

**THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF LA BROQUERIE  
BY-LAW NO. 07-2015**

**A By-Law of the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie Concerning the Regulations of Traffic.**

WHEREAS Part Five, Division One, and its subsections, of The Municipal Act, L.R.M. 1988, M225, respecting transportation, provides the municipality certain authorities. AND WEHREAS Section 90(1) of The Highway Traffic Act allows the municipality to make certain rules and by-laws as the traffic authority; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie, duly assembled in Council Chambers, enacts as a By-Law as follows:

1. This By-Law may be referred to as "The Rural Municipality of La Broquerie Traffic By-Law".

2. a. Unless otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions in this By-Law have the same meaning as the same words and expressions in The Highway Traffic Act of the Province of Manitoba.

**Definitions:**

3. In this Bylaw,

"**alley**" means backlane.

"**back lane**" means a highway situated wholly within the limits of any city, town or village or restricted speed area or reduced restricted speed area which has been designed, constructed and intended to provide access to and service at the rear of places of residence or business and includes alleys having a width of not more than 9 metres;

"**boulevard**" means the strip of ground between the edge of a private property and the road

"**centre line**" means the centre of a roadway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the roadway;

"**crosswalk**" means

(a) that part of a highway at an intersection distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by a traffic control device or by lines or other markings on the surface thereof, or

(b) that part of a highway elsewhere than at an intersection distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by a traffic control device and by lines or other markings on the surface thereof, or

(c) that part of a highway that is included within the straight production across the roadway, directly and not diagonally

(i) of the lateral lines of the sidewalk on either side of any roadway intersecting or meeting the highway, or

(ii) of the lateral lines of any sidewalk that intersects or meets the highway on either side thereof,

measured, in each case, from the curb, or in the absence of curbs, from the edge of the roadway on which the crosswalk is situated, and includes a pedestrian corridor;

**“designated parking space”** means a parking space designated by signs or pavement markings as being for the sole use of motor vehicles displaying a permit and that is located

- (a) on a highway,
- (b) in a public parking lot or facility, or
- (c) in a private parking lot or facility to which the public has access;

**“directional dividing line”** means a line marked or placed on a roadway as provided in section 4, not necessarily at the centre thereof, to indicate to the drivers of vehicles the portions of the roadway that may be used for traffic proceeding in each direction and, in the case of a roadway on which no such line is marked or placed, means the centre line;

**“disease or disability”** means disease or disability as defined in *The Drivers and Vehicles Act*;

**“drive”** means drive or have actual physical control of a vehicle, bicycle or motorized mobility aid;

**“driver's license”** means

- (a) a driver's license under *The Drivers and Vehicles Act* that authorizes the license holder to drive one or more classes of motor vehicle, as prescribed in the regulations under that Act,
- (b) a temporary driver's license, or a temporary permit, and
- (c) any other driver's license or permit to drive issued under the Manitoba Highway Traffic Act before the day that *The Drivers and Vehicles Act* comes into force;

**“flagman”** means a person employed by a traffic authority, or a contractor doing work on behalf of a traffic authority, for the purpose of directing the movement of traffic on any portion of a highway under construction, or where repair work or other work is being carried on.

**“highway”** means any place or way, including any structure forming part thereof, which or any part of which the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage of vehicles, with or without fee or charge therefor, and includes all the space between the boundary lines thereof; but does not include any area designed or intended, and primarily used, for the parking of vehicles and the necessary passageways thereon;

**“intersection”** means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of

- (a) the lateral curb lines, or
  - (b) if there are no lateral curb lines, the exterior edges of the roadways,
- of two or more highways which join one another at an angle, whether or not one highway crosses the other;

**“curb”** means a stone edging to a pavement or raised path;

**“laned roadway”** means a roadway that is divided into two or more marked lanes for vehicular traffic;

**“median”** means The dividing area, either paved or landscaped, between opposing lanes of traffic on some highways.

**“moped”** means a motor vehicle which

(a) has 2 tandem wheels or 3 wheels, each of which is more than 250 millimetres in diameter,

(b) has a seat or saddle having a minimum unladen height of 650 millimetres, when measured from the ground level to the top of the forward most part of the seat or saddle,

(c) is capable of being driven at all times by pedals only if so equipped, by motor only, or by both pedals and motor, and

the motor has a piston displacement of not more than 50 cubic centimetres, or is an electric motor neither of which is capable of enabling the moped to attain a speed greater than 50 kilometres per hour;

**“motorcycle”** means a vehicle that

(a) has a steering handlebar completely constrained from rotating in relation to the axle of one wheel in contact with the ground,

(b) is designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground,

(c) has a minimum unladen seat height of 650 mm,

(d) has a minimum wheel rim diameter of 250 mm,

(e) has a minimum wheelbase of 1,016 mm, and

(f) has a maximum speed capability of more than 50 km/h,

but does not include a moped, power-assisted bicycle or tractor;

**“motor vehicle”** means a vehicle not run upon rails that is designed to be self-propelled or propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, and includes a snow vehicle that is capable of being registered under *The Drivers and Vehicles Act*, but does not include a farm tractor, an implement of husbandry, a special mobile machine, an off-road vehicle or a power-assisted bicycle;

**“number plate”** means number plate as defined in *The Drivers and Vehicles Act*;

**“owner”** means owner as defined in *The Drivers and Vehicles Act*;

**“parade”** means any procession or body of pedestrians excepting members of Her Majesty's Armed Force, numbering more than thirty (30) standing, marching, or walking anywhere on a street, or any group of vehicles except a funeral procession or vehicles of Her Majesty's Armed Forces, numbering ten (10) or more stopped or moving anywhere on a street;

**“park”**, when prohibited, means to stand a vehicle whether occupied or not, except

(a) when it is caused to stand temporarily for the purpose of, and while actually engaged in, loading or unloading, or

(b) in obedience to a peace officer or a traffic control device,

and “**parking**” has a corresponding meaning;

“**peace officer**” means

(a) any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force and any other police officer, police constable, constable, or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace, and

(b) any person lawfully authorized to direct or regulate traffic, or to enforce traffic by-laws or regulations;

“**pedestrian**” means a person afoot, or a person in a wheelchair or a child’s carriage or physically handicapped person operating a motorized mobility-aid;

“**pedestrian control signal**” means a traffic control signal directed to pedestrians;

“**pedestrian corridor**” means a crosswalk, at an intersection or elsewhere, that has been designated as a pedestrian corridor by the proper traffic authority and that is illuminated and distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by

(a) such lights and other traffic control devices on the highway, and

(b) such lines or other markings on the surface of the roadway,

as are prescribed in regulations made by the traffic board;

“**permit**” means a physically disabled person’s parking permit issued under section 124.3 of the Manitoba Highway Traffic Act.

“**provincial highway**” means a highway that is a provincial trunk highway as defined in *The Highways and Transportation Act*, and also includes a provincial road as defined in that Act;

“**regulation**”, except when specified otherwise, means a regulation made under this Bylaw;

“**roadway**” means the portion of a highway that is improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, and includes that portion thereof that, but for the presence of a safety zone, would be ordinarily so used, but does not include the shoulder; and where a highway includes two or more separate roadways, the term “**roadway**” refers to any one roadway separately and not all of the roadways collectively;

“**safety zone**” means an area officially set apart within a highway for the exclusive use of pedestrians, and protected or marked or indicated by adequate traffic control devices so as to be clearly visible, but does not include a pedestrian corridor;

“**school**” means

a public school or a private school as defined in *The Education Administration Act*,

**“school bus”** means a vehicle that is designed and classified by the manufacturer as a school bus and used for the purpose of transporting pupils and other authorized persons to or from school or to or from approved school related activities;

**“semi-trailer”** means a trailer so constructed that its weight and the weight of its load is carried partly upon an axle of the truck tractor towing it, and partly upon an axle of the trailer;

**“semi-trailer truck”** means truck tractor and a semi-trailer combined;

**“sidewalk”** means a footpath, whether or not paved or improved, that is intended primarily for the use of pedestrians and that either

(a) forms part of that portion of a highway that lies between the curb line or, if there is none, the lateral boundary line, of the roadway and

(i) the adjacent property lines, or

(ii) the straight production of the adjacent property lines to the curb line or if there is none, to the lateral boundary line, of an intersecting highway, or

(b) although not part of a highway, is a publicly maintained right-of-way, set aside for pedestrian traffic only and for the purpose of giving access to property adjacent thereto;

**“stand”**, as applied to a vehicle, whether occupied or not, means

(a) when required, to cause the vehicle to remain motionless in one place, and

(b) when prohibited, to cause the vehicle to remain motionless in one place, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a peace officer or a traffic control device,

and **“standing”** has a corresponding meaning;

**“stop”**, as applied to a vehicle whether occupied or not, means

(a) when required, to cause the vehicle to cease to move, and

(b) when prohibited, to cause the vehicle to cease to move, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a peace officer or a traffic control device,

and **“stopping”** has a corresponding meaning;

**“T intersection”** means an intersection formed when two highways join one another at an angle but do not cross.

**“tractor”** means a self-propelled vehicle that is designed primarily for traction purposes, and that is not itself constructed to carry any load other than the driver, and includes a farm tractor but does not include a truck tractor or a special mobile machine;

**“traffic”** includes pedestrians and ridden, driven, or herded animals and vehicles, and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using a highway for purposes of travel;

**“traffic control device”** means a sign, signal, light, marking, or device, not inconsistent with this Bylaw, placed or erected by a traffic authority for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic;

**“traffic control light”** means the light shown by traffic control signal;

**“traffic control signal”** means a traffic control device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which, when operating, traffic is directed to stop and to proceed;

**“trailer”** means a vehicle designed for carrying persons or chattels, and for being towed by a motor vehicle, and includes a farm trailer but does not include an implement of husbandry that is temporarily towed upon a highway;

**“truck”** means a motor vehicle or semi-trailer truck, that is constructed or adapted to carry goods, wares, and merchandise, freight or commodities, but not passengers or luggage, and having six tires or more;

**“truck tractor”** means a motor vehicle having a net weight of more than 4,000 kilograms, equipped with the lower half of a fifth wheel coupler designed to be used to pull a semi-trailer by coupling to the king pin attached to the semi-trailer;

**“turning signal lamps”** means lamps that may be lighted intermittently or in flashes as a signal that the vehicle is about to be turned to the right or the left according as the lamps are lighted on the right or the left side of the front and rear of the vehicle;

**“vehicle”** means a device, in, upon, or by which a person or thing is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway but does not include

(a) a device designed to be moved solely by human muscular power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks, or

(b) a motorized mobility aid;

**“yield sign”** means a sign requiring the driver of a vehicle facing it to yield the right-of-way to traffic of an intersecting or connecting highway.

#### **Causing or permitting offence**

4 Any person who contravenes, fails to comply with, or permits a contravention of failure to comply with any provisions of the By-Law is guilty of an offence.

### **TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS**

#### **Installation and maintenance of traffic control devices**

5 Council or an authorized agent of Council (hereinafter referred to as “The Traffic Authority”) may place and maintain or cause to be placed or maintained all approved traffic control devices authorized by Council and may erect or place temporary traffic control devices to prohibit or regulate traffic in an emergency or for the purposes of carrying out any authorized work on the street including street cleaning and snow removal operations, or as authorized by a peace officer to ensure orderly movement of traffic, to prevent injury or damage to persons or property, or to permit action in any emergency.

### **Compliance with traffic control devices**

6 Except when otherwise directed by a Peace Officer, every person shall obey the instructions or directions on, or conveyed by means of, an applicable traffic control device.

### **Compliance with traffic control signals**

7(1) Every driver and every pedestrian shall obey the instructions of a traffic control signal in accordance with this section, unless directed to do otherwise by a Peace Officer or Firefighter.

### **Exception for separate signal assembly for left turn**

7(1.1) Notwithstanding anything in this section, when there is a signal assembly at an intersection for the left turn movement of vehicles that is separate from the signal assembly for the through and right turn movement of vehicles, the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and intending to turn left shall obey the instructions of the traffic control device governing the left turn movement of vehicles only.

### **Crossing in crosswalks**

7(2) Where at any place on a highway, it is permissible for a pedestrian to cross the highway, he shall do so in the crosswalk, if any, that is established at that place.

### **Green traffic control light at intersections**

7(3) When a green traffic control light alone, either steady or flashing, is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal,

(a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the light, subject to section 132 of the Manitoba Highway Traffic Act and a traffic control device prohibiting any such movement,

(i) may

(A) proceed across the intersection or turn left or right, or

(B) to make a left turn, establish the vehicle in the intersection just before the centre and complete the turn when it is safe, and

(ii) shall yield the right-of-way to other traffic lawfully within the intersection or within an adjacent crosswalk at the time the light is shown; and

(b) a pedestrian facing the light may proceed, as quickly as is reasonably possible, across the roadway in the direction of the traffic control signal, subject to any pedestrian control signal directing him or her otherwise, and while so proceeding across the roadway has a right-of-way over all vehicles.

### **Green traffic control light not at intersections**

7(4) When a green traffic control light alone is shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal, subject to section 132 of the Manitoba Highway Traffic Act,

(a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching a facing the light

(i) may proceed to pass the traffic control signal, and

(ii) shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian still in the roadway or on a crosswalk adjacent to the traffic control signal when the green light begins to be shown;

- (b) a pedestrian facing the light may proceed as quickly as is reasonably possible across the roadway in the direction of the traffic control signal, subject to any pedestrian control signal directing him otherwise, and while so proceeding across the roadway has a right-of-way over all vehicles.

**Yellow traffic control light or arrow at intersection**

7(5) When a yellow or amber traffic control light or arrow is being shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal following or accompanying a green traffic control light,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the light or arrow shall not enter the intersection, unless he can leave it before a red traffic control light or such other signal as next follows, begins to be shown; and
- (b) a pedestrian,
  - (i) if facing the light or arrow, shall not begin to cross the roadway until a pedestrian control signal or traffic control light permitting him to do so begins to be shown, and
  - (ii) if proceeding across, and still in, the roadway and facing such a traffic control light or arrow that begins to be displayed after he entered the roadway,
    - (A) shall proceed to, and remain at, the nearest sidewalk or safety zone until a pedestrian control signal or other traffic control signal permitting him to enter the roadway is shown, and
    - (B) has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

**Yellow traffic control light not at a controlled intersection**

7(6) When a yellow or amber traffic control light is being shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal following or accompanying a green traffic control light,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching and facing the light shall not proceed past the traffic control signal or enter the crosswalk, if any, adjacent to the traffic control signal unless he can leave the crosswalk, if any, and be past the traffic control signal before a red traffic control light, or such other signal as next follows, begins to be shown;
- (b) the pedestrian, if intending to cross the roadway, or to cross in a crosswalk, if any, adjacent to the traffic control signal, shall wait until either
  - (i) the traffic control signal facing the vehicular traffic shows a red traffic control light, or
  - (ii) a pedestrian control signal or traffic control light permitting him to cross the roadway adjacent to the traffic control signal is shown; and
- (c) a pedestrian, if proceeding across, and still in, the roadway and facing such a traffic control light that begins to be shown after he entered the roadway,
  - (i) shall proceed to, and remain at, the nearest sidewalk or safety zone until a pedestrian control signal or other traffic control signal permitting him to enter the roadway is shown, and
  - (ii) has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

### **Red traffic control light at intersection**

7(7) When a red traffic control light alone or with a pedestrian control signal is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the light or signal,
  - (i) shall stop the vehicle at a clearly marked stop line or, if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then immediately before entering the intersection, and
  - (ii) shall not proceed until a traffic control light permitting the movement of the vehicle into the intersection is shown;
- (b) a pedestrian facing the light or signal shall not begin to cross the roadway until a pedestrian control signal or traffic control light permitting him to enter the roadway is shown; and
- (c) a pedestrian, if proceeding across, and still in, the roadway and facing such a traffic control light or signal that begins to be shown after he entered the roadway
  - (i) shall proceed to, and remain at, the nearest sidewalk or safety zone until a pedestrian control signal or other traffic control signal permitting him to enter the roadway is shown, and
  - (ii) has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

### **Completing left turn on red**

7(7.1) Despite clause (7)(a), a driver who has established his or her vehicle in an intersection to make a left turn, as permitted by paragraph (3)(a)(i)(B), and is unable to complete the turn during the green or amber light phase, may complete it when the red traffic control light or such other signal as next follows is shown.

### **Red traffic control light not at intersection**

7(8) When a red traffic control light alone is shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching and facing the light
  - (i) shall stop the vehicle at a clearly marked stop line or, if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the light or, if none, then immediately before reaching the light, and
  - (ii) shall not proceed until a traffic control light permitting him to pass the traffic control signal is shown;
- (b) a pedestrian facing the light shall not begin to cross the roadway until a pedestrian control signal or traffic control light permitting him to enter the roadway is shown; and
- (c) a pedestrian, if proceeding across, and still in, the roadway and facing such a traffic control light that begins to be shown after he entered the roadway
  - (i) shall proceed to, and remain at, the nearest sidewalk or safety zone until a pedestrian control signal or other traffic control signal permitting him to enter the roadway is shown, and
  - (ii) has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

**Green arrow or green arrow with red light**

7(9) When a green arrow traffic control light or a green arrow in conjunction with a red traffic control light, is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the traffic control light or green arrow
  - (i) may enter the intersection to make only
    - (A) the movement indicated by the arrow, or
    - (B) a U-turn if the green arrow indicates a left turn and there is no traffic control device prohibiting the movement, and
  - (ii) shall yield the right-of-way to other traffic lawfully within the intersection or within a crosswalk adjacent to the traffic control signal; and
- (b) a pedestrian facing the traffic control light or arrow shall not begin to cross the roadway until a pedestrian control signal or traffic control signal permitting him to enter the roadway is shown.

**Red flashing traffic control light at intersection**

7(10) When a red flashing traffic control light is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the light shall stop the vehicle
  - (i) where there is no crosswalk, at a clearly marked stop line, or
  - (ii) before entering the crosswalk marked out by lines, on the near side of the intersection, or
  - (iii) when there is neither a stop line nor a marked out crosswalk, at the point nearest the intersecting highway from which the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting highway,

and, having stopped, he shall yield the right-of-way to traffic that has entered the intersection upon the intersecting highway or that is approaching thereon and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard; and he shall not proceed unless he can do so in safety; and

- (b) a pedestrian facing the light may proceed across the roadway, and has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

**Red flashing traffic control light not at intersection**

7(11) When a red flashing traffic control light is shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching and facing the light
  - (i) shall stop the vehicle at a clearly marked stop line or, if none, then immediately before reaching the crosswalk on the near side of the light or, if none, then immediately before reaching the traffic control signal, and
  - (ii) having stopped, shall yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians in the roadway or in a crosswalk adjacent to the traffic control signal, and
  - (iii) having yielded, shall not proceed unless he can do so in safety; and

- (b) a pedestrian facing the light may proceed across the roadway, and has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

#### **Yellow flashing traffic control light at an intersection**

7(12) When a yellow or amber flashing traffic control light is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the light
  - (i) may enter the intersection only with caution, and
  - (ii) shall yield the right-of-way, stopping if necessary, to a pedestrian
    - (A) who is within the intersection or a crosswalk adjacent to the traffic control signal, or
    - (B) who is crossing a roadway within a crosswalk and is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling, or is approaching from the other half of the roadway and is so close that he is in danger; and
- (b) a pedestrian facing the light may proceed across the roadway, and has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

#### **Yellow flashing traffic control light not at intersection**

7(13) When a yellow or amber flashing traffic control light is shown at a place other than an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching and facing the light,
  - (i) may pass the traffic control signal only with caution, and
  - (ii) shall yield the right-of-way, stopping if necessary, to a pedestrian
    - (A) still in the roadway or who is within a crosswalk adjacent to the traffic control signal, or
    - (B) who is crossing a roadway within a crosswalk and is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is travelling, or is approaching from the other half of the roadway and is so close that he is in danger; and
- (b) a pedestrian facing the light may proceed across the roadway, and has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

#### **Action of pedestrian when "walk" is shown**

7(14) When the word "walk" or a visual symbol indicating that a person may proceed to cross the roadway is shown by a pedestrian control signal, a pedestrian facing the signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and while so proceeding across the roadway has a right-of-way over all vehicles.

#### **"Wait", etc., pedestrian control signal**

7(15) When a traffic control light exhibiting the word "wait" or "don't walk", or a visual symbol indicating that pedestrians are to wait, is shown by a pedestrian control signal in a steady or flashing mode,

- (a) a pedestrian facing the traffic control light shall not begin to cross the roadway until the word "walk" or a visual symbol indicating that pedestrians may proceed, is shown by the pedestrian control signal; and
- (b) a pedestrian, if proceeding across, and still in, the roadway and facing a traffic control light exhibiting the word "wait" or "don't walk", or a visual symbol indicating that pedestrians are to wait,

that begins to be shown after he entered the roadway, shall proceed across the roadway or, in the case of a divided highway, both roadways as quickly as is reasonably possible; and he has a right-of-way for that purpose over all vehicles.

#### **Right turn on red light**

7(16) Except where there is at the intersection a traffic control device indicating otherwise, where a red traffic control light alone or with a pedestrian control signal is shown at an intersection, the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the traffic control light, having stopped and yielded the right-of-way to traffic that had entered the intersection upon the intersecting highway or that is approaching thereon and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard, may, if he can do so in safety, enter the intersection and make a right turn into the intersecting highway.

#### **Flashing green arrow**

7(17) When a flashing green left pointing arrow traffic control light, in conjunction with a green traffic control light, is shown at an intersection by a traffic control signal,

- (a) the driver of a vehicle at or approaching the intersection and facing the flashing green arrow
  - (i) may proceed across the intersection or turn right, subject to a traffic control device prohibiting any such movement,
  - (ii) may proceed through the intersection to make
    - (A) a left turn, or
    - (B) subject to a traffic control device prohibiting any such movement, a U-turn, and
  - (iii) shall yield the right-of-way to other traffic lawfully within the intersection or within an adjacent crosswalk at the time the light is shown; and
- (b) a pedestrian facing the flashing green arrow shall not begin to cross the roadway until a pedestrian control signal or traffic control signal permitting him to enter the roadway is shown.

#### **Entering or crossing intersections with traffic control lights**

7(18) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Bylaw, no driver of a vehicle shall enter or proceed across an intersection controlled by a traffic control light which, at the time, permits the movement, unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection to accommodate the vehicle without obstructing the passage of pedestrians proceeding within a crosswalk or pedestrian corridor, or other traffic that, in either case, is proceeding or is permitted to proceed lawfully.

#### **Left turn on red light**

7(19) Notwithstanding subsection (7), and except where there is at the intersection a traffic control device indicating otherwise, where a red traffic control light alone, or with a pedestrian control signal, is shown at an intersection of 2 one-way highways, the driver facing the red traffic control light and intending to make a left turn onto the other one-way highway shall

- (a) stop the vehicle at a clearly marked stop line, or if none, immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, immediately before entering the intersection;

- (b) yield the right-of-way to traffic and pedestrians that had entered the intersection or that is approaching it and is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard; and
- (c) having yielded the right-of-way to all other traffic may, if he can do so in safety, enter the intersection and make a left turn into the other one-way highway.

#### **Prohibition of certain U-turns**

8 No driver shall turn a vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction,

- (a) unless he can do so without interfering with other traffic; or
- (b) when he is driving
  - (i) upon a curve; or
  - (ii) upon an approach to, or near, the crest of a grade where the vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of another vehicle approaching from either direction within 150 metres; or
  - (iii) at a place where a sign prohibits making a U-turn.

#### **Driving around rotary traffic island**

9 A driver when passing around a rotary traffic island shall drive to the right of the island.

#### **One-way streets**

10 No person shall drive or operate a vehicle upon a one-way street except in the direction specified by traffic control signs.

### **TURNING, STARTING, AND SIGNALS**

#### **Turning at intersections**

11(1) No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in the position upon the highway required by this section.

#### **Turning right**

11(2) Where a driver intends to turn right at an intersection he shall approach the intersection and make the turn as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

#### **Turning left**

11(3) Where a driver intends to turn left at an intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, he shall

- (a) approach the intersection in the part of the roadway to the right of the directional dividing line thereof that is nearest to the directional dividing line, and on a laned roadway, in the extreme left-hand lane available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle he is driving;
- (b) keep to the right of the directional dividing line at the place where it enters the intersection;
- (c) after entering the intersection, make a left turn so as to leave the intersection at a point to the right of the directional dividing line of the highway being entered; and
- (d) when practicable, make the left turn in the portion of the intersection to the left of the centre of the intersection, passing as closely as practicable thereto.

#### **Certain left turns from one-way roadway**

11(4) When a driver intends to turn left at an intersection from a one-way roadway into a roadway on which traffic is permitted to move in both directions, he shall approach the intersection as closely as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway, and after entering the intersection shall make the left turn so as to leave the intersection at a point to the right of, and as close as practicable to, the directional dividing line of the roadway being entered.

#### **Turning left from two-way roadway**

11(5) When a driver of a vehicle intends to turn left at an intersection from a roadway on which traffic is permitted in both directions into a one-way roadway, he shall approach the intersection in the part of the roadway to the right of the directional dividing line thereof that is nearest to the directional dividing line and, on a laned roadway, in the extreme left-hand lane available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of the vehicle he is driving and after entering the intersection shall make the left turn by passing as closely as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway being entered.

#### **Left turn from one-way roadway to another one-way roadway**

11(6) When a driver of a vehicle intends to turn left at an intersection from a one-way roadway into another one-way roadway, he shall approach the intersection as closely as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway and after entering the intersection shall make the left turn by passing as closely as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway being entered.

#### **Turning required by traffic control device**

11(7) Where at an intersection there is a traffic control device indicating the course to be travelled by drivers turning at the intersection, no driver shall turn a vehicle at the intersection in a manner other than as directed by the traffic control device.

#### **Safety requirement**

11(8) No person shall turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course, or move right or left upon a highway, unless the movement can be made with safety.

### **STOPPING, STANDING, OR PARKING**

#### **Where stopping, standing, parking prohibited**

12 Except when necessary to avoid conflict with traffic or to comply with another provision of this Bylaw or the regulations under this Bylaw or the directions of a peace officer or traffic control device, no person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle

- (1) on a sidewalk;
- (2) in front of a driveway;
- (3) within an intersection or within 3 metres thereof;
- (4) within three metres from the point on the curb or edge of the roadway immediately opposite a fire hydrant;
- (5) on a crosswalk or pedestrian corridor;
- (6) within 15 metres of the approach side of a crosswalk or pedestrian corridor;

- (7) in a loading zone except temporarily, whether the vehicle is occupied or not, for the purpose of, and while actually engaging in, loading or unloading;
- (8) within 30 metres of the nearest rail of a railway crossing;
- (9) on a boulevard or median;
- (10) on a highway for a period of time longer than twenty-four hours;
- (11) on the roadway side of a vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
- (12) upon a bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway;
- (13) in a place in contravention of a traffic control device that gives notice that stopping, standing, or parking is there prohibited or restricted;
- (14) in a fire lane;
- (15) in such manner that it constitutes a hazard on the highway;
- (16) in an alley in such a manner to obstruct traffic from proceeding through the alley;
- (17) park on any street nearer to a place on the same street on which fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm, than is reasonable in the circumstances;
- (18) the west side of a street extending in a north/south direction or on the south side of a street extending in an east/west direction, where there exists a single roadway of 12 meters in width or less excepting when otherwise required by other provisions in respect of particular streets or portions of streets;
- (19) upon the inner or shortest side of the roadway in a bay area where there exists a single roadway of 12 meters or less in width, excepting when otherwise required by other provisions in respect of particular streets or portions of streets;

#### **Parking on right required**

13 A driver shall not stop, stand, or park a vehicle other than on the right side of a highway and with the right-hand wheels parallel to that side, and where there is a curb, within 450 millimetres of the curb.

#### **Duty before moving, turning, etc.**

14 The driver of a vehicle upon a highway, before starting, stopping, or turning from a direct line,

(a) shall use reasonable care to ascertain that the movement can be made in safety; and

(b) shall reasonably indicate his intention by a visible signal.

#### **Obstruction of traffic prohibited**

15 No person shall park or leave a vehicle so as to obstruct the free passage of traffic on a highway; but this subsection does not apply in respect of a vehicle that is so disabled that it is not practicable to avoid parking or leaving it temporarily on a highway.

#### **Standing vehicle contrary to traffic control device an offence**

16 No person shall

(a) stop, stand, or park, a vehicle on the highway or portion thereof to which the traffic control device relates, in contravention

of the traffic control device or for a period longer than, or otherwise than, as authorized by the traffic control device; or

(b) cause, or permit a vehicle to remain stationary on any portion of the highway during a period when stopping on that portion thereof is prohibited as indicated by the traffic control device.

**Truck, truck tractor & trailer, motorhome, bus parking limited to one hour**

17 No person shall park a truck, truck tractor and trailer, motorhome, bus having more than four tires, for a period of time longer than one (1) hour except for the purpose of and while actually engaging in loading or unloading, and except for the purpose of transporting tradesmen to and from the premises in the immediate area being worked on by said tradesman.

**Unattached or unattended trailers**

18 No person shall leave unattended or unattached, a trailer of any type upon a street or highway.

**Removal of traffic tickets, etc., forbidden**

19 No person, other than the person having charge of a vehicle, shall remove therefrom any traffic offence notice or any other ticket or notice that has been placed thereon by a peace officer to notify the owner or person in charge thereof that it is alleged that a violation of a provision of this by-law, has been committed with respect to, or by means of, the vehicle on which the ticket or notice was placed.

**Parking exemptions**

20 The provisions of this By-Law prohibiting or regulating stopping or parking shall not apply to;

- (a) Emergency vehicles
- (b) Vehicles of or employed by the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie while in use in connection with work of necessity being done in or near a highway requiring them to be parked or stopped in contravention of any such provisions; and
- (c) Vehicles of the Government of Manitoba, the Government of Canada, or a public utility vehicles while in use in connection with work of necessity being done in or near a highway requiring them to be parked or stopped in contravention of any such provisions.

**PHYSICALLY DISABLED PERSONS PARKING**

**Parking Prohibited**

21 No person shall stop, stand or park a motor vehicle in a designated parking space or in a manner that makes such a designated parking space inaccessible unless a permit is displayed in the vehicle and is used in accordance with the "MANITOBA HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT" and the regulations under that Act.

**Entry on private land**

21.1 A peace officer may enter on private land for the purpose of enforcing this Bylaw and the regulations, and while so engaged is not liable for trespass.

## SIGNALS

### **Giving of signals generally**

- 22 Where a signal is required, a driver shall give it by means of
- (a) a "stop" signal lamp or turning signal lamp, as the case requires, of the kind required or authorized under this Act to be carried; or
  - (b) a mechanical device of a type that has been approved by the traffic board.

### **Giving of appropriate signal for safe movement**

23(1) Where traffic may be affected by turning a vehicle, no person shall turn a vehicle without giving the appropriate signal under section 22, and using reasonable care to ascertain that the movement can be made in safety.

### **Continuous signals**

23(2) Where a signal of intention to turn right or left is required, a driver shall, before making the turn, give the signal continuously for sufficient distance to warn traffic.

## RIGHT-OF-WAY

### **General right-of-way rule**

24 Except as provided in section 26, where two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time and there is at the intersection no traffic control device directing the driver of one of the vehicles to yield the right-of-way, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right; but, where there is a traffic control device at the intersection directing the driver of one of the vehicles to yield the right-of-way, he shall yield the right-of-way to all other traffic as provided in section 28.

### **Right-of-way on left turn**

25 When a driver is within an intersection and intends to turn left he shall yield the right-of-way to traffic that is approaching from the opposite direction and is within the intersection or so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard; but having yielded and having given a signal as required by section 22, the driver may make a left turn if he can do so safely.

### **Right-of-way after a required stop**

26 Where a driver is about to enter another highway at the intersection with which he is required, under section 31, to stop and he has stopped in compliance with that section

- (a) he shall yield the right-of-way to traffic that has entered the intersection upon the other highway or that is approaching thereon and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard; and
- (b) he shall not proceed until he can do so in safety.

### **Right-of-way when entering highway**

27(1) When a driver is about to enter or cross a highway from a private road, alley, lane, driveway, or building, he shall yield the right-of-way to traffic that is approaching on the highway and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard.

### **Stopping or entering provincial highways**

27(2) When a driver of a vehicle, outside a restricted speed area, is emerging from a private road or private driveway onto a provincial highway, he shall, before crossing the boundary of the roadway, and within 5 metres thereof, bring the vehicle to a stop, yield the right-of-way to traffic that is approaching on the highway and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard, and shall not proceed until he can do so in safety.

### **Proceeding when safe**

27(3) A driver to whom subsection (1), or (2) applies, having yielded the right-of-way as required in those subsections, shall not proceed until he can do so in safety.

### **Right-of-way at "Yield" signs**

28(1) A driver approaching a "yield" sign adjacent to an intersection shall slow down to a speed reasonable under the existing conditions or shall stop if necessary as provided in subsection (2), and shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway on which he is driving and to traffic in the intersection or that is approaching on the intersecting roadway and is so close that it constitutes a hazard; and, having yielded, he may proceed with caution.

### **Stopping at "Yield" signs**

28(2) Except when a peace officer directs otherwise, where there is, adjacent to an intersection, a "yield" sign, the driver of a vehicle, if required for safety to stop, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line or, if none, then immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then immediately before entering the intersection.

## **SPECIAL STOPS**

### **Stopping at railway crossings**

29 (1) The driver of a vehicle approaching a railway crossing shall stop the vehicle before proceeding across the crossing if

- (a) a "stop" or "arrêt" sign is erected at the crossing;
- (b) a clearly visible electrical or mechanical traffic control device at the crossing is signaling the proximity or passing of a railway train;
- (c) a crossing gate is lowered or partly lowered, or a flag person is signaling the proximity or passing of a railway train; or
- (d) a railway train is in dangerous proximity to the crossing and is giving an audible signal or is visible.

### **Stopping at uncontrolled railway crossings**

29(2) Without limiting the application of subsection (1), a driver shall also stop before proceeding across an uncontrolled railway crossing if the driver is driving one of the following vehicles:

- (a) a bus carrying passengers for compensation;
- (b) a school bus carrying children;
- (c) a vehicle designed or used to carry flammable liquid or gas, whether or not it is empty.

### **Proceeding across a railway crossing**

29(3) After stopping, the driver shall not proceed unless he or she can do so safely and without stopping before clearing the crossing, and

- (a) in a case described in clause (1)(b), unless
  - (i) the electrical or mechanical traffic control device is no longer signaling the proximity or passing of a railway train, or
  - (ii) a peace officer or flag person directs the driver to proceed;
- (b) in a case described in clause (1)(c), unless
  - (i) the crossing gate is completely raised or the flag person is no longer signaling the proximity or passing of a railway train, or
  - (ii) a peace officer or flag person directs the driver to proceed; and
- (d) in a case described in clause (1)(d), unless the railway train is no longer in dangerous proximity to the crossing.

### **Motor vehicles approaching stopped school bus displaying signals**

29(4) Where a school bus is stopped on a highway, if a lamp or other warning device is operating thereon, or displayed therefrom, as required by subsection (4), the driver of a motor vehicle approaching the school bus from any direction shall bring the motor vehicle to a stop not less than 5 metres from the school bus before passing it, and he shall not proceed unless the school bus resumes motion, or the driver thereof signals him to proceed or ceases to operate or display the lamp or other warning device to which reference is made in subsection (4).

### **School buses on divided highways**

29(5) The driver of a vehicle upon a divided highway need not stop upon meeting or overtaking a school bus that is on a different roadway.

### **Stopping vehicle within railway crossing prohibited**

30 No person shall stop a vehicle

- (a) within a railway crossing; or
- (b) in a location where any part of the vehicle is over a track in a railway crossing.

### **Stopping when required by traffic control device**

31(1) Except when a peace officer or a traffic control device otherwise directs or permits, but subject to sections 7, 26, and 28, at an intersection at which there is a traffic control device facing him and requiring him to stop, and at an intersection with any provincial highway, and except at an intersection where an acceleration lane has been constructed for the purpose of allowing a driver of a vehicle to accelerate and merge with other traffic on the highway, a driver of a vehicle shall bring it to a stop

- (a) when there is no crosswalk, at a clearly marked stop line; or
- (b) before entering the crosswalk marked out by lines, on the near side of the intersection; or
- (c) when there is neither a stop line nor a marked out crosswalk, at the point nearest the intersecting highway from which the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting highway;

and he shall not proceed unless he can do so in safety.

### **Stops at divided highway**

31(2) Where the other highway, at the intersection with which a driver has stopped as required under subsection (1), is a divided highway, the driver, having complied with that subsection and proceeded across the first roadway, before entering the second roadway,

- (a) shall yield the right-of-way to traffic on the second roadway that has entered the intersection thereof with the highway on which he is driving, or that is approaching and is so close that it constitutes an immediate hazard; and
- (b) shall not proceed until he can do so in safety.

## **PARADES**

### **Prohibitions**

32 (1) No person shall hold, take part in, or be a member of a parade unless

- (a) The parade is under the direction or control of a marshal or organizer; and
- (b) The parade has been duly permitted by the R.M. of La Broquerie

### **Applying for parade permit**

32(2) A person desiring to hold a parade shall apply in writing to Council for a permit therefore not less than forty-eight hours before the time set for the commencement of the parade, and shall when making his request, specify the nature of the parade, the day and hour at which it is to be held, the places or formation and dispersal, the exact route to be followed, the estimated length of time for the parade to pass a given point, and pay such a sums of money as the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie I may require for the purpose of publishing due notice of the parade and such diversion of traffic as the council shall deem necessary as a result thereof.

### **Municipality issuing parade permit**

32 (3) The Rural Municipality of La Broquerie may issue a permit for a parade subject to any directions council may impose as to time, marshalling and route to be followed and every such permit shall be issued subject to compliance with all by-laws of the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie . If there is any deviation from the terms under which the permit is issued or if any such directions be not complied with save as directed by council, the permit shall be void and of no effect.

### **Movement prohibited through parades**

33 Unless so directed by a peace officer, no person other than the driver of an emergency vehicle shall drive through a parade.

## PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

### **Compliance by pedestrians with signals**

34 Where traffic control signals are operating at an intersection, pedestrians shall comply with them in the manner provided in section 7.

### **Pedestrian to observe safety measures**

35 No pedestrian shall leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle that is so close that it is impracticable for the driver to yield.

### **Where pedestrians yield right-of-way**

36(1) When a pedestrian is crossing a roadway at a point other than within a crosswalk, he shall yield the right of way to a driver.

### **Duty not to obstruct traffic**

36(2) A pedestrian who is crossing a highway shall do so with all reasonable speed so as not to obstruct traffic unnecessarily.

### **Duties of pedestrian**

37 No pedestrian shall leave the curb or other place of safety at a pedestrian corridor and walk or run into the path of a vehicle that is so close that it is impracticable for the driver of the vehicle to yield the right-of-way.

### **Use of sidewalks required**

38(1) Where there is a sidewalk that is reasonably passable on either or both sides of a highway, a pedestrian shall not walk on a roadway.

### **Keeping left and walking two abreast**

38(2) Any pedestrian proceeding along a highway where no sidewalk is provided or where the sidewalk is not passable, shall walk as closely as is practicable to

- (a) the left-hand edge of the roadway or of the shoulder, as the case may be; or
- (b) any person who may be walking on his left side;

but persons walking on a roadway shall not walk more than two abreast.

### **Soliciting rides prohibited from roadway**

39 No person shall occupy a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of a vehicle.

### **Enforcement of compliance with by-laws by pedestrians**

40 Notwithstanding anything in this Part, the council of any municipality may, by by-law, provide

- (a) that where a peace officer has reasonable and probable grounds for believing that a pedestrian has committed or is committing a breach of those provisions of a by-law that relate to pedestrian traffic, he may require the pedestrian to stop and there and then to state correctly his name and address, and to prove his identity to the satisfaction of the peace officer; and

- (b) that, if a pedestrian refuses or fails to stop and state correctly his name and address or so to prove his identity when so required, the peace officer may arrest him without warrant.

### **OBJECTS / LITTER ON ROADWAY**

#### **No depositing of rubbish or other injurious matter on highways**

41(1) No person shall drop, throw, or deposit on a highway, whether from a vehicle or otherwise, or knowingly leave on a highway

- (a) any glass bottles, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans, scraps of metal, or any other substance or thing that may be injurious to a person, animal, or vehicle; or
- (b) any tobacco ashes, burning match, lighted cigar or cigarette, or other burning substance; or
- (c) without restricting or being restricted by clause (a) or (b), any ashes, garbage, or other refuse, trash, or litter.

#### **Warning as to obstructions placed on highway**

41(2) Where any person places or deposits, or causes or permits to be placed or deposited, on a roadway any object that obstructs the roadway in whole or in part, if he is unable to remove it forthwith, and if it remains on the roadway during any period of the day, he shall place flares, lamps, lanterns, pylons, cones,, or reflecting devices.

41(3) No person shall place or cause any snow on or along any roadway and shoulder.

### **TRUCKS**

#### **Spring weight restrictions**

42 The Traffic Authority shall place and maintain or cause to be placed and maintained temporary traffic control devices to limit the weights of vehicles operated upon streets and roads that do not have concrete pavements, during periods of the year when damage to such streets and roads would otherwise reasonably be expected to occur.

#### **Route of truck travel**

43 All trucks and truck tractors within The Rural Municipality of La Broquerie shall not be operated over and along streets or sections of streets set forth as Non-Truck Routes in Schedule "B", but any truck may operate upon any street where necessary to conduct the business at a destination point, provided that Truck Routes are used until reaching the intersection nearest to the destination point. Upon leaving the destination point, a truck or truck tractor shall return by the shortest routing to a Truck Route.

44 All streets and sections of streets set forth as Non-Truck Routes in Schedule "B" shall be further identified as Non-Truck Routes by appropriate Non-Truck Route signs except where Section 45 applies.

45 Where "Route" signs of the type approved by The Highway Traffic and Motor Transport Board of the Province of Manitoba for use in and adjacent to The Rural Municipality of La Broquerie are installed and maintained on a street or section of street, the street or section of street shall be deemed to be a Truck Route within the terms of the By-Law.

46 Where Provincial Truck Highway signs or Provincial Road signs of the Province of Manitoba are installed and maintained on a street or section of street, the street or section of street shall be deemed to be a Truck Route within the terms of the By-Law

47 The Public Works Superintendent shall keep and maintain a current map setting out the streets and section of streets set forth as Non-Truck Routes in Schedule "B" hereto, and shall make available to the public, copies of the map at no charge.

48 No person shall drive or move, or permit or cause to be driven or moved, a truck or truck tractor or combination of either one of them with a trailer or trailers on any street in The Rural Municipality of La Broquerie when the gross weight thereof is in excess of that set out in the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act and regulations applicable thereto.

49 The operator of a truck may go off the Truck Route to his residence or business, if the truck is unladen except for non-commercial goods or belongings or for the purpose of emergency repairs.

### **PEACE OFFICER'S AUTHORITY**

#### **Peace officer may stop vehicles**

50(1) A peace officer, in the lawful execution of his or her duties and responsibilities, may require the driver of a vehicle to stop, and the driver of the vehicle, when signaled or requested to stop by a peace officer who is readily identifiable as such, shall immediately come to a safe stop and remain stopped until permitted by the peace officer to depart.

#### **Offence and penalty**

50(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than \$5,000.

#### **Peace officer's authority — driver information**

50(3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), a peace officer may, at any time when a driver is stopped,

- (a) require the driver to give his or her name, date of birth and address to the officer;
- (b) require the driver to produce his or her license, and the vehicle's insurance certificate and registration card and any other document respecting the vehicle that the peace officer considers necessary;
- (c) inspect any item produced under clause (b);

#### **Peace officer's authority — passenger information**

50(4) For the purpose of enforcing any provision of this Bylaw or the regulations, a peace officer may require a vehicle's passenger to give his or her name, date of birth and address to the officer.

**No right to counsel**

50(5) A peace officer is not required to inform a driver or passenger of his or her right to counsel, or to give the driver or passenger the opportunity to consult counsel, before doing anything subsection (3) or (4) authorizes.

**Peace officer's authority unaffected**

50(6) Nothing in this section limits or negates a peace officer's authority to request information from a driver or passenger or to make any observations of a driver or passenger that are necessary for the purposes of road safety enforcement.

**Peace officer's authority – towing of vehicles**

51 (1) In addition to any penalty or fine levied as a result of any infraction under this By-Law, a peace officer may remove or cause to be removed any vehicle or trailer parked or operated in contravention of this By-Law, at the vehicle owner's expense.

**Peace officer's authority – removal of vehicles to accommodate snow removal or street maintenance**

51 (2) A peace officer may remove or cause to be removed from the street a vehicle that is stopped or parked in a position that causes it to interfere with the removal of snow from the street or maintenance of the street

**Peace officer's authority – marking parked vehicles**

52 (1) A peace officer for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this By-Law, or for any other by-law or regulation of the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie respecting the parking of vehicles, may place and mark upon a vehicle which is parked upon a street.

**Removal or damaging markings prohibited**

52 (2) No person shall remove, alter, obliterate or deface a mark made or placed upon a vehicle by a peace officer as provided above until the vehicle has been moved through the nearest intersection.

**GENERAL MUNICIPAL****Schedules to by-law**

53 The Schedules to this By-Law are part of the By-Law and shall be identified by the signatures of the Reeve and the Chief Administrative Officer of the Municipality.

**Liability of owners and drivers**

54 The owner of a vehicle shall incur the penalties provided for a violation of this By-Law unless at the time of the violation the motor vehicle was in the possession of some person other than the owner or his chauffeur without the owner's consent, and the driver of a motor vehicle who is not the owner shall also incur the penalties provided for any such violation.

**Penalty**

55 (1) Any person who contravenes, disobeys, or violates, or refuses, omits, neglects or fails to observe, obey or comply with any provision of the By-Law is guilty of an offense punishable on summary conviction and is liable on conviction to a fine as set out in Schedule "A" together with costs of prosecution and in default of payment of such fine and costs is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (6) months.

55 (2) A person who contravenes Section 12 and or Section 13 of this By-Law is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$30.00. An owner of a vehicle used in contravention of Section 12 and or Section 13 of this By-Law is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$30.00.

55(3) There shall be no prosecution for the contravention if a person who contravenes Section 12 and or Section 13 of this By-Law voluntarily pays \$15.00 to the Municipality within 15 days of the date of the offence.

**Coming into force**

56 This By-Law shall come into force and effect on the date of the final reading thereof.

**DONE, PASSED AND ENACTED** by Council duly assembled at the Council Chambers of the Rural Municipality of La Broquerie this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2015.



Lewis Weiss  
Reeve



Rachel Fournier  
Chief Administrative Officer

Read a first time this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2015.

Read a second time this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2015.

Read a third time this this 13<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2015.

## THE BROWN BOOK 2015

### SET FINE CATEGORIES

Each offence is assigned a letter (A to J) to indicate the fine category.

Each fine category equals a specific amount (see chart below) that the peace officer can enter as the "Amount Due" on the offence notice form. The Amount Due for each category includes fine, costs, and applicable surcharges.

FINE CATEGORY	AMOUNT DUE
A	\$ 113.10
B	\$ 143.75
C	\$ 175.30
D	\$ 203.80
E	\$ 237.50
F	\$ 299.65
G	\$ 487.15
H	\$ 673.65
I	\$ 1,297.30
J	\$ 2,543.65

- \* **SOME SPECIFIC CALCULATIONS MAY BE REQUIRED**  
For some offences there may be specific instructions for calculating the Amount Due. Calculate as instructed and enter total in Amount Due area on the offence notice.
- \*\* **TO BE DETERMINED or NO SET FINE**  
If you see "To Be Determined" (in the Brown Book) or "no set fine" (in the *Offence Notices Regulation*):
- Check mark the box to indicate "To Be Determined by a Justice"
  - Do not enter anything in the amount due area
  - Do not write NSF or No Set Fine

