

Title 13. TRAFFIC CODE AND PARKING.

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Chapter 13.01. Purpose, Scope, Definitions, and Penalties.

Sections:

13.01.01. Purpose.

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13.01.01. Purpose.

It is hereby declared necessary, in order to safely move traffic throughout the City, to regulate the movement of vehicles, the licensing of vehicles and drivers, and the equipment and maintenance of vehicles.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.01.02. Scope.

This Title establishes rules and regulations to ensure vehicle safety, control movement, regulate licensing of drivers and vehicles, and classify offenses.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.01.03. Definitions.

Unless otherwise indicated, all definitions have the same definitions as those found in Utah Code Chapter 41-6a or other applicable section of the Utah Code.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.01.04. Utah Code Provisions Adopted and Interpretation.

1. Utah Code Provisions Adopted. Except as hereinafter specified, Title 41, Title 53, and Title 72 of the Utah Code Annotated (1953, as amended), are hereby approved and adopted as part of the Saratoga Springs City Code. By this reference, these provisions are made a part of the Saratoga Springs City Code as fully as if set out at length herein and shall be controlling within the limits of the City, provided however, that this section is not intended to and does not purport to grant unto the City any powers or jurisdiction not specifically or impliedly granted by law and those sections of the Code under which the City is not authorized by law to bring charges are excluded from this adoption of the Code.
2. Interpretation of State Code Provisions Adopted Above. The following shall apply in the interpretation of the State Code provisions adopted in this Section:

- a. All references to the Department of Transportation or Highway Authority shall be deemed to mean the City and its departments or agents, unless the context requires otherwise.
- b. All references to "local authorities" shall be deemed to mean the governing body of the City or other authorized officials of the City.
- c. All references to the Department of Public Safety of the State of Utah shall be deemed to mean the chief law enforcement officer of the City or his agent, unless the context requires otherwise.
- d. All references to "magistrate" shall mean a judge of the Saratoga Springs Justice Court, unless the context requires otherwise.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.01.05. Determination of Traffic Regulations.

1. Speed limits. The City Manager or designee shall designate speed limits for streets under the jurisdiction of the City. Each speed limit may be based on traffic engineering and safety studies for the street or applicable section of the street. The traffic and engineering and safety studies may include:
 - a. the design speed;
 - b. prevailing vehicle speeds;
 - c. accident history;
 - d. highway, traffic, and roadside conditions; and
 - e. other highway safety factors.
2. Other regulatory signs, signals, and traffic control devices. The City Manager or designee shall determine the appropriate location for stop signs, yield signs, signals, and other regulatory signs and traffic control devices. The City Manager or designee shall also determine appropriate locations for pedestrian crosswalks and safety zones and for "no parking" zones. The Planning Department, the Police Department, and Public Works Department shall make recommendations to the City Manager regarding the appropriate location for stop signs, yield signs, and other regulatory signs and traffic control devices based on the standards contained in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. The Department of Public Works or City Engineer shall conduct engineering investigations of traffic conditions, regulate the timing of traffic control devices, and analyze the relationship between traffic controls and regulations and traffic accidents, and, where appropriate, devise remedial measures in order to reduce accidents.
3. Effect of Designation. Upon designation by the City Manager of speed limits and the location for stop signs and other traffic regulatory signs, the same shall have the force of law, provided the appropriate signs are posted by the City.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.01.06. Existing Signs and Regulations.

The City Council hereby approves the stop signs, speed limit signs, and other traffic regulatory signs already existing at the time of passage of this ordinance, and such shall have the force of law.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.01.07. Violations and Penalties.

1. Unlawful Acts: It is unlawful for any person to:
 - a. Do any act prohibited by this Chapter;
 - b. Fail or refuse to do any act required by this Chapter;
 - c. Operate any vehicle in violation of any provision of this Chapter; or
 - d. Operate any vehicle unless such vehicle is equipped and maintained in compliance with this Chapter.
2. Infractions. Any person guilty of violating any provision of this title shall be deemed guilty of an infraction, unless such offense is specifically designated otherwise. Upon conviction of an infraction, a person may not be imprisoned but may be subject to a fine, forfeiture, and disqualification, or any combination. A person convicted of an infraction may be fined up to \$750. The maximum possible penalties for an infraction level offense will at all times be consistent with Utah Code 76-3-205 and 76-3-301, as amended.
3. Class C Misdemeanors. When an offense has been specifically designated as a Class C Misdemeanor, upon conviction, a person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not to exceed 90 days. A fine not to exceed \$750 may be imposed. If the court should determine that it is in the interests of justice that the term of imprisonment be stayed, then any terms of probation that the court feels is appropriate and necessary may also be imposed. The maximum possible penalties for the offense shall be consistent with and shall not exceed those found in Utah Code 76-3-204 and 76-3-301, or their successors.
4. Class B Misdemeanors. When an offense has been specifically designated as a Class B misdemeanor, upon conviction a person may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment that is not to exceed 6 months. A fine not to exceed \$1000 may be imposed. If the court should determine that it is in the interests of justice that the term of imprisonment be stayed, then any terms of probation that the court feels is appropriate and necessary may also be imposed. The maximum possible penalties for the offense shall be consistent with and shall not exceed those found in Utah Code 76-3-204 and 76-3-301, or their successors.
5. Exception for Emergency Vehicles. Emergency vehicles including but not limited to EMS, fire, and police vehicles shall be exempt from this Chapter when the requirements, conditions, and situations in Utah Code § 41-6a-212, “Emergency vehicles – Policy regarding vehicle pursuits – Applicability of traffic law to highway work vehicles – Exemptions,” apply.
6. Specific Fines. Notwithstanding the above, the following fines are imposed for violations of this Chapter:
 - a. Unless otherwise specifically provided, all violations of Chapters 13.03, 13.04, 13.05, 13.06, and 13.07 shall be subject to a \$120 fine. An additional \$30 fee shall be imposed if the prohibited behavior involves an accident.

- b. Specific violations:
 - i. 13.03.01 – Class C misdemeanor - \$500
 - ii. 13.03.02 – Class C misdemeanor - \$500
 - iii. 13.03.03 – Class C misdemeanor - \$500
 - iv. 13.03.04 – Class C misdemeanor - \$500
 - v. 13.05.02 – Infraction – Speeding
 - 1. 1-10 mph over the limit: \$120
 - 2. 11-15 mph over the limit: \$150
 - 3. 16-20 mph over the limit: \$200
 - 4. 21-25 mph over the limit: \$270
 - 5. 26-30 mph over the limit: \$370
 - 6. 31+ mph over the limit: \$470 plus \$10 for every mph over 31
 - vi. 13.05.04 – Class B misdemeanor - \$500
 - vii. 13.05.05 – Class B misdemeanor - \$500
 - viii. 13.07.04 – Class C misdemeanor - \$350, Class B misdemeanor - \$680

(Ord. 17-19)

Chapter 13.02. Use Restrictions.

Sections:

13.02.01. Truck Routes.

13.02.02. Vehicular and Animal Traffic.

13.02.01. Truck Routes.

Purpose and Findings.

1. Pursuant to the Utah Municipal Code, Utah Vehicle Code, and Utah Transportation Code, the City is authorized to regulate the use of City streets, regulate the movement of traffic and vehicles on City roads, safely move traffic throughout the City, and restrict vehicles that interfere with or impede traffic. The City therefore has the authority to place restrictions on the use of its roads by large and heavy vehicles. Furthermore, the City has conducted engineering studies on its roads and has determined that, due to climatic conditions in the City, damage to City roads is occurring. The climatic conditions causing damage to City roads include but are not limited to excessive heat, freezing and thawing, rainfall, snow and ice, moisture reaching collapsible soils, and road salt and icemelt. Because of the design of roads, only those roads designed with a certain thickness and composition can withstand these climatic conditions. The damage from climatic conditions is accentuated by the use of City roads by heavy and large vehicles. Thus, it is necessary to impose the restrictions in this Section to mitigate the high costs and expenses of repairs and replacements.
2. **Application.** These regulations shall apply to large vehicles and trucks, including trailers, loads, and equipment being hauled by such large vehicles and trucks. Large vehicles and trucks are defined in this Section as all vehicles, combinations of vehicles, or combinations of vehicles, trailers, loads, and equipment having (a) a length of more than forty-five feet, (b) a width of more than eight feet without load, (c) a height of more than fourteen feet with or without load, or (d) registered for 18,000 pounds gross weight or more (collectively referred to hereinafter as “Restricted Vehicles”).
3. **Truck Routes Established.** The following streets are hereby designated as truck routes and Restricted Vehicles shall use only those routes specified herein or additional temporary routes as established by the Public Works Director either upon written application or by the posting of temporary road signs during the period of temporary or alternate truck routing. Any Restricted Vehicle driven on any other streets than those herein designated shall be deemed in violation of this Chapter and the driver and/or trucking company thereof shall be guilty of a fine as prescribed in Title 20 of the City Code. The following are designated truck routes:
 - a. State Road 73, or Crossroads Boulevard.
 - b. Redwood Road.
 - c. Pioneer Crossing.
 - d. Pony Express between Redwood Road and Eagle Mountain City limits.

- e. Old Military Road, except for any paved portions.
- f. Mountain View Corridor between Pony Express and Grandview Boulevard and between SR 73 and Redwood Road. The section between Pony Express and SR 73 is not a truck route and is closed to Restricted Vehicles.

4. Exemptions.

- a. The above truck routes shall not apply to:
 - i. vehicles delivering merchandise to or from local businesses or established truck terminals within the City of Saratoga Springs;
 - ii. deliveries to or from residences within the City of Saratoga Springs, including but not limited to moving trucks and vans; or
 - iii. construction trucks delivering to or returning from construction sites within the City of Saratoga Springs where it is not possible to use a designated truck route.
- b. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to passenger buses, school busses, authorized emergency vehicles, or trucks owned or operated by the City, public utilities, or contractors or material men while engaged in the repair, maintenance, or construction of public streets, public street improvements, or public utilities within the City of Saratoga Springs.

(Ord. 23-35; Ord. 17-19; Ord. 11-9; Ord. 05-10)

13.02.02. Vehicular and Animal Traffic.

It shall be unlawful to drive or allow any vehicle or animal to proceed on or over any garden, lawn, curb, park strip, sidewalk, beach, wall, City trail system, pathway, or any other portion of such public place unless the same are designated for vehicular or animal traffic. It shall be presumed for the purposes of this Section that any area in use at the time for a picnic, outdoor gathering, recreation, or pedestrian use is prohibited for use by vehicular or animal traffic. This paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit the presence of dogs and cats and similar other small animals while under the proper control of their owners.

(Ord. 17-19; Ord. 11-9; Ord. 07-15)

Chapter 13.03. Accidents

Sections:

13.03.01. Immediate Notice.

13.03.02. Driver Duties; Moving of Vehicles.

13.03.03. Driver to Give Name, Information, and Render Assistance.

13.03.04. Collision with Unattended Property.

13.03.01. Immediate Notice.

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 seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) or more shall, immediately by the quickest means of communication, give notice to the police department or Utah Highway Patrol. A violation of this Section shall be classified as a Class C misdemeanor.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.03.02. Driver Duties; Moving of Vehicle.

1. Definitions. As used in this section, “reason to believe” means information from which a reasonable person would believe that the person may have been involved in an accident.
2. Moving of Vehicle in an Accident Involving Property Damage. The operator of a vehicle who has reason to believe that the operator may have been involved in an accident resulting only in damage to another vehicle or other property:
 - a. may move the vehicle as soon as possible off the roadway main lines, shoulders, medians, or adjacent areas to the nearest safe location that does not obstruct traffic; and
 - b. shall remain at the scene of the accident or the location described in 13.03.02(2)(a) until the operator has fulfilled the requirements of 13.03.01.
3. Fault Determination. Moving a vehicle as required under 13.03.02(2) does not affect the determination of fault for an accident.
4. Later Discovery. If the operator has reason to believe that the operator may have been involved in an accident resulting in damage to another vehicle or other property only after leaving the scene of the accident, the operator shall immediately comply as nearly as possible with the requirements of this section.
5. Violations. Any person guilty of violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.03.03. Driver to Give Name, Information, and Render Assistance.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall:

1. Give his or her name and address and the registration number of the vehicle he or she is driving;
2. Upon request, exhibit his or her operator's license to the person struck, the driver, or the occupant of or person attending any vehicle collided with; and
3. Render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying or the making of arrangements for the carrying of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment, if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.
4. Any person guilty of violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.03.04. Collision with Unattended Property.

1. The driver of any vehicle which collides with or is involved in an accident with any vehicle or other property which results in damage to the other vehicle or property shall immediately stop, and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle or other property of such driver's name and address and the registration number of the vehicle causing such damage, or shall attach securely in a conspicuous place on the vehicle or other property a written notice giving such driver's name and address and the registration number of the vehicle causing such damage.
2. Any person failing to comply with said requirements under such circumstances is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(Ord. 17-19)

Chapter 13.04. Traffic Control Signals

Sections:

13.04.01. Obedience to Signals.

13.04.02. Meaning of Vehicular Signal Indication; Driver and Pedestrian Duties.

13.04.03. Islands and Turning Markers in Intersection.

13.04.01. Obedience to Signals.

No driver of a vehicle shall disobey the instructions of any stop sign, yield sign, signal, or other regulatory sign or traffic control device placed in accordance with the provisions of this Title, unless at the time the driver is otherwise directed by a police officer, or subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in this title.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.04.02. Meaning of Vehicular Signal Indication; Driver and Pedestrian Duties.

1. Definitions: the following meanings shall be given to highway traffic signal indications for vehicles and pedestrians. Yielding duties between drivers and pedestrians are reserved for further definition.
2. Steady green signal indications have the following meanings:
 - a. Traffic, except pedestrians, facing a circular green signal indication may proceed straight through or turn right or left except as such movement is modified by lane use signs, turn prohibition signs, lane markings, or roadway design. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right of way to other vehicles within the intersection, and to pedestrians, at the time such signal indication is exhibited.
 - b. Traffic, except pedestrians, facing a green arrow signal indication, shown alone or in combination with another signal indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movement as is permitted by other signal indications shown at the same time.
 - c. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal, pedestrians facing any green signal indication, except when the signal indication is a turn arrow for a vehicular movement in conflict with the desired path of the pedestrian, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.
3. Steady yellow signal indications shall have the following meanings:
 - a. Traffic, except pedestrians, facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal indication is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red signal indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection.
 - b. Pedestrians facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal indication, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red signal indication is shown, and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway.

4. Steady red signal indications shall have the following meanings:
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red signal indication alone shall stop at a clearly marked stop line. If there is no stop line, traffic shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection; or, if there is no crosswalk, then before entering the intersection. Such traffic shall remain stopped until a signal indication to proceed is shown, or as provided below. Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn on red or a red arrow signal indication is displayed, vehicular traffic facing a circular red signal indication may enter the intersection to turn right, or to turn left from a one-way street into a one-way street, after stopping. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to pedestrians and to other traffic using the intersection.
 - b. Vehicular traffic facing a steady red arrow signal indication shall not enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by the arrow, and unless entering the intersection to make another movement permitted by another signal indication, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line. If there is no stop line, said vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if there is no crosswalk, then before entering the intersection, and shall remain stopped until a signal indication permitting the movement indicated by such red arrow is shown.
 - c. Where turns are allowed on red and the signal indication is an arrow, a turn may be made if there is a sign posted to indicate that turns are allowed on red after stopping.
 - d. Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian signal, pedestrians facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal indication alone shall not enter the roadway.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.04.03. Islands and Turning Markers in Intersection.

When authorized islands, markers or other indicators are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the direction of such indications.

(Ord. 17-19)

Chapter 13.05. Speeding

Sections:

13.05.01. Speed and Operation to Conform to Existing Conditions.

13.05.02. Speed Limits.

13.05.03. Driving Too Slow.

13.05.04. Speed or Acceleration Contests Prohibited.

13.05.05. Obstructing Streets for Speed Contests Prohibited.

13.05.01. Speed and Operation to Conform to Existing Conditions.

Every person driving a vehicle on a street or alley shall operate the same at a speed and in a manner which is reasonable and prudent under the conditions and having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing, and every driver of a vehicle, in compliance with legal requirements and the duty to use due care, shall use every reasonable means to avoid endangering or colliding with any person, vehicle, or other object.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.05.02. Speed Limits.

1. Where no special hazard exists that requires a lower speed for compliance with section 13.05.01 of this Chapter, or its successor, the speed of any vehicle in excess of limits specified by properly placed signs is prima facie evidence that the speed is not reasonable or prudent and that it is unlawful.
2. On all streets and at all places the prima facie speed limit shall be twenty five (25) miles per hour, except as otherwise lawfully and legally posted or marked.
3. In every charge of violation of any speed regulation, the traffic citation shall specify the speed at which the violator is alleged to have driven and the posted speed limit or prima facie speed applicable at the location of the violation.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.05.03. Driving Too Slow.

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

(Ord. 17-19)

13.05.04. Speed or Acceleration Contests Prohibited.

No person shall engage in any vehicle speed contest or exhibition or vehicle acceleration contest or exhibition on any street, road, highway, or alley, and no person shall aid or abet any such

vehicle speed or acceleration contest or exhibition. A violation of this Section is a Class B misdemeanor.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.05.05. Obstructing Streets for Speed Contests Prohibited.

No person shall, for the purpose of facilitating, aiding, or inducing any vehicle speed contest or exhibition, or vehicle acceleration contest or exhibition, in any manner obstruct or place any barricade or obstruction or assist or participate in placing any such barricade or obstruction upon any street or alley. A violation of this Section is a Class B misdemeanor.

(Ord. 17-19)

Chapter 13.06. Use of Lanes

Sections:

13.06.01. Laned Roadway; Failure to Stay in One Lane.

In the absence of an extenuating circumstance necessitating an emergency or safety related maneuver, whenever any roadway has been divided into two (2) or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, a vehicle shall be driven entirely within a single lane, and shall not be moved from such lane or across a lane without giving the right of way to vehicle in the lane to be entered, nor until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety and such driver has given the required two second signal prescribed in section 13.06.02 of this chapter (or its successor).

(Ord. 17-19)

13.06.02. Turning or Changing Lanes – Safety – Signals.

1. A person may not turn a vehicle or move right or left on a roadway or change lanes until:
 - a. The movement can be made with reasonable safety; and
 - b. An appropriate signal has been given as provided under this section.
2. A signal of intention to turn right or left or to change lanes shall be given continuously for at least the last two seconds preceding the beginning of the movement.
3. A person may not stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal to the operator of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give a signal.
4. A stop or turn signal when required shall be given either by the hand and arm or by signal lamps.
 - a. If hand and arm signals are used, a person operating a vehicle shall give the required hand and arm signals from the left side of the vehicle as follows:
 - i. Left turn: hand and arm extended horizontally;
 - ii. Right turn: hand and forearm extended upward with the elbow bent at a 90-degree angle; and
 - iii. Stop or decrease speed: hand and forearm extended downward with the elbow bent at a 90-degree angle.

(Ord. 17-19)

Chapter 13.07. Miscellaneous Traffic Regulations.

Sections:

- 13.07.01. Negligent Collision.**
- 13.07.02. Improper Lookout.**
- 13.07.03. Unsafe Activities Interfering With Operation.**
- 13.07.04. Driving While Faculties Impaired.**
- 13.07.05. Driving Through Private Property to Avoid Traffic Control Device.**
- 13.07.06. Forfeiture of Right-of-Way.**
- 13.07.07. Use of Compression Release Engine Braking Systems or “Jake Brakes” Prohibited.**
- 13.07.08. Following another Vehicle; Safe Distance.**
- 13.07.09. Right-of-Way; Stop or Yield Signals.**

13.07.01. Negligent Collision.

It shall be unlawful to operate a vehicle with such lack of due care and in such a negligent manner as to cause it to collide with any vehicle, person, or object.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.02. Improper Lookout.

It shall be unlawful to drive a vehicle within the City without keeping a reasonable and proper lookout for other traffic and objects.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.03. Unsafe Activities Interfering With Operation.

No driver shall engage in any activity that interferes with the safe control of his or her vehicle while it is in motion, nor shall any passenger engage in any activity which interferes with the safe operation of any vehicle.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.04. Driving While Faculties Impaired.

No driver shall operate a vehicle while his ability or alertness is so impaired through fatigue, illness, or any other cause, except for causes in Title 41, Chapter 6a, Part 5, as to make it unsafe for him to drive such vehicle. A violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor except where a violation damages property or person, in which such violation is a Class B misdemeanor.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.05. Driving Through Private Property to Avoid Traffic Control Device.

No driver shall drive over or upon any private property, such as a service station, fruit stand, parking lot, vacant lot, or similar area to avoid obedience to any authorized traffic control device.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.06. Forfeiture of Right-of-Way.

1. Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall have no right-of-way if such violation interferes with the ability of another driver to yield the right-of-way to such person.
2. The driver of any vehicle traveling at an unlawful speed shall forfeit any right-of-way which he might otherwise have.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.07. Use of Compression Release Engine Braking Systems or “Jake Brakes” Prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to use, operate, or engage any compression release engine braking system within the City which is designed to slow the speed of a vehicle by turning the engine into an air compressor (commonly referred to as a jacobs brake, jake brake, engine brake, or compression brake). However, this section shall not apply to fire engines or other emergency vehicles.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.08. Following another Vehicle; Safe Distance.

1. The operator of a vehicle:
 - a. May not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having regard for the:
 - i. Speed of the vehicles;
 - ii. Traffic upon the highway; and
 - iii. Condition of the highway; and
 - b. Shall follow at a distance so that at least two seconds elapse before reaching the location of the vehicle directly in front of the operator’s vehicle.
2. Subsection 1. does not apply to funeral processions or to congested traffic conditions resulting in prevailing vehicle speeds of less than 35 miles per hour.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.07.09. Right-of-Way; Stop or Yield Signals.

1. Preferential right-of-way may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs.

2. Except when directed to proceed by a peace officer, every operator of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall stop:
 - a. At or behind a clearly marked stop line; or if there is no line, shall stop even with the stop sign;
 - b. Before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection if there is not a clearly marked stop line; or
 - c. At a point nearest the intersecting roadway where the operator has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering it if there is not a clearly marked stop line or a crosswalk.
3. After having stopped at a stop sign as provided in subsection 2., the operator of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another roadway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.
4. The operator of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians within an adjacent crosswalk.

(Ord. 17-19)

Chapter 13.08. Parking.

Sections:

- 13.08.01. Illegal Parking—In General.**
- 13.08.02. Signs and Markings.**
- 13.08.03. Double Parking.**
- 13.08.04. Large Vehicles and Trailers.**
- 13.08.05. Trailers.**
- 13.08.06. 48 hours.**
- 13.08.07. Parking of Cars For Sale.**
- 13.08.08. Requirements for Vehicles Parked in Public.**
- 13.08.09. Fire Lanes.**
- 13.08.10. Parking During Snow Removal From Streets.**

13.08.01. Illegal Parking—In General.

Vehicles parked, stopped, stored, abandoned, or left in the City in violation of this Chapter or in the following ways are subject to a fine and punishment pursuant to Title 20 of the City Code:

1. unattended vehicles in violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter;
2. a vehicle found upon the streets or alleys of the city with faulty or defective equipment;
3. vehicle, whether attended or unattended, parked upon any street, road, lane, alley, bridge, viaduct, overpass, or underpass that constitutes a hazard or obstruction to traffic;
4. any vehicle left parked in the same place on any public (i) street, (ii) road, (iii) lane, (iv) alley, or (v) property continuously for forty-eight hours;
5. any vehicle found being driven on any street, road, lane, or alley not in a proper condition to be driven; and
6. any vehicle found so parked as to constitute a fire hazard or an obstruction to fire-fighting apparatus.

(Ord. 17-19; Ord. 11-17)

13.08.02. Signs and Markings.

1. It shall be unlawful to disobey signs or markings erected by the City which prohibit parking or regulate the hours thereof. It is not necessary for the City to install both signs and curb markings as one or both shall constitute effective parking regulations in the City. It shall also be unlawful to park in violation of curb markings designated by the City. Such curb markings shall have the following meanings:
 - a. Red: No stopping, standing, or parking at any time.
 - b. Yellow: No stopping, standing, or parking except as stated on the signs or markings giving notice thereof.
2. Where lines are painted on the roadway to indicate the angle at which a vehicle shall be parked, it shall be unlawful to park a vehicle except as indicated.

3. It shall be unlawful to erect any signs or to mark publicly owned curbs in such a manner that prohibits parking or attempts to regulate the flow of traffic without prior City approval.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.08.03. Double Parking.

It shall be unlawful for any person to park or leave standing upon any street any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, along the side of any parked vehicle where such vehicle is parked parallel with the curb, except that an operator may stop temporarily, provided he does not leave his vehicle, during the act of actually loading or unloading passengers or when necessary in obedience to traffic regulations or signals of a police officer, unless posted signs or curb markings indicate otherwise.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.08.04. Large Vehicles and Trailers.

It shall be unlawful to park on a public street in any residential zone in the City any vehicle or trailer, or any combination thereof, having an overall length of twenty-five feet (25') or more or which exceeds the rated capacity of one and one-half (1½) tons. It shall be unlawful to park on a public street in any commercial or industrial zone in the City any vehicle or trailer, or any combination thereof, having an overall length of twenty-five feet (25') or more between the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. This section shall not apply, however, under the following circumstances:

1. When the vehicle is actively involved in permitted construction, landscaping, or other work on or at a specific residence, building, or commercial enterprise.
2. When there is an emergency requiring the parking of a vehicle at a particular location.
3. When the vehicle is owned or operated by federal, state, or local government authorities and is parked for governmental purposes.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.08.05. Trailers.

It shall be unlawful to park or keep any trailer, unattached camper, or boat on a public street.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.08.06. 48 Hours.

It shall be unlawful to park any vehicle in the same location on a public street for a continuous period of time exceeding forty-eight (48) hours.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.08.07. Parking of Cars For Sale.

1. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the corresponding definition:
 - a. “Highway” or “street” means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part of it is open to the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.
 - b. “Shoulder area” means that area of the hard-surfaced highway separated from the roadway by a pavement edge line as established in the current approved “Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices,” or that portion of the road contiguous to the roadway for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and lateral support.
 - c. “Displaying it for sale” means parking and leaving a motor vehicle or trailer in a location with a “For Sale” sign, writing, or similar device displayed on or in the vehicle for more than 8 hours.
2. Vacant Lots and Parking Lots. It shall be a violation for the owner of a motor vehicle, camper, trailer, boat, or other type of vehicle to park it or allow it to be parked on (a) a vacant lot, or (b) a parking lot owned by another person for the purpose of displaying it for sale, unless the owner or lessee of the property on which it is parked has a city business license to engage in the business of selling motor vehicles, campers, trailer, boats, or other vehicles at that location. It shall also be illegal for the owner or lessee of such property to allow another person to park a motor vehicle, camper, trailer, boat, or other vehicle on the property for the purpose of displaying it for sale unless such owner or lessee has a city business license to engage in the business of selling such merchandise at that location.
3. Parking Cars or Trailers For Sale on Street or Highway.
 - a. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of a motor vehicle or trailer to park it or allow it to be parked on any highway, street, or shoulder area for the purpose of displaying it for sale.
 - b. It shall not be a violation of this Chapter for a vehicle with a “For Sale” sign:
 - i. To be parked incidental to actual operation and immediate use of the vehicle by the vehicle owner.
 - ii. Unless otherwise prohibited by this Code, to be displayed on a public street that is adjacent to real property in which the person offering the vehicle for sale has a legal interest or is temporarily visiting.
 - iii. To be temporarily parked on any highway or street for the purpose of servicing, repairing or otherwise working upon any vehicle which is temporarily disabled.

(Ord. 17-19; Ord. 11-17)

13.08.08. Requirements for Vehicles Parked in Public.

Every vehicle while parked upon the public highways, streets, alleys, or City-owned parking lots in the City of Saratoga Springs, shall:

1. Be registered in the name of the owner thereof in accordance with the laws of Utah;
2. Display in proper position two valid, unexpired license (registration) plates, one on the front and one on the rear of such vehicle; and
3. When required, have current validation or indicia of registration attached to the rear plate and in a manner complying with the laws of the state of Utah, and such plate shall be free from defacement, mutilation, and sight obscuring matter so as to be plainly visible.

However, if such vehicle is not required to be registered in Utah, and the indicia of registration issued by another state, territory, possession or district of the United States, or of a foreign country, complies with the laws of Utah and substantially complies with the provisions hereof, such registration shall be considered as compliance with this section.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.08.09. Fire Lanes.

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to park or stop a vehicle on any designated fire lane, regardless of whether or not the driver of the vehicle remains with the vehicle. This section shall not apply to any Public Safety emergency vehicle being used on official business.
2. "Designated fire lane" shall mean any area in front of the entrance to a commercial or public building, which area has been marked with a red curb, or red writing on the pavement or signs posted which prohibit parking or designate the area as a fire lane.
3. Any vehicle parked in violation of this section is hereby declared a hazard to public safety and may be removed at the direction of the owner of the property or any public safety officer.

(Ord. 17-19)

13.08.10. Parking During Snow Removal From Streets.

1. In order to facilitate the speedy and safe removal of snow from City streets, it is illegal for the owner or driver of any vehicle to park, cause, or allow to be parked such vehicle upon a City street or right-of-way during a snowstorm when a measurable amount of snow has fallen, or following a snowstorm when a measurable amount of snow has fallen, and the City's snow removal equipment has not yet been utilized to remove the snow.
2. "Vehicles" shall be defined to include, but not limited to, automobiles, trucks, trailers, mobile homes, travel trailers, boats, motorcycles, buses, snowmobiles, and other objects used or capable of being used for transportation purposes whether for the transport of humans, animals, or freight of any kind.
3. A violation of this Section shall be enforced pursuant to Title 20 of the City Code.

(Ord. 17-19; Ord. 11-17)

13.08.11. Parking Regulations in Boat Harbor.

1. The following parking regulations shall apply to all vehicles entering the parking area of the City of Saratoga Springs boat harbor:
 - a. The boat harbor shall be open to the public during hours determined by the Public Works Director and as posted on the property.
 - b. Each vehicle entering the boat harbor intending to launch a boat or other type of water craft from the ramp shall be required to obtain a parking permit. The operator of the vehicle shall obtain an annual permit, a permit from the booth, or a permit from the self-registration box, pay the appropriate fee, and follow all instructions as posted at the marina. The operator of the vehicle shall leave the annual pass or proof of payment on the dashboard, front windshield, or rear-view mirror of the vehicle in a place that is visible at all times.
 - c. The City will regularly monitor the boat harbor parking lot to ensure vehicles have obtained a permit and paid the applicable fees.
 - d. If the City or its designee determines that a vehicle has entered or is parked in the boat harbor parking lot without obtaining the appropriate permit or placing proof of payment or the annual pass in the approved location, the operator of the vehicle shall be issued a citation. The citation may be given either to the operator or placed on the vehicle's windshield.
 - e. Vehicles entering the boat harbor that are not towing a boat or other watercraft do not need to purchase a parking permit.
 - f. Individuals using paddle boards, kayaks, and other small, non-motorized water craft without using the boat ramp are not required to purchase a permit.

2. **Fees.** The City Council or designee from time to time will establish the boat harbor parking fees.

(Ord. 17-19; Ord. 11-17)