

## TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER

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## CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

## SECTION

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<sup>1</sup>For provisions relating to obstructions and/or excavations in public streets, alleys, sidewalks, and rights of way, see title 16 in this code.

15-120. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.

15-121. Passing.

15-122. Restrictions on operation of trucks with three or more axles.

15-101. Motor vehicle requirements. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the corporate limits unless such vehicle is equipped with properly operating muffler, lights, brakes, horn, and such other equipment as is prescribed and required by Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 9. (1985 Code, § 9-101)

15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc. Except for necessary access to property abutting thereon, no motor vehicle shall be driven upon any street that is barricaded or closed for repairs or other lawful purpose. (1985 Code, § 9-102)

15-103. Reckless driving. Irrespective of the posted speed limit, no person, including operators of emergency vehicles, shall drive any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. (1985 Code, § 9-103)

15-104. One-way streets. On any street for one-way traffic with posted signs indicating the authorized direction of travel at all intersections offering access thereto, no person shall operate any vehicle except in the indicated direction. (1985 Code, § 9-105)

15-105. Unlaned streets. (1) Upon all unlaned streets of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the street except:

(a) When lawfully overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction.

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

(c) Upon a roadway designated and signposted by the town for one-way traffic.

(2) All vehicles proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn. (1985 Code, § 9-106)

15-106. Laned streets. On streets marked with traffic lanes, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep his vehicle within the boundaries of the proper lane for his direction of travel except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

On two (2) lane and three (3) lane streets, the proper lane for travel shall be the right hand lane unless otherwise clearly marked. On streets with four (4) or more lanes, either of the right hand lanes shall be available for use except that traffic moving at less than the normal rate of speed shall use the extreme right hand lane. On one-way streets either lane may be lawfully used in the absence of markings to the contrary. (1985 Code, § 9-107)

15-107. Yellow lines. On streets with a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or center line, such yellow line shall designate a no-passing zone, and no operator shall drive his vehicle or any part thereof across or to the left of such yellow line except when necessary to make a lawful left turn from such street. (1985 Code, § 9-108)

15-108. Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc.<sup>1</sup> It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to violate or fail to comply with any traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected by the state or the town unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle willfully to violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer. (1985 Code, § 9-109)

15-109. General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc. All traffic-control signs, signals, markings, and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,<sup>2</sup> published by the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and shall, so far as practicable, be uniform as to type and location throughout the town. This section shall not be construed as being mandatory but is merely directive. (1985 Code, § 9-110)

15-110. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc. No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any street, any unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to control the movement of traffic or parking of vehicles, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or any railroad sign or signal. (1985 Code, § 9-111)

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<sup>1</sup>Also see sections 15-405--15-409 in this code.

<sup>2</sup>This manual may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

15-111. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc. When a traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device has been placed, the presumption shall be that it is official and that it has been lawfully placed by the proper authority. (1985 Code, § 9-112)

15-112. School safety patrols. All motorists and pedestrians shall obey the directions or signals of school safety patrols when such patrols are assigned under the authority of the chief of police and are acting in accordance with instructions; provided, that such persons giving any order, signal, or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals. (1985 Code, § 9-113)

15-113. Driving through funerals or other processions. Except when otherwise directed by a police officer, 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. (1985 Code, § 9-114)

15-114. Damaging pavements. No person shall operate or cause to be operated upon any street of the town any vehicle, motor propelled or otherwise, which by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels, tires, or track is likely to damage the surface or foundation of the street. (1985 Code, § 9-115)

15-115. Clinging to vehicles in motion. It shall be unlawful for any person traveling upon any bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates, or any other vehicle to cling to, or attach himself or his vehicle to any other moving vehicle upon any street, alley, or other public way or place. (1985 Code, § 9-116)

15-116. Riding on outside of vehicles. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, or for the owner or operator of any motor vehicle being operated on a street, alley, or other public way or place to permit any person to ride on any portion of such vehicle not designed or intended for the use of passengers. This section shall not apply to persons engaged in the necessary discharge of lawful duties nor to persons riding in the load-carrying space of trucks. (1985 Code, § 9-117)

15-117. Backing vehicles. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic. (1985 Code, § 9-118)

15-118. Projections from the rear of vehicles. Whenever the load or any projecting portion of any vehicle shall extend beyond the rear of the bed or body thereof, the operator shall display at the end of such load or projection, in such position as to be clearly visible from the rear of such vehicle, a red flag being not

less than twelve (12) inches square. Between one-half (1/2) hour after sunset and one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise, there shall be displayed in place of the flag a red light plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least two hundred (1/2) feet from the rear of such vehicle. (1985 Code, § 9-119)

15-119. Causing unnecessary noise. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause unnecessary noise by unnecessarily sounding the horn, "racing" the motor, or causing the "screeching" or "squealing" of the tires on any motor vehicle. (1985 Code, § 9-120)

15-120. Vehicles and operators to be licensed. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in violation of the "Tennessee Motor Vehicle Title and Registration Law" or the "Uniform Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Law." (1985 Code, § 9-121)

15-121. Passing. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the street until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle. The driver of the overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

When the street is wide enough, the driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn.

The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction either upon the left or upon the right on a street of sufficient width for four (4) or more lanes of moving traffic when such movement can be made in safety.

No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the street in overtaking or passing on the right.

When any vehicle has stopped at a marked crosswalk or at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the street, no operator of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

No vehicle operator shall attempt to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless he can see that the way ahead is sufficiently clear and unobstructed to enable him to make the movement in safety. (1985 Code, § 9-122)

15-122. Restrictions on operation of trucks with three or more axles. (1) The town manager is hereby authorized to direct the posting of official traffic control signs on any street, alley, or other public way or portion thereof to prohibit through traffic of trucks with three (3) or more axles to restrict such traffic on any residential street; upon any street which has an inadequate base

or foundation to withstand truck traffic; or upon any street which is posted to prohibit truck traffic by the Tennessee Department of Transportation within the town. Nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the operation of trucks with three (3) or more axles on such streets for the sole purpose of making a pick-up or delivery which would entail traveling over the restricted portion of the street for commercial or residential deliveries within the town.

(2) No person shall stand or park a truck or other motor vehicle having three (3) or more axles in any residential district within the town on either a street right-of-way or on private property except during the loading or unloading of passengers or material. (as added by Ord. #2007-13, Sept. 2007)

## CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

## SECTION

15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined.

15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.

15-203. Following emergency vehicles.

15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.

15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined. Authorized emergency vehicles shall be fire department vehicles, police vehicles, and such ambulances and other emergency vehicles as are designated by the commissioner of fire and police. (1985 Code, § 9-201)

15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.<sup>1</sup> (1) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, subject to the conditions herein stated.

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of this title; proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down to ascertain that the intersection is clear; exceed the maximum speed limit and disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions so long as he does not endanger life or property.

(3) The exemptions herein granted for an authorized emergency vehicle shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds an audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one (1) lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (1985 Code, § 9-202)

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<sup>1</sup>See section 15-501 in this code for provisions governing the operation of other vehicles upon the approach of emergency vehicles.

15-203. Following emergency vehicles. No driver of any vehicle shall follow any authorized emergency vehicle apparently traveling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1985 Code, § 9-203)

15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over any hose lines or other equipment of the fire department except in obedience to the direction of a fireman or policeman. (1985 Code, § 9-204)



## CHAPTER 3

MOTORCYCLES, MOTOR DRIVEN CYCLES, AND BICYCLES

## SECTION

15-301. Required equipment.

15-302. Operational rules.

15-303. Off street use restricted.

15-304. Holding onto other vehicles prohibited.

15-305. Special speed limits.

15-301. Required equipment. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motorcycle or motor driven cycle within the corporate limits unless such vehicle is equipped with properly operating muffler, lights, brakes, horn and such other equipment as is prescribed and required by Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 9, which provisions are adopted by reference as fully as if set out in full herein. (1985 Code, § 9-301)

15-302. Operational rules. (1) Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be subject to the provisions of all traffic ordinances, rules, and regulations of the town applicable to the driver or operator of other vehicles except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application to bicycles, motorcycles, or motor driven cycles.

(2) No person operating or riding a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall ride other than upon or astride the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, nor shall the operator carry any other person upon such vehicle other than upon a firmly attached and regular seat thereon.

(3) No bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

(4) No person operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping both hands upon the handlebar.

(5) No person under the age of sixteen (16) years shall operate any motorcycle or motor driven cycle while any other person is a passenger upon said motor vehicle.

(6) Each driver of a motorcycle or motor driven cycle and any passenger thereon shall be required to wear on his head a crash helmet of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety.

(7) Every motorcycle or motor driven cycle operated upon any public way within the corporate limits shall be equipped with a windshield or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle or motor driven cycle shall be required to wear safety goggles, faceshield or glasses,

containing impact resistant lenses for the purpose of preventing any flying object from striking the operator or any passenger in the eyes.

(8) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride on any vehicle in violation of this section, and it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian knowingly to permit any minor to operate a motorcycle or motor driven cycle in violation of this section. (1985 Code, § 9-302)

15-303. Off street use restricted. No motorcycle, motor scooter or any other motor driven cycle or bicycle shall be ridden upon any sidewalk of the Town of Signal Mountain nor shall any such vehicle be ridden on any vacant lot, yards or privately-owned property without the written consent of the owner. (1985 Code, § 9-303)

15-304. Holding on other vehicles prohibited. No rider of a motorcycle, motor scooter or any other motor driven cycle or bicycle shall hold onto any moving vehicle for the purpose of using the moving vehicle as a means of propulsion. (1985 Code, § 9-304)

15-305. Special speed limits. No person shall operate any motorcycle or any motor scooter at a speed greater than the speed limit legally posted; provided, however, in no event nor at any time may an operator under the age of sixteen (16) years operate a motorcycle or motor scooter at a speed greater than twenty-five (25) miles per hour. (1985 Code, § 9-305)

## CHAPTER 4

SPEED LIMITS<sup>1</sup>

## SECTION

- 15-401. In general.  
15-402. At intersections.  
15-403. In school zones.  
15-404. In congested areas.

15-401. In general. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street within the town at a rate of speed in excess of twenty-five (25) miles per hour, except in those locations where official signs have been posted by the town designating other speed limits which shall apply as follows:

(1) US 127 / SR-8 throughout the town shall have a posted speed limit of thirty-five (35) miles per hour.

(2) The entire length of Timberlinks Drive, Shoal Creek Road, Shackelford Ridge Road, and the portion of James Boulevard (between and including the 800 and 1700 blocks), shall have a speed limit of thirty (30) miles per hour.

(3) All school zones within the town shall have a posted speed limit of fifteen (15) miles per hour and shall be in accordance with § 15-403 of this chapter. (1985 Code, § 9-401, as replaced by Ord. #2005-1, Feb. 2005, amended by Ord. #2007-9, May 2007, and replaced by Ord. #2018-10, Sept. 2018 *Ch19\_8-26-19*)

15-402. At intersections. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any intersection at a rate of speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour unless such person is driving on a street regulated by traffic control signals or signs which require traffic to stop or yield on the intersecting streets. (1985 Code, § 9-402)

15-403. In school zones. Generally, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-8-152, the town shall have the authority to enact special speed limits based on an engineering investigation, shall not be less than fifteen (15) miles per hour, and shall be in effect only when proper signs are posted with a warning flasher or flashers in operation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any such special speed limit enacted and in effect in accordance with this paragraph.

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<sup>1</sup>For the special speed limit governing motorcycles and other motor driven cycles, see section 15-305 of this code.

In school zones where the town council has not established special speed limits as provided for above, any person who shall drive at a speed exceeding fifteen (15) miles per hour when passing a school during a recess period when a warning flasher or flashers are in operation, or during a period of forty (40) minutes before the opening hour of a school or a period of forty (40) minutes after the closing hour of a school, while children are actually going to or leaving school, shall be prima facie guilty of reckless driving. (1985 Code, § 9-403)

15-404. In congested areas. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any congested area at a rate of speed in excess of any posted speed limit when such speed limit has been posted by authority of the town. (1985 Code, § 9-404)

## CHAPTER 5

TURNING MOVEMENTS

## SECTION

15-501. Generally.

15-502. Right turns.

15-503. Left turns on two-way roadways.

15-504. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.

15-505. U-turns.

15-501. Generally. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect any pedestrian or the operation of any other vehicle without first ascertaining that such movement can be made in safety and signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law. (1985 Code, § 9-501)

15-502. Right turns. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway. (1985 Code, § 9-502)

15-503. Left turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the center lines of the two roadways. (1985 Code, § 9-503)

15-504. Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. (1985 Code, § 9-504)

15-505. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited. (1985 Code, § 9-505)

## CHAPTER 6

STOPPING AND YIELDING

## SECTION

- 15-601. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 15-602. When emerging from alleys, etc.
- 15-603. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
- 15-604. At "stop" signs.
- 15-605. At "yield" signs.
- 15-606. At traffic-control signals generally.
- 15-607. At flashing traffic-control signals.
- 15-609. At pedestrian-control signals.
- 15-609. Stops to be signaled.

15-601. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle<sup>1</sup> making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully make use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. (1985 Code, § 9-601)

15-602. When emerging from alleys, etc. The drivers of all vehicles emerging from alleys, parking lots, driveways, or buildings shall stop such vehicles immediately prior to driving onto any sidewalk or street. They shall not proceed to drive onto the sidewalk or street until they can safely do so without colliding or interfering with approaching pedestrians or vehicles. (1985 Code, § 9-602)

15-603. To prevent obstructing an intersection. No driver shall enter any intersection or marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of such intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of traffic in or on the intersecting street or crosswalk. This provision shall be effective notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (1985 Code, § 9-603)

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<sup>1</sup>See this title, chapter 2, for provisions governing the operation of emergency vehicles.

15-604. At "stop" signs. The driver of a vehicle facing a "stop" sign shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety. (1985 Code, § 9-604)

15-605. At "yield" signs. The drivers of all vehicles shall yield the right of way to approaching vehicles before proceeding at all places where "yield" signs have been posted. (1985 Code, § 9-605)

15-606. At traffic-control signals generally. Traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, shall show the following colors only and shall apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green alone, or "Go":

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.

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

(2) Steady yellow alone, or "Caution":

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter, and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or be crossing the intersection when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.

(3) Steady red alone, or "Stop":

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone.

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.

(4) Steady red with green arrow:

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

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway unless authorized so to do by a pedestrian "Walk" signal.

(5) In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made a vehicle length short of the signal. (1985 Code, § 9-606)

15-607. At flashing traffic-control signals. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal placed or erected in the town it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(1) Flashing red (stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated with intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(2) Flashing yellow (caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution. (1985 Code, § 9-607)

15-608. At pedestrian-control signals. Wherever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" have been placed or erected by the town, such signals shall apply as follows:

(1) Walk. Pedestrians facing such signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right of way by the drivers of all vehicles.

(2) Wait or Don't Walk. No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to the nearest sidewalk or safety zone while the wait signal is showing. (1985 Code, § 9-608)

15-609. Stops to be signaled. No person operating a motor vehicle shall stop such vehicle, whether in obedience to a traffic sign or signal or otherwise, without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law, except in an emergency. (1985 Code, § 9-609)



## CHAPTER 7

PARKING

## SECTION

- 15-701. Obstructing traffic prohibited.
- 15-702. Position of parking generally.
- 15-703. Angle parking.
- 15-704. Parking on one-way streets.
- 15-705. Overnight parking within a business district and on other public streets and places.
- 15-706. Prohibited purposes for parking.
- 15-707. Occupancy of more than one parking space.
- 15-708. Prohibited parking locations generally.
- 15-709. Loading and unloading zones.
- 15-710. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.
- 15-711. Parking of recreational vehicles.

15-701. Obstructing traffic prohibited. No person shall park a vehicle in such a manner as to block, hinder or retard the orderly movement of traffic. (1985 Code, § 9-701)

15-702. Position of parking generally. Except as otherwise expressly provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within the town shall be so parked that its right wheels are parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right edge or curb of the street. (1985 Code, § 9-702)

15-703. Angle parking. On those streets which have been signed or marked by the town for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle indicated by such signs or markings. No person shall angle park any vehicle which has a trailer attached thereto or which has a length in excess of twenty-four (24) feet. (1985 Code, § 9-703)

15-704. Parking on one-way streets. On one-way streets where the town has not placed signs prohibiting such parking, vehicles may be permitted to park on the left side of the street and, in such cases, the left wheels shall be required to be within eighteen (18) inches of the left edge or curb of the street. (1985 Code, § 9-704)

15-705. Overnight parking within a business district and on other public streets and places. Notwithstanding anything else in this chapter to the contrary, no person shall park or leave a vehicle parked on any public street or alley within a business district between the hours of 1:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. or

on any other public street or alley for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without the prior approval of the chief of police. (1985 Code, § 9-705)

15-706. Prohibited purposes for parking. No person shall wash, grease, display for sale or work on any vehicle, except to make repairs necessitated by an emergency, while the vehicle is parked on a public street. (1985 Code, § 9-706)

15-707. Occupancy of more than one parking space. No person shall park a vehicle in any designated space so that any part of the vehicle occupies more than one (1) such space or protrudes beyond the official marking on the street or curb designated the space unless the vehicle is too large to be parked within a single, designated space. (1985 Code, § 9-707)

15-708. Prohibited parking locations generally. No person shall park a vehicle in violation of any sign placed or erected by the town, nor at any of the following locations:

- (1) On a sidewalk.
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway.
- (3) Within an intersection or within fifteen (15) feet thereof.
- (4) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant.
- (5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk.
- (6) Within fifty (50) feet of a railroad crossing.
- (7) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of the entrance.
- (8) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when other traffic would be obstructed.
- (9) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
- (10) Upon any bridge.
- (11) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the town.
- (12) No person shall park a school bus, construction truck, dump truck, coal truck, any motor vehicle with a Federal gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand (10,000) pounds, or more (as determined by the manufacturer), large van, or commercially-marked (other than the vehicle manufacturer and dealer) van or pick-up truck in any designated residentially zoned area within the Town of Signal Mountain longer than is needed on a service call to the adjacent property, excepting a property resident who is routinely visiting his home for a short period of time during the day, provided that (a) the commercially-marked (business marking other than the vehicle manufacturer and dealer) pickup truck or van may be parked in a garage, behind a fence, or otherwise out of sight from a public road, and/or (b) any of the above mentioned vehicles may be parked in a residential zoned area for up to seven days each six months for purposes other

than service calls. (1985 Code, § 9-708; as amended by Ord. #93-17, § 1, Dec. 1993; and further amended by Ord. #95-10, § 1, Nov. 1995)<sup>1</sup>

15-709. Loading and unloading zones. Between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., no person shall park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or merchandise in any place marked by the town as a loading and unloading zone. (1985 Code, § 9-709)

15-710. Presumption with respect to illegal parking. When any unoccupied vehicle is found parked in violation of any provision of this chapter, there shall be prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle is responsible for the illegal parking. (1985 Code, § 9-710)

15-711. Parking of recreational vehicles. (1) On town streets. All motorized and non-motorized recreational vehicles and equipment, such as, but not limited to, motor homes, truck campers, travel trailers, tent trailer, camping trailers, motorized dwellings, semi-trailers, horse trailers, off-highway motor vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, tractors, boat trailers, or any other major recreational equipment shall not be parked on any public street, public right-of-way, public road shoulder, or private driveway in the town for a period of time longer than twenty-four (24) hours consecutively. Reasonable variances may be approved by the police chief for unusual temporary circumstances.

(2) On private property. When on private or residential property, such vehicles and equipment shall be parked only in the side or back yards unless terrain makes this impossible as determined by the town manager, appealable to the town council. Side yards are defined as the portions of the yard behind the forwardmost (to the street) portion of the residential building structure. (as added by ord. No. 91-8)

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<sup>1</sup>Ord. #95-10, in § 1 states "That Section Twelve (12) of Chapter Seven (7), Title Fifteen (15) of the Signal Mountain Municipal Code be amended so as to read as follows:" However, section 15-712 does not exist in the municipal code and it is clearly the intent of this ordinance to amend this subsection 15-708(12).

## CHAPTER 8

ENFORCEMENT

## SECTION

- 15-801. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 15-802. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 15-803. Citations for illegal parking.
- 15-804. Failure to obey citation.
- 15-805. Minimum fines.

15-801. Impoundment of vehicles. Members of the police department are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested or any vehicle which is illegally parked, abandoned or otherwise parked so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic. Any vehicle left parked on any street or alley for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without permission from the chief of police shall be presumed to have been abandoned if the owner cannot be located after a reasonable investigation. An impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership and pays all applicable fines and costs. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be five dollars (\$5.00) and a storage cost of one dollar (\$1.00) per day shall also be charged. The fee for towing, impounding and storage is the responsibility of the owner of the impounded vehicle. (1985 Code, § 9-801)

15-802. Issuance of traffic citations. When a police officer halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning and does not take the person into custody under arrest, he shall take the name, address and operator's license number of the person, the license number of the motor vehicle involved and such other pertinent information as may be necessary and shall issue to him a written traffic citation containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the town court at a specified time. The officer, upon receiving the written promise of the alleged violator to answer as specified in the citation, shall release the person from custody. (1985 Code, § 9-802)

15-803. Citations for illegal parking. Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this chapter the police officer finding the vehicle shall take its license number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user and shall conspicuously affix to such a vehicle a citation for the driver or owner to answer for the violation within ten (10) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation. (1985 Code, § 9-804)

15-804. Failure to obey citation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate his written promise to appear in court after giving his promise to an officer upon the issuance of a traffic citation, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was originally issued. (1985 Code, § 9-805)

15-805. Minimum fines. All fines and penalties imposed by the town court shall be not less than the current amount on the schedule for each traffic violation as established by the town council. (1985 Code, § 9-806)

## CHAPTER 9

ABANDONED VEHICLES

## SECTION

- 15-901. Definitions.
- 15-902. Abandoned vehicles prohibited.
- 15-903. Vehicles to be removed.
- 15-904. Disposition of property.
- 15-905. Proceeds from sale.
- 15-906. Violation.

15-901. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

(1) "Person" shall mean any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, or organization of any kind.

(2) "Motor vehicle" shall mean every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a street or highway, excepting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(3) "Street or highway" shall mean the entire width between the boundary lines of every public right of way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

(4) "Property" shall mean any real property within the town which is not a street or highway or public right-of-way.

(5) "Inoperable motor vehicle" shall mean any motor vehicle, at the time a summons is issued for violation of this article, that:

(a) Has major or essential mechanical or auto body parts missing, or

(b) Is wrecked, junked or partially disassembled, or

(c) Is burned throughout, or

(d) Cannot be started and driven legally upon the public streets, (because of a broken down engine, transmission, brakes, lights or other essential car parts in a non-working condition), or does not have a current up-to-date license plate displayed upon the vehicle, or

(e) Meets any one or more of the following:

(i) Has one or more tires not inflated, or

(ii) Has more than one broken window, or

(iii) Is economically impractical to restore to operating condition, or

(iv) Has any visibly rusted areas, or

(v) Has not been moved within one month. (Ord. # 87-5, May 1987, as amended by Ord. #2000-1, Jan. 2000)

15-902. Abandoned vehicles prohibited. (1) No person shall abandon any vehicle within the town, and no person shall leave any vehicle at any place within the town, for such time and under such circumstances as to cause such vehicle reasonably to appear to have been abandoned.

(2) No person shall leave any partially dismantled, non-operating, wrecked, or junked vehicle on any street, alley or highway within the town, or on any public right of way.

(3) No person in charge of control of any property within the town, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, shall allow any partially or wholly dismantled, non-operating, wrecked, junked, or discarded vehicle to remain on such property longer than 72 hours; except that this chapter shall not apply with regard to a vehicle in an enclosed building; a vehicle on the premises of a business enterprise operated in a lawful place and manner when necessary to the operation of such business enterprise; or a vehicle in an appropriate storage place or depository maintained in a lawful place and manner in the town or other governmental authority. (Ord. # 87-5, May 1987)

15-903. Vehicles to be removed. The public safety director is hereby authorized and empowered to give notice to the owner or person in possession or control of any premises in the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, on which there is located an inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk in violation of this chapter, which said notice shall direct said person to appear before the Municipal Court of the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, at a time and place to be fixed in said notice, and then and there show cause why the said inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk should not be declared a nuisance, and an order issued requiring the same to be removed and impounded.

Said notice shall be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE

To the owner or person in possession or control of the following described property located in the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee:

Names and Addresses

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You are hereby notified that there exists on the above-mentioned property an inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk

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(Description of Vehicle)

in violation of Chapter 9 of the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, Code of Ordinances.

You are further notified that a hearing will be conducted by the municipal judge of the Municipal Court of the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, at the courtroom for said court in the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, at \_\_\_\_o'clock, \_\_M., on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, at which time and place you are directed to appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said automobile or vehicle should not be declared a nuisance and an order issued requiring same to be removed and impounded.

The notice provided for in the foregoing paragraph shall be served upon the owner or person in possession or control of said property, if he is known and can be found within the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, but if such person is not known or cannot be found within the Town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, service of said notice shall be effected by posting one copy thereof on the premises where the said inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk is found. The notice herein provided for shall be served or posted, as the case may be, at least five (5) days before the date fixed for hearing before the municipal judge.

At the time and place appointed in the notice provided for in the paragraph herein, the judge shall conduct a hearing for purposes of determining whether the said vehicles complained of exists in violation of this chapter, and if he finds that same constitutes a violation of this chapter, he shall so declare the same and make an order requiring the removal of said inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk within five (5) days from the making of said order. Court costs shall be assessed by the court in any case in which a violation exists at the time the notice was given. The court may dismiss the case on payment of court costs if a finding is made that a violation of the chapter, existing at the time of the notice, has since been remedied by the owner or person in possession or control of the inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk.

The owner or person having possession or control of any premises on which there exists an inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk in violation of this chapter, who having been personally served with the notice provided for in the paragraph hereof, who shall fail to comply with the order of the municipal judge requiring the removal of said inoperable motor vehicle or non-motorized vehicle junk, shall be guilty of violation of this chapter, and on conviction shall be punished as provided herein. (Ord. #87-5, May 1987, as amended by Ord. #2000-1, Jan. 2000)

15-904. Disposition of property. In the event the court declares such auto, vehicle or vehicle junk to be a nuisance and that it be removed within five (5) days after the date of this order, the public safety director shall remove said property from the place it is found as ordered by the court. Any property so taken up and removed shall be stored in a suitable place provided by the town.



A permanent record giving the date of the taking of the property, the place where found and taken, and a description of the property shall be kept by the public safety director.

All unclaimed personal property which comes into the possession of the public safety director shall, if it remains unclaimed for a period of sixty (60) days thereafter, be delivered to the town manager to be forfeited and disposed of by him. The town manager, before selling same, shall make every reasonable effort to give actual notice to the owner thereof if such has not been done by the department that came into possession of same.

At intervals during each year, the town manager shall hold a public sale of unclaimed personal property delivered to him. Notice of sale, giving the time and place, shall be by advertisement at least once in a daily newspaper published in the town at least ten (10) days prior to the time set for the sale. Such sale shall be made at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and shall be conducted by the town manager or some person designated by him. The town manager shall keep a list of all articles sold and the price for which each article was sold.

The owner of any property taken up and stored as herein provided may redeem the same at any time prior to its sale by paying the reasonable expense of taking the property in charge, its maintenance and storage and the cost of any publication made regarding said property. (Ord. #87-5, May 1987, as amended by Ord. #2000-1, Jan. 2000)

15-905. Proceeds from sale. (1) The money received from the sale of unclaimed personal property, as provided in this chapter, shall be paid by the town manager into the town treasury, and he shall certify the expense incurred in making the sale or otherwise disposing of such personal property, including the cost and expense of storage during the period such personal property was in possession of the town.

(2) If the owner of any article of personal property sold shall, within a period of sixty (60) days after the sale, present satisfactory proof to the town that he was the owner of any article sold, he shall be entitled to the proceeds of the sale thereof, less the expenses of the sale.

(3) The money arising from sales of unclaimed personal property which had been in the possession of the public safety director shall be kept in a separate account by the town manager and, at the end of the fiscal year, the town manager shall pay the net amount of these proceeds into the general fund of the town. (Ord. #87-5, May 1987, as amended by Ord. #2000-1, Jan. 2000)

15-906. Violation. Any person violating any of the provision of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00. Each day such violation is committed, or permitted to continue, shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such. (Ord. # 87-5, May 1987)

## CHAPTER 10

VEHICLE ACCESS TO LOTS

## SECTION

- 15-1001. General conditions/requirements.
- 15-1002. Access plan.
- 15-1003. Design criteria.
- 15-1004. Required off-street parking.

15-1001. General conditions/requirements. (1) Submission of plan for approval. The location and design of driveways and/or accesses providing vehicular access from arterial, secondary and minor roads to any existing undeveloped lot, and lots proposed for creation by the subdivision of property in all zoning districts shall be specified in an access plan submitted by the applicant to the town manager or his designee for review and approval provided, however, that access to arterial roads shall be subject to approval by the town council. No curbs or rights-of-way shall be cut, paved or otherwise altered until written approval of the access plan has been secured from the town manager or his designee and any other governmental agency owning or controlling the road right-of-way.

(2) Traffic impact study. The town manager or his designee may require a traffic impact study by a qualified registered professional engineer to assess the traffic impacts of a proposed access to the adjoining and nearby public roadways and intersections when the expected number of trips generated by the proposed building or land use exceeds an estimated 300 vehicle trips per day.

Unless otherwise specified by the town manager or his designee, the study shall address trip generation and directional distribution, traffic assignment to roadways and access locations, 24 hour and peak hour traffic forecasting (non-site and on-site), capacity analysis and level of service for adjoining roadways and nearby intersections before and after the proposed development, and recommendations for roadway improvements and traffic control modifications. All traffic data used in the study shall be consistent with land use and density data as referenced in Trip Generation, Fourth Edition, 1987, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers, or the latest subsequent edition; current town and state traffic counts for surrounding public roadways; and the marketing study for the proposed building or land use.

(3) Approval for specific land use. The approval of any access hereunder shall be approval of access for the land use(s) specified in the access plan and any change in such land use(s) that would increase traffic and impact the safe and efficient flow of traffic shall require a new approval of access.

(4) Expiration of approval. Any access approved hereunder shall be constructed within six (6) months of approval or such approval shall terminate.

(5) Bond requirements. Prior to issuing any written approval of the access plan, an applicant will be required to provide an insurance performance policy from a company acceptable to the town manager indicating that it is insured, naming the town as an additional insured, and agreeing to indemnify and hold the town harmless from all claims of personal injury or property damage which may arise from or out of the performance of any work in accordance with the access plan, whether such performance be by the applicant, a contractor or subcontractor, or anyone employed by such contractor or subcontractor. Such insurance shall cover general liability for work performed in accordance with the access plan, general liability for equipment performing any changes to access to the roadway in accordance with the access plan and shall include protection against liability arising from completed operations. The minimum amount of liability insurance for bodily injury by the applicant shall be an amount not less than \$130,000 for each person and \$350,000 for each accident and for property damages in an amount not less than \$50,000.

(6) Prohibition of unsafe access. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this code to the contrary, any access may be denied which would constitute a threat or danger to the public and/or affect the safe and efficient flow of traffic when judged by commonly accepted and applied traffic engineering principles. (As added by Ord. #98-5, March 1998)

15-1002. Access plan. An access plan is required for each new building or use of land. Such an access plan may be submitted by the applicant as a part of the off-street parking lot site plan, or in the case of issuance of a residential building permit, such information may be included on the site or plot plan. Such plan shall specify the intended use(s) of the property.

(1) For commercial, industrial, office, institutional and apartment complex projects. The access plan, minimally drawn to a scale of 1 inch equals 50 feet, shall be submitted to the town manager or his designee. The plan shall denote the location of the driveway on the lot and length of all property lines abutting the public road; distances from intersections (centerline of intersection to centerline of driveway); areas proposed for roadway construction on the right-of-way including the width and length of driveways and deceleration lanes, radius of curves, typical pavement section, type of concrete curbs and any relocation of sidewalks; location of existing overhead and underground utilities, hydrants and drainage structures and any proposed relocations; road improvements proposed for dedication to the town and specific actions to be taken by the contractor to maintain safe driving conditions during roadway construction.

(2) For residential housing. The access plan for residential use exclusive of apartment complexes shall include the following information: proposed location of driveway on the lot from the side property line, length of all property lines abutting public streets, length and width of driveway from edge of public street pavement and location of existing overhead and on-grade

utilities, hydrants and drainage structures. (As added by Ord. #98-5, March 1998)

15-1003. Design criteria. The following minimum standards shall apply in the design of driveways to arterial roads and other public roads:

(1) Number of driveways permitted. Access to an arterial, secondary or minor road shall be provided to any lot either by means of a marginal frontage road, shared access easement, or direct access way.

Where the use of marginal frontage roads or the provision of common access easements to serve multiple lots with different ownership is unavailable or deemed unnecessary, there shall be no more than one driveway to any one arterial roadway from any lot with less than 400 feet of frontage on that roadway.

Lots having between 400 feet and 600 feet of frontage on any arterial roadway may have a second driveway to that roadway provided that, in the opinion of the town manager or his designee, an additional driveway is justified based on trip generation or topography and that the impact to traffic on the roadway is minimal.

Lots having more than 600 feet of frontage to any one arterial roadway may have more than two driveways provided that, in the opinion of the town manager, or his designee, additional driveways are justified based on trip generation or topography and that the impact to traffic on the roadway is minimal.

All driveways serving the same lot shall be a minimum of 200 feet apart, measured from the centerline to centerline of the two driveways.

Secondary and minor roads. There shall be no more than one driveway to a secondary or minor road from any lot with 300 feet or less of frontage on that roadway except for duplex (two unit) residential units which shall be permitted no more than two (2) driveways on the lot.

Lots having more than 300 feet of frontage to any secondary or minor road may have more than two driveways provided that, in the opinion of the town manager or his designee, additional driveways are justified based on trip generation or topography and that the impact to traffic on the roadway is minimal.

(2) Minimum distance from intersection. No driveway to an arterial road shall be established within one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet of an intersecting road. On secondary and minor roads, no driveway shall be established within seventy-five (75) feet of an intersecting road. Measurements shall be made along the edge of the pavement from the nearest point of tangency of the curve of the intersecting road pavement to the nearest point of radius return of the driveway.

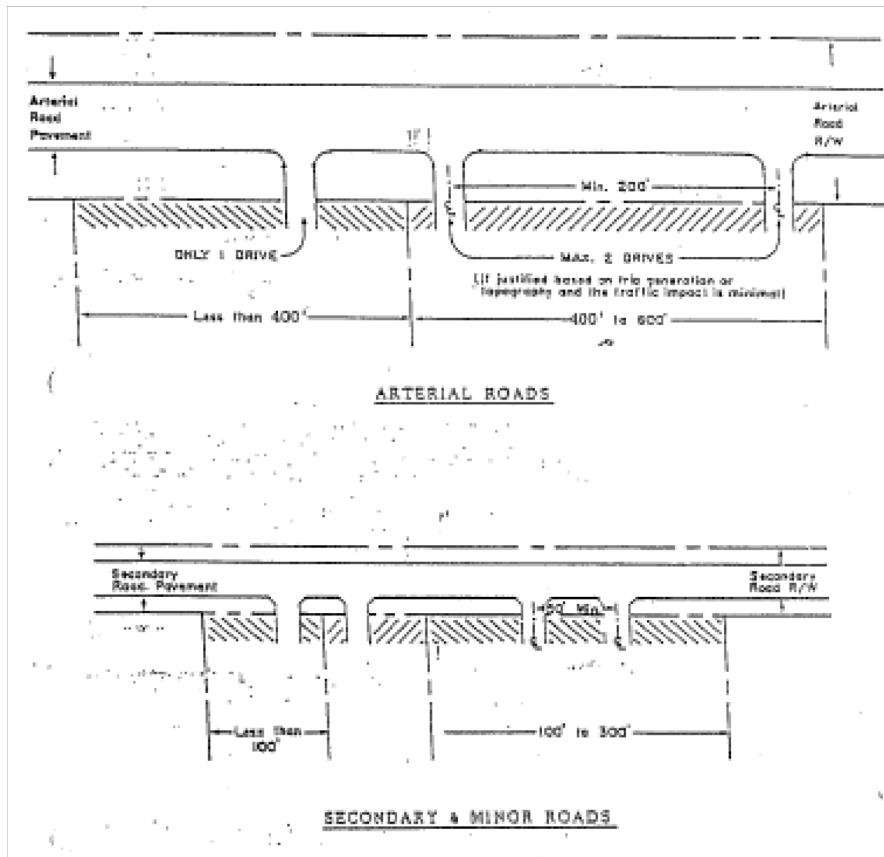
(3) Minimum distance between driveways on separate lots. No two driveways serving separate lots on an arterial road shall be less than two hundred and fifty (250) feet apart.

On secondary and minor roads and in all zoning districts except one-family residential and R-2, two-, three-, four family residential, no two driveways serving separate lots shall be less than twenty (20) feet apart. The distance between driveways shall be measured from the nearest point of the radius return of the two driveways.

The minimum separation distance may be reduced provided that, in the opinion of the town manager or his designee, using commonly accepted and applied traffic engineering principles, the following conditions exist:

- (a) Where the use of marginal frontage roads or shared access easements are not feasible or possible;
- (b) Where exceptional topographic constraints or unusual site conditions at the driveway location (such as in-place utility or drainage features) would make application of the standard exceptionally and/or practically difficult or unduly harsh;
- (c) Where application of this article would conflict with other sections of this article;
- (d) Where such reduction would not constitute a threat or danger to the safe and efficient flow of traffic.

## DESIGN CRITERIA NUMBER OF DRIVEWAYS



(4) Minimum distance from property line. No driveway, other than a shared driveway as authorized under subsection 8., Shared Access Easements, below, shall be allowed within ten (10) feet of the intersection of a straight line projection of any side or rear lot line and the nearest point of radius return of the driveway, except for single or double parking spaces for use in one-family, residential and two-, three- and four-family residential zoning districts.

(5) Deceleration lanes. Approval of a driveway to an arterial road may be conditioned upon construction of a deceleration lane. Such lanes may be required in conjunction with each driveway to secondary and minor roads where a proposed building or land use will increase traffic volumes on the existing road to a total in excess of 3,000 vehicles daily. The deceleration lane, a minimum of twelve (12) feet in width, shall be constructed to town standards with the length measured from the centerline of the driveway according to the following criteria:

| Posted Speed Limit | Minimum Deceleration Lane |              |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
|                    | Length of Taper           | Total Length |
| 35 mph or less     | 125'                      | 200'         |
| 40 to 45 mph       | 150'                      | 250'         |
| 50 to 55 mph       | 175'                      | 300'         |

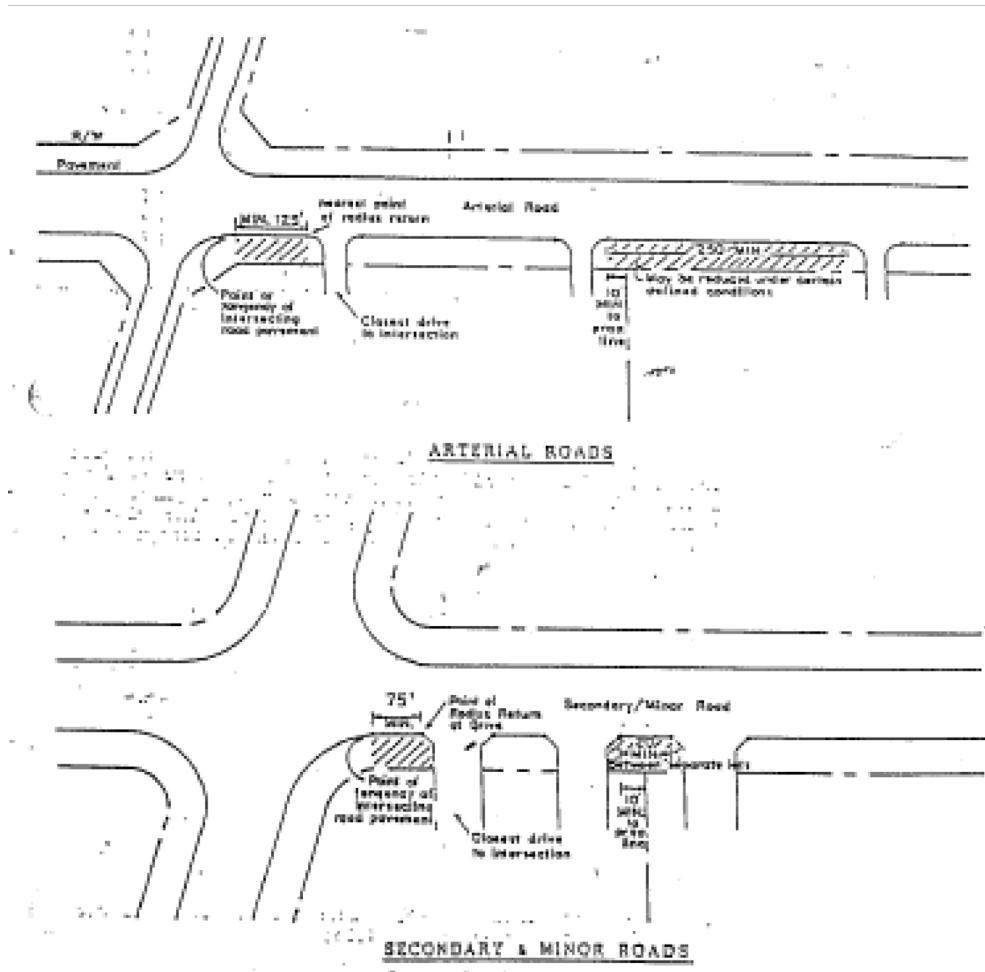
The minimum dimensions of the deceleration lane may be reduced, provided that, in the opinion of the town manager or his designee, using commonly accepted and applied traffic engineering principles, the following conditions exist:

(a) Where exceptional topographic constraints or unusual site conditions at the driveway location such as in-place utility or drainage features which would make strict application of the standard exceptionally and/or practically difficult or unduly harsh.

(b) Where such reduction would not constitute a threat or danger to the safe and efficient flow of traffic.

(6) Left turn storage lane. Approval of a driveway to an arterial road which does not have an exclusive left turn storage lane may be conditioned upon construction of a left turn storage lane. Such lanes may be required in conjunction with each driveway to secondary and minor roads where a proposed land use will increase traffic volume on the existing road to a total in excess of 3,000 vehicles daily. The left turn storage lane, a minimum of twelve (12) feet in width, shall be constructed to town standards with the minimum storage length established according to the following criteria:

MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM INTERSECTION  
MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN DRIVEWAYS ON SEPARATE LOTS  
MINIMUM DISTANCE FROM PROPERTY LINE





| Projected Peak Hour Left Turning Movements (Vehicles) | Minimum Storage Length Required           |
|---|---|
| Less than 30  | No requirement                            |
| 30-59   | 25'                                       |
| 60-89   | 50'                                       |
| 90-119  | 75'                                       |
| 120-149   | 100'                                      |
| 150-179   | 125'                                      |
| 180-209   | 150'                                      |
| Above 210   | Prorated using above lengths as guideline |

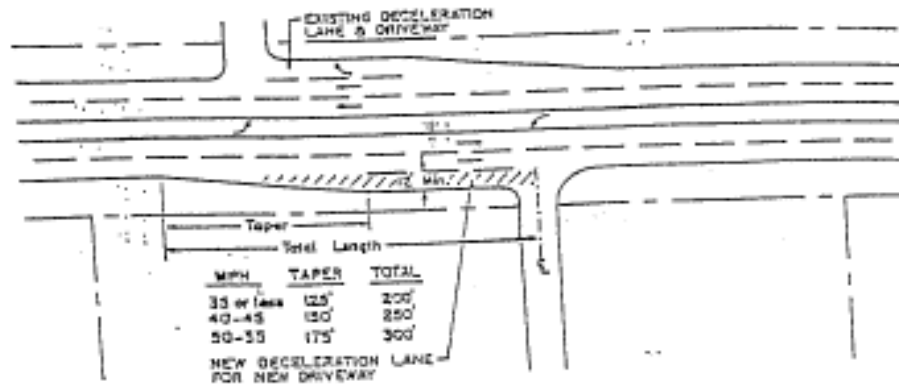
Each left turn storage lane shall be required to have sufficient paved approach and transition return tapers constructed to town standards in accordance with commonly accepted and applied traffic engineering principles.

Any vehicle trip generation and directional distribution data submitted shall be consistent with traffic data for similar projects as referenced in Trip Generation, Fourth Edition, 1987, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers, or the latest subsequent edition.

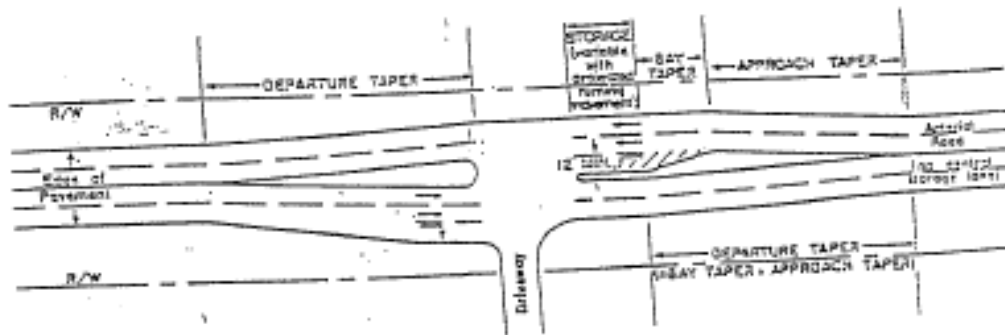
(7) Marginal frontage roads. Marginal frontage roads to driveways, 24 feet in width for two 12-foot traveling lanes, may be required in all zoning districts, except one-family residential, R-2, two-, three-, four-family residential. Such marginal frontage roads shall be located on the public right-of-way adjacent and parallel to the full length of contiguous through roads and/or on private property which may be dedicated as future public right-of-way. Such marginal frontage roads shall be constructed to town standards and in a manner so as to be separated at least 20 feet from the existing roadway except at permitted driveway entrances or where otherwise specified by the town manager or his designee. The length of the driveway from the through road to a marginal frontage road shall be a minimum of 25 feet between the edge of pavement of the two roads. The requirement for a marginal frontage road:

(a) Where a proposed or anticipated future subdivision of property will or may create three or more lots of less than two acres each with frontage to an arterial road, or

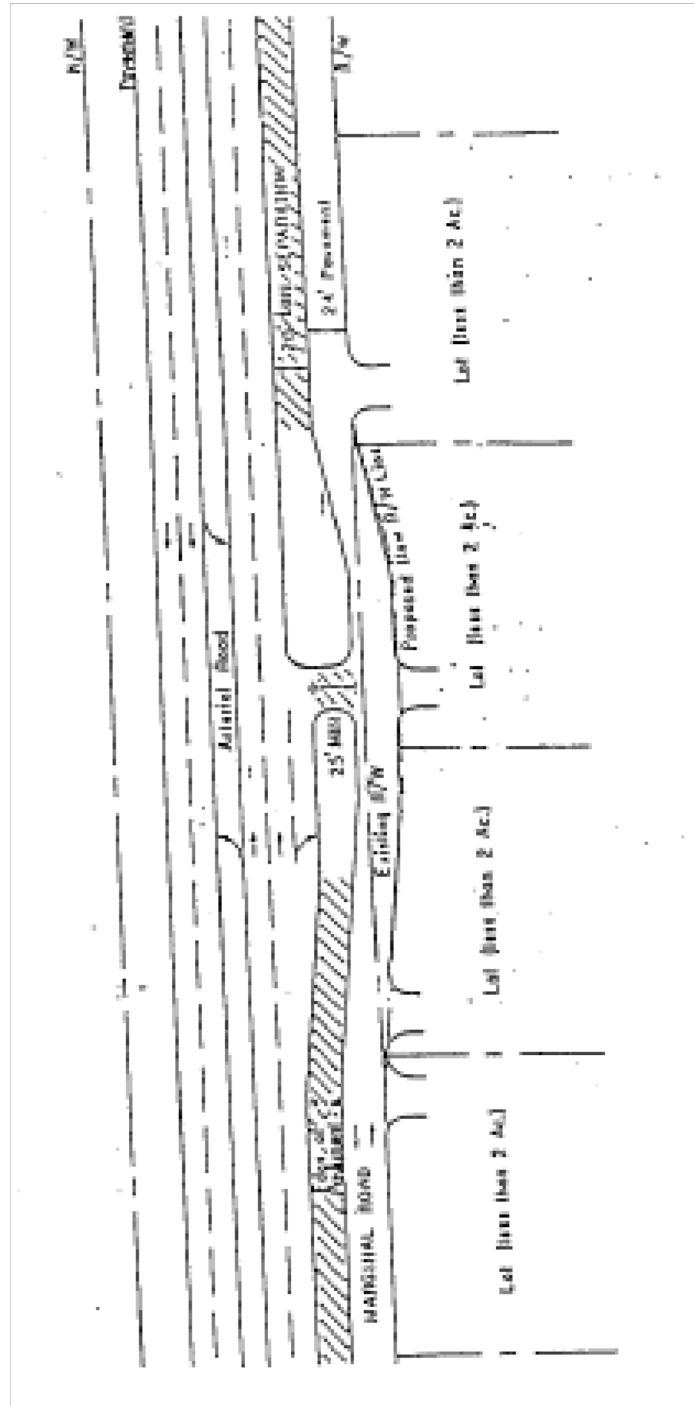
## DESIGN CRITERIA DECELERATION LANES



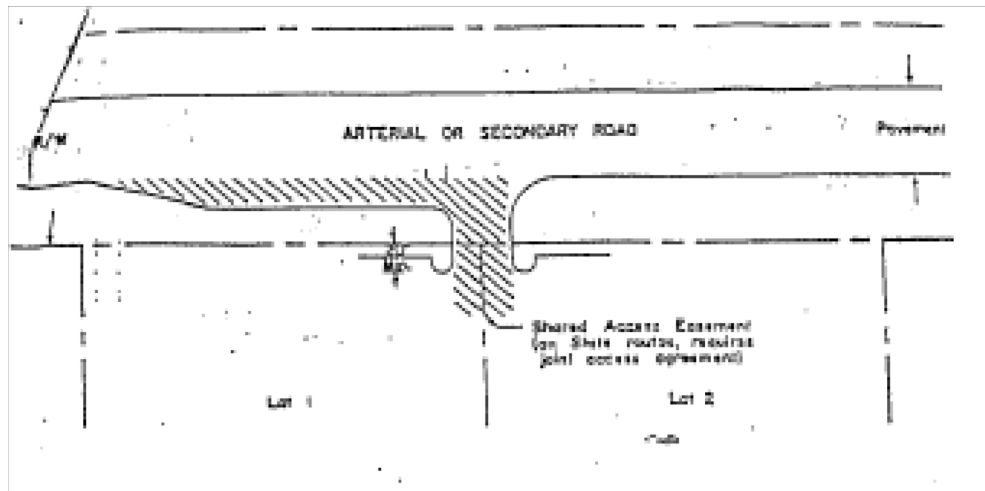
## DESIGN CRITERIA LEFT TURN STORAGE LANES



### DESIGN CRITERIA MARGINAL FRONTAGE ROADS



# DESIGN CRITERIA SHARED ACCESS EASEMENTS



(b) In other situation where, considering commonly accepted and applied traffic safety principles, such is necessary to ensure the safe and efficient flow of traffic.

(8) Shared access easements. In the resubdivision of property, the planning commission may require the formal establishment of private property driveway easements or may impose other conditions that require multiple lots or parcels to have shared vehicle access locations to arterial, secondary and minor roads where, in accordance with commonly accepted and applicable traffic engineering principles, such is necessary to provide for the safe and efficient flow of traffic upon such streets.

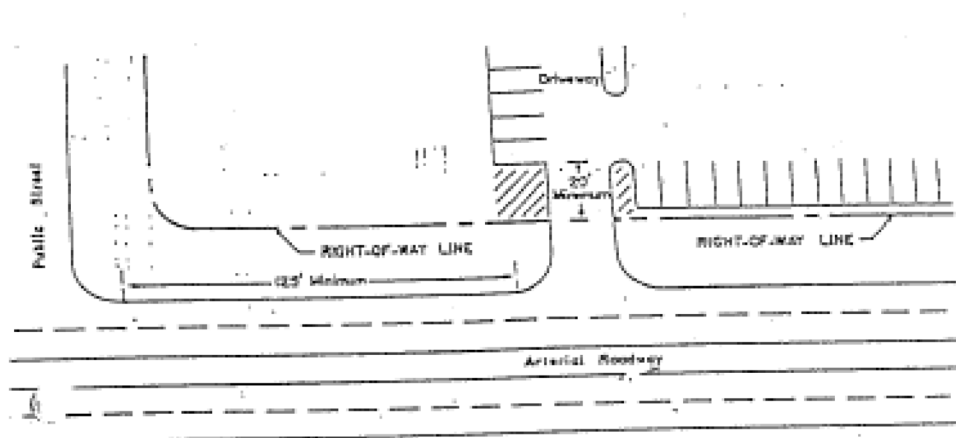
(9) Driveways-minimum length/restrictions. All driveways for commercial, industrial, office, institutional and apartment complexes must extend a minimum of 20 feet into the property from the lot line abutting the public road before the edge of the driveway may be intersected by a parking lot space, aisle, or drive. The minimum length of this restricted driveway may be extended where, in the opinion of the town manager or his designee, anticipated traffic volumes and commonly accepted and applied traffic engineering principles justify the need for longer, controlled storage lanes.

(10) Boulevard-type driveways. Boulevard-type driveways in which ingress and egress lanes are separated by a minimum six-inch raised concrete curb median may exceed the maximum two-way width provided the individual ingress or egress lane does not exceed the limits of one-way access width and the median does not exceed 14 feet in width.

(11) Driveways-width requirements. The widths of driveways, measured at the nearest points of the radius return, shall meet the following requirements:

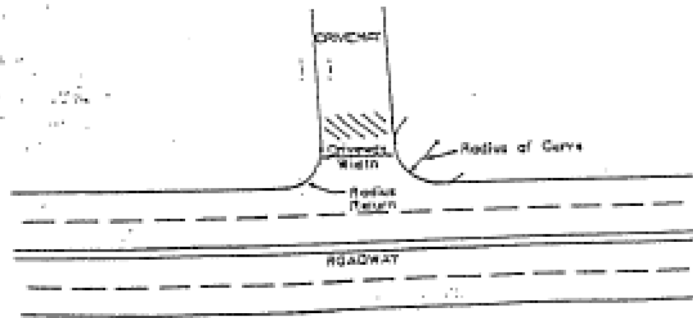
| Use   | Driveway Width |        |
|---|----------------|--------|
|   | Min.           | Max.   |
| Office, Commercial, Institutional<br>Apartment Complexes: |                |        |
| One-way Traffic   | 15 ft.         | 20 ft. |
| Two-way Traffic   | 25 ft.         | 30 ft. |
| Industrial  |                |        |
| One-Way Traffic   | 15 ft.         | 25 ft. |
| Two-Way Traffic   | 25 ft.         | 40 ft. |

### DESIGN CRITERIA DRIVEWAYS - MINIMUM LENGTH



### DESIGN CRITERIA DRIVEWAY - WIDTH REQUIREMENT

#### RADIUS OF DRIVEWAY CURVE



Driveways to commercial, office or institutional developments may exceed the maximum width stated herein, provided that, in the opinion of the town manager or his designee,

(a) The need to provide safer turning movements for truck traffic to or from such property and/or

(b) The number of trips generated to or from such property justifies the need for additional access width.

(12) Radius of driveway curve. The radius of curve connecting the edge of the deceleration or acceleration lane or through-traffic lane and edge of driveway shall meet the following requirements:

| Use  | Radius of Curve |        |
|--|-----------------|--------|
|  | Min.            | Max.   |
| Office, Commercial, Institutional,<br>Apartment Complexes: |                 |        |
| To Arterial Roads  | 15 ft.          | 25 ft. |
| Secondary and Minor Roads                                  | 10 ft.          | 20 ft. |
| Industrial   |                 |        |
| To Arterial Roads  | 20 ft.          | 30 ft. |
| Secondary and Minor Roads                                  | 15 ft.          | 25 ft. |

The radius of the driveway curve to residential, commercial, office or institutional developments may exceed the maximum length stated herein, provided that, in the opinion of the town manager or his designee,

(a) The need to provide safer turning movements for automobile and truck traffic to or from such property and/or

(b) The number of trips generated to or from such property justifies the need for additional radius length.

(13) Pavement markings, signage. Driveways with more than one ingress or egress lane shall have the pavement surface marked with center lines, lane lines, channelizing lines, stop lines, and symbol arrows plus traffic control signage in accordance with the requirements of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Tennessee Department of Transportation, Traffic Engineering Division, 1988, or subsequent revisions. (As added by Ord. #98-5, March 1998)

15-1004. Required off-street parking. (1) Required compliance. Off-street parking shall be provided for all buildings and land uses erected or established after enactment of these regulations in accordance with the

standards of this section. No building or land use shall be occupied or established until the town manager issues a certificate of occupancy which certifies that all provisions of this section of this chapter are satisfied. (As added by Ord. #98-5, March 1998)