning or operating any public or private off-street parking facility may, after notifying the Sheriff's Police Department, remove or cause to be removed to the nearest garage or other place of safety any vehicle parked within a stall or space reserved for use by the handicapped which does not display handicapped registration plates or a special decal or device as required under this section.

(c) *Fine.* Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of this section shall be fined \$250.00, in addition to any costs or charges connected with the removal or storage of any motor vehicle authorized under this section.

Sec. 82-95. Parking meters.

It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle in a designated parking meter zone or space without depositing a United States coin or other acceptable form of payment of the denomination indicated on the meter and putting the meter in operation or to park any vehicle in such zone or space for a period longer than is designated on the meter for the value of the coin or coins deposited in the meter; provided, however, these provisions shall not apply during such hours of the day as designated from time to time by order of the County Board. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$50.00.

Sec. 82-96. Repairs to vehicles on Public Way.

No person shall change any parts, repair, wash, grease, wax, polish or clean a vehicle on any public way, under jurisdiction of the County, except such repairing, cleaning or polishing as is necessary to insure good vision, or such emergency repairs as are necessary to remove such vehicle from the public way. Such emergency repairs shall be made only as close as possible to the right-hand edge of the roadway, with the vehicle facing in the direction of the traffic flow.

Sec. 82-97. Parking for certain purposes prohibited.

No person shall park a vehicle upon any roadway, under jurisdiction of the County or in any public off-street parking facility for any of the following purposes:

- (a) To display such vehicle for sale;
- (b) To perform maintenance or repair such vehicle, except for repairs necessitated by an emergency;
- (c) To sell merchandise from such vehicle.
- (d) Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be fined \$50.00 for each offense. Any person who violates subsections (b) or (c) above shall be fined \$25.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-98. Unattended motor vehicles.

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

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits the use of a remote ignition start device which is capable of starting a vehicle's ignition without the vehicle's ignition key, if (a) the vehicle is equipped with an anti-theft feature which prevents the vehicle from being driven without the ignition key being properly inserted; and (b) the owner of the vehicle displays on the vehicle a decal or sticker indicating the presence of such a remote ignition start device.

Sec. 82-99. Parking in parking lots.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person not so entitled to park a vehicle in a public parking lot.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person not so entitled to park a vehicle in a private parking lot established voluntarily or pursuant to the County Zoning Ordinance to provide off-street parking facilities for tenants or employees of the owner.

(c) Whenever any vehicle is parked in violation of this section, any police officer or other person authorized to issue parking violation notices. Upon a written complaint signed by the owner of the parking lot or by his authorized agent that the vehicle is not entitled to the privileges of the parking lot, may attach a parking violation notice to the vehicle.

(d) Any person who violates subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be fined \$50.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-100. Removal of parking permit or notice of violation.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the driver of the vehicle, to remove from a vehicle a notice of violation affixed pursuant to the vehicle code.

(b) Every person found in violation of this section shall be fined not less than \$100.00.

Secs. 82-101—82-109. Reserved.

DIVISION 4. COMPLIANCE VIOLATIONS

Sec. 82-110. Brakes--required.

(a) Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, when operated on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle. The brake system shall include two separate means of applying the brake, each of which means shall operate to apply the brakes to at least two wheels. If the two separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two wheels.

(b) Every motorcycle and motor-driven cycle when operated on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction shall be equipped with at least one brake, which may be operated by hand or foot.

(c) Every trailer or semi-trailer of a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or more when operated on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and to hold such vehicle and so designed as to be applied by the driver of the towing motor vehicle from its cab. Such brakes shall be so designed and connected that in case of an accidental breakaway of the towed vehicle the brakes are automatically applied. Any person found in violation of any provision of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-111. Brakes--stopping capability--maintenance.

(a) The service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles operating on a level surface shall be adequate to stop such vehicle or vehicles within a distance of 30 feet when traveling 20 miles per hour upon dry asphalt or concrete pavement surface free from loose material.

(b) Under the above conditions the hand brake shall be adequate to stop such vehicle or vehicles within a distance of 55 feet and the hand brake shall be adequate to hold such vehicle or vehicles stationary on any grade upon which operated.

(c) Under the above conditions the service brakes upon an antique vehicle, as defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code, shall be adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of 40 feet and the hand brake adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of 55 feet.

(d) All braking distances specified in this section shall apply to all vehicles mentioned, whether such vehicles are not loaded or are loaded to the maximum capacity permitted by law.

(e) All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate evenly with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle. Any person found in violation of any provision of this Section will be fined \$25.00

Sec. 82-112. Windshield wipers.

Every motor vehicle, except motorcycles and motor-driven cycles, operating or parked on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction and equipped with a windshield shall also be equipped with a self-operating windshield wiper which shall be maintained in good operating condition. The windshield wiper shall provide clear vision through the windshield for the driver and shall be operated under conditions of fog, snow or rain. This section shall not apply to snow removal equipment equipped with adequate manually operated windshield wipers. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-113. Horns and warning devices.

(a) Every motor vehicle when operated upon any roadway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance not less than 200 feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle.

(b) No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle or bell, except that this shall not apply to an authorized emergency vehicle as otherwise permitted in the traffic code. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-114. Required lighting.

When upon any roadway, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles:

(a) Every motorcycle shall exhibit at all times at least one lighted lamp showing a white light visible at a distance of 500 feet in the direction of travel;

(b) All motor vehicles other than motorcycles shall exhibit at least two lighted head lamps showing white lights or lights with a yellow or amber tint, during the period

of sunset to sunrise, and at any other times when due to insufficient natural light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions (fog, snow or rain), person and vehicles are not clearly discernible for a distance of 1,000 feet in the direction of travel;

(c) Each motor vehicle, trailer or semi-trailer shall also exhibit at least one lighted lamp which shall be so situated as to throw a red light visible for at least 500 feet in the reverse direction;

(d) The registration plate at the back of every motorcycle and every motor vehicle shall be so lighted that the numbers on said plate shall be plainly legible and intelligible at a distance of 50 feet; and

(e) Every trailer having a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less including the weight of the trailer and maximum load shall be equipped with two lighted lamps, one on each side of the rear of such trailer which shall be so situated as to throw a red light visible for at least 500 feet in the reverse direction. Any person found in violation of any provision of this Section shall be fined \$25.00 dollars.

Sec. 82-115. Spot lamps and auxiliary driving lamps.

(a) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed one spot lamp, except authorized emergency vehicles, and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used upon approaching another vehicle that no part of the high intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle nor more than 100 feet ahead of the vehicle.

(b) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed three auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than 12 inches nor more than 42 inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. Any person found in violation of this Section shall be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-116. Side cowl, fender, running board courtesy and back-up lamps.

(a) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

(b) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running board courtesy lamp on each side thereof which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

(c) Any motor vehicle may be equipped with a back-up lamp either separately or in combination with another lamp; except that no such back-up lamp shall be continuously lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

(d) Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spot lamp or any other lamp on the front thereof

projecting a beam of an intensity greater than 300 candle-power, not more than a total of four of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway. Any person found in violation of any provision of this Section shall be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-117. Non-motor-driven vehicles--lighting requirements.

All non-motor-driven vehicles including animal-drawn vehicles while being operated or parked on any roadway under the jurisdiction of the County between the period of sunset to sunrise shall at all times be equipped with at least one lighted lamp or lantern exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of such vehicle and with a lamp or lantern exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear. Any person found in violation of this Section shall be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-118. Parked vehicles--lighting regulations.

(a) Whenever a vehicle is lawfully parked at nighttime upon any lighted street within a business or residence district, no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

(b) Whenever a vehicle is parked upon an unlighted street or highway during the hours between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, such vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which shall exhibit a white light on the roadway side visible from a distance of 500 feet to the front of the vehicle and a red light visible from a distance of 500 feet to the rear.

(c) Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-119. Suspension system.

(a) It shall be unlawful to operate or park a motor vehicle on any roadway, that is under jurisdiction of the County, when the suspension system has been modified from the original manufactured design by lifting the body from the chassis in excess of three inches or to cause the horizontal line from the front to the rear bumper to vary over the three inches in height when measured from a level surface of the highway to the lower edge of the bumper.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prevent the installation of manufactured heavy duty equipment to include shock absorbers and overload springs, nor shall anything contained in this section prevent a person to operate a motor vehicle with normal wear of the suspension system if such condition does not affect the control or safe operation of the vehicle. This section shall not apply to motor vehicles designed or modified primarily for off-highway racing purposes while such vehicles are in tow or to motorcycles or motor-driven cycles. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-120. Bumpers.

(a) Every motor vehicle of the first division and recreational vehicles must be equipped with both front and rear bumpers while being operated or parked on any roadway within the County's jurisdiction. The bumper height shall not be modified to vary more than three inches from the original manufactured bumper height for that vehicle when measured from a level surface of the highway to the lower edge of the bumper. Nothing in this section shall prevent the installation of manufactured bumper guards.

(b) This section shall not apply to any motor vehicle designed or modified primarily for off-highway racing purposes while such vehicle is in tow or to motorcycles or motor-driven cycles or to an antique vehicle when registered as such and where the original design did not include bumpers. Any person found in violation of subsection (a) of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-121. Rear view mirrors.

Every motor vehicle, whether parked, operated singly or when towing another vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the roadway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of such vehicle. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-122. Rear reflectors on trailers.

Every trailer having a gross weight of 3,000 pounds or less including the weight of the trailer and maximum load, towed either by a motor vehicle of the first division or a motor vehicle of the second division shall be equipped with two red reflectors, which will be visible when hit by headlight beams 300 feet away at night, located on the rear of the body of such trailer, not more than 12 inches from the lower left hand and right hand corners. Any person in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-123. Exhaust system.

(a) (1) 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

(2) No person shall use a muffler cutout, by-pass, straight pipe or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a public way.

For purposes of this subsection (a), the term "straight pipe" shall mean a muffler without baffles or any other noise inhibiting device.

(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. Any person in violation of any provision of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-124. Burglar alarms.

(a) In any vehicle equipped with a continuous or intermittent audible signal device which acts as a burglar alarm, such device shall be limited in operation to four minutes after activation and shall be incapable of further operation until reset to become active again.

(b) No person shall install or maintain in any vehicle registered in the County any continuous or intermittent audible signal device for use as a burglar alarm unless the device is equipped with an automatic shut-off mechanism to terminate the alarm sound after four minutes and an automatic reset mechanism to reengage the alarm for further operation. No person shall operate or park on any roadway any vehicle equipped with any continuous or intermittent audible signal device for use as a burglar alarm unless the device is equipped with an automatic shut-off mechanism to terminate the alarm sound after four minutes and an automatic reset mechanism to reengage the alarm for further operation.

(c) Any person who violates this section shall be subject to a fine of \$50.00 for each offense. Any person who violates this section a second time shall be subject to a fine of \$75.00, any person who violates this section a third or subsequent time shall be subject to a fine of \$100.00. Each installation and each use of an alarm in violation of this section shall constitute a separate and distinct offense; provided, however, it shall not be a violation of this section to operate a device for a period of time in excess of four minutes if the device is designed to be triggered by the unauthorized opening of the hood, trunk or door of the vehicle, or by the breaking of a window, and the operation of the device in excess of four minutes was so caused.

Sec. 82-125. Registration plates.

(a) Registration plates issued for a motor vehicle other than a motorcycle, trailer, semi-trailer or truck-tractor shall be attached to the front and rear of the vehicle.

(b) The registration plate issued for a motorcycle, trailer or semi-trailer shall be attached to the rear thereof.

(c) The registration plate issued for a truck-tractor shall be attached to the front thereof.

(d) Every registration plate shall at all times be securely fastened in a horizontal position to the vehicle for which it is issued so as to prevent the plate from swinging and at a height of not less than 12 inches from the ground, measuring from the bottom of such plate, in a place and position to be clearly visible and shall be maintained free from

foreign materials and in a condition to be clearly legible. No registration plate shall be covered by any tinted or colored screen.

(e) It is illegal to park a vehicle on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction if the registration plate or other registration material fails to comply with subsections (a) through (d) or subsection (f) of this section.

(f) Every registration plate, temporary permit or evidence of temporary registration must bear evidence of proper registration for the current period and be displayed in the manner required by the secretary of state. Any person in violation of any provision of this Section will be fined \$50.00.

Sec. 82-126. County wheel tax sticker.

The County wheel tax sticker shall be purchased and displayed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 74, Article XIV of the County Code. Any person who violates this section shall be fined pursuant to Chapter 74, Article XIV of the County Code.

Sec. 82-127. Safety belts.

(a) Each driver and front seat passenger of a passenger motor vehicle shall wear' properly adjusted and fastened seat safety belts, except that a child less than six years of age shall be protected as required by the Child Passenger Protection Act of the State of Illinois. Each driver of a passenger motor vehicle transporting a child six years of age or more, but less than 16 years of age, in the front seat of a passenger motor vehicle shall be responsible for securing such child in a properly adjusted and fastened seat safety belt. For the purposes of this section, use of seat safety belts shall include the use of shoulder harnesses where such harness is a standard part of the equipment of the passenger motor vehicle.

(b) All school buses, as defined in Section 1-182 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, codified as 625 ILCS 511-182, as amended, that meet the minimum Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards 222 for the purposes of transporting children 18 and under shall be equipped with an individual set of seat safety belts meeting Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards 208 and 209 as they apply to a multi-passenger vehicle with a gross weight at or under 10,000 pounds, in good operating condition for each passenger. No school bus shall be operated unless all passengers' safety belts are fastened.

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

- (1) A driver or passenger frequently stopping and leaving the vehicle or delivering property from the vehicle, if the speed of the vehicle between stops does not exceed 15 miles per hour;
- (2) A driver or passenger possessing a written statement from a physician that he or she is unable for medical or physical reasons to wear a seat safety belt;

- (3) A driver or passenger possessing a certificate or license endorsement issued by the Motor Vehicle Division of the state or a similar agency in another state or county indicating that the driver or passenger is unable for medical, physical or other valid reasons to wear a seat safety belt;
 - (4) A driver operating a motor vehicle in reverse;
 - (5) A passenger motor vehicle manufactured before January 1, 1965;
 - (6) A motorcycle, motortricycle or moped;
 - (7) Any passenger motor vehicle which is not required to be equipped with seat safety belts under state or federal law, except school buses;
 - (8) A passenger motor vehicle operated by a postal carrier of the United States Postal Service while such carrier is performing his or her duties as a postal carrier; or
 - (9) A school bus transporting students who reside and attend schools situated outside of the city.
- (d) Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-128. Broken or inoperable lamps; broken or cracked glass.

(a) No person shall operate or park any vehicle on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction if any lamp or light required for the vehicle by this Code is broken or inoperable.

(b) No person shall operate or park any vehicle on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction, if any window of the vehicle is missing, broken, or cracked and the crack exceeds six inches in length. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-129. Obstruction of driver's vision; tinted and non-reflective windows.

(a) No person shall operate or park a motor vehicle on any roadway under the County's jurisdiction, with any sign, poster, window application, reflective material, non-reflective material or tinted film on the front windshield, side-wings or side windows immediately adjacent to either side of the operator. A non-reflective tint screen may be used along the uppermost portion of the front windshield if the material does not extend more than six inches down from the top of the windshield.

(b) It is unlawful to park or stand a vehicle on any portion of the public way under the County's jurisdiction if the vehicle is equipped with non-reflective, smoked or tinted glass or non-reflective film on the front windshield, side-wings or side windows immediately adjacent to either side of the driver's seat.

(c) It is a defense to a charged violation of subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section that the motor vehicle complies with the use, medical prescription and documentation provisions of Paragraph (g) of Section 12-503 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, as amended. Any person found in violation of subsection (a) and (b) of this section will be fined \$25.00.

Sec. 82-130. Blue lights and flashing, rotating or oscillating blue beams.

No person shall drive, move, or park any vehicle or equipment upon any roadway under the County's jurisdiction with any device thereon displaying a blue thereof, except a vehicle owned and operated by a police department, law enforcement agency or an emergency vehicle, or place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any public or oscillating blue beam. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$100.00.

Sec. 82-131. Red lights and flashing lights.

(a) No person shall drive, move or park any vehicle or equipment upon any roadway, under the County's jurisdiction, with any lamp or device thereon displaying a red light visible from directly in front thereof.

(b) Flashing lights are prohibited on motor vehicles, except as a means for indicating a right or left turn or an emergency stop.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles. Any person found in violation of subsection (a) or (b) of this section will be fined \$100.00.

Sec. 82-132. Destructive substances on public way.

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

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

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

(d) No person shall cast, throw or deposit any litter, upon any public way.

(e) Any police officer or law enforcement officer observing a violation of this section may issue a notice of violation or other appropriate citation to any person violating any of the provisions of this section. Any person found violating any provision of this section will be fined \$100.00.

Sec. 82-133. Metal-tired vehicles or equipment.

No person shall drive, move, or park on any public way, under the County's jurisdiction any metal-tired vehicle or equipment having on the periphery of any wheel a block stud, flange, cleat, or spike or any other protuberance of any metal other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire; provided, however, it shall be permissible to use tire chains of reasonable proportions upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, mud or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid.

Secs. 82-134---82-139. Reserved.

DIVISION 5. PEDESTRIANS

Sec. 82-140. Jaywalking

No pedestrian shall cross a roadway other than in a crosswalk on any through street. Any person who shall violate this provision will be fined \$10.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-141. Limited access streets and highways--public pedestrian tunnels and bridges.

(a) No pedestrian shall cross the roadway of a limited-access street or highway other than by means of those facilities which have been constructed as pedestrian crossings or at those points where marked crosswalks have been provided.

(b) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway where a public pedestrian tunnel or bridge has been provided other than by way of the tunnel or bridge within a section to be determined by the Highway Department and to be so designated by the erection of appropriate signs or fencing.

(c) Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$10.00.

Sec. 82-142. Pedestrian to yield right-of-way when.

(a) Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(b) The foregoing rules in this section have no application under the conditions stated in Section 82-84 when pedestrians are prohibited from crossing at certain designated places.

(c) Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$10.00.

Sec. 82-143. Pedestrian crossing.

(a) No pedestrian shall cross a roadway at any place other than by a route at right angles to the curb or by the shortest route to the opposite curb except in a marked crosswalk.

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

(c) Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$10.00.

Sec. 82-144. Use of crosswalk.

Pedestrians shall move whenever practicable upon the right side of crosswalks. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$10.00.

Sec. 82-145. Walking along roadways.

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

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

(c) Any person in violation of this Section will be fined \$20.00.

Sec. 82-146. Soliciting rides prohibited.

No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any private vehicle. Any person found in violation of this Section will be fined \$100.00 for each offense.

Sec. 82-147. Traffic-control signals.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals as provided in Sections 82-11 and 82-14, but at all other places shall be granted those rights and be subject to the restrictions stated in this Article.

Sec. 82-148. Imitation of blind persons prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person, except persons wholly or partially blind, to carry or use on the public streets of Cook County any cane or walking stick which is white in color, or white with a red end on the bottom.

Sec. 82-149. Pedestrians to exercise due care.

Nothing in this Article shall relieve a pedestrian from the duty of exercising due care.

Secs. 82-150---82-154. Reserved.

DIVISION 6. BICYCLES

Sec. 82-155. Rights and duties of bicycle riders.

(a) 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 by the laws of this state declaring rules of the road applicable to vehicles or by the traffic ordinances of this city applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to those provisions of laws and ordinances which by their nature can have no application.

(b) The regulations in the traffic code applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated upon any roadway or public sidewalk or upon any public path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles, subject to those exceptions stated herein.

(c) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left turn or turn in the opposite direction is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign unless he dismounts from the bicycle to make the turn, in which event he shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians.

(d) Every person convicted of a violation of any provision of Section 82-155 through 82-166 regulating bicycles shall be fined a minimum of \$25.00.

Sec. 82-156. Riding bicycles on sidewalks and certain roadways.

(a) No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district.

(b) No person 12 or more years of age shall ride a bicycle upon any sidewalk in any area , unless such sidewalk has been officially designated and marked as a bicycle route.

(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.

Sec. 82-157. Riding bicycles on sidewalks--penalty.

(a) The penalty for any person age 18 and older who rides a bicycle on the sidewalk shall be \$25.00.

(b) Following passage and approval, this section shall be in force and effect upon posting of signage notifying bicyclists of the penalty for violation of this section.

Sec. 82-158. Speed of bicycles.

No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing.

Sec. 82-159. Yielding right-of-way.

(a) The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall, upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway, yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians approaching on the sidewalk or sidewalk area and, upon entering the roadway, shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on the roadway.

(b) Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(c) Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near as practicable to the right-hand side of the roadway, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction and at all times giving the right-of-way to other moving vehicles.

Sec. 82-160. Riding in single file required--exceptions.

Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride other than single file except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

Sec. 82-161. Carrying articles on bicycles.

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

Sec. 82-162. Parking.

No person shall park a bicycle upon a street other than upon the roadway against the curb or upon the sidewalk against a rack, parking meter or sign pole to support the bicycle or against a building or at the curb in such manner as to afford the least obstruction to pedestrian traffic.

Sec. 82-163. Abandoned bicycles.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to abandon any bicycle on any public way within the Cook County. A bicycle shall be deemed abandoned if it: (1) is in such a state of disrepair as to be incapable of being operated in its present condition, or (2) has not been moved or used in more than seven days and bears physical indicia of having been deserted.

(b) Any bicycle deemed abandoned pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may have a notice affixed to it which informs the bicycle's owner that the bicycle appears to be abandoned. The Sheriff's Department is authorized to affix such notices upon bicycles. This notice shall indicate:

- (1) a telephone number for the owner to call to inform the Sheriff's Department that the bicycle is not abandoned; and
- (2) the date after which the bicycle may be removed if it is not claimed by its owner. A bicycle shall not be deemed to be abandoned if the owner of the bicycle, within seven days of the affixing of a notice of abandonment, notifies the Sheriff's Department that the bicycle is not abandoned.

(c) If a bicycle is not relocated or claimed by its owner within seven days of the affixing of a notice of abandonment, that bicycle may be removed and disposed of by the Sheriff's Department.

Sec. 82-164. Headlamps, reflectors and brakes.

(a) Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a head lamp which shall emit a white light visible from a minimum distance of 500 feet from the front and with a rear red reflector capable of reflecting the head lamp beams of an approaching motor vehicle back to the operator of such vehicle at distances up to 200 feet or a rear lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of at least 200 feet from the rear.

(b) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake that will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

Sec. 82-165. Riding regulations.

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

(b) No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

Sec. 82-166. Parents or legal guardians responsibility.

No parent or legal guardian of any child shall authorize or knowingly permit the child to violate any of the provisions of this Article applicable to bicycles.

Secs. 82-167---82-169. Reserved

DIVISION 7. ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 82-170. Violation-penalty.

(a) Every person found in violation of any provision of this Article for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$75.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense.

(b) Payment and adjudication of all violations in this Article shall be carried out pursuant to Section 82-192 except for all standing, parking violations in Division 3 and all compliance violations in Division 4, which shall be carried out pursuant to Section 82-180.

Sec. 82-171. Administrative Adjudication of Standing, Parking, and Compliance Violations.

(a) The purpose of this section is to provide for the administrative adjudication of violations of ordinances defining compliance violations and regulating vehicular standing and parking within the county, and to establish a fair and efficient system for the enforcement of such ordinances.

(b) The Director of Revenue shall appoint, in consultation with the Sheriff, a Cook County traffic compliance administrator who authorized to:

- (1) adopt, distribute, and process parking and compliance violation notices and additional notices, collect money paid as fines and penalties for violations of standing, parking, and compliance regulations;

- (2) establish procedures necessary for the prompt, fair and efficient operation of the administrative adjudication system; and
- (3) adopt rules and regulations pertaining to: the hearing process, the selection and appointment of administrative law officers, the content of forms and procedures, and the daily operation of the administrative adjudication of standing, parking and compliance violations.

(c) The county traffic compliance administrator ~~may~~ *shall* delegate to the Cook County Department of Administrative Hearings his or her authority to appoint administrative law officers, to adopt rules and regulations pertaining to administrative hearing proceedings and to conduct administrative hearing proceedings, including the functions of the traffic compliance administrator set forth in Sections 82-179(a); 82-180(a), (b) and (g); 82-181(c); 82-182(c); and subsection (b)(3) of this section.

Sec. 82-172. Vehicle impoundment.

Any person who, as an operator of a motor vehicle, who violates any offenses listed in Section 58-165 shall be subject to vehicle seizure & impoundment as specified under Sections 58-164 and 58-165 of this Code.

Sec. 82-173. Vehicle code compliance--required.

It shall be unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required, in the Vehicle Code.

Sec. 82-174. Applicability.

(a) The provisions of this Article shall apply to any driver, including the driver of any vehicle owned by or used in the service of the United States government, this state, or any political subdivision thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any said driver to violate any of the provisions of the vehicle code, except as otherwise permitted in this Ordinance or by state statute.

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

Sec. 82-175. Parking and compliance violations--enforcement--prima facie responsibility designated.

(a) Whenever any vehicle is parked in violation of any provision of the vehicle code prohibiting or restricting vehicular stopping, standing, parking or compliance

violations, the person in whose name the vehicle is registered with the Secretary of State of Illinois shall be prima facie responsible for the violation and subject to the penalty therefor. The county and the ticketing agent shall accurately record the state registration number of the ticketed vehicle. A prima facie case shall not be established when

- (1) the ticketing agent has failed to specify the proper state registration number of the cited vehicle on the notice;
- (2) the county has failed to accurately record the specified state registration number; or
- (3) for the purpose of Section 82-126 registered owner was not a resident of unincorporated Cook County on the day the violation was issued.

(b) Whenever any vehicle is parked in violation of any provision of the vehicle code prohibiting or restricting vehicular stopping, standing, parking, or compliance violation, any police officer, traffic control aide, other designated members of the Sheriff's Office, parking enforcement aide or other person designated by the County Traffic Compliance Administrator observing such violation may issue a parking or compliance violation notice and serve the notice on the owner of the vehicle by handing it to the operator of the vehicle, if he is present, or by affixing it to the vehicle in a conspicuous place. The issuer of the notice shall specify on the notice his identification number, the particular standing, parking or compliance regulation allegedly violated, the make and state registration number of the cited vehicle, and the place, date, time and nature of the alleged violation and shall certify the correctness of the specified information by signing his name.

(c) The county traffic compliance administrator shall withdraw a violation notice when said notice fails to establish a prima facie case as described in this section; provided, however, that a violation notice shall not be withdrawn if the administrator reasonably determines that (1) a state registration number was properly recorded by the county and its ticketing agent, and (2) any discrepancy between the vehicle make or model and the vehicle registration number as set forth in the violation notice is the result of the illegal exchange of registration plates. A final determination of liability that has been issued for a violation required to be withdrawn under this subsection (c) shall be vacated by the county. The county shall extinguish any lien which has been recorded for any debt due and owing as a result of the vacated determination and refund any fines and/or penalties paid pursuant to the vacated determination.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the owner of the vehicle or his designee, to remove from a vehicle a parking or compliance violation notice affixed pursuant to this Article.

(e) *Notice admissible in administrative or legal proceedings.* A parking or compliance notice issued, signed and served in accordance with this section, or a copy of such notice, shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the

correctness of the fact shown therein. The notice or copy thereof shall be admissible in any subsequent administrative or legal proceedings.

Sec. 82-176. Violation notices – contents, distribution and recordkeeping.

(a) Parking and compliance violation notices shall contain the information required under Section 82-175. In addition, the notices shall state the applicable fine, the monetary penalty which shall be automatically assessed for late payment, and driver's license suspension (if applicable) may be imposed if fines and penalties are not paid in full, that payment of the indicated fine, and of any applicable penalty for late payment, shall operate as a final disposition of the violation, and information as to the availability of an administrative hearing in which the violation may be contested on its merits and the time and manner in which such hearing may be had.

(b) The county traffic compliance administrator shall distribute parking and compliance violation notices to parking enforcement aides, other persons authorized to issue parking and vehicle equipment violating notices, and the department of police for issuance pursuant to Section 82-175. The Chief of the Sheriff's Police or his designee shall be responsible for the distribution of the notice forms both within the department of police and to other authorized members of the Sheriff's Office, and shall maintain a record of each set of notices issued to individual members of the police department and Sheriff's Office and shall retain a receipt for every set so issued.

(c) The county traffic compliance administrator shall compile and maintain complete and accurate records relating to all parking violation notices issued pursuant to Section 82-175 and the dispositions thereof. In addition, the county traffic compliance administrator shall make certified reports to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 6-306.5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

Sec. 82-177. Determination of liability.

(a) A person on whom a parking or compliance violation notice has been served pursuant to Section 82-175 shall within seven days from the date of the notice: (1) pay the indicated fine; or, in the manner indicated on the notice, either (2) submit the materials set forth in Section 82-179 to obtain an adjudication by mail; or (3) request an administrative hearing as set forth in Section 82-177 to contest the charged violation. A response by mail shall be deemed timely if postmarked within seven days of the issuance of the notice of violation.

(b) If the respondent submits documentary evidence to obtain an adjudication by mail pursuant to Section 82-179, the county traffic compliance administrator shall send the respondent a copy of the administrative law officer's determination in accordance with subsection (f) herein.

(c) If the respondent requests an administrative hearing to contest the cited violation pursuant to Section 82-180, the county traffic compliance administrator shall

notify the respondent in writing of the location and time available for a hearing in accordance with subsection (f) herein.

Where a respondent who has requested an administrative hearing either fails to pay the indicated fine prior to the hearing or appear at a hearing, a determination of parking or compliance violation liability, as the case may be, shall be entered in the amount of the fine indicated on the notice of violation. Failure to pay the fine within 21 days of issuance of a determination of liability will result in the imposition of a late payment penalty pursuant to subsection (e) herein. Upon the occurrence of a final determination of liability, any unpaid fine or penalty will constitute a debt due and owing the county. The county traffic compliance administrator will cause a notice of hearing providing this information to be sent to the respondent in accordance with subsection (f) herein.

(d) If no response is made in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, the county traffic compliance administrator shall cause a second notice of violation to be sent to the respondent in accordance with subsection (f) herein. The notice shall specify the date and location of the violation, the make and state registration number of the cited vehicle, the code provision violated, the applicable fine, and the time and manner in which the respondent may obtain an adjudication by mail or request a hearing to contest the violation. If the respondent requests an administrative hearing to contest the cited violation, the county traffic compliance administrator will cause a notice of hearing to be sent to the respondent as provided in subsection (c) herein.

If the respondent fails to pay the indicated fine, submit documentary evidence to obtain an adjudication by mail, or request a hearing to contest the charged violation within 14 days from the date of such notice, or prove compliance as provided in subsection (7) of Section 82-178, a determination of liability shall be entered in the amount of the fine indicated on the notice of violation. Failure to pay the fine within 21 days of issuance of the determination of liability will result in the imposition of a late payment penalty pursuant to subsection (e) herein. Upon the occurrence of a final determination of liability, any unpaid fine or penalty will constitute a debt due and owing the county. The second notice of violation shall provide the above information.

(e) Failure by any respondent to pay the fine for a parking or compliance violation within 21 days of the issuance of the determination of liability will automatically subject the respondent to a penalty for late payment. The penalty for late payment shall be an amount equal to the amount of the fine for the relevant parking or compliance violation.

(f) The county traffic compliance administrator shall serve the notice of hearing, the second notice of violation, the administrative law officer's determination, the notice of final determination of liability, and the notice of impending driver's license suspension, where applicable, by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner of the county vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State of Illinois. If the vehicle is registered in a state other than Illinois, the county traffic compliance

administrator shall send the appropriate notice to the address of the registered owner as recorded in such other state's registry of motor vehicles. In the event a mailing sent pursuant to this section is returned as undeliverable, subsequent mailings may be sent to the address of the registered owner of the vehicle as recorded with the United States Postal Service.

Sec. 82-178. Grounds for adjudication by mail or administrative hearing.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, a person charged with a parking or compliance violation may contest the charge through an adjudication by mail or at an administrative hearing limited to one or more of the following grounds with appropriate evidence to support:

- (1) that the respondent was not the owner or lessee of the cited vehicle at the time of the violation;
- (2) that the cited vehicle or its state registration plates were stolen at the time the violation occurred;
- (3) that the relevant signs prohibiting or restricting parking were missing or obscured;
- (4) that the relevant parking meter was inoperable or malfunctioned through no fault of the respondent;
- (5) that the facts alleged in the parking or compliance violation notice are inconsistent or do not support a finding that the specified regulation was violated;
- (6) that the illegal condition described in the compliance violation notice did not exist at the time the notice was issued;
- (7) that the compliance violation has been corrected prior to adjudication of the charge; provided, however, that this defense shall not be applicable to compliance violations involving display of the county wheel tax license emblem under Section 82-126; to compliance violations involving motor vehicle exhaust systems under subsection (a)(2) of Section 82-123; to compliance violations involving registration plates under subsection (a) of Section 82-125; to compliance violations involving display of temporary registration or temporary permits under subsection (f) of Section 82-125; to compliance violations relating to glass coverings or coating under Section 82-129.

Sec. 82-179. Adjudication by mail – procedure.

(a) Administrative hearings to review materials submitted for the adjudication by mail of parking and compliance violations cited pursuant to Section 82-175 shall be held

by an administrative law officer appointed by the county traffic compliance administrator and conducted in accordance with this Article.

(b) The respondent may contest a parking or compliance violation based on one or more of the grounds provided in Section 82-175, by mailing to the department of revenue the following materials and information: the notice of violation, the full name, address and telephone number(s) of the respondent; the make, model and year of the vehicle; any documentary evidence that rebuts the charge; and a written statement signed by the respondent setting forth facts relevant to establishing a defense to the charge. A photocopy of any documentary evidence submitted by any party shall be accepted as the equivalent of the original document.

(c) No violation may be established except upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence; provided, however, that a parking or compliance violation notice, or a copy thereof, issued in accordance with Section 82-178 shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the facts specified therein.

(d) Upon review of the materials submitted in accordance with subsection (b) herein, the administrative law officer shall enter a determination of no liability or of liability in the amount of the fine for the relevant violation as provided in this Article. Upon issuance, such determination shall constitute a final determination for purposes of judicial review under the Administrative Review Law of Illinois.

Sec. 82-180. Administrative hearings – procedure.

(a) Administrative hearings for the adjudication of standing, parking and compliance violations issued pursuant to Section 82-175 shall be held before an administrative law officer appointed by the county traffic compliance administrator and conducted in accordance with this Article.

(b) The respondent may appear pro se, by a designee or, at his own expense, by an attorney. An attorney who appears on behalf of any person shall file with the administrative law officer a written appearance on a form provided by the county traffic compliance administrator for such purpose.

(c) The formal and technical rules of evidence shall not apply in the conduct of the hearing.

(d) All testimony shall be given under oath or affirmation, which shall be administered by the administrative law officer. The administrative law officer may issue subpoenas to secure the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant documents; provided, however, that a respondent who appears by an attorney shall not be compelled to attend the hearing and may submit his testimony, if any, by affidavit. In addition, witnesses who have not been subpoenaed to attend the hearing may submit their testimony, if any, by affidavit.

(e) No violation may be established except upon proof by a preponderance of the evidence; provided, however, that a standing, parking or compliance violation notice, or a copy thereof, issued and signed in accordance with Section 82-175 shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the facts specified therein.

(f) The administrative law officer may, on a showing of good cause, grant a continuance.

(g) The county traffic compliance administrator shall cause a record to be made of each hearing, and recording devices may be used for such purpose.

Sec. 82-181. Hearing – determination of liability or of no liability – petition.

(a) Upon conclusion of a hearing under Section 82-180, the administrative law officer shall issue a determination of liability or of no liability in the amount of the fine for the relevant violation as provided in this Article. Upon issuance, such determination shall constitute a final determination for purposes of judicial review under the Administrative Review Law of Illinois.

(b) If a person fails to respond to the violation notice and the second notice of violation, a determination of liability shall be entered against the respondent pursuant to Section 82-177(d) and shall be served upon the respondent in accordance with Section 82-177(f). Such determination shall become final for purposes of judicial review under the Administrative Review Law of Illinois upon the denial of, or the expiration of the time in which to file, a timely petition to set aside the determination as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(c) Within 21 days from the issuance of a determination of liability pursuant to subsection (b) herein, the person against whom the determination was entered may petition the county traffic compliance administrator by appearing in person, at the location specified in the determination, to set aside the determination; provided, however, the grounds for the petition shall be limited to: (1) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the cited vehicle on the date the parking violation notice was first issued; (2) the person having already paid the fine or penalty for the parking violation in question; or (3) excusable failure, based upon criteria established by the county traffic compliance administrator, to appear at or request a new date for a hearing. The petitioner shall appear with appropriate evidence, pursuant to Section 82-178, so that if the petition is granted, he is prepared to proceed immediately with a hearing on the merits.

Sec. 82-182. Notice of final determination.

(a) If any fine or penalty is owing and unpaid after a determination of liability under this chapter has become final and the respondent has exhausted or failed to exhaust judicial procedures for review, the county traffic compliance administrator shall cause a notice of final determination of liability to be sent to the respondent in accordance with Section 82-177(f).

(b) Any fine and penalty, if applicable, remaining unpaid after the notice of final determination of liability is sent shall constitute a debt due and owing the county. Failure of the respondent to pay such fine or penalty within 14 days of the date of the notice may result in, the suspension of the person's driver's license for failure to pay fines or penalties for ten or more parking or compliance violations.

(c) The county shall withdraw a violation notice, following reasonable collection efforts, when such notice was issued to a state registered owner who is deceased at the time collection efforts are undertaken.

Sec. 82-183. County-owned vehicles.

Officers and employees of the Cook County who commit parking and traffic violations, in a County-owned vehicle shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 2, Article VIII of the Cook County Code (Cook County Vehicle Policy).

Sec. 82-184. Officers and employees of federal, state and municipal law enforcement agencies.

(a) Officers and employees of law enforcement agencies of federal, state and municipal government may request a release of liability for an alleged parking violation subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The officer or employee certifies, on a form provided for that purpose, that the vehicle was in use for the performance of official government business during an emergency or during an official investigation at the time of the alleged violation;
- (2) The head of the respective government agency or a designee chosen by such person concludes that the statements contained in the certificate are accurate and submits a written request to the county traffic compliance administrator that the liability for the alleged violation be released; and
- (3) The county traffic compliance administrator approves the release of liability for the alleged parking violation.

If the county traffic compliance administrator approves the release of liability for the alleged violation, the parking violation notice shall be withdrawn.

It shall not be a defense to a compliance violation involving the personal vehicle of an officer or employee of any unit of government that the officer or employee was using the vehicle for official government business at the time of the alleged violation.

(b) A violation issued pursuant to Sections 82-125, 82-126 or 82-129 involving a vehicle owned by a law enforcement agency of federal, state or municipal government may be withdrawn pursuant to this section, if:

- (1) The officer or employee possessing or using the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation certifies that the vehicle was in use for the performance of official government business during an emergency or during an official investigation at the time of the alleged violation;
- (2) The head of the respective government agency or a designee chosen by such person concludes that the statements contained in the certificate are accurate and submits a written request to the county traffic compliance administrator that the liability for the alleged violation be released; and
- (3) The county traffic compliance administrator approves the release of liability for the alleged violation.

If the county traffic compliance administrator director approves the release of liability for the alleged violation, the compliance violation notice shall be withdrawn.

Sec. 82-185. Lessor of vehicle not liable for violations – when.

(a) In accordance with Section 11-1306 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, no person who is the lessor of a vehicle pursuant to a written lease agreement shall be liable for a violation of any standing or parking regulation of this chapter involving such vehicle during the period of the lease if upon receipt of a notice of violation sent within 120 days of the violation he shall, within 60 days thereafter, provide to the county traffic compliance administrator the name and address of the lessee.

(b) Upon receipt of a lessor's notification of the name and address of his lessee, provided pursuant to Sections 11-1305 or 11-1306 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, the county traffic compliance administrator shall cause a notice of violation to be sent to the lessee as provided for in Section 82-177(d).

Sec. 82-186. Owner of vehicle not liable for violations when in custody of valet.

(a) No person who is the owner of a vehicle shall be liable for a violation of any standing, parking or equipment violation of this Article involving such vehicle during the period that such vehicle was in the custody of a valet parking service, if upon receipt of a notice of violation sent within 120 days of the violation he shall, within 60 days thereafter, provide to the county traffic compliance administrator the valet parking receipt or a clearly legible copy thereof.

(b) Upon receipt of the valet parking receipt or copy and upon being satisfied that it is genuine and not altered and that the violation took place while the vehicle was in the custody of the valet parking service, as shown by the times indicated on the receipt, the county traffic compliance administrator shall cause a notice of violation to be sent to the valet parking service as provided for in Section 82-177(d).

Sec. 82-187. Driver's license suspension.

(a) When a person has failed to pay any fine or penalty due and owing pursuant to this chapter on ten or more parking or compliance violations the county traffic compliance administrator shall cause a notice of impending driver's license suspension to be sent, in accordance with Section 82-177(f). The notice shall state that failure to pay the amount owing within 45 days of the date of the notice will result in the county's notifying the Secretary of State that the person is eligible for initiation of suspension proceedings pursuant to Section 6-306.5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(b) If a person sent a notice pursuant to subsection (a) fails to pay the amount owing within the time stated on the notice, the county traffic compliance administrator may file with the Secretary of State a certified report, in accordance with Section 6-306.5(c) of the Illinois Vehicle Code, that the person is eligible for initiation of suspension proceedings. The county traffic compliance administrator shall assess a \$20.00 filing fee against the person named in the certified report to reimburse the city for the expense of preparing and filing the certified report with the Secretary of State.

(c) A person named in a certified report filed pursuant to subsection (b) may, within 21 days of the date of the notice sent by the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 6-306.5(b) of the Illinois Vehicle Code, file with the county traffic compliance administrator a written statement and supporting documentation to challenge the report; provided, however, the grounds for such challenge shall be limited to (1) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the vehicle or vehicles receiving ten or more parking or compliance violation notices or five or more automated red light violations on the date or dates such notices were issued or (2) the person having already paid the fine and penalty for the ten or more violations or five or more automated red light violations indicated on the report. The county traffic compliance administrator shall send notice of the decision on the challenge of the report after receipt thereof.

(d) If a person named in a certified report has paid the previously reported fine or penalty or if the report is determined by the county traffic compliance administrator to be in error, the county traffic compliance administrator shall notify the Secretary of State in accordance with Section 6-306.5(d) of the Illinois Vehicle Code. A certified copy of such notification shall be given, upon request and at no charge, to the person named therein.

Sec. 82-188. Standing, parking and compliance violations punishable by fine.

The violation of any provision of the vehicle code prohibiting or restricting vehicular standing, parking or compliance violations shall be a civil offense punishable

by fine, and no criminal penalty, or civil sanction other than that prescribed in this Code, shall be imposed.

Sec. 82-189. Officers authorized to remove vehicles.

(a) Whenever any law enforcement officer finds a vehicle in violation of any of the provisions of Sections 82 -89, 82-93 or 82-94, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same to a position off the roadway.

(b) Any law enforcement officer is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to a place of safety any unattended vehicle illegally left standing upon any street, highway, bridge, causeway, or in a tunnel, in such a position or under such circumstances as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic. When the County Department of Highways finds an abandoned or disabled vehicle standing upon the paved or main-traveled part of a highway, which vehicle is or may be expected to interrupt the free flow of traffic on the highway or interfere with the maintenance of the highway, the County Department of Highways is authorized to move the vehicle to a position off the paved or improved or main-traveled part of the highway.

(c) Any law enforcement officer is hereby authorized to remove or cause to be removed to the nearest authorized tow vendor or other place of safety any vehicle found upon a highway when:

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

Sec. 82-190. Traffic regulations and vehicle laws-enforcement.

(a) It shall be the duty of the Sheriff's Department to enforce the traffic regulations of this county and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in this county, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents and to cooperate with the Highway Department and other officers of the county in the administration of the traffic laws and in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions, and to carry out those duties imposed by the vehicle code or other ordinances of this county.

(b) Officers of the Sheriff's police department and or otherwise authorized Sheriff's personnel are authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal in conformance with traffic laws or ordinances. In the event of fire or other emergency or in

order to expedite traffic or safeguard pedestrians, officers of the police department, sworn members of the fire department and traffic control aides may direct traffic contrary to traffic control devices as conditions may require.

(c) Any person who is found guilty of circumventing, ignoring or disobeying any direction or order authorized by subsection (b) of this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$300.00 for the first offense and not less than \$300.00 and not more than \$500.00 for each subsequent offense occurring within 12 consecutive months.

Sec. 82-191. Traffic violation notices.

(a) Traffic violation notice forms for notifying violators to appear and answer to charges of violating traffic laws and ordinances in the Circuit Court of Cook County and the corresponding complaint forms therefore, in serially numbered sets consisting of three copies of the notices and one copy of the corresponding complaint shall be provided in books and in the form prescribed and approved jointly by the State's Attorney and the Sheriff. The Sheriff shall be responsible for the issuance of such books, shall maintain a record of every such book and each set of notices and complaint therein issued to the individual members of the police department, shall require and retain a receipt for every book so issued, and shall require the return to him of a copy of every traffic violation notice issued by a member of the police department and all copies of every traffic violation notice and the corresponding complaint which have been spoiled or upon which any entry has been made and not issued to an alleged violator.

(b) Every police officer or otherwise authorized sheriff's personnel, upon issuing a traffic violation notice to an alleged violator of any provision of the motor vehicle laws of the state or of any traffic ordinance of this county shall deposit the corresponding traffic violation complaint of the notice with his immediate superior officer who shall cause the complaint to be filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Sec. 82-192. Adjudication and payment of County traffic violations.

The adjudication and payment of county traffic violations will be conducted in accordance with the Rules of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the Code of Criminal Procedure (725 ILCS 5/1-101 et seq.), any and all appropriate Supreme Court rules and the rules and laws of the State of Illinois.

Sec. 82-193. Right to inspect

(a) Officers of the Cook County Sheriff's Office are hereby authorized to issue citations to any vehicle ~~in Cook County~~ that is in violation of any of the above stated Sections in this Article. Furthermore, officers of the Cook County Sheriff's Police and any other authorized Sheriff's personnel shall have the authority to enter the following

places for the purposes of ascertaining whether vehicles parked therein are in compliance with this Article and issue citations accordingly:

(1) Any public or private property as outlined in the Illinois Vehicle Code 625 ILCS Sections 11-209 and 11-209.1, where the County has entered into an agreement to enforce parking and traffic regulations.

(2) Any property owned by the County.

Sec. 82-194. Notice to the Secretary of State for failure to pay for traffic violations

(a) Whenever any person fails to pay any traffic fine, penalty, or cost imposed for a violation of this Code, the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall cause a notice of non-payment to be sent to such person at the person's last known address as shown on the court's records. The notice shall state that failure to pay the full amount owing within 45 days of the date of the notice will result in the Clerk notifying the Secretary of State that the person is eligible for prohibition of license renewal, reissue or reinstatement pursuant to Section 6-306.6 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(b) If a person sent a notice pursuant to subsection (a) fails to pay the amount owing within the time stated on the notice, the Clerk of the Circuit Court may notify the Secretary of State on a report prescribed for that purpose by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall prohibit the renewal, reissue or reinstatement of such resident's driving privileges until such fine, penalty, or cost has been paid in full in accordance with Section 6-306.6 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(c) Upon payment in full of a traffic fine, penalty, or court cost which has previously been reported under this Section as unpaid, the Clerk of the Circuit Court shall forward forthwith directly to the Secretary of State a notice, on a form prescribed by the Secretary, stating that the fine, penalty, or cost has been paid in full and shall provide the person with a signed receipt containing the seal of the court, indicating that the fine, penalty, and cost have been paid in full. The receipt may not be used by the driver to clear the driver's record.

(d) The provisions of this Section shall be limited to a single action per violation and as a post conviction measure only. Fines, penalty, or costs to be collected subsequent to orders of court supervision, or other available court diversions are not applicable to this Section.

Secs. 82-195—82-205. Reserved.

DIVISION 8. AUTOMATED RED LIGHT TRAFFIC SAFETY SYSTEM

Sec. 82-206. Purpose; establishment of automated red light traffic safety system.

(a) The purpose of this article is to establish an automated red light violation traffic safety system as provided in Section 11-208.6 of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-208.6, which shall be administered by the Cook County Highway Department, in consultation with the Sheriff of Cook County.

(b) The system shall utilize a traffic control signal monitoring device which records, through photographic means, the vehicle and the vehicle registration plate of a vehicle operated in violation of Sections 11-305 and 11-306 of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-305 and 11-306. The photographic record shall also display the time, date and location of the violation.

(c) A program shall be established which utilizes an automated red light safety system at various vehicle traffic intersections identified by the Highway Department, with the advice of the Sheriff. The intersections chosen for the program shall be located throughout the County, upon highways in the County's maintenance jurisdiction. Signs shall be posted at all intersections equipped with traffic control signal monitoring devices indicating that the intersection is being monitored by an automated red light traffic safety system. Upon application by a local municipality, the County may permit, through intergovernmental agreement, the local municipality to install and maintain such a system and issue citations, with all cost paid by and all fines paid to the local municipality, at intersections which are under maintenance and operation jurisdiction of the County, but within the police jurisdiction of such municipality.

(d) Recorded images made by an automated red light traffic safety system are confidential and shall be made available only to the alleged violator and governmental and law enforcement agencies for the purpose of adjudicating a violation of Section 11-208.6 of the Vehicle Code, for statistical purposes, or for other governmental purposes, but shall be admissible in any court proceeding concerning the violation.

(e) The Highway Department and the Sheriff shall adopt rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement and administration of this article.

Sec. 82-207. Automated red light violation.

(a) The registered owner of record of a vehicle is liable for a violation of Section 11-208.6 of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-208.6, and a fine of \$100.00 when the vehicle is used in violation of Section 11-305 or Section 11-306 of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-305 and 306, and that violation is recorded by a traffic control signal monitoring device. If the registered owner fails to pay the fine in a timely manner, the registered owner shall be subject to an additional penalty of \$100.00.

(b) A photographic recording of a violation obtained by a traffic control signal monitoring device shall be prima facie evidence of a violation.

(c) It shall be a defense to a violation of Section 11-208.6 of the Vehicle Code that:

- (1) The operator of the vehicle was issued a uniform traffic citation for a violation of Section 11-305 or Section 11-306 of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-305 and 306, or similar local ordinance provision; or
- (2) The violation occurred at any time during which the vehicle or its state registration plates were reported to a law enforcement agency as having been stolen and the vehicle or its plates had not been recovered by the owner at the time of the alleged violation; or
- (3) The vehicle was leased to another, and, within 60 days after the citation was mailed to the owner, the owner submitted to the Sheriff the correct name and address of the lessee of the vehicle identified in the citation at the time of the violation, together with a copy of the lease agreement and any additional information as may be required by the Sheriff. Where the lessor complies with the provisions of this section, the lessee of the vehicle at the time of the violation shall be deemed to be the owner of the vehicle for purposes of this chapter. The Sheriff, within 30 days of being notified by the lessor of the name and address of the lessee, shall mail the lessee a citation which contains the information required under Section 11-208.6(d) of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-208.6. For the purposes of this article, the term "leased vehicle" shall be defined as a vehicle in which a motor vehicle dealership or manufacturer has, pursuant to a written document, vested exclusive possession, use, control and responsibility of the vehicle to the lessee during the periods the vehicle is operated by or for the lessee.

(d) The provisions of this section do not apply to any authorized emergency vehicle or any vehicle lawfully participating in a funeral procession.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the liability of an operator of a vehicle for any violation of Section 11-305 or Section 11-306 of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-305 and 306, or similar local ordinance provision.

Sec. 82-208. Citation notice.

For each violation of Section 11-305 or Section 11-306 of the Vehicle Code, 625 ILCS 5/11-305 and 306, recorded by a traffic control signal monitoring device, the Sheriff shall mail a citation, within 30 days after receiving information about the registered owner of the vehicle from the Secretary of State, to the registered owner of record of the vehicle used in the commission of the violation. The citation shall include the name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle; the vehicle make, if available and readily discernable, and registration number; the offense charged; the time, date and location of the alleged violation; a copy of the recorded images; a warning that failure to pay the penalty or to contest liability in a timely manner is an admission of

liability and may result in a suspension of the driving privileges of the registered owner; the applicable fine and where and in what manner payment of the fine may be made to the Clerk of the Circuit Court prior to the court date; the time and place of the court hearing at which the registered owner may contest the citation; and that the basis of the citation is a photographic record obtained by a traffic control signal monitoring device, which has been inspected by a technician who has determined the vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11-208.6 of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code.

Sec. 82-209. Supplementary enforcement.

The program authorized by Section 82-161 shall supplement enforcement of traffic regulations provided by the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code and shall not replace or substitute for enforcement of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code or any other law or ordinance.

Effective date: This ordinance amendment shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

Approved and adopted this 16th day of November 2010.

TODD H. STROGER, President
Cook County Board of Commissioners

Attest: DAVID ORR, County Clerk