

Arkansas Traffic Rules for Cyclists



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Arkansas law does not specifically define a bicycle as a vehicle. In fact, the definition of "vehicle" appears in a section of the Arkansas Code, Annotated titled "Motor Vehicular Traffic" (Title 27, Subtitle 4), so bicycles aren't included in the definitions. A.C.A. § 27-49-111 contains the language from the Uniform Vehicle Code which reads, "*Every person riding a bicycle or an animal, or driving any animal drawing a vehicle upon a highway, shall have all the rights and all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions of this act which by their nature can have no applicability*" so as to include cyclists as legitimate and rightful users of the public streets and highways.

The specific statutes pertaining to bicycles are found in the Arkansas Code of 1987, Annotated, ("A.C.A.") Title 27, chapters 49 through 111.

Cyclists may use any public road, street, or highway in Arkansas with the exception of the freeways and other controlled-access highways. You may ride your bicycle on the sidewalks in Arkansas, except in specific cities which have enacted local ordinances that prohibit riding on the sidewalks in the business districts (Little Rock, North Little Rock, Hot Springs, and Maumelle prohibit, directly or indirectly (NLR) cyclists from riding on the sidewalks. LR, Hot Springs, Conway, Maumelle, Fayetteville, and Fort Smith directly prohibit riding on the sidewalks in the business district, NLR indirectly prohibits bikes from all city sidewalks.)

Riding on the streets and public roads in Arkansas generally falls into six general principles in order to comply with state and local law:

- 1) Drive on the right side of the roadway; never on the left, and never on the sidewalk;**
- 2) Obey all traffic signals and traffic control devices;**
- 3) When you reach a more important or larger road than you are on, yield to crossing traffic;**
- 4) When you intend to change lanes or move laterally on the roadway, yield to traffic in the new lane or line of travel;**
- 5) When approaching an intersection, position yourself with respect to the direction of your destination; and**
- 6) Between intersections, position yourself according to your speed relative to other traffic.**

Bicyclists are required to signal like other vehicles pursuant to A.C.A. § 27-51-403, but not continuously if they need both hands for safety (A.C.A. § 27-49-111).

When riding at night, Arkansas law (A.C.A. § 27-36-220) requires that you have a white headlight on the front of your bike, and a red tail light on the rear – both visible from at least 500 feet away. You may substitute a red reflector on the rear provided that it is still visible from at least 500 feet away when illuminated. The white and red reflectors that come on your bike from the sporting goods store or bike shop are insufficient; state law requires that you have active lighting systems when riding at night (reflectors are passive.)

Arkansas does not require either children or adults to wear a bicycle helmet when riding.

Little Rock and Fayetteville city ordinances additionally require that a bicycle be equipped with a bell or other device for warning pedestrians, and that it have a brake capable of making the braked wheel skid on dry, level pavement.

Additional information (aimed exclusively at motorists) is found in the Arkansas Driver's License Study Guide (http://www.asp.state.ar.us/divisions/hp/pdf/DL%20study%20guide_v1ed5_.asponline_october%202009.pdf), not all of which is covered under Title 27 of the Arkansas Code of 1987.

Summary of Major Violations for Bicyclists in Arkansas:

- Failure to operate on right half of road: A.C.A. § 27-51-301
- Riding wrong way on one-way street: A.C.A. § 27-51-304 (Class C misdemeanor)
- Moving across roadway without yielding: A.C.A. § 27-51-403 (a)
- Entering intersection on red signal: A.C.A. § 27-52-107.
- Failure to yield the right of way at stop or yield sign: A.C.A. § 27-51-503, § 27-51-601
- Failure to yield the right of way before entering roadway: A.C.A. § 27-51-603
- Failure to use head light: A.C.A. § 27-36-220(a)
- Failure to use rear light or reflector: A.C.A. § 27-36-220(a) and (b)
- Failure to yield to pedestrians in crosswalk not controlled by traffic signals: A.C.A. § 27-51-1202
 - *Driving while intoxicated*: Applicable only to motor vehicles. (You can't get a DWI or DUI on a bicycle in Arkansas, however you may still be cited for "public drunkenness.")

Summary of Major Violations for Motorists in Arkansas:

- Failure to make right turn from rightmost part of roadway: A.C.A. § 27-51-401 (1)
- Failure to yield when turning left: A.C.A. § 27-51-502
- Entering intersection on red signal: A.C.A. § 27-52-107.
- Failure to yield the right of way at stop or yield sign: A.C.A. § 27-51-503, § 27-51-601
- Failure to yield the right of way before entering roadway: A.C.A. § 27-51-603
- Failure to yield the right of way before starting from parked position: A.C.A. § 27-51-1308
- Unsafe distance when overtaking: A.C.A. § 27-51-306
- Unsafe distance (< 3 feet) when passing a cyclist: A.C.A. § 27-51-311
- Unsafe place to overtake on left: A.C.A. § 27-51-307
- Unsafe overtaking on right: A.C.A. § 27-51-308
- Operating at unsafe speed: A.C.A. § 27-51-201
- Speeding in excess of 15 MPH over posted speed limit - Class C misdemeanor
- Opening door of motor vehicle when unsafe: A.C.A. § 27-51-1307
- Failure to yield to pedestrians in crosswalk not controlled by traffic signals: A.C.A. § 27-51-1202

- Driving while intoxicated: A.C.A. § 5-65
- Harassment (includes attempting or threatening to touch a person with intent to alarm without good cause): A.C.A. § 5-71-208.
- Third degree assault (“apprehension of imminent physical injury”): A.C.A. § 5-13-207
- Third degree battery (“negligently causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon”): A.C.A. § 5-13-203 (a)(3)

Three Cardinal Rules for riding in traffic:

- 1. Cyclists fare best when they act and are treated as drivers of vehicles.**
- 2. Control the traffic lane until it is safe for you to give up that control**
- 3. Never compromise your safety for someone else’ s convenience.**

The League’s Rules of the Road.

Follow the law – your safety and the image of bicyclists depend on it. You have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers. Stop at red lights and stop signs. Ride with traffic and use the rightmost lane that heads in the direction you are going.

Be predictable – make sure drivers and other cyclists know what you are doing. Ride in a straight line and don’t swerve between parked cars. Signal your turns, and check behind you before turning or changing lanes.

Be visible – ride where drivers can see you. Use a front white light and red rear light and reflectors when it is dark or dusk; wear visible clothing at all times. Make eye contact with drivers. Don’t ride on the sidewalk.

Think ahead – anticipate what drivers, pedestrians, and other cyclists are going to do next. Watch for turning vehicles and for opening car doors; ride outside the door zone. Look out for debris, potholes, and utility covers in the road.

Ride Ready. Check you have air in your tires, your brakes are working, and your chain runs smoothly. Carry repair and emergency supplies appropriate to the length of your ride. Wear a helmet.

Pertinent Arkansas Traffic Statutes

Arkansas Code of 1987, Annotated, as amended (2007)

Complete code is here:

<http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/NXT/gateway.dll?f=templates&fn=default.htm&vid=blr:code>

27-19-501. Report required.

The driver of a vehicle of a type subject to registration under the motor vehicle laws of this state that is in any manner involved in an accident within this state, which accident has resulted in damage to the property of any one (1) person in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) or in bodily injury to or in the death of any person shall report the accident within thirty (30) days after the accident on an electronic or paper form approved by the Director of the Department of Finance and Administration to the Office of Driver Services subject to the exemptions provided in §§ 27-19-509 and 27-19-604.

27-36-215. Tail lamps and reflectors.

(a) (1) Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least one (1) tail lamp mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as required, shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred feet (500') to the rear.

(2) In the case of a train of vehicles, only the tail lamp on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified.

(3) Every mentioned vehicle, other than a truck tractor, registered in this state and manufactured or assembled after June 11, 1959, shall be equipped with at least two (2) tail lamps mounted on the rear, on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which, when lighted as required, shall comply with the provisions of this section.

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

(c) (1) (A) Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible for a distance of fifty feet (50') to the rear.

(B) It shall be a violation of this subsection (c) for any other color of light to be displayed around the registration plate or for white light to be excessively used so as to render the registration plate illegible from a distance of less than fifty feet (50').

(2) Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.

(d) (1) Every new motor vehicle sold and operated upon a highway, other than a truck tractor, shall carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two (2) red reflectors.

(2) Every motorcycle and every motor-driven cycle shall carry at least one (1) reflector, meeting the requirements of this section.

(3) Vehicles of the type mentioned in § 27-36-219 shall be equipped with reflectors as required in those sections applicable thereto.

(e) (1) Every reflector shall be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than twenty inches (20") nor more than sixty inches (60"), measured as set forth in § 27-36-204 and

shall be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within three hundred fifty feet (350') to one hundred feet (100') from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps.

(2) Visibility from a greater distance will be required of reflectors on certain types of vehicles.

27-36-220. Lamps on bicycles.

(a) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet (500') to the front and with a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet (500') to the rear.

(b) A red reflector meeting the requirements of § 27-36-215 may be used in lieu of a rear light.

27-49-111. Use of bicycles or animals.

Every person riding a bicycle or an animal, or driving any animal drawing a vehicle upon a highway, shall have all the rights and all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions of this act which by their nature can have no applicability.

27-49-203. Business and residence districts.

(a) "Business district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when fifty percent (50%) or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of three hundred feet (300') or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

(b) "Residence district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on the highway for a distance of three hundred feet (300') or more is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business.

27-49-204. Crosswalk.

"Crosswalk" means:

(1) That portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections; and

(2) Any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

27-49-206. Intersection.

"Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two (2) highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

27-49-212. Roadways.

(a) "Street or highway" means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature

when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.

(b) "Private road or driveway" 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.

(c) "Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

(d) "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

(e) "Laned roadway" means a roadway which is divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

(f) "Through highway" means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing it and when stop signs are erected as provided in this act.

27-49-216. Traffic.

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

27-49-219. Vehicles.

(a) "Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

27-50-101. Operation of vehicles contrary to law prohibited.

It is unlawful for the owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle, to require or knowingly to permit the operation of the vehicle upon a highway in any manner contrary to law.

27-50-304. Penalties for misdemeanors.

(a) It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of the provisions of this act unless the violation is by this act or other law of this state declared to be a felony.

(b) Every person convicted of a misdemeanor for a violation of any of the provisions of this act for which another penalty is not provided shall:

(1) For a first conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) days;

(2) For a second conviction within one (1) year thereafter, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) or by imprisonment for not more than twenty (20) days, or by both fine and imprisonment; and

(3) Upon a third or subsequent conviction within one (1) year after the first conviction, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

27-51-104. Careless and prohibited driving.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive or operate any vehicle in such a careless manner as to evidence a failure to keep a proper lookout for other traffic, vehicular or otherwise, or in such a manner as to evidence a failure to maintain proper control on the public thoroughfares or private property in the State of Arkansas.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive any vehicle on the public thoroughfares or private property in the State of Arkansas in violation of the following prohibited acts:

(1) Improper or unsafe lane changes on public roadways;

(2) Driving onto or across private property to avoid intersections, stop signs, traffic control devices, or traffic lights;

(3) Driving in such a manner, or at such a speed, so as to cause a skidding, spinning, or sliding of tires or a sliding of the vehicle;

(4) Driving too close to, or colliding with, parked or stopped vehicles, fixtures, persons, or objects adjacent to the public thoroughfares;

(5) Driving a vehicle which has any part thereof, or any object, extended in such fashion as to endanger persons or property;

(6) To operate any vehicle in such a manner which would cause a failure to maintain control;

(7) To operate or drive a vehicle wherein or whereon passengers are located in such a manner as to be dangerous to the welfare of such passengers; or

(8) To operate a vehicle in any manner, when the driver is inattentive, and such inattention is not reasonable and prudent in maintaining vehicular control.

(c) A person who violates this section shall be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

27-51-201. Limitations generally.

(a) (1) No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.

(2) In every event, speed shall be so controlled as may be necessary to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle, or other conveyance on or entering the highway in compliance with legal requirements and the duty of all persons to use due care.

(b) (1) The maximum speed limits set forth in subsection (c) of this section shall not apply to controlled-access highways.

(2) (A) Upon an engineering and traffic investigation, the State Highway Commission shall determine the maximum permissible speeds on controlled-access highways which shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice are erected along the highway.

(B) The commission shall fix the maximum permissible speed of trucks with one and one-half (1½) ton capacity or more at ten (10) miles per hour below the maximum permissible speed for automobiles.

(c) On all facilities other than controlled-access highways, except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with subsection (a) of this section, the limits specified in this section or established as authorized shall be maximum lawful speeds, and no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of the following limits:

(1) Thirty (30) miles per hour in any urban district;

(2) Fifty (50) miles per hour for trucks of one and one-half (1½) ton capacity or more in other locations; and

(3) Sixty (60) miles per hour for other vehicles in other locations;

(4) No vehicle which is over width, over length,

or over height or the gross load of which is in excess of sixty-four thousand pounds (64,000 lbs), excluding the front axle, even if operated under a special permit, shall be operated in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour.

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

(e) In every charge of violation of this section, the complaint and the summons or notice to appear shall specify the speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven and the prima facie speed applicable within the district or location.

(f) No person shall operate any motor-driven cycle at any time mentioned in § 27-36-204(a) at a speed greater than thirty-five (35) miles per hour unless such motor-driven cycle is equipped with a headlamp or headlamps which are adequate to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of three hundred feet (300') ahead.

(g) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to relieve the plaintiff in any civil action from the burden of proving negligence upon the part of the defendant as the proximate cause of the accident.

27-51-204. Maximum and minimum speed limits — Exceptions.

(a) (1) The State Highway Commission shall determine, based upon studies of the engineering and traffic characteristics thereof, the maximum and minimum desirable speeds for all traffic facilities in the state highway system.

(2) These regulatory speeds shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected.

(b) (1) The maximum and minimum speed limits posted shall apply to all vehicles using the facility except authorized emergency vehicles on emergency trips, such as police vehicles on duty, fire vehicles on calls, and ambulances; oversize/overweight vehicles moving under special permit issued by the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department or its lawfully delegated agents; and other specific vehicles for which special limits may be posted in particular situations or under particular conditions.

(2) This exemption shall not relieve any driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from his lawful responsibility to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons upon or using the highway facility, nor shall it protect the operator of any such vehicle from the consequence of a reckless disregard for the safety of others.

27-51-208. Minimum speed regulation.

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

(b) Whenever the State Highway Commission or local authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, determine that slow speeds on any part of a highway consistently impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, the commission or the local authority may determine and declare a minimum speed limit below which no person shall

drive a vehicle except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with the law.

27-51-301. Vehicles to be driven on right side of roadway - Exceptions.

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

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

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

(3) Upon a roadway divided into three (3) marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or

(4) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

(b) Motor vehicles shall not be operated continuously in the left lane of a multilane roadway whenever it impedes the flow of other traffic.

27-51-302. Driving on roadways laned for traffic.

Whenever any roadway has been divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, the following rules in addition to all others consistent with this subchapter shall apply:

(1) A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from the lane until the driver has first ascertained that movement can be made with safety;

(2) Official signs may be erected directing slower-moving traffic to use a designated lane or allocating specified lanes to traffic moving in the same direction, and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.

27-51-303. Passing a vehicle proceeding in opposite direction.

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right. Upon roadways having width for not more than one (1) line of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give to the other at least one-half (½) of the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

27-51-304. One-way roadways and rotary traffic islands.

(a) Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic, a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.

(b) A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island.

27-51-305. Following too closely.

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

[...]

27-51-306. Overtaking of vehicle on left.

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

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

(2) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall yield to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle and shall not increase the speed of his or her vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

27-51-307. Restrictions on passing overtaken vehicle on left.

(a)(1) 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 the left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken.

(2) In every event, the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet (100') of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(b) No vehicle shall, in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time, except upon a one-way roadway, 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 along the highway is obstructed;

(2) When approaching within one hundred feet (100') of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing;

(3) When the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred feet (100') of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel;

(4) Where official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right, or a distinctive center line is marked, which distinctive lines also so direct traffic as declared in the sign manual adopted by the State Highway Commission.

27-51-308. Conditions when overtaking on right.

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

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

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

(3) Upon a one-way street or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one (1) direction of movement where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two (2) or more lines of moving vehicles.

(b)(1) The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting this movement in safety.

(2) In no event shall this movement be made by driving off the pavement or main traveled portion of the roadway.

27-51-309. Center left-turn lanes.

(a) As used in this section, "center left-turn lane" means a center lane on any road or highway that is for the purpose of executing two-way left turns in either direction and that is so marked by signage or striping.

(b) (1) Center left-turn lanes shall be for the exclusive use of left-turning vehicles in either direction.

(2) Center left-turn lanes shall not be used for through travel, nor shall center left-turn lanes be used for passing or overtaking, except as a part of the left-turn maneuver.

(c) It is permissible for a vehicle making a left-hand turn from an intersecting street or driveway to utilize a center left-turn lane as part of the maneuver to gain access to or to merge into the traffic lanes, except that it is not permissible to use the center left-turn lane as an acceleration lane.

27-51-311. Overtaking a bicycle.

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle overtaking a bicycle proceeding in the same direction on a roadway shall exercise due care and pass to the left at a safe distance of not less than three (3) feet and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken bicycle.

(b)(1) A person who violates this section shall be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

(2) A person who violates this section with the violation resulting in a collision causing death or serious physical injury to the person operating the overtaken bicycle shall be subject to a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1000) in addition to any other penalties prescribed by law.

27-51-401. Turning at intersections.

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

(1) Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway;

(2) The approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line of the road. After entering the intersection, the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered;

(3)(A) The approach for a left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street shall be made in that portion of the right one-half (1/2) of the roadway nearest the center line and by passing to the right of the center line where it enters the intersection.

(B) A left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street shall be made by passing to the right of the center line of the street being entered upon leaving the intersection.

27-51-402. Turning on curve or crest of grade prohibited.

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

27-51-403. Signals for turning, stopping, or decreasing speed required.

(a) No person shall turn a vehicle from a direct course upon a highway unless and until the 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 the movement or after giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided in subsection (b) of this section in the event any other vehicle may be affected by the movement.

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

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

27-51-404. Signals to stop or turn.

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

(b) Any motor vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with, and the required signal shall be given by, signal lamps when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab, or load of the motor vehicle exceeds twenty-four inches (24") or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load exceeds fourteen feet (14'). The latter measurement shall apply to any single vehicle and also to any combination of vehicles.

27-51-405. Hand and arm signals.

All signals required in this subchapter to be given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and these signals shall be indicated as follows:

- (1) Left turn — Hand and arm extended horizontally;
- (2) Right turn — Hand and arm extended upward;
- (3) Stop or decrease of speed — Hand and arm extended downward

27-51-501. Vehicles approaching or entering intersection.

(a) The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway. (Note: "First come, first served.")

(b) When two (2) vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

(c) The foregoing rules are modified at through highways and otherwise as stated in this subchapter.

27-51-502. Vehicle turning left at intersection.

The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching from the opposite direction which are within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard. The driver, after having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this chapter, may make the left turn after all other vehicles approaching the intersection which constitute an immediate hazard shall

have cleared the intersection.

27-51-503. Vehicle or streetcar entering stop or yield intersection.

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

(b) Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic control signal, every driver of a vehicle and every motorman of a streetcar approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop as required by § 27-51-601, and after having stopped, shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on the highway as to constitute an immediate hazard. The driver having so yielded may proceed, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle so proceeding.

(c)(1) The driver of a vehicle or the motorman of a streetcar approaching a yield sign shall, in obedience to such sign, slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, or shall stop if necessary as provided in § 27-51-601, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian legally crossing the roadway on which he is driving. The driver shall also yield to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard. A driver having so yielded may proceed, and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection shall yield to the vehicle so proceeding.

(2) If a driver is involved in a collision with a pedestrian in a crosswalk or a vehicle in the intersection after driving past a yield sign without stopping, the collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of his failure to yield right-of-way.

27-51-601. Stop signs and yield signs.

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

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

(c) (1) Every stop sign shall bear the word "STOP" in letters not less than eight inches (8") in height.

(2) Every yield sign shall bear the word "YIELD" in letters not less than seven inches (7") in height.

(3) Every stop sign and every yield sign shall at nighttime be rendered luminous by internal illumination or by a floodlight projected on the face of the sign or by efficient reflecting elements in the face of the sign.

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

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

27-51-602. Stop before driving across sidewalk.

When in a business or residence district and emerging from an alley, driveway, or building, the driver of a vehicle shall stop the vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or into the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or private driveway.

27-51-603. Yield on entering highway from private road.

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

27-51-801. Passing streetcar on left.

(a) The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass upon the left nor drive upon the left side of any streetcar proceeding in the same direction, whether the streetcar is actually in motion or temporarily at rest, except:

- (1) When so directed by a police officer;
- (2) When upon a one-way street; or
- (3) When upon a street where the tracks are so located as to prevent compliance with this section.

(b) The driver of any vehicle, when permitted to overtake and pass upon the left of a streetcar which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger, shall reduce speed and may proceed only upon exercising due caution for pedestrians and shall accord pedestrians the right-of-way when required by other sections of this chapter.

27-51-802. Passing streetcar on right.

The driver of a vehicle overtaking upon the right any streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall stop the vehicle at least five feet (5') to the rear of the nearest running board or door of the streetcar and thereupon remain standing until all passengers have boarded the car or, upon alighting, have reached a place of safety. However, where a safety zone has been established, a vehicle need not be brought to a stop before passing any streetcar but may proceed past such car at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper and with due caution for the safety of pedestrians.

27-51-803. Driving on streetcar tracks.

(a) The driver of any vehicle proceeding upon any streetcar track in front of a streetcar upon a street shall remove the vehicle from the track as soon as practical after signal from the operator of the streetcar.

(b) When a streetcar has started to cross an intersection, no driver of a vehicle shall drive upon or cross the car tracks within the intersection in front of the streetcar.

(c) The driver of a vehicle upon overtaking and passing a streetcar shall not turn in front of the streetcar so as to interfere with or impede its movement.

27-51-1004. (School Buses) Passing when stopped prohibited.

(a) When a school bus vehicle stops and displays its alternating red warning lights for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers, every operator of a motor vehicle or motorcycle meeting or overtaking the school bus from any direction shall bring the motor vehicle or motorcycle to a complete stop before reaching the school bus.

(b) The operator of the motor vehicle or motorcycle shall not start up or attempt to pass in any direction until the

school bus vehicle has finished receiving or discharging its passengers and is in motion again.

27-51-1104. Passing stopped church bus prohibited — Exception.

(a) When any church bus stops and indicates by flasher lights that the bus is loading or unloading passengers, every operator of a motor vehicle or motorcycle approaching it from any direction shall bring the motor vehicle or motorcycle to a full stop and shall not start up or attempt to pass in any direction until the bus has finished receiving or discharging its passengers.

(b) If the bus is operated on multiple lane highways divided by a parkway or dividing strip of twenty feet (20') or more in width and if the bus is on the opposite side of the parkway or dividing strip, then the driver of the approaching vehicle need not stop but shall proceed with due caution for the safety of the passengers of the bus.

(Pedestrians)

27-51-1201. Privileges and restrictions generally.

Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections as declared in this act, but at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to restrictions stated in this subchapter.

27-51-1203. Use of crosswalks.

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks.

27-51-1202. Pedestrians' right-of-way in crosswalks.

(a) Where traffic-control signals are not in place or in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, except as otherwise provided in this subchapter.

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

27-51-1204. Pedestrians crossing at other than crosswalks.

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

(b) Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(c) Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation, pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

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

27-51-1301. Restrictions on stopping, standing, or parking generally.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, every

vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs shall be stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of the vehicle parallel to and within eighteen inches (18") of the right-hand curb.

(b) Local authorities may, by ordinance, permit parking of vehicles with the left-hand wheels adjacent to and within eighteen inches (18") of the left-hand curb of a one-way roadway.

(c) Local authorities may by ordinance permit angle parking on any roadway, except that angle parking shall not be permitted on any federal-aid or state highway unless the State Highway Commission has determined by resolution or order entered in its minutes that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

(d) (1) The commission, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, may place signs prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing, or parking of vehicles on any highway where in its opinion, as evidenced by resolution or order entered in its minutes, 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.

(2) Signs shall be official signs, and no person shall stop, stand, or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on the signs.

27-51-1302. Stopping, standing, or parking prohibited in specified places.

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

- (1) On a sidewalk;
- (2) In front of a public or a private driveway;
- (3) Within an intersection;
- (4) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant;
- (5) On a crosswalk;
- (6) Within twenty feet (20') of a crosswalk at an intersection;
- (7) Within thirty feet (30') upon the approach to any flashing beacon, any stop sign, or any traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;
- (8) Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within thirty feet (30') of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless the local traffic authority indicates a different length by signs or markings;
- (9) Within fifty feet (50') of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
- (10) Within twenty feet (20') of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet (75') of the entrance when properly signposted;
- (11) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or any street obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic;
- (12) On a roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge of a curb or a street;
- (13) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;
- (14) At any place where official signs prohibit stopping; or
- (15) On the shoulders, the median, the ramps, and all other highway rights-of-way along interstate or fully controlled access highways, except in designated parking areas, provided that stopping, standing, or parking that is brief in duration and is due to an emergency, a vehicle disablement, or to

correct or avert an unsafe condition shall not be considered a violation of this section.

(b) No person shall move a vehicle not owned by the person into any such prohibited area or away from a curb a distance that is unlawful.

27-51-1303. Stopping, standing, or parking outside of business or residence district.

(a) (1) Upon any highway outside of a business or residence district, no person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the paved or main-traveled part of the highway when it is practicable to stop, park, or leave the vehicle off that part of the highway. 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 the stopped vehicles shall be available from a distance of two hundred feet (200') in each direction upon the highway.

(2) Any driver who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable for any damages of which the violation is the proximate cause.

(3) This subsection shall not apply to:

(A) Employees or vehicles of the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department engaged in necessary construction, maintenance, or repair of the highways;

(B) Authorized emergency vehicles on emergency trips such as police vehicles on duty, fire vehicles on calls, or ambulances and wreckers engaged in the removal of persons or vehicles from the traveled part of the highway; or

(C) Public utility or service vehicles of any type, including, but not limited to, mail delivery, overnight couriers, electric or gas utility, or solid waste collection if the utility or service vehicles are at least one-half (½) outside the designated lane and remain on the highway only for the time reasonably necessary to perform the required service.

(b) This section shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the paved or main-traveled portion of a highway in a manner and to an extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving the disabled vehicle in that position.

27-51-1307. Opening door on traffic side.

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

27-51-1308. Starting of vehicles.

No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until movements can be made with reasonable safety.

27-51-1403. Driving on mountain highways.

The driver of a motor vehicle traveling through defiles or canyons or on mountain highways shall hold the motor vehicle under control and as near the right-hand edge of the highway as reasonably possible and, upon approaching any curve where the view is obstructed within a distance of two hundred feet (200') along the highway, shall give audible

warning with the horn of the motor vehicle.

27-51-1405. Throwing destructive or injurious materials on highway prohibited.

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

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

(c) Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a public highway, as defined by § 27-51-101, shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the public highway from the vehicle.

27-51-1406. Warning by motorists to persons and animals on highway.

Upon approaching a person walking upon or along a public highway, or a horse or other draft animal being ridden, led, or driven thereon, the operator of a motor vehicle or motor bicycle shall give reasonable warning of his approach and use every reasonable precaution to avoid injuring the persons or frightening the horses or other draft animals.

27-52-107. Signal legend.

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

(1) Green alone or "GO" means:

(A) Vehicular traffic facing the signal, except when prohibited under § 27-51-802, may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal is exhibited;

(B) Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk;

(2) Steady yellow alone means:

(A) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is warned that the red or "STOP" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter, and vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection when the red or "STOP" signal is exhibited; and

(B) Pedestrians facing the signal are advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and any pedestrian then starting to cross shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles;

(3) Steady red alone or "STOP" means:

(A) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "GO" is shown alone, except that:

(i) Vehicular traffic facing the signal, after coming to a complete stop, may

cautiously enter the intersection for the purpose of making a right turn only, unless there is a sign prohibiting the turn; and

(ii) Vehicular traffic in the left lane of a one-way street facing such signal, after coming to a complete stop, may cautiously enter the intersection for the purpose of making a left turn into the left lane of another one-way street only, unless there is a sign prohibiting such turn;

(B) No pedestrian facing the signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic;

(4) Steady red with green arrow means:

(A) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection;

(B) No pedestrian facing the signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic;

(b)(1) In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

(2) Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal.

(c) The motorman of any streetcar shall obey the signals as applicable to vehicles.

(d) Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "WALK" or "WAIT" or "DON'T WALK" are in place, such signals shall indicate as follows:

(1) "WALK" means pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by the drivers of all vehicles;

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

27-52-206. Exception for motorcycles.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a driver of a motorcycle approaches an intersection that is controlled by a traffic-control device, the driver may proceed through the intersection on a red light only if:

(1) The traffic-control device uses a vehicle sensor;

(2) The vehicle sensor has failed to detect the motorcycle because of the motorcycle's size or weight; and

(3) The driver:

(A) Comes to a full and complete stop at the intersection;

(B) Exercises due care as provided by law; and

(C) Proceeds with caution through the intersection when it is safe to do so.

27-53-202. Reports of accidents required - Supplemental reports.

(a) The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or total property damage to an apparent extent of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more shall notify the nearest law enforcement agency immediately. All persons involved in the accident shall make themselves readily available to the investigating agency's officer or officers.

[. . .]

27-68-102. Definition.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "controlled-access facility" means a highway or street especially designed for through traffic over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no right or easement, or only a controlled right of easement of access, light, air, or view, by reason of the fact that their property abuts upon the controlled-access facility or for any other reason. These highways or streets may be freeways open to use by all customary forms of street and highway traffic or they may be parkways from which trucks, buses, and other commercial vehicles shall be excluded.

27-68-107. Regulation of use.

The highway authorities of the state, counties, cities, villages, and towns may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the use of controlled-access facilities by the various classes of vehicles or traffic in a manner consistent with § 27-68-102.

Little Rock City Ordinances Pertaining to Bicycles

§ 22-46. Traffic.

(a) No person shall fail to comply with A.C.A. tit. 27 [A.C.A. § 27-1-101 et seq.] in all park areas.

(b) No person shall drive on any area except the paved park roads or parking areas. This includes all types of powered motor vehicles, except those engaged in work on the golf course or in the parks.

(c) No person shall park in other than an established or designated parking area.

(d) No person shall ride a bicycle, motor bicycle, motorcycle, or any other like piece of equipment on other than a paved vehicular road or path designated for that purpose.

(e) No person shall drive or operate any motor vehicle in excess of twenty-five (25) miles per hour unless otherwise posted.

(f) When signs are erected giving notice thereof, it shall be unlawful for any person to drive or cause to be driven any truck larger than three-fourths of a ton or any tractor on any of the roads within any public park, unless the vehicle is on a delivery to or from said park, or is engaged in work actually being done within the park.

(g) No person shall repair or wash vehicles within a city park.

(h) It shall be unlawful for any person to cross guard rails, fences or barriers or drive a vehicle across or through barricades in city parks, including the Little Rock Zoo, which are placed there by the city for the health, safety and welfare of its citizens.

(Code 1961, §§ 26-3, 26-5(11)—(16); Ord. No. 15,689, § 2, 5-16-89)

Cross references: Traffic, Ch. 32; parking in public parks, § 32-376

PEDESTRIANS:

§ 32-438. Darting into traffic.

No pedestrian shall suddenly leave the 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.

(Code 1961, § 39-106)

**DIVISION 1.
GENERALLY**

§ 32-462. Parking of bicycles, mopeds and motorized bicycles.

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

(Code 1961, § 39-122)

§ 32-463. Use of bicycles, coasters, roller skates, and similar devices restricted.

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

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upon any street while set aside as a play street.

(b) No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a public street, public property, or private property that is publicly accessible.

(Code 1961, § 39-12.1; Ord. No. 15,630, § 7, 1-17-89)

Secs. 32-464—32-485. Reserved.

DIVISION 2. BICYCLES

§ 32-486. Application of traffic laws.

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all 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 special regulations in this article and except as to those provisions of laws and ordinances which by their nature can have no application.

(Code 1961, § 39-114)

§ 32-487. Obedience to traffic-control devices.

Any person operating a bicycle shall obey the instructions of official traffic-control signals, signs, and other control devices applicable to vehicles, unless otherwise directed by a police officer. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from the bicycle to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians.

(Code 1961, § 39-115)

§ 32-488. Manner of riding.

A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one (1) time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(Code 1961, § 39-116)

§ 32-489. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths.

Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near as to the right-hand side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction. Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two (2) abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. 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.

(Code 1961, § 39-117)

§ 32-490. Speed.

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

(Code 1961, § 39-118)

§ 32-491. Emerging from alley or driveway.

The operator of a bicycle emerging from an alley, driveway, or building, shall upon approaching a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across the 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.

(Code 1961, § 39-119)

§ 32-492. Clinging to vehicles.

No person riding upon any bicycle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

(Code 1961, § 39-120)

§ 32-493. Carrying articles.

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one (1) hand upon the handlebars.

(Code 1961, § 39-121)

§ 32-494. Riding on sidewalks.

(a) No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district. Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk outside of business districts, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(b) This section shall not apply to police officers acting in the line of duty as part of a city bicycle patrol, except that police officers riding on sidewalks shall operate the bicycle in a safe manner, yielding to the right-of-way and warning pedestrians to the extent possible.

(Code 1961, § 39-123; Ord. No. 16,218, § 1, 5-19-92)

§ 32-495. Lamps.

(a) Every bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred (500) feet to the front and with a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear.

(b) A red reflector meeting the requirements of law may be used in lieu of a rear light.

(Code 1961, § 39-124)

State law references: Similar provisions, A.C.A. § 27-36-220; reflectors, A.C.A. § 27-36-215.

§ 32-496. Other equipment.

No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal for a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Code 1961, § 39-124)

Secs. 32-497—32-520. Reserved.

North Little Rock City Ordinances Pertaining to Bicycles

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

§ 102-1. State traffic laws adopted.

There is hereby adopted by reference all laws of the state regulating traffic on the highways, except as modified in this chapter. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any of such laws.

(Code 1980, § 31-8)

State law references: State traffic laws, A.C.A. § 27-2-101 et seq.

§ 102-4. Application of chapter to bicycles and animals.

Every person riding a bicycle or an animal or driving any animal drawing a vehicle upon a public street or roadway shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to the driver of any vehicle, except those provisions which by their nature can have no application.

(Code 1980, § 31-6)

State law references: Similar provisions, A.C.A. § 27-49-111.

§ 102-157. Bicycles, roller skates or toy vehicles attaching to moving vehicles.

No person riding upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, wagon, roller skates or any toy vehicle shall cling to or attach the same or himself to any moving vehicle upon the street.

(Code 1980, § 31-250)

§ 102-158. Riding or driving on sidewalks.

No person shall push, draw or back a horse, wagon, cart or other vehicle over any sidewalk, or use, ride or drive any horse or wagon thereon unless it be in crossing the sidewalk to go into a yard or lot where no other crossing or means of access is provided.

(Code 1980, § 31-251)

Maumelle City Ordinances Pertaining to Bicycles

Art. 82 ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

§ Operation of wheeled devices.

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

Negligent means the operation of a wheeled device in a careless or imprudent manner, including but not limited to jumping on and off curbs; sliding on curbs, handrails or edges; operating in such a manner that causes all wheels of the device (or pair of devices) to lose contact with the surface simultaneously; setting up or using existing property as ramps; or performing activities other than the operation of such devices for transport from one location to another.

Offensive means the operation of a wheeled device in areas accessible to the public in a manner that causes distress, annoyance or alarm.

Wheeled devices means skateboards, in-line skates, rollerblades, roller skates, bicycles, unicycles, and any other vehicle with one or more wheels that is propelled by human power.

(b) Penalty for violation. A violation of this section shall constitute a traffic offense, and any person convicted of such violation shall be fined not less than \$25.00 and no more than \$100.00, plus costs and fees.

(c) Improper operation of wheeled device.

(1) A person may not ride or operate any wheeled device in a negligent or offensive manner on any public roadway, path, park, parking lot, sidewalk or property, excluding designated skating facilities.

(2) A person may not ride or operate any wheeled device in a negligent or offensive manner on any private roadway, path, park, parking lot, sidewalk or property that is normally accessible to the public without the express permission of the property owner or his designee for the date and time of such activity.

(3) Upon issuance of citation, the issuing officer shall impound the wheeled device to be held for evidence. Upon conviction, the municipal judge may elect to return the wheeled device, confiscate it to be sold at city auction, or order it destroyed.

(Ord. No. 333, §§ 2—6, 2-1-1999)

§ 82-2. Operation of motorized vehicles limited.

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

Motorized vehicle means any vehicle powered by a gasoline, diesel or electric power source or any similar vehicle, including but not limited to cars, trucks, motorcycles, minibikes, scooters, all-terrain vehicles, off-road vehicles, go-carts, golf carts or other similar vehicles. Excluded from the definition of motorized vehicle is any motorized

wheelchair.

Public property means all public property within the city, excluding only streets, roads or parking areas.

(b) Penalty for violation. Any violator of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction, the violator will be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00, plus court costs.

(c) Operation on public property. Pursuant to the authority of its police powers for the health, safety and welfare of its citizens, the city prohibits the operation of motorized vehicles on certain public property within the city. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motorized vehicle on the public property described in subsection (a) of this section.

Hot Springs City Ordinances Pertaining to Bicycles

HOT SPRINGS CODE 4-7-6 PUBLIC PROPERTY, STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

§ 4-7-6. Bicycles, skateboards and similar devices prohibited within defined areas of the city.

(a) Use restricted. The use or riding of any bicycle, skateboard, roller skates, roller blades, or similar apparatus, designed primarily for recreational purposes, is hereby prohibited upon the sidewalks, parks, plazas, or other pedestrian ways (including the public areas known as Hill Wheatley Plaza and Adair Park), which adjoin and are adjacent to the following street segments:

(1) Central Avenue from its intersection with Park and Whittington Avenues south to its intersection with Grand Avenue;

(2) Park Avenue from its intersection with Central and Whittington Avenues northeast to its intersection with Crest Street;

(3) Fountain Street from its intersection with Central Avenue northeast to its intersection with Mountain Drive;

(4) Spring Street from its intersection with Central Avenue east to its intersection with Malvern Avenue;

(5) Malvern Avenue from its intersection with Spring Street southeast to its intersection with Grand Avenue;

(6) Convention Boulevard from its intersection with Malvern Avenue east to its intersection with Grand Avenue; and

(7) Ouachita Avenue from its intersection with Central Avenue southwest to its intersection with Grand Avenue.

(8) All streets adjacent to the Hot Springs Civic and Convention Center property and its associated parking lots and all sidewalks, plazas, parking lots and other pedestrian ways on said Center property and associated parking lots. (Ord. No. 4858, 3-6-00)

(9) Exchange and Mountain Streets, including the premises of the Downtown Public Parking Deck (128 Exchange Street) and adjacent publicly-owned property including the Bath Street pedestrian mall. Provided, however, that bicycles shall be permitted within the Parking Deck when utilized for personal

transportation purposes.

(10) Broadway and Broadway Terrace, including the premises of the Transportation Plaza and Depot. Provided, however, that bicycles shall be permitted within the Plaza area when utilized for personal transportation purposes and provided, further, that this prohibition shall not apply to the Transportation Plaza Trail portion of the Hot Springs Greenway located within the Transportation Plaza. (Ord. No. 5146, §1, 1-6-03)

(b) Exceptions. This ordinance shall not apply to any device necessary for the personal mobility of any individual (e.g., wheelchairs or other such aids for the disabled) or required for law enforcement purposes. Provided further, that the city manager may, from time to time, allow the use of apparatus prohibited in (a) hereof for special events, festivals, exhibitions or similar activities for a defined and limited time. (Ord. No. 4546, §§ 1,2, 5-20-96)

(c) Penalty. The penalty for violation of this ordinance shall, upon conviction in the Hot Springs Municipal Court, or any other court of competent jurisdiction, be such fines and penalties as established by the general penalty clause for the Hot Springs Code of Ordinances as may now or hereafter be enacted by the Hot Springs Board of Directors. (Ord. No. 4944, § 5, 1-22-01)

Conway City Ordinances pertaining to Bicycles

Chapter 9.40 RIDING OF BICYCLES

Sections:

9.40.01 Definitions

9.40.02 Business district restriction

9.40.03 Responsibility of parent or guardian

9.40.04 Penalty

§ 9.40.01 Definitions.

Bicycle - every device propelled by the feet acting upon pedals, having two or more wheels.

Sidewalk - that area adjacent to a roadway or highway commonly used by pedestrians whether composed of concrete, asphalt or other covering substance.

Business District - that area of the City of Conway designated as C-1, Central Business, in the Conway Land Development Code Zoning District Boundary Map as presently delineated or hereafter amended.

Operate - the word "operate" or any form or tense thereof shall mean and refer to the use, putting into action or causing to function of a bicycle by a person mounted thereon. (Ord. No. 0-82-17, Sec. 1)

§ 9.40.02 Business district restriction.

No bicycle shall be operated upon any sidewalk in the business district of the City of Conway, Arkansas. (Ord. No. 0-82-17, Sec. 2)

9.40.03 Responsibility of parent or guardian.

Where the operator of a bicycle is under the age of 14 years, full responsibility for the proper operation of the bicycle in compliance with state statutes and city ordinances shall devolve upon the parent or guardian. (Ord. No. 0-82-17, Sec. 3)

Hot Springs**9.40.04 Penalty.**

Any individual 14 years of age or older or guardian or parent of any child who knowingly permits a child to violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for each offense; and a separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day during or on which the violation occurs or continues. (Ord. No. O-82-17, Sec. 4)

Cabot has no city ordinances that apply specifically to bicycles.

City of Fayetteville Ordinances Pertaining to Bicycles

FAYETTEVILLE CODE OF ORDINANCES TITLE VII TRAFFIC CODE CD73:3

CHAPTER 73: BICYCLES*

73.01 Application Of Traffic Regulations To Riders; Traffic-Control Devices

(A) Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all 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 special regulations in this chapter and except as to those provisions of laws and ordinances which, by their nature, can have no application.

(B) Any person operating a bicycle shall obey the instruction of official traffic control signals, signs and other control devices applicable to vehicles, unless otherwise directed by a police officer. Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or U-turn is permitted, no person operating a bicycle shall disobey the direction of any such sign, except where such person dismounts from the bicycle to make any such turn, in which event such person shall then obey the regulations applicable to pedestrians.

(Code 1965, '19-204, 19-205; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.01)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.
State law reference(s)—Use of bicycles or animals, A.C.A. '27-49-111.

73.02 Required Equipment

Every bicycle, when in use at nighttime, shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type which shall be visible from all distances from 50 feet to 300 feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheel skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

(Code 1965, '19-206; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.02)

Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.
State law reference(s)—Lamps on bicycle, A.C.A. '27- 36-220.

73.03 Use Of Seat Required; Carrying Excess Passengers

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

(Code 1965, '19-207; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.03)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.

73.04 Riding On Roadways And Bicycles Paths

Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right-hand side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one, proceeding in the same direction. Persons riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast, except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles. 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.

(Code 1965, '19-208; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.04)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.

73.05 Riding On Sidewalks

No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district, except those sidewalks which run along a collector street or a minor or major arterial street when so designated and marked as a bicycle route. Whenever any person is riding a bicycle upon a sidewalk, such person shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.

(Code 1965, '19-209; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Ord. No. 3983, '1, 7-2-96; Code 1991, §73.05)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.

73.06 Speed

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

(Code 1965, '19-210; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.06)

73.07 Emerging From Alley, Driveway Or Building

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

(Code 1965, '19-211; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.07)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.

73.08 Clinging To Vehicles

No person riding upon any bicycle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

(Code 1965, '19-212; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.08)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.

73.09 Carrying Articles

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.

(Code 1965, '19-213; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.09)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99.

73.10 Parking

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

(Code 1965, '19-214; Ord. No. 1447, 6-7-65; Code 1991, §73.10)
Cross reference(s)—Penalty, '70.99; Operation of bicycles in parks, ' 97.054.

73.11-73.99 Reserved

City of Fort Smith Ordinances Pertaining to Bicycles

§ 24-1. Definitions.

The definitions in A.C.A. tit. 27 [§ 27-1-101 et seq.] and section 1-2 of this code apply to this chapter except when defined below. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall for the purpose of this chapter have the following meanings, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Alley shall mean every street or way within a block set apart for public use, vehicular travel, and local convenience, except foot paths.

Bicycle shall mean every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two (2) tandem wheels either of which is over twenty (20) inches in diameter (and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two (2) front or two (2) rear wheels).

Bus shall mean every public motor vehicle designed for carrying more than seven (7) passengers and used for the transportation of persons; and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation.

Bus stand shall mean 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.

Center or *centerline* shall mean a continuous or broken line marked upon the surface of a roadway by paint or otherwise to indicate each portion of the roadway allocated to traffic proceeding in the two (2) opposite directions, and if the line is not so painted or otherwise marked, it is an imaginary line in the roadway equally distant from the edges or curbs of the roadway.

Commercial vehicle shall mean every vehicle designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property.

Common carrier or *regular common carrier of passengers* shall mean all common carriers of passengers operating between fixed termini, over regular routes and on fixed schedules.

Curb loading zone shall mean a space adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers or materials.

Double parking, double standing or double

stopping shall mean the parking, standing or stopping of a vehicle upon the roadway side of another vehicle parking, standing or stopping, but not legally within, or adjacent to an open parking space.

Driver shall mean every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

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

Freight curb loading zone shall mean a space adjacent to a curb for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of freight.

Holidays, where used in this chapter or on official signs erected by authorized official agencies, shall in addition to Sundays mean those entire days declared to be legal holidays by the board of directors.

Motordriven cycle shall mean every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces, but does not exceed five (5) horsepower, and every bicycle with motor attached.

Official time standard. Whenever certain hours are named in this chapter they shall mean standard time or daylight saving time as may be in current use in this city.

Other governing body shall mean the governing body of incorporated towns.

Park or parking, when prohibited, shall mean the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, other than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading.

Parking meter shall mean a mechanical timing device authorized by ordinance of this city to be used for the purpose of regulating parking, and which is actuated by the insertion of a coin and the operation of a lever or cranking device.

Passenger curb loading zone shall mean an area adjacent to a curb reserved for the exclusive use of vehicles during the loading or unloading of passengers.

Police officer shall mean every officer of the city police department or any such officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests.

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

Restricted access street shall mean every street or roadway 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 only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over such streets or roadway.

Stop, when required, shall mean complete cessation of movement.

Stop, stopping or standing, when prohibited, shall mean any stopping or standing of a vehicle whether occupied or not, other than the temporary stopping of a passenger vehicle for the purpose of and while actually engaged in picking up and discharging passengers, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal.

Taxi, taxicab shall mean a licensed public motor vehicle for hire designated and constructed to seat not more than seven (7) persons and operating as

a common carrier on call or demand.

Taxi, taxicab stand shall mean a fixed area in the roadway parallel and adjacent to the curb set aside for taxicabs to stand or wait for passengers.

Through roadway shall mean a roadway within a through street.

Through street shall mean every street or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting streets is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and where stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter.

Truck shall mean any motor vehicle which is used for the transportation or delivery of goods with a body built and designed for that purpose.

(Code 1976, § 30-1)

State law references: Definitions generally, A.C.A. § 27-49-201 et seq.

§ 24-2. State law adopted.

The provisions of A.C.A. tit. 27 [§ 27-1-101 et seq.], with the exception of those provisions constituting a felony, are adopted by reference. No person shall violate any of such provisions.

§ 24-4. Obedience required.

It shall be unlawful and, unless otherwise provided with respect to particular offenses, it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by the provisions of this chapter.

(Code 1976, § 30-2)

State law references: Similar provisions, A.C.A. § 27-49-104.

§ 24-5. Application of chapter—Governmental vehicles.

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

(Code 1976, § 30-6)

State law references: Similar provisions, A.C.A. § 27-49-108.

§ 24-8. Use of bicycles or animals.

Every person riding a bicycle or an animal, or driving any animal drawing a vehicle upon a highway, shall have all the rights and all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions of this subtitle which by their nature can have no applicability.

(Code 1976, § 30-9)

State law references: Similar provisions, A.C.A. § 27-49-111.

§ 24-9. Avoiding arrest.

It shall be unlawful for any person to flee, elude or otherwise attempt to avoid in any manner, including the turning off of lights on a motor vehicle, any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this chapter for the purpose of avoiding arrest or identification.

(Code 1976, § 30-36)

ARTICLE III. OPERATION OF VEHICLES

§ 24-66. Vehicles about to start away from curb to

give warning.

A standing vehicle at curb about to start shall give moving vehicles the right-of-way and the operator thereof shall give a timely visible and audible signal before so starting. No vehicle shall start or pull away from curb without giving a timely visible and audible signal to vehicles in the rear.

(Code 1976, § 30-68)

§ 24-67. Limitations on backing.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same into an intersection or over a crosswalk and shall not in any event or at any place back a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety.

(Code 1976, § 30-77)

§ 24-68. Vehicles shall not be driven on the sidewalk.

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive within or upon any sidewalk area except at a permanent or temporary driveway.

(Code 1976, § 30-78)

§ 24-69. Corner cutting.

(a) For the purposes of this section the term "controlled intersection" shall refer to any intersection of two (2) or more streets at which the flow of vehicular traffic is regulated by any type of traffic sign or device.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive any motor vehicle from a public street, highway or alley onto any privately owned place of business and then to drive such vehicle back onto any public street, highway or alley for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of driving such vehicle through the controlled intersection. For the purposes of this section, any person who shall drive his vehicle as prescribed in the preceding sentence shall be presumed to have done so for the purpose of avoiding such controlled intersection.

(Code 1976, § 30-81)

§ 24-70. Barriers.

It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle over any street, highway or boulevard where there is a barrier, person, or sign warning not to cross, and it shall be unlawful to so barricade a street, highway or boulevard without authority from the chief of police, upon notice to the fire department.

(Code 1976, § 30-89)

§ 24-71. Limitations on U-turns.

The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street in a business district except where proper signs have been erected by the police department authorizing such turns and shall not upon any other street, highway or boulevard so turn a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

(Code 1976, § 30-140)

§ 24-73. Zone of quiet.

Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating a zone of quiet, no person operating a motor vehicle within any such zone shall sound the horn or other warning device of such vehicle except in an emergency.

(Code 1976, § 30-163)

Cross references: Noise, § 16-41 et seq.

Fort Smith

§ 24-74. Play streets.

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

(Code 1976, § 30-164)

§ 24-75. Stop when traffic obstructed.

No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians, notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed.

(Code 1976, § 30-176)

§ 24-76. Reasonable precautions by drivers when approaching certain handicapped persons.

The driver of a vehicle approaching a visually handicapped or hearing impaired person who is carrying a cane which is predominately white or metallic in color with or without a red tip or using a guide or hearing ear dog, or the driver of a vehicle approaching an otherwise handicapped person, shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid injury to the visually handicapped, hearing impaired, or other physically handicapped pedestrian.

(Code 1976, §§ 30-326, 30-327)
State law references: Similar provisions, A.C.A. § 20-14-306.

§ 24-77. Limitations on overtaking on the left.

(a) 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 on-coming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred (100) feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

(b) No vehicle shall, in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time, except upon a one-way roadway, 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 when the driver's view along the highway is obstructed;

(2) When approaching within one hundred (100) feet of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel, or when approaching within one hundred (100) feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing;

(3) Where official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right, or a distinctive center line is marked, which distinctive lines also so direct traffic as declared in the sign manual adopted by the state highway commission.

(Code 1976, § 30-73)
State law references: Limitations on overtaking on left, A.C.A. § 27-51-307.

§ 24-78. Reduced speed.

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

(Code 1976, § 30-119)
Secs. 24-79—24-95. Reserved.

**ARTICLE V.
BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES, ETC.***

**State law references: Motor bicycles, motorcycles, etc., A.C.A. § 27-20-101 et seq.; authority to regulate bicycles, A.C.A. § 27-49-106(a)(8).*

§ 24-176. Bicycles, carts on sidewalks.

It shall be unlawful for any person, except for police officers, to ride a bicycle or operate a pushcart on any sidewalk in the central business district.

(Code 1976, § 30-10; Ord. No. 78-95, § 1, 12-5-95)

§ 24-177. Clinging to moving vehicles.

Any person riding upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates or any toy vehicle shall not attach the same or such person to any moving vehicle upon any roadway.

(Code 1976, § 30-16)

§ 24-178. Riding on handle bars prohibited.

The operator of a motorcycle or bicycle when upon a street, highway or boulevard shall not carry any other person upon the handle bar, frame, or tank of any such vehicle, nor shall any person so ride upon any such vehicle.

(Code 1976, § 30-17)

§ 24-179. Use of coasters, roller skates, and similar devices restricted.

No person upon roller skates or riding in or by means of any coaster, toy vehicle, or similar device shall go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk and except upon streets set aside as play streets when and as authorized by ordinances of this city.

(Code 1976, § 30-18)

§ 24-180. Riding motorcycles—Generally.

A person operating a motorcycle, motor scooter or motorized bicycle shall ride only on the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, and such operator shall not permit any other person to ride on the vehicle unless it is designed to carry more than one (1) person in which event a passenger may ride on the permanent and regular seat if designed for two (2) or more persons or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the operator.

(Code 1976, § 30-19)

§ 24-181. Warning device.

Every bicycle shall have a bell or electric horn for use as a warning device. No bicycle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.

(Code 1976, §§ 30-286, 30-288(c))

Crash Prevention Steps

Traffic Skills 101

Step 1: Bike Control

Don't fall or collide with others

About half of cyclist crashes are single rider falls. If you can skillfully control your bike, by starting, stopping, signaling and maneuvering smoothly, you will avoid falling or running into other cyclists, dogs, cars and pedestrians.

Step 2: Follow Rules

Don't cause traffic crashes

For adult cyclists about half of the car/bike crashes are caused by cyclists who make unsafe decisions. Follow traffic laws, obey signs and signals and use correct lanes for turns and through movements so you don't cause a collision.

Step 3: Lane Positioning

Discourage other driver's mistakes

Motorist's unsafe decisions cause about half of the car/bike crashes for adult cyclists. Know when to control the lane or when to share a lane. Use your lane position to tell drivers what you are doing and discourage them from making right hooks, left crosses or other bad movements. Over 90% of the crashes can be avoided with the first three layers.

Step 4: Hazard Avoidance

Avoid other driver's mistakes

When all else fails and you are faced with a critical situation you need to understand how to maneuver your vehicle to avoid crashing or at least limit the consequence of a crash.

Step 5: Passive Safety

Protection to survive a crash

When all your skill and techniques fail and you are involved in a crash you need to have those passive safety devices that will help you survive. This means a helmet and gloves as a minimum. Think of these as the seat belt and air bags in your car.