

Chapter 13

TRAFFIC♣

- Art. 13-1. Administration, §§ 13-1-1 – 13-1-5**
Art. 13-2. Traffic Control, §§ 13-2-1 – 13-2-17
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ARTICLE 13-1. ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 13-1-1. Duty of police department.

It shall be the duty of the police department under direction of the superintendent of police to provide for the enforcement of the street traffic regulations of the city and all of the state vehicle laws applicable to street traffic in the city, to make arrests for traffic violations, to investigate accidents and to assist in developing ways and means to improve traffic conditions and to carry out all duties specially imposed upon the superintendent of police by this chapter.

Sec. 13-1-2. Records of traffic violations.

- (a) The police department shall keep a record of all violations of the traffic laws of the city or of the state vehicle laws of which any person has been charged, together with a record of the final disposition of all such alleged offenses. Such record shall accumulate during at least a five-year period and from that time on, the record shall be maintained complete for at least the most recent five-year period.
- (b) All forms for records of violations and notices shall be serially numbered. For each month and year, a written record shall be kept available to the public showing the disposition of all such forms.
- (c) All records and reports shall be public records.

Sec. 13-1-3. Police department to investigate accidents.

♣ **Cross references**—Police, Ch. 4; magistrate, Ch. 5; airport, Ch. 16.
State law reference—Powers of city re regulation of traffic, A.R.S. § 28-627.

It shall be the duty of the police department to investigate traffic accidents and to arrest and assist in the prosecution of those persons charged with violations of law causing or contributing to such accidents.

Sec. 13-1-4. Traffic accident studies.

Whenever the accidents at any particular location become numerous, the police department shall conduct studies of such accidents and determine remedial measures.

Sec. 13-1-5. Traffic accident reports.

- (a) The police department shall maintain a suitable system of filing traffic accident reports. Accident reports or cards referring to them shall be filed alphabetically by location.
- (b) The police department shall receive and properly file all accident reports made to it under state law or under any law of the city, but all such accident reports made by drivers shall be for the confidential use of the city and no such report shall be admissible in any civil or criminal proceeding other than upon request of any person making such report or upon request of the court having jurisdiction, to prove a compliance with the laws requiring the making of any such report.

ARTICLE 13-2. TRAFFIC CONTROL♣

Sec. 13-2-1. Directing traffic.

- (a) The police department is hereby authorized to direct all traffic by voice, hand or signal.
- (b) Officers of the fire department, when at the scene of a fire, may direct or assist the police department in directing traffic thereat or in the immediate vicinity.

Sec. 13-2-2. Obedience to traffic regulations.

It is unlawful for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by this chapter. It is unlawful for any person to willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police department official or of any fire department official.

♣ **Cross reference**—Signs regulating traffic in subdivisions, § 12-1-111 et seq.

Sec. 13-2-3. Use of coasters, roller skates and similar devices restricted.

It is unlawful for any person upon roller skates or riding any coaster, toy vehicle or similar device to go upon any roadway except while crossing a street on a crosswalk, and when crossing, such person shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to pedestrians.

Sec. 13-2-4. Traffic-control devices.

- (a) The police superintendent, with the approval of the council, shall place and maintain traffic control devices, signs and signals when and as required under the traffic regulations of the city to make effective the provisions of said regulations, and may place and maintain such additional traffic-control devices as he may deem necessary to regulate traffic under the traffic laws of the city or under state law or to guide or warn traffic.
- (b) The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the traffic regulations of the city unless otherwise directed by a police officer, subject to the exceptions granted in this chapter or by state law.

Sec. 13-2-5. Authority to designate crosswalks, establish safety zones and mark traffic lanes.

The police superintendent is hereby authorized, on approval by the council:

- (a) To designate and maintain, by appropriate devices, marks or lines upon the surface of the roadway, crosswalks at intersections where in his opinion there is particular danger to pedestrians crossing the roadway, and at such other places as he may deem necessary.
- (b) To establish safety zones of such kind and character and at such places as he may deem necessary for the protection of pedestrians.
- (c) To mark lanes for traffic on street pavements at such places as he may deem advisable, consistent with the traffic laws of the city.

Sec. 13-2-6. Authority to place and obedience to turning markers.

- (a) The police superintendent is authorized to place markers, buttons or signs within or adjacent to intersections indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles

turning at such intersections, and such course to be traveled as so indicated may conform to or be other than as prescribed by law.

- (b) When authorized markers, buttons, or other indications are placed within an intersection indicating the course to be traveled by vehicles turning thereat, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of such indications.

Sec. 13-2-7. Authority to place and obedience to restricted turn signs.

- (a) The police superintendent, on approval by the council, is hereby authorized to determine those intersections at which drivers of vehicles shall not make a right, left or u-turn, and shall place proper signs at such intersections. The making of such turns may be prohibited between certain hours of any day and permitted at other hours, in which event the same shall be plainly indicated on the signs or such signs may be removed when such turns are permitted.
- (b) Whenever authorized signs are erected indicating that no right or left or u-turn is permitted, no driver of a vehicle shall disobey the directions of any such sign.

Sec. 13-2-8. Limitations on turning around.

The driver of any vehicle shall not turn such vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any street unless such movement can be made in safety and without interfering with other traffic.

Sec. 13-2-9. One-way streets and alleys.

- (a) The council shall, by resolution, designate any streets or alleys which are to be limited to one-way traffic.
- (b) When any resolution of the council designates any one-way street or alley, the police superintendent shall place and maintain signs giving notice thereof, and no such regulation shall be effective unless such signs are in place. Signs indicating the direction of lawful traffic movement shall be placed at every intersection where movement of traffic in the opposite direction is prohibited.

Sec. 13-2-10. Regulation of traffic at intersections.

- (a) The council shall, by resolution, designate through streets, intersections where stops are required, and intersections where vehicles shall yield the right-of-way.

- (b) When any resolution of the council shall designate any through street or intersection where vehicles are to stop or yield the right-of-way, the police superintendent shall erect and maintain the appropriate signs at every location where a vehicle must stop or yield the right-of-way.

Sec. 13-2-11. Drivers to obey signs.

Whenever traffic signs are erected as provided in this chapter, every driver of a vehicle shall obey such signs unless directed to proceed by a police officer or a traffic-control signal. No driver shall drive upon or through any private property such as an oil station, vacant lot, or similar property to avoid obedience to any regulation included in this chapter.

Sec. 13-2-12. Processions.

- (a) No procession or parade, except funeral processions, shall be held without first securing a permit from the police superintendent, and all such requests for permits shall state the time, place of formation, proposed line of march, destination and such other regulations as the police superintendent may set forth therein.
- (b) A funeral procession composed of a procession of vehicles shall be identified by such methods as may be determined and designated by the police superintendent.
- (c) No driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated. This provision shall not apply at intersections where traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals or a member of the police department.
- (d) Each driver in a funeral or other procession shall drive as near to the right-hand edge of the roadway as practical and shall follow the vehicle ahead as close as is practical and safe.

Sec. 13-2-13. Vehicles on private property.

- (a) No person shall operate, drive or leave any motor vehicle, motorcycle, minibike, trail bike, dune buggy, motor scooter, jeep or other form of transportation propelled by any internal combustion engine, upon the private property of another, without the written permission of the owner of such private property or the person entitled to the immediate possession thereof or the authorized agent of either.

- (b) Whenever any person is stopped by a city police officer for violation of subsection (a) of this section, he shall, upon the request of such police officer, display the written permission specified in subsection (a) of this section.

(Ord. No. 86, § 1, 8-9-78)

Sec. 13-2-14. Authority to detain persons to serve traffic complaint.

Any peace officer or duly authorized agent of the city may stop and detain a person as is reasonably necessary to investigate an actual or expected violation of Chapter 13 of this Code, and to serve a copy of the traffic complaint for any alleged civil or criminal violation of said chapter.

(Ord. No. 190, § 2, 1-11-84)

Sec. 13-2-15. Restriction of heavy vehicle travel upon city streets.

- (a) No person shall drive or otherwise operate any vehicle, combination of vehicles or a truck with a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds or greater on any street prohibited by this section.
- (b) The chief of police shall cause all streets that exit the truck route where heavy traffic is prohibited, to be clearly posted with appropriate signs.
- (c) The following routes shall be established as truck routes within the city limits of the city:
 - State Route 260 (SR 260)
 - State Route 77 (SR 77)
 - United States (Route) 60 (US60)
- (d) The provisions of this article shall not apply to the following vehicles:
 - (1) All vehicles belonging by ownership or lease to any governmental, municipal, school district body, agency, public service or utility company, or activity when involved in the execution of official duties.
 - (2) All vehicles classed by the Arizona Revised Statutes as non-commercial, recreational, antique, implements of husbandry including road machinery, or any other vehicle than is specified herein for compliance with this article temporarily moved upon a restricted street.

- (3) All vehicles used for the delivery or pickup of merchandise, materials, equipment or other property going to or from a specific location along a restricted street. In such cases, said vehicle shall use the restricted streets for as short a distance as possible using the shortest distance to a truck route.
- (4) All vehicles having a base of operations and holding a current city business license for that base of operations along a restricted street may enter or leave its base of operations at any time by the shortest distance to a truck route.
- (d) Any person violating subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a petty offense and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00).

(Ord. No. 312, 7-3-90; Ord. 412, §1, 4-15-97)

Sec. 13-2-16. Operating motorized skateboards and motorized play vehicles; definitions; prohibitions; penalty.

- (a) *Purpose and intent.* It is the purpose and intent of this enactment to provide for the regulation of motorized skateboards and motorized play vehicles in order to protect the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, motor vehicle drivers and operators of motorized skateboards and motorized play vehicles alike.
- (b) *Definitions.* In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - 1. *Motorized Skateboard* means a self-propelled device that has a motor, gas or electric, a deck on which a person may ride and at least two tandem wheels in contact with the ground, and which is not otherwise defined in Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 28, as a "motor vehicle," "motorcycle," "motor-driven cycle," "motorized wheelchair" or "electric personal assistive mobility device."
 - 2. *Motorized Play Vehicle* means a coaster, scooter, any other alternatively fueled device, or other motorized vehicle that is self-propelled by a motor or engine, gas or electric, and which is not otherwise defined in Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 28, as a "motor vehicle," "motorcycle," "motor-driven cycle," "motorized wheelchair" or "electric personal assistive mobility device."
- (c) *Prohibited Operation.*

1. No motorized skateboard or motorized play vehicle may be operated on any public sidewalk, roadway, or any other part of a highway or on any bikeway, bicycle path or trail, equestrian trail, or shared-use path.
2. No motorized skateboard or motorized play vehicle may be operated on any private property of another without the written permission of the owner, the person entitled to immediate possession of the property, or the authorized agent of either.
3. No person shall operate a motorized skateboard or motorized play vehicle on any private property in a manner causing excessive, unnecessary, or offensive noise which disturbs the peace and quiet of any neighborhood or which causes discomfort or annoyance to a reasonable person of normal sensitivity.

(d) *Responsibilities of Parents, Guardians, and Legal Custodians.*

1. The parent, guardian, or legal custodian of any minor shall not authorize or knowingly permit such minor to violate any of the provisions of this section.
2. If a fine is imposed upon a minor who is found to be in violation of this section, the parents or legal guardian having custody or control of the minor shall be jointly and severally liable with the minor for payment of the fine, whether or not the parents or guardian knew of, or anticipated, a violation of this section.

(e) *Violation declared civil traffic violation.* Any violation of this section is punishable as a civil traffic violation pursuant to Section 1-8-1 (c) of this Code.

(Ord. No. 2004-18, § 1, 8-17-04, eff. 8-17-04)

Sec. 13-2-17. Unnecessary vehicle noise prohibited.

- (a) No person shall intentionally operate any vehicle anywhere in the City at such a speed on a curve or turn or accelerate or decelerate such vehicle in such a manner as to create loud and unnecessary noise through the squealing of tires upon the pavement or to cause damage to the roadway.
- (b) It shall be unlawful to operate a motor vehicle on any street or highway within the city limits with the assistance of an engine brake (commonly referred to as a "jake brake") or similar device.
- (c) Violation of this section is punishable as a civil traffic violation pursuant to section 1-8-1(c) of this Code.

(Ord. No. 2005-01, § 2, 1-18-05)

ARTICLE 13-3. PARKING

Sec. 13-3-1. Definitions.

In this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) *Individual parking space* means a portion of the paved surface of a street of sufficient length and depth from the sidewalk curb to accommodate a vehicle to be parked as specified and marked off by the city.
- (b) *Parking* means the standing of a vehicle upon a street whether such vehicle be occupied or not, for a period of time in excess of two (2) minutes.
- (c) *Vehicle* means any device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported upon a public highway, except a device used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks or propelled exclusively by human power.
- (d) *Congested traffic area* means United States Highway 60 and 260 within the area bounded by business houses, service stations and other structures within the city limits, more specifically designated from time to time by the council.

Sec. 13-3-2. Method of parking.

Except as otherwise provided by resolution of the council, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs shall be so stopped or parked that the right-hand wheels of such vehicle are parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right-hand curb.

Sec. 13-3-3. Designation of individual parking places.

The council shall designate and mark off such individual parking spaces as they deem necessary along the streets in the congested traffic area.

Sec. 13-3-4. Blocking traffic.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to stop, stand, or park any motor vehicle, or other vehicle, upon a street in the city in such manner or under such conditions as to

leave available less than twenty (20) feet of the width of the roadway for the free movement of vehicular traffic, except that a person may stop temporarily, in the actual loading or unloading of passengers, or, when necessary, in the observance of traffic signs or signals of the police superintendent.

- (b) It is unlawful for any person to park a motor vehicle, or other vehicle, within an alley or entrance to a private driveway except for the loading or unloading of materials, and not then unless such loading or unloading can be accomplished without blocking the alley to the free movement of vehicular traffic.

Sec. 13-3-5. Parking adjacent to schools.

When signs are erected indicating no parking on that side of the street adjacent to any school property, no person shall park a vehicle in any such designated place for one hour before school opens until one hour after school closes on any school day.

Sec. 13-3-6. Authority to erect signs restricting parking.

The police superintendent, upon approval by the council, may erect signs requiring parking at an angle to the curb, allowing parking on the left-hand curb on one-way streets, notifying drivers that parking is prohibited by ordinance, and restricting parking in any way that may be necessary. When such signs are erected, no person shall stop or stand a vehicle in disobedience to such signs.

Sec. 13-3-7. Parking vehicles on sidewalks.

It is unlawful for any person to park any vehicle, whether in usable condition or not, or for an owner to permit his vehicle to be parked upon any sidewalk in the city.

Sec. 13-3-8. Parking on city owned property.

It is unlawful for any person to park any vehicle on city owned property except in accordance with posted signs, if any, governing such parking. Signage shall be in accordance with city parking regulations for the particular property as established by the city council by resolution.

(Ord. No. 122, § 1, 6-11-80; Ord. No. 409, § 1, 1-7-97)

Cross reference—Automobile parking at Show Low airport, § 16-3-4.

Sec. 13-3-9. Restricted parking areas reserved for the physically disabled.

- (a) No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle in a parking space set aside and identified for use only by persons with physical disabilities which is provided and marked in accordance with Article 14.1 of Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 28, Section 28-883, or signed with the international wheelchair symbol as approved by the chief of police, unless the vehicle has displayed thereon a distinguishing insignia or numbered plates, bearing the international wheelchair symbol issued pursuant to Article 14.1 of Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 28, Section 28-881.
- (b) Owners of private property, by erecting on their property a standard sign with the international wheelchair symbol as approved by the chief of police, which is used to identify a parking space or spaces for use only by persons with physical disabilities, thereby constitute the city the agent of the owner and shall thereby impliedly authorize the full enforcement of said parking restriction on said private property.
- (c) Any person violating subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a civil traffic violation as set forth in section 1-8-1(c) of this Code.

(Ord. No. 150, § 1, 12-9-81; Ord. No. 311, 7-3-90; Ord. No. 2009-06, § 1, 2-3-09)

Sec. 13-3-10. Restricted parking in fire zones.

- (a) No person shall park a vehicle in an area or space set aside and identified by signage or red painted curbs, as a fire zone.
- (b) A fire zone is an area of clear space directly adjoining a building or group of buildings that provides for the safe parking and operation of fire and emergency vehicle apparatus during an emergency or suspected emergency.
- (c) Owners of private property, by erecting on their property a standard sign approved and designated as a fire zone by the Show Low fire district chief or designee in accordance with applicable fire codes and by painting red any curb or boundary which is used to identify an area of space as a fire zone, thereby constitute the city the agent of the owner and shall thereby impliedly authorize the full enforcement of said parking restriction on said private property.
- (d) Any person violating subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a civil traffic violation in accordance with section 1-8-1(c) of this Code.

(Ord. No. 313, 7-3-90; Ord. No. 2009-03, § 1, 2-3-09)