

ORDINANCE NO. 2018.3

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AND ENACTING A CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS some of the ordinances of the Town of Petersburg are obsolete, and

WHEREAS some of the other ordinances of the town are inconsistent with each other or are otherwise inadequate, and

WHEREAS the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Petersburg, Tennessee, has caused its ordinances of a general, continuing, and permanent application or of a penal nature to be codified and revised and the same are embodied in a code of ordinances known as the "Petersburg Municipal Code," now, therefore:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG, TENNESSEE, THAT:

Section 1. Ordinances codified. The ordinances of the town of a general, continuing, and permanent application or of a penal nature, as codified and revised in the following "titles," namely "titles" 1 to 20, both inclusive, are ordained and adopted as the "Petersburg Municipal Code," hereinafter referred to as the "municipal code."

Section 2. Ordinances repealed. All ordinances of a general, continuing, and permanent application or of a penal nature not contained in the municipal code are hereby repealed from and after the effective date of said code, except as hereinafter provided in Section 3 below.

Section 3. Ordinances saved from repeal. The repeal provided for in Section 2 of this ordinance shall not affect: Any offense or act committed or done, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred, or any contract or right established or accruing before the effective date of the municipal code; any ordinance or resolution promising or requiring the payment of money by or to the town or authorizing the issuance of any bonds or other evidence of said town's indebtedness; any appropriation ordinance or ordinance providing for the levy of taxes or any budget ordinance; any contract or obligation assumed by or in favor of said town; any ordinance establishing a social security system or providing coverage under that system; any administrative ordinances or resolutions not in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of such code; the

portion of any ordinance not in conflict with such code which regulates speed, direction of travel, passing, stopping, yielding, standing, or parking on any specifically named public street or way; any right or franchise granted by the town; any ordinance dedicating, naming, establishing, locating, relocating, opening, paving, widening, vacating, etc., any street or public way; any ordinance establishing and prescribing the grade of any street; any ordinance providing for local improvements and special assessments therefor; any ordinance dedicating or accepting any plat or subdivision; any prosecution, suit, or other proceeding pending or any judgment rendered on or prior to the effective date of said code; any zoning ordinance or amendment thereto or amendment to the zoning map; nor shall such repeal affect any ordinance annexing territory to the Town.

Section 4. Continuation of existing provisions. Insofar as the provisions of the municipal code are the same as those of ordinances existing and in force on its effective date, said provisions shall be considered to be continuations thereof and not as new enactments.

Section 5. Penalty clause. Unless otherwise specified in a title, chapter or section of the municipal code, including the codes and ordinances adopted by reference, whenever in the municipal code any act is prohibited or is made or declared to be a civil offense, or whenever in the municipal code the doing of any act is required or the failure to do any act is declared to be a civil offense, the violation of any such provision of the municipal code shall be punished by a civil penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation; provided, however, that the imposition of a civil penalty under the provisions of this municipal code shall not prevent the revocation of any permit or license or the taking of other punitive or remedial action where called for or permitted under the provisions of the municipal code or other applicable law. In any place in the municipal code the term "it shall be a misdemeanor" or "it shall be an offense" or "it shall be unlawful" or similar terms appears in the context of a penalty provision of this municipal code, it shall mean "it shall be a civil offense." Anytime the word "fine" or similar term appears in the context of a penalty provision of this municipal code, it shall mean "a civil penalty."¹

Each day any violation of the municipal code continues shall constitute a separate civil offense.

¹State law reference

For authority to allow deferred payment of fines, or payment by installments, see Tennessee Code Annotated, § 40-24-101 et seq.

Section 6. Severability clause. Each section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, and clause of the municipal code, including the codes and ordinances adopted by reference, is hereby declared to be separable and severable. The invalidity of any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, or clause in the municipal code shall not affect the validity of any other portion of said code, and only any portion declared to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be deleted therefrom.

Section 7. Reproduction and amendment of code. The municipal code shall be reproduced in loose-leaf form. The board of mayor and aldermen, by motion or resolution, shall fix, and change from time to time as considered necessary, the prices to be charged for copies of the municipal code and revisions thereto. After adoption of the municipal code, each ordinance affecting the code shall be adopted as amending, adding, or deleting, by numbers, specific chapters or sections of said code. Periodically thereafter all affected pages of the municipal code shall be revised to reflect such amended, added, or deleted material and shall be distributed to town officers and employees having copies of said code and to other persons who have requested and paid for current revisions. Notes shall be inserted at the end of amended or new sections, referring to the numbers of ordinances making the amendments or adding the new provisions, and such references shall be cumulative if a section is amended more than once in order that the current copy of the municipal code will contain references to all ordinances responsible for current provisions. One copy of the municipal code as originally adopted and one copy of each amending ordinance thereafter adopted shall be furnished to the Municipal Technical Advisory Service immediately upon final passage and adoption.

Section 8. Construction of conflicting provisions. Where any provision of the municipal code is in conflict with any other provision in said code, the provision which establishes the higher standard for the promotion and protection of the public health, safety, and welfare shall prevail.

Section 9. Code available for public use. A copy of the municipal code shall be kept available in the recorder's office for public use and inspection at all reasonable times.

Section 10. Date of effect. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its final passage, the public welfare requiring it, and the municipal code, including all the codes and ordinances therein adopted by reference, shall be effective on and after that date.

Passed 1st reading, February 12, 2018

Passed 2nd reading, February 22, 2018

Passed 3rd reading, March 6, 2018

Kenneth Putnam 3-6-18
Mayor

D. Sparks 3-6-18
Recorder

TITLE 1

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION¹

CHAPTER

1. BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
2. MAYOR.
3. RECORDER.
4. CODE OF ETHICS.
5. GENERAL PENALTY; CONTINUING VIOLATIONS.

CHAPTER 1

BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN²

SECTION

- 1-101. Time and place of regular meetings.
- 1-102. Order of business.
- 1-103. General rules of order.

1-101. Time and place of regular meetings. The board of mayor and aldermen shall hold regular monthly meetings at 6:00 P.M. on the first Tuesday following the first Monday of each month at the town hall. (1996 Code, § 1-101, as replaced by Ord. #2021-07, July 2021 *Ch1_06-16-22*)

¹Charter references

See the charter index, the charter itself, and footnote references to the charter in the front of this code.

Municipal code references

Building, plumbing, and electrical inspectors: title 12.
 Fire department: title 7.
 Utilities: title 18.
 Wastewater treatment: title 18.
 Zoning: title 14.

²Charter references

Oath: Art. II, § 6.
 Powers: Art. III, § 1 and Art. IV, § 1.
 Qualifications: Art. II, § 2.
 Quorum: Art. II, § 5.
 Term of office: Art. II, § 4.

1-102. Order of business. At each meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen the following regular order of business shall be observed unless dispensed with by a majority vote of the members present:

- (1) Call to order by the mayor;
- (2) Roll call by the recorder;
- (3) Approval of minutes;
- (4) Citizen comments;
- (5) Communications from the mayor;
- (6) Reports from committees, members of the governing body and other officers;
- (7) Ordinances;
- (8) Resolutions; and
- (9) Adjournment. (1996 Code, § 1-102, modified)

1-103. General rules of order. The rules of order and parliamentary procedure contained in *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised*, shall govern the transaction of business by and before the board of mayor and aldermen at its meetings in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with provisions of the charter or this code. (1996 Code, § 1-103)

CHAPTER 2**MAYOR¹****SECTION**

1-201. Generally supervises municipality's affairs.

1-202. Executes municipality's contracts.

1-201. Generally supervises municipality's affairs. The mayor shall have general supervision of all municipal affairs and may require such reports from the officers and employees as he may reasonably deem necessary to carry out his executive responsibilities. (1996 Code, § 1-201)

1-202. Executes municipality's contracts. The mayor shall execute all contracts as authorized by the board of mayor and aldermen. (1996 Code, § 1-202)

¹Charter references

Oath: Art. II, § 6.

Qualifications: Art. II, § 2.

Term of office: Art. II, § 4.

Vacancy in office: Art. II, § 9.

CHAPTER 3

RECORDER¹

SECTION

1-301. To be bonded.

1-302. To keep minutes, etc.

1-303. To perform general administrative duties, etc.

1-301. To be bonded. The recorder shall be bonded in such sum as may be fixed by, and with surety as may be acceptable to, the board of mayor and aldermen.

1-302. To keep minutes, etc. The recorder shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the board of mayor and aldermen and shall preserve the original copy of all ordinances in a separate ordinance book. (1996 Code, § 1-302)

1-303. To perform general administrative duties, etc. The recorder shall perform all administrative duties for the board of mayor and aldermen and for the municipality which are not expressly assigned by the charter, this code, or the board to another corporate officer. He shall also have custody of, and be responsible for maintaining all corporate bonds, records, and papers in such fireproof vault or safe as the municipality shall provide. (1996 Code, § 1-303)

¹Charter references

Term of office: Art. II, § 4

CHAPTER 4

CODE OF ETHICS¹

SECTION

- 1-401. Applicability.
- 1-402. Definition of "personal interest."
- 1-403. Disclosure of personal interest by official with vote.
- 1-404. Disclosure of personal interest in nonvoting matters.
- 1-405. Acceptance of gratuities, etc.
- 1-406. Use of information.
- 1-407. Use of municipal time, facilities, etc.
- 1-408. Use of position or authority.
- 1-409. Outside employment.
- 1-410. Ethics complaints.
- 1-411. Violations and penalty.

1-401. Applicability. This chapter is the code of ethics for personnel of the Town of Petersburg. It applies to all full-time and part-time elected or appointed officials and employees, whether compensated or not, including those of any separate board, commission, committee, authority, corporation, or other instrumentality. The words municipal and municipality include these separate entities. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

¹State statutes dictate many of the ethics provisions that apply to municipal officials and employees. For provisions relative to the following, see the *Tennessee Code Annotated* sections indicated:

Campaign finance, see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 2, chapter 10.

Conflict of interest, see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-107, 180; 12-4-101, 102.

Conflict of interest disclosure statement, see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 8-50-501.

Consulting fee prohibition for elected municipal officials, see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 2-10-122, 124.

Crimes involving public officials, see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 39-16-101.

Crimes of official misconduct, see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 39-16-401.

Ouster law, see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 8-47-101.

1-402. Definition of "personal interest." (1) For purposes of §§ 1-403 and 1-404, "personal interest" means:

(a) Any financial, ownership, or employment interest in the subject of a vote by a municipal board not otherwise regulated by state statutes on conflicts of interests; or

(b) Any financial, ownership, or employment interest in a matter to be regulated or supervised; or

(c) Any such financial, ownership, or employment interest of the official's or employee's spouse, parent(s), stepparent(s), grandparent(s), sibling(s), child(ren) or stepchild(ren).

(2) The words "employment interest" include a situation in which an official or employee or a designated family member is negotiating possible employment with a person or organization that is the subject of the vote or that is to be regulated or supervised.

(3) In any situation in which a personal interest is also a conflict of interest under state law, the provisions of the state law take precedence over the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-403. Disclosure of personal interest by official with vote. An official with the responsibility to vote on a measure shall disclose during the meeting at which the vote takes place, before the vote and so it appears in the minutes, any personal interest that affects or that would lead a reasonable person to infer that it affects the official's vote on the measure. In addition, the official may recuse himself² from voting on the measure. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-404. Disclosure of personal interest in nonvoting matters. An official or employee who must exercise discretion relative to any matter, other than casting a vote, and who has a personal interest in the matter that affects or that would lead a reasonable person to infer that it affects the exercise of the discretion shall disclose, before the exercise of the discretion when possible, the interest on a form provided by and filed with the recorder. In addition, the official or employee may, to the extent allowed by law, charter, ordinance, or policy, recuse himself¹ from the exercise of discretion in the matter. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-405. Acceptance of gratuities, etc. An official or employee may not accept, directly or indirectly, any money, gift, gratuity, or other consideration or favor of any kind from anyone other than the municipality:

¹Masculine pronouns include the feminine. Only masculine pronouns have been used for convenience and readability.

(1) For the performance of an act, or refraining from performance of an act, that he would be expected to perform, or refrain from performing, in the regular course of his duties; or

(2) That might reasonably be interpreted as an attempt to influence his action, or reward him for past action, in executing municipal business. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-406. Use of information. (1) An official or employee may not disclose any information obtained in his official capacity or position of employment that is made confidential under state or federal law, except as authorized by law.

(2) An official or employee may not use or disclose information obtained in his official capacity or position of employment with the intent to result in financial gain for himself or any other person or entity. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-407. Use of municipal time, facilities, etc. (1) An official or employee may not use or authorize the use of municipal time, facilities, equipment, or supplies for private gain or advantage to himself.

(2) An official or employee may not use or authorize the use of municipal time, facilities, equipment, or supplies for private gain or advantage to any private person or entity, except as authorized by legitimate contract or lease that is determined by the governing body to be in the best interests of the municipality. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-408. Use of position or authority. (1) An official or employee may not make or attempt to make private purchases, for cash or otherwise, in the name of the municipality.

(2) An official or employee may not use or attempt to use his position to secure any privilege or exemption for himself or others that is not authorized by the charter, general law, or ordinance or policy of the municipality. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-409. Outside employment. An official or employee may not accept or continue any outside employment if the work unreasonably inhibits the performance of any affirmative duty of the municipal position or conflicts with any provision of the municipality's charter or any ordinance or policy. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-410. Ethics complaints. (1) The town attorney is designated as the ethics officer of the municipality. Upon the written request of an official or employee potentially affected by a provision of this chapter, the town attorney may render an oral or written advisory ethics opinion based upon this chapter and other applicable law.

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the town attorney shall investigate any credible complaint against an appointed official or employee charging any violation of this chapter, or may undertake an investigation on his own initiative when he acquires information indicating a possible violation and make recommendations for action to end or seek retribution for any activity that, in the attorney's judgment, constitutes a violation of this code of ethics.

(b) The town attorney may request that the governing body hire another attorney, individual, or entity to act as ethics officer when he has or will have a conflict of interests in a particular matter.

(c) When a complaint of a violation any provision of this chapter is lodged against a member of the municipality's governing body, the governing body shall either determine that the complaint does not have merit, or determine that the complaint has sufficient merit to warrant further investigation, it shall authorize an investigation by the town attorney or another individual or entity chosen by the governing body.

(3) The interpretation that a reasonable person in the circumstances would apply shall be used in interpreting and enforcing this code of ethics.

(4) When a violation of this code of ethics also constitutes a violation of a personnel policy, rule or regulation or a civil service policy, rule, or regulation, the violation shall be dealt with as a violation of the personnel or civil service provisions rather than as a violation of this code of ethics. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

1-411. Violations and penalty. An elected official or appointed member of a separate municipal board, commission, committee, authority, corporation, or other instrumentality who violates any provision of this chapter is subject to punishment as provided by the municipality's charter or other applicable law and in addition is subject to censure by the by the governing body. An appointed official or an employee who violates any provision of this chapter is subject to disciplinary action. (Ord. #2006-4, Nov. 2006)

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL PENALTY; CONTINUING VIOLATIONS

SECTION

1-501. General penalty; continuing violations.

1-501. General penalty; continuing violations. Whenever in this code or in any ordinance of the town any act is prohibited or is made or declared to be unlawful or an offense or a misdemeanor, or wherever in such code or ordinance the doing of any act is required or the failure to do any act is declared to be unlawful, the violation of any such provision of this code or any such ordinance shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each separate violation; provided, however, that the imposition of any such penalty under the provisions of this code or of any ordinance of the town shall not prevent the revocation of any permit or license for violation of any provisions hereof where called for or permitted under the provisions of this code or of any ordinance. The municipal judge shall fix the penalty to be imposed under the provisions hereof as the judge's discretion may dictate. Each day that any violation of this code or of any ordinance continues shall constitute a separate offense. Where any act of the general assembly of the state provides for a greater minimum penalty than one dollar (\$1.00), the minimum penalty prescribed by the state law shall prevail, and be assessed by the judge. Whenever in this code reference is made to a maximum penalty of greater than fifty dollars (\$50.00), this section shall prevail and the maximum penalty shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00).

TITLE 2

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 3

MUNICIPAL COURT¹

CHAPTER

1. TOWN JUDGE.
2. COURT ADMINISTRATION.
3. WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, AND SUBPOENAS.
4. BONDS AND APPEALS.

CHAPTER 1

TOWN JUDGE

SECTION

3-101. Town judge.

3-101. Town judge. The officer designated by the charter to handle judicial matters within the municipality shall preside over the town court and shall be known as the town judge. (1996 Code, § 1-501)

¹Charter reference
Established: Art. VII, § 1.

CHAPTER 2

COURT ADMINISTRATION

SECTION

3-201. Maintenance of docket.

3-202. Imposition of fines, penalties, and costs.

3-203. Litigation tax.

3-204. Disposition and report of fines, penalties, and costs.

3-205. Disturbance of proceedings.

3-201. Maintenance of docket. The court clerk shall keep a complete docket of all matters coming before him in his judicial capacity. The docket shall include for each defendant such information as his name; warrant and/or summons numbers; alleged offense; and all other information that may be relevant. (1996 Code, § 3-201, modified)

3-202. Imposition of fines, penalties, and costs. All penalties and costs shall be imposed and recorded by the town judge on the town court docket in open court.

In all cases and determined by him, the town judge shall impose court costs in the amount of one hundred sixty two dollars and fifty cents (\$162.50). One dollar (\$1.00) of the court costs shall be forwarded by the court clerk to the state treasurer to be used by the administrative office of the courts for training and continuing education courses for municipal court judges and municipal court clerks.

3-203. Litigation tax. (1) Effective on the first day of the month following the passage of this section, a town litigation tax shall become effective as follows: On cases in municipal court there is hereby levied a town litigation tax to match the state litigation tax of thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$13.75).

(2) The privilege taxes levied pursuant to this section shall be paid to the town recorder monthly to be used to assist in paying for the operation of town court and for the police department.

(3) This section shall become effective on the first day of the month following the final passage of this section the public welfare requiring it. (Ord. #2006-2, June 2006)

3-204. Disposition and report of fines, penalties, and costs. All funds coming into the hands of the town judge in the form of fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures shall be recorded by him and paid over daily to the municipality. At the end of each month, he shall submit to the board of mayor and aldermen a report accounting for the collection or non-collection of all fines,

penalties and costs imposed by his court during the current month and to date for the current fiscal year. (1996 Code, § 3-203)

3-205. Disturbance of proceedings. It shall be unlawful for any person to create any disturbance of any trial before the town court by making loud or unusual noises. (1996 Code, § 3-204, modified)

CHAPTER 3

WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, AND SUBPOENAS

SECTION

3-301. Issuance of summonses.

3-302. Issuance of subpoenas.

3-301. Issuance of summonses. When a complaint of an alleged ordinance violation is made to the town judge, the judge may in his discretion, issue a summons, ordering the alleged offender to personally appear before the town court at a time specified therein to answer to the charges against him. The summons shall contain a brief description of the offense charged but need not set out verbatim the provisions of the ordinance alleged to have been violated. Upon failure of any person to appear before the town court as commanded in a summons lawfully served on him, the cause may be proceeded with ex parte, and the judgment of the court shall be valid and binding subject to the defendant's right of appeal. (1996 Code, § 3-302, modified)

3-302. Issuance of subpoenas. The town judge may subpoena as witnesses all persons whose testimony he believes will be relevant and material to matters coming before his court, and it shall be unlawful for any person lawfully served with such a subpoena to fail or neglect to comply therewith. (1996 Code, § 3-303)

CHAPTER 4

BONDS AND APPEALS

SECTION

3-401. Appeals.

3-402. Bond amounts, conditions, and forms.

3-401. Appeals. Any defendant who is dissatisfied with any judgment of the town court against him may, within ten (10) entire days thereafter, Sundays exclusive, appeal to the next term of the circuit court upon posting a proper appeal bond.¹ (1996 Code, § 3-402)

3-402. Bond amounts, conditions, and forms. An appearance bond in any case before the town court shall be in such amount as the town judge shall prescribe and shall be conditioned that the defendant shall appear for trial before the town court at the stated time and place. An appeal bond in any case shall be in the sum of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and shall be conditioned that if the circuit court shall find against the appellant the fine and all costs of the trial and appeal shall be promptly paid by the defendant and/or his sureties. An appearance or appeal bond in any case may be made in the form of a cash deposit or by any corporate surety company authorized to do business in Tennessee or by two (2) private persons who individually own real property located within the county. No other type bond shall be acceptable. (1996 Code, § 3-403)

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 27-5-101.

TITLE 4

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL REGULATIONS.
2. TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL REGULATIONS¹

SECTION

- 4-101. Business dealings.
- 4-102. Eligibility for office.
- 4-103. Employee drug and alcohol testing policy.
- 4-104. Personnel policies and regulations.

4-101. Business dealings. Except for the receipt of such compensation as may be lawfully provided for the performance of his municipal duties, it shall be unlawful for any municipal officer or employee to be privately interested in, or to profit, directly or indirectly, from business dealings with the municipality. (1996 Code, § 4-201)

4-102. Eligibility for office. An employee of the Town of Petersburg shall be qualified to run for elected office, or shall be qualified to be appointed to a vacancy, on the Petersburg Board of Mayor and Aldermen. (Ord. #2015-7, March 2016)

4-103. Employee drug and alcohol testing policy. (1) It is the intent of the Town of Petersburg to provide all employees a safe and drug-free work environment. It is the policy of the Town of Petersburg that the use of illegal drugs and/or alcohol will not be tolerated. Compliance with this policy is a condition of employment.

(2) The following conduct is prohibited:

(a) Being on duty for the town while under the influence of drugs or alcohol;

(b) Engaging in the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, or unauthorized possession of illegal drugs at any time;

¹Municipal code references

Code of ethics: §§ 1-405, 1-407, 1-408 and 1-409.

(c) Refusing to take or failing a drug test administered under this policy; and

(d) Using alcohol within four (4) hours prior to reporting for duty or while on-call for duty.

(3) Using alcohol within eight (8) hours following an accident if the employee's involvement has not been ruled out as a contributing factor in the accident.

(4) This policy does not prohibit the appropriate use of legally prescribed medication that does not adversely affect the mental, physical or emotional ability of the employee to safely perform his duties.

(5) All town property, including vehicles, desks, containers, files and lockers (with or without locks) may be subject to inspection at any time without notice.

(6) This policy applies to all full-time, part-time, temporary, and volunteer employees of the town. The policy may require drug testing prior to employment and based upon reasonable suspicion. The policy also requires alcohol testing based upon reasonable suspicion.

(a) Pre-employment testing. All applicants for employment with the police or fire department who have received a conditional offer of employment with the town must pass a drug test before receiving a final offer of employment.

(b) Reasonable suspicion testing. All employees of the town must submit to a drug and/or alcohol test where there is a reasonable suspicion to believe the employee is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. "Reasonable suspicion" may be based on direct observation of symptoms of drug or alcohol use such as impaired motor skills, loud or uncontrollable language and behavior, information provided by a reliable and credible source, and deterioration of job performance over a period of time. An on-the-job accident may particularly give rise to "reasonable suspicion" if the occurrence was at least in part a result of the employee's actions and the employee further exhibited behavior that he or she was under the influence of drug or alcohol. Reasonable suspicion testing shall be conducted as soon as possible after a determination is made that a reasonable suspicion exists for drug and/or alcohol testing.

(7) Urinalysis will be used for drug testing and either urinalysis or a breath analysis may be used for alcohol testing. Laboratory and collection sites shall be determined by a request for proposals in accordance with the town's purchasing policy. Laboratory and collection sites shall adopt collection and chain-of-custody procedures to be used to ensure reasonable consistency, specimen integrity, proper identification, and individual privacy. All employees shall be required to sign a consent form prior to being tested.

(8) Individual alcohol and/or drug test results maintained pursuant to this policy shall be considered confidential by the town and its representatives to the extent it is appropriate, feasible and permissible under applicable law.

(9) Failure to comply with the provisions of this policy or a positive alcohol and/or drug test may be used as grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination. However, this policy does not preclude any disciplinary action for behavior and conduct that occur in connection with suspected alcohol and/or drug use.

(10) Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute shall inform his or her supervisor of such conviction (including pleas of guilty and nolo contendere) within five (5) days. Such conviction and/or failure to so inform the town may be used as grounds for disciplinary action up to and including termination.

(11) All employees shall be given a copy of this policy and shall sign a statement indicating that they have received and read the policy. (Ord. #96-4, Dec. 1996)

4-104. Personnel policies and regulations.¹ The city council, by ordinance or resolution, may establish and revise a system of personnel rules and regulations for the Town of Petersburg.

¹Administrative ordinances and resolutions are available in the office of the recorder.

CHAPTER 2

TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT REGULATIONS

SECTION

4-201. Enforcement.

4-202. Travel policy.

4-203. Travel reimbursement rate schedules.

4-201. Enforcement. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of the mayor or his or her designee shall be responsible for the enforcement of these travel regulations. (1996 Code, § 4-301, modified)

4-202. Travel policy. (1) In the interpretation and application of this chapter, the term "traveler" or "authorized travel" means any elected or appointed municipal officer or employee, including members of municipal boards and committees appointed by the mayor or the municipal governing body, and the employees of such boards and committees who are traveling on official municipal business and whose travel was authorized in accordance with this chapter. "Authorized traveler" shall not include the spouse, children, other relatives, friends, or companions accompanying the authorized traveler on town business, unless the person(s) otherwise qualifies as an authorized traveler under this chapter.

(2) Authorized travelers are entitled to reimbursement of certain expenditures incurred while traveling on official business for the town. Reimbursable expenses shall include expenses for transportation; lodging; meals; registration fees for conferences, conventions, and seminars; and other actual and necessary expenses related to official business as determined by the mayor.

(3) Authorized travelers can request either a travel advance for the projected cost of authorized travel, or advance billing directly to the town for registration fees, air fares, meals, lodging, conferences, and similar expenses.

Travel advance requests are not considered documentation of travel expenses. If travel advances exceed documented expenses, the traveler must immediately reimburse the town. It will be the responsibility of the mayor to initiate action to recover any undocumented travel advances.

(4) Travel advances are available only for special travel and only after completion and approval of the travel authorization form.

(5) The travel expense reimbursement form will be used to document all expense claims.

(6) To qualify for reimbursement, travel expenses must be:

(a) Directly related to the conduct of the town business for which travel was authorized; and

(b) Actual, reasonable, and necessary under the circumstances. The mayor may make exceptions for unusual circumstances. Expenses considered excessive won't be allowed.

(7) Claims of five dollars (\$5.00) or more for travel expense reimbursement must be supported by the original paid receipt for lodging, vehicle rental, phone call, public carrier travel, conference fee, and other reimbursable costs.

(8) Any person attempting to defraud the town or misuse town travel funds is subject to legal action for recovery of fraudulent travel claims and/or advances.

(9) Mileage and motel expenses incurred within the town are not ordinarily considered eligible expenses for reimbursement. (1996 Code, § 4-302, modified)

4-203. Travel reimbursement rate schedules. Authorized travelers shall be reimbursed according to the state travel regulation rates. The town's travel reimbursement rates will automatically change when the state rates are adjusted.

The municipality may pay directly to the provider for expenses such as meals, lodging, and registration fees for conferences, conventions, seminars, and other education programs. (1996 Code, § 4-303)

TITLE 5

MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND TAXATION¹

CHAPTER

1. PRIVILEGE TAXES GENERALLY.
2. REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.
3. WHOLESALE BEER TAX.
4. PURCHASING PROCEDURES.

CHAPTER 1

PRIVILEGE TAXES GENERALLY²

SECTION

- 5-101. Tax levied.
5-202. License required.

5-101. Tax levied. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this code, there is hereby levied on all vocations, occupations, and businesses declared by the general laws of the state to be privileges taxable by municipalities, an annual privilege tax in the maximum amount allowed by state laws. The taxes provided for in the state's "Business Tax Act" (*Tennessee Code Annotated* § 6-74-701, *et. seq.*) are hereby expressly enacted, ordained, and levied on businesses, business activities, vocations, and occupations carried on within the town at the rates and in the manner prescribed by the Act. (1996 Code, § 5-201, modified)

5-102. License required. No person shall exercise any such privilege within the town without a currently effective privilege license, which shall be issued by the recorder to each applicant therefor upon the applicant's payment of the appropriate privilege tax. (1996 Code, § 5-202, modified)

¹Charter references
Art. VI, § 1.

²Charter reference
Administration and collection of: § 23.

State law reference
Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 67-4-210(a) and (b) and 67-4-213(b).

CHAPTER 2

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES

SECTION

5-201. When due and payable.

5-202. When delinquent--penalty and interest.

5-201. When due and payable. Taxes levied by the town against real and personal property shall become due and payable annually on the first Monday of October of the year for which levied.

5-202. When delinquent--penalty and interest. All real property taxes shall become delinquent on and after the first day of March next after they become due and payable and shall thereupon be subject to such penalty and interest as is authorized and prescribed by the state law for delinquent county real property taxes.

CHAPTER 3**PURCHASING PROCEDURES****SECTION**

5-301. Public advertisement and competitive bidding.

5-301. Public advertisement and competitive bidding. (1) The following spending regulations are established for the Town of Petersburg in accordance with the 1983 Municipal Purchasing Law.

(a) Purchasing agent: The town recorder is hereby designated as purchasing agent.

(b) Small purchases: The town recorder may approve purchases up to four hundred dollars (\$400.00).

(c) Mayor approval: Purchases of four hundred dollars to one thousand dollars (\$400.00--\$1,000.00) may be approved by the mayor.

(d) Board approval: Purchases over one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) shall be approved by the board.

(e) Quotes required: Whenever possible, three (3) written quotes shall be required for purchases over four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00).

(f) Public advertisement and competitive bidding required: Public advertisement and competitive sealed bids are required for purchases of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) and more.

(2) The town board shall develop and approve purchasing procedures in furtherance of this section. (Ord. # 2015-1, May 2015)

CHAPTER 4**WHOLESALE BEER TAX****SECTION**

5-401. To be collected.

5-401. To be collected. The recorder is hereby directed to take appropriate action to assure payment to the town of the wholesale beer tax levied by the "Wholesale Beer Tax," as set out in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 57, chapter 6.

TITLE 6

LAW ENFORCEMENT

CHAPTER

1. POLICE AND ARREST.

CHAPTER 1

POLICE AND ARREST

SECTION

- 6-101. Police officers subject to chief's orders.
- 6-102. Police officers to preserve law and order, etc.
- 6-103. When police officers to make arrests.
- 6-104. Disposition of persons arrested.
- 6-105. Police department records.

6-101. Police officers subject to chief's orders.¹ All police officers shall obey and comply with such orders and administrative rules and regulations as the police chief may officially issue. (1996 Code, § 6-101)

6-102. Police officers to preserve law and order, etc. Police officers shall preserve law and order within the municipality. They shall patrol the municipality and shall assist the town court during the trial of cases. Police officers shall also promptly serve any legal process issued by the town court. (1996 Code, § 6-102)

6-103. When police officers to make arrests.² Unless otherwise authorized or directed in this code or other applicable law, an arrest of the person shall be made by a police officer in the following cases:

- (1) Whenever he is in possession of a warrant for the arrest of the person.
- (2) Whenever an offense is committed or a breach of the peace is threatened in the officer's presence by the person.
- (3) Whenever a felony has in fact been committed and the officer has reasonable cause to believe the person has committed it. (1996 Code, § 6-104)

¹Charter reference

Chief of police; designation of: § 28.

²State law reference

Traffic citations, etc.: title 15, chapter 7.

6-104. Disposition of persons arrested. Any person arrested for a felony or a misdemeanor shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state law and the rules of the court which has jurisdiction of the offender.

6-105. Police department records. The police department shall keep a comprehensive and detailed daily record in permanent form, showing at a minimum:

- (1) All known or reported offenses and/or crimes committed within the corporate limits;
- (2) All arrests made by police officers; and
- (3) All police investigations made, funerals convoyed, fire calls answered, and other miscellaneous activities of the police department. (1996 Code, § 6-107, modified)

TITLE 7

FIRE PROTECTION AND FIREWORKS¹

CHAPTER

1. FIRE DISTRICT.
2. FIRE CODE.
3. FIRE DEPARTMENT.
4. FIRE SERVICE OUTSIDE TOWN LIMITS.

CHAPTER 1

FIRE DISTRICT

SECTION

7-101. Fire limits described.

7-101. Fire limits described. The corporate fire limits shall be and include the area zoned and designated as central commercial, C-1. (1996 Code, § 7-101)

¹Municipal code reference

Building, utility and residential codes: title 12.

CHAPTER 2

FIRE CODE¹

SECTION

- 7-201. Fire code adopted.
- 7-202. Modifications.
- 7-203. Available in recorder's office.
- 7-204. Gasoline trucks.
- 7-205. Variances.
- 7-206. Fire hydrants, water mains.
- 7-207. Violations and penalty.

7-201. Fire code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 to 6-54-506, the *International Fire Code*, 2012 edition, and Appendices B, D, E, F, G, H and I thereto, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code, and is hereinafter referred to as the fire code.

7-202. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Whenever the fire code refers to the "Chief Appointing Authority" it shall be deemed a reference to the board of mayor and aldermen. Whenever the fire code refers to the "Fire Code Official," it shall be deemed a reference to such person as the board of mayor and aldermen have appointed to administer and enforce the provisions of the fire code.

(2) Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the fire code:

- 101.1 Title - Insert "Town of Petersburg Tennessee"
- 103 Department of Fire Prevention - Delete
- 104.6 Official records - Revise the second sentence to read: "Such official records shall be retained as required by law."
- 105.3.1 Expiration - Delete the second and third sentences in their entirety
- 105.3.2 Extensions - Delete
- 109.4 Violation penalties - Delete
- 111.4 Failure to comply - Delete.

7-203. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the fire code has been

¹Municipal code reference

Building, utility and residential codes: title 12.

placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public.

7-204. Gasoline trucks. No person shall operate or park any gasoline tank truck within the central business district or within any residential area at any time except for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious delivery of gasoline. (1996 Code, § 7-205)

7-205. Variances. The chief of the fire department may recommend to the board of mayor and aldermen variances from the provisions of the *Fire Prevention Code* upon application in writing by any property owner or lessee, or the duly authorized agent of either, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the code, provided that the spirit of the code shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done. The particulars of such variances when granted or allowed shall be contained in a resolution of the board of mayor and aldermen. (1996 Code, § 7-206)

7-206. Fire hydrants, water mains. (1) NFPA 291 *Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants*, is hereby adopted by reference and incorporated into this code as if it were set out at length herein and shall be controlling within the corporate limits.

(2) All future water mains and fire hydrants shall be installed in such a manner to provide adequate fire flows. All water mains shall be at least six inches (6") in diameter. However, larger mains shall be installed when necessary to ensure that a minimum of five hundred (500) gallons per minutes (gpm) at twenty (20) pounds per square inch (psi) residual pressure is available at all fire hydrants. Additional gallons per minute above the minimum five hundred (500) gpm shall be available if the needed fire flow to structures in the area demands such additional flows. The fire hydrants shall be installed in such a manner that there shall be a fire hydrant within five hundred feet (500') of the front entrance of every structure of more than three hundred (300) square feet. The distance to the fire hydrant shall be measured along the route that would be accessible to the fire department to lay fire hose from the hydrant to the building.

(3) Fire hydrants that currently exist on mains that will not flow at least five hundred (500) gallons per minute at twenty (20) pounds per square inch of pressure will not be used by the fire department for connection to the pumper connection of fire apparatus. Such fire hydrants shall be painted solid red in color to indicate to firefighters that this hydrant will not flow adequate gallons per minute to be used in firefighting operation. All such fire hydrants shall be identified by the fire chief, color coded, and a list of such fire hydrants shall be compiled and attached to a cover letter from the fire chief to the responsible water provider. The cover letter shall contain at least the following words,

"The attached list of fire hydrants have been found to have inadequate fire flows and will not be used by the fire department for pumping operations except in the event of immediate and imminent threat of life safety."

(4) Such letters shall be generated annually with a copy to the mayor.
(Ord. #2008-1, Aug. 2008)

7-207. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the fire code as herein adopted by reference and modified.

CHAPTER 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT¹

SECTION

- 7-301. Establishment, equipment, and membership.
- 7-302. Objectives.
- 7-303. Organization, rules, and regulations.
- 7-304. Records and reports.
- 7-305. Compensation of members.
- 7-306. Chief responsible for training and maintenance.
- 7-307. Chief to be assistant to state officer.

7-301. Establishment, equipment, and membership. There is hereby established a fire department to be supported and equipped from appropriations by the board of mayor and aldermen of the municipality. All apparatus, equipment, and supplies shall be purchased by or through the municipality and shall be and remain the property of the municipality. The fire department shall be composed of a chief appointed by the board of mayor and aldermen and such number of physically-fit subordinate officers and firemen as the chief shall appoint. (1996 Code, § 7-301)

- 7-302. Objectives.** The fire department shall have as its objectives:
- (1) To prevent uncontrolled fires from starting;
 - (2) To prevent the loss of life and property because of fires;
 - (3) To confine fires to their places of origin;
 - (4) To extinguish uncontrolled fires;
 - (5) To prevent loss of life from asphyxiation or drowning; and
 - (6) To perform such rescue work as its equipment and/or the training of its personnel makes practicable.
 - (7) To provide emergency medical care at the highest level that the equipment and training of the personnel makes practicable.
 - (8) To provide code enforcement and building inspections as directed by the city within adopted codes and ordinances.
 - (9) To serve as the emergency management agency of the city.
 - (10) To protect the health and safety of the citizens from the transportation, storage, or manufacture of hazardous materials to the extent possible that the level of equipment and training will allow.
 - (11) To work with the water department to insure that adequate water supplies for fire protection are available.

¹Municipal code reference

Special privileges with respect to traffic: title 15, chapter 2.

(12) To provide public fire and life-safety education materials and information to the citizens in order that they may protect themselves from harm and reduce the risk of fire in the community. (1996 Code, § 7-302, modified)

7-303. Organization, rules, and regulations. The chief of the fire department shall set up the organization of the department, make definite assignments to individuals, and shall formulate and enforce such rules and regulations as shall be necessary for the orderly and efficient operation of the fire department. (1996 Code, § 7-303)

7-304. Records and reports. (1) The chief of the fire department shall keep adequate records of all fires, inspections, apparatus, equipment, personnel, and work of the department.

(2) He shall submit a written report on such matters to the mayor once each month, and at the end of the year a detailed annual report shall be made. (1996 Code, § 7-304)

7-305. Compensation of members. All personnel of the fire department shall receive such compensation for their services as the board of mayor and aldermen may from time to time prescribe.

7-306. Chief responsible for training and maintenance. The chief of the fire department shall be fully responsible for the training of the firefighters. (1996 Code, § 7-306, modified)

7-307. Chief to be assistant to state officer. Pursuant to requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 68-102-108, the chief of the fire department is designated as an assistant to the state commissioner of commerce and insurance and is subject to all the duties and obligations imposed by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 68, chapter 102, and shall be subject to the directions of the fire prevention commissioner in the execution of the provisions thereof. (1996 Code, § 7-307)

CHAPTER 4

FIRE SERVICE OUTSIDE TOWN LIMITS

SECTION

7-401. Equipment to be used only within corporate limits generally.

7-401. Equipment to be used only within corporate limits generally. No equipment of the fire department shall be used for fighting any fire outside the corporate limits unless the fire is on town property or, in the opinion of the chief of the fire department, is in such hazardous proximity to property owned by or located within the town as to endanger the town property or unless expressly authorized in writing by the board of mayor and aldermen. (1996 Code, § 7-401)

TITLE 8**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**¹**CHAPTER**

1. INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
2. BEER.

CHAPTER 1**INTOXICATING LIQUORS****SECTION**

8-101. Prohibited generally.

8-101. Prohibited generally. Except as authorized by applicable laws² and/or ordinances, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, receive, possess, store, transport, sell, furnish, or solicit orders for, any intoxicating liquor within this city/town. "Intoxicating liquor" shall be defined to include whiskey, wine, "home brew," "moonshine," and all other intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors and beers. "Beer" shall be defined pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-101.

¹State law reference
Tennessee Code Annotated, title 57.

²State law reference
Tennessee Code Annotated, § 39-17-701, *et seq.*

CHAPTER 2

BEER¹

SECTION

- 8-201. Beer board established.
- 8-202. Meetings of the beer board.
- 8-203. Records of the beer board and proceedings to be kept.
- 8-204. Requirements for beer board quorum and action.
- 8-205. Powers and duties of the beer board.
- 8-206. "Beer" defined.
- 8-207. Permit required for engaging in beer business.
- 8-208. Privilege tax.
- 8-209. Beer permits shall be restrictive.
- 8-210. Application requirements.
- 8-211. Permit not transferrable.
- 8-212. Restrictions on permits that would cause congestions or interfere with public health, safety and morals.
- 8-213. Prohibited conduct or activities by beer permit holders.
- 8-214. Revocation and suspension of beer permits.
- 8-215. Civil penalty in lieu of suspension.
- 8-216. Loss of clerk's certification for sale to minor.
- 8-217. Violations and penalty.

8-201. Beer board established. There is hereby established a beer board composed of the board of mayor and aldermen. The mayor shall serve as chairman of the board. (1996 Code, § 8-202, modified)

8-202. Meetings of the beer board. All meetings of the beer board shall be open to the public. The board shall hold regular meetings in the town hall at such times as it shall prescribe. When there is business to come before the beer board, a special meeting may be called by the chairman.

8-203. Records of the beer board and proceedings to be kept. The recorder shall make a record of the proceedings of all meeting of the beer board.

¹Municipal code references

Minors in beer places, etc.: title 11, chapter 1.

Tax provisions: title 5.

State law reference

For a leading case on a municipality's authority to regulate beer, see *Watkins v. Naifeh*, 635 S.W.2d 104 (Tenn. 1982).

The record shall be a public record and shall contain at least the following: The date of each meeting; names of the board members present; names of the members introducing and seconding motions and resolutions, etc., before the board; a copy of each motion or resolution presented; the vote of each member thereon; and the provisions of each beer permit issued by the board.

8-204. Requirements for beer board quorum and action. The attendance of at least a majority of the members of the beer board shall be required to constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business. Matters before the board shall be decided by a majority of the members present if a quorum is constituted. Any member present but not voting shall be deemed to have cast a "nay" vote.

8-205. Powers and duties of the beer board. The beer board shall have the power and it is hereby directed to regulate the selling, storing for sale, distributing for sale, and manufacturing of beer within the municipality in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. (1996 Code, § 8-204, modified)

8-206. "Beer" defined. The term "beer" as used in this chapter shall be the same definition appearing in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-101.

8-207. Permit required for engaging in beer business. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, store for sale, distribute for sale, or manufacture beer without first making application to and obtaining a permit from the beer board. The application shall be made on such form as the board shall prescribe and/or furnish, and pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-101(b), and shall be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00). Said fee shall be in the form of a cashier's check payable to the Town of Petersburg. Each applicant must be a person of good moral character and he must certify that he has read and is familiar with the provisions of this chapter. (1996 Code, § 8-206)

8-208. Privilege tax. There is hereby imposed on the business of selling, distributing, storing or manufacturing beer a privilege tax of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Any person, firm, corporation, joint stock company, syndicate or association engaged in the sale, distribution, storage or manufacture of beer shall remit the tax on January 1, 1994, and each successive January 1, to the Town of Petersburg, Tennessee. At the time a new permit is issued to any business subject to this tax, the permit holder shall be required to pay the privilege tax on a prorated basis for each month or portion thereof remaining until the next tax payment date. (1996 Code, § 8-207)

8-209. Beer permits shall be restrictive. All beer permits shall be restrictive as to the type of beer business authorized under them. Separate

permits shall be required for selling at retail, storing, distribution, and manufacturing. Beer permits for retail sale of beer may be further restricted by the beer board so as to authorize sales only for off-premises consumption. It shall be unlawful for any beer permit holder to engage in any type or phase of the beer business not expressly authorized by his permit. It shall likewise be unlawful for him not to comply with any and all express restrictions or conditions in his permit. (1996 Code, § 8-208, modified)

8-210. Application requirements. Each applicant must explicitly and affirmatively state:

(1) That the applicant has been a resident-citizen of Lincoln County or Marshall County preceding the date of his application;

(2) The location of the premises at which the business shall be conducted;

(3) The owner or owners of such premises and the terms of any lease relative thereto;

(4) The names and addresses of all persons or businesses, who have a financial interest in the beer business proposed to be established;

(5) Whether the applicant will operate the business in person or by agent and, if by agent, the name and address of such agent;

(6) That no persons will be employed in the handling or sale of such beverages; that no person will be employed in the handling or sale of such beverages, who has been convicted within the past ten (10) years of any law against possession, sale, manufacturing or transportation of intoxicating liquors or any crime involving moral turpitude;

(7) That the applicant will not engage in the sale of such beverages except at the place for which the beer board has issued a permit to the applicant;

(8) That no sale of such beverages will be made except in accordance with the permit granted and in accordance with all state laws;

(9) That if the application is for a permit to sell for consumption off the premises, that no sale shall be made for consumption on the premises and that no consumption will be permitted on the premises thereof; and

(10) That no sale will be made to minors. (1996 Code, § 8-211, modified)

8-211. Permit not transferrable. Beer permits shall not be transferrable from one person to another or from one location to another. A new permit is required in the manner provided herein when a holder disposes of his business or transfers to another location. (1996 Code, § 8-212)

8-212. Restrictions on permits that would cause congestions or interfere with public health, safety and morals. No permit authorized in the sale of beer will be issued when such business would cause congestion of traffic or would interfere with schools, churches, or would otherwise interfere with the public health, safety and morals. In determining whether a permit

should be issued, the beer board shall consider the character of the neighborhood, the space available for the building, space available for parking, and the effect of the business on neighboring property. It shall be in the discretion of the beer board to declare whether or not a particular location is a suitable location for the sale of beer. No permit shall be suspended, revoked or denied on the basis of proximity of the establishment to a school or church if a valid permit had been issued to any business on that same location unless beer is not sold, distributed or manufactured at that location during any continuous six (6) month period. (1996 Code, § 8-213, modified)

8-213. Prohibited conduct or activities by beer permit holders. It shall be unlawful for any beer permit holder, employee or person engaged in the sale of beer to:

- (1) Employ any minor under eighteen years of age in the sale, storage, distribution or manufacture of beer;
- (2) Make or allow any sale of beer between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 A.M. during any night of the week; except Sunday, or anytime between 12:00 midnight on Saturday night and 12:00 noon on Sundays;
- (3) Allow any person under twenty-one years of age to loiter in or about his place of business.
- (4) Make or allow any sale of beer to a minor;
- (5) Make or allow any sale of beer to any intoxicated person or to any feeble-minded, insane, or otherwise mentally incapacitated person.; or
- (6) Allow drunk persons to loiter about the premises.
- (7) Serve, sell, or allow the consumption on his premises of any alcoholic beverage with an alcoholic content higher than beer. (1996 Code, § 8-217, modified)

8-214. Revocation or suspension of beer permits. The beer board shall have the power to revoke or suspend any beer permit issued under the provisions of this chapter when the holder thereof is guilty of making a false statement or misrepresentation in his application or of violating any of the provisions of this chapter. However, no beer permit shall be revoked or suspended until a public hearing is held by the board after reasonable notice to all the known parties in interest. Revocation or suspension proceedings may be initiated by the police chief or by any member of the beer board.

Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-608, the beer board shall not revoke or suspend the permit of a "responsible vendor" qualified under the requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-606 for a clerk's illegal sale of beer to a minor if the clerk is properly certified and has attended annual meetings since the clerk's original certification, unless the vendor's status as a certified responsible vendor has been revoked by the alcoholic beverage commission. If the responsible vendor's certification has been revoked, the vendor shall be punished by the beer board as if the vendor were not certified

as a responsible vendor. "Clerk" means any person working in a capacity to sell beer directly to consumers for off-premises consumption. Under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-608, the alcoholic beverage commission shall revoke a vendor's status as a responsible vendor upon notification by the beer board that the board has made a final determination that the vendor has sold beer to a minor for the second time in a consecutive twelve (12) month period. The revocation shall be for three (3) years.

8-215. Civil penalty in lieu of suspension. (1) Definition. "Responsible vendor" means a person, corporation or other entity that has been issued a permit to sell beer for off-premises consumption and has received certification by the Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission under the "Tennessee Responsible Vendor Act of 2006," *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-601, *et. seq.*

(2) Penalty, revocation or suspension. The beer board may, at the time it imposes a revocation or suspension, offer a permit holder that is not a responsible vendor the alternative of paying a civil penalty not to exceed two one thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) for each offense of making or permitting to be made any sales to minors or, a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for any other offense.

The beer board may impose on a responsible vendor a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each offense of making or permitting to be made any sales to minor or for any other offense.

If a civil penalty is offered as an alternative to revocation or suspension, the holder shall have seven (7) days within which to pay the civil penalty before the revocation or suspension shall be imposed. If the civil penalty is paid within that time, the revocation or suspension shall be deemed withdrawn.

Payment of a civil penalty in lieu of revocation or suspension by a permit holder shall be an admission by the holder of the violation so charged and shall be paid to the exclusion of any other penalty that the town may impose. (1996 Code, § 8-219, modified)

8-216. Loss of clerk's certification for sale to minor. If the beer board determines that a clerk of an off-premises beer permit holder certified under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-606, sold beer to a minor, the beer board shall report the name of the clerk to the alcoholic beverage commission within fifteen (15) days of determination of sale. The certification of the clerk shall be invalid and the clerk may not reapply for a new certificate for a period of one (1) year from the date of the beer board's determination.

8-217. Violations and penalty. Except as provided in § 8-216, any violation of this chapter shall constitute a civil offense and shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation shall be allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

TITLE 9**BUSINESS, PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.¹****CHAPTER**

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

CHAPTER 1**MISCELLANEOUS****SECTION**

9-101. "Going out of business" sales.

9-101. "Going out of business" sales. It shall be unlawful for any person to falsely represent a sale as being a "going out of business" sale. A "going out of business" sale, for the purposes of this section, shall be a "fire sale," "bankrupt sale," "loss of lease sale," or any other sale made in anticipation of the termination of a business at its present location. When any person, after advertising a "going out of business" sale, adds to his stock or fails to go out of business within ninety (90) days, he shall prima facie be deemed to have violated this section. (1996 Code, § 9-101)

¹Municipal code references

Building, plumbing, wiring and residential regulations: title 12.

Junkyards: title 13.

Liquor and beer regulations: title 8.

Noise reductions: title 11.

Zoning: title 14.

CHAPTER 2

PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.¹

SECTION

- 9-201. Definitions.
- 9-202. Exemptions.
- 9-203. Permit required.
- 9-204. Permit procedure.
- 9-205. Restrictions on peddlers and solicitors.
- 9-206. Restrictions on transient vendors.
- 9-207. Display of permit.
- 9-208. Suspension or revocation of permit.
- 9-209. Expiration and renewal of permit.
- 9-210. Violations and penalty.

9-201. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter, the following words shall have the meaning given to them in this section:

(1) "Peddler" means any person, firm or corporation, either a resident or a nonresident of the town, who has no permanent regular place of business and who goes from dwelling to dwelling, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, carrying or transporting goods, wares or merchandise and offering or exposing the same for sale.

(2) "Solicitor" means any person, firm or corporation who goes from dwelling to dwelling, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, taking or attempting to take orders for any goods, wares or merchandise, or personal property of any nature whatever for future delivery, except that the term shall not include solicitors for charitable and religious purposes and solicitors for subscriptions as those terms are defined below.

(3) "Solicitor for charitable or religious purposes" means any person, firm, corporation or organization who or which solicits contributions from the public, either on the streets of the town or from door to door, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, for any charitable or religious organization, and who does not sell or offer to sell any single item at a cost to the purchaser in excess of ten dollars (\$10.00). No organization shall qualify as a "charitable" or "religious" organization unless the organization meets one of the following conditions:

¹Municipal code reference
Privilege taxes: title 5.

(a) Has a current exemption certificate from the Internal Revenue Service issued under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1954, as amended.

(b) Is a member of United Way, Community Chest or similar "umbrella" organizations for charitable or religious organizations.

(c) Has been in continued existence as a charitable or religious organization in Lincoln County for a period of two (2) years prior to the date of its application for registration under this chapter.

(4) "Solicitor for subscriptions" means any person who solicits subscriptions from the public, either on the streets of the town, or from door to door, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, and who offers for sale subscriptions to magazines or other materials protected by provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

(5) "Transient vendor¹" means any person who brings into temporary premises and exhibits stocks of merchandise to the public for the purpose of selling or offering to sell the merchandise to the public. Transient vendor does not include any person selling goods by sample, brochure, or sales catalog for future delivery; or to sales resulting from the prior invitation to the seller by the owner or occupant of a residence. For purposes of this definition, "merchandise" means any consumer item that is or is represented to be new or not previously owned by a consumer, and "temporary premises" means any public or quasi-public place including a hotel, rooming house, storeroom, building or part of a building, tent, vacant lot, railroad car, or motor vehicle which is temporarily occupied for the purpose of exhibiting stocks of merchandise to the public. Premises are not temporary if the same person has conducted business at those premises for more than six (6) consecutive months or has occupied the premises as his or her permanent residence for more than six (6) consecutive months.

9-202. Exemptions. The terms of this chapter shall neither apply to persons selling at wholesale to dealers, nor to newsboys, nor to bona fide merchants who merely deliver goods in the regular course of business.

¹State law references

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 62-30-101, *et seq.* contains permit requirements for "transitory vendors."

The definition of "transient vendors" is taken from *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 62-30-101(3). Note also that *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-4-709(a) prescribes that transient vendors shall pay a tax of \$50.00 for each 14 day period in each county and/or municipality in which such vendors sell or offer to sell merchandise for which they are issued a business license, but that they are not liable for the gross receipts portion of the tax provided for in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-4-709(b).

9-203. Permit required. No person, firm or corporation shall operate a business as a peddler, transient vendor or solicitor, and no solicitor for charitable or religious purposes or solicitor for subscriptions shall solicit within the town unless the same has obtained a permit from the town in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

9-204. Permit procedure. (1) Application form. A sworn application containing the following information shall be completed and filed with the recorder by each applicant for a permit as a peddler, transient vendor or solicitor, and by each applicant for a permit as a solicitor for charitable or religious purposes or as a solicitor for subscriptions:

(a) The complete name and permanent address of the business or organization the applicant represents.

(b) A brief description of the type of business and the goods to be sold.

(c) The dates for which the applicant intends to do business or make solicitations.

(d) The names and permanent addresses of each person who will make sales or solicitations within the town.

(e) The make, model, complete description, and license tag number and state of issue, of each vehicle to be used to make sales or solicitations, whether or not such vehicle is owned individually by the person making sales or solicitations, by the business or organization itself, or rented or borrowed from another business or person.

(f) Tennessee state sales tax number, if applicable.

(2) Permit fee. Each applicant for a permit as a peddler, transient vendor or solicitor shall submit with his application a nonrefundable fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00). There shall be no fee for an application for a permit as a solicitor for charitable purposes or as a solicitor for subscriptions.

(3) Permit issued. Upon the completion of the application form and the payment of the permit fee, where required, the recorder shall issue a permit and provide a copy of the same to the applicant.

(4) Submission of application form to chief of police. Immediately after the applicant obtains a permit from the recorder, the recorder shall submit to the chief of police a copy of the application form and the permit.

9-205. Restrictions on peddlers and solicitors. No peddler, solicitor, solicitor for charitable purposes, or solicitor for subscriptions shall:

(1) Be permitted to set up and operate a booth or stand on any street or sidewalk, or in any other public area within the town.

(2) Stand or sit in or near the entrance to any dwelling or place of business, or in any other place which may disrupt or impede pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

(3) Offer to sell goods or services or solicit in vehicular traffic lanes, or operate a "road block" of any kind.

(4) Call attention to his business or merchandise or to his solicitation efforts by crying out, by blowing a horn, by ringing a bell, or creating other noise.

(5) Enter in or upon any premises or attempt to enter in or upon any premises wherein a sign or placard bearing the notice "Peddlers or Solicitors Prohibited," or similar language carrying the same meaning, is located.

9-206. Restrictions on transient vendors. A transient vendor shall not advertise, represent, or hold forth a sale of goods, wares or merchandise as an insurance, bankrupt, insolvent, assignee, trustee, estate, executor, administrator, receiver's manufacturer's wholesale, cancelled order, or misfit sale, or closing-out sale, or a sale of any goods damaged by smoke, fire, water or otherwise, unless such advertisement, representation or holding forth is actually of the character it is advertised, represented or held forth.

9-207. Display of permit. Each peddler, solicitor, solicitor for charitable purposes or solicitor for subscriptions is required to have in his possession a valid permit while making sales or solicitations, and shall be required to display the same to any police officer upon demand.

9-208. Suspension or revocation of permit. (1) Suspension by the recorder. The permit issued to any person or organization under this chapter may be suspended by the recorder for any of the following causes:

(a) Any false statement, material omission, or untrue or misleading information which is contained in or left out of the application; or

(b) Any violation of this chapter.

(2) Suspension or revocation by the board of mayor and aldermen. The permit issued to any person or organization under this chapter may be suspended or revoked by the board of mayor and aldermen, after notice and hearing, for the same causes set out in paragraph (1) above. Notice of the hearing for suspension or revocation of a permit shall be given by the recorder in writing, setting forth specifically the grounds of complaint and the time and place of the hearing. Such notice shall be mailed to the permit holder at his last known address at least five (5) days prior to the date set for hearing, or it shall be delivered by a police officer in the same manner as a summons at least three (3) days prior to the date set for hearing.

9-209. Expiration and renewal of permit. The permit of peddlers, solicitors and transient vendors shall expire on the same date that the permit holder's privilege license expires. The registration of any peddler, solicitor, or transient vendor who for any reason is not subject to the privilege tax shall be

issued for six (6) months. The permit of solicitors for religious or charitable purposes and solicitors for subscriptions shall expire on the date provided in the permit, not to exceed thirty (30) days.

9-210. Violations and penalty. In addition to any other action the town may take against a permit holder in violation of this chapter, such violation shall be punishable under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

TITLE 10**ANIMAL CONTROL**¹**CHAPTER**

1. IN GENERAL.
2. DOGS AND CATS.

CHAPTER 1**IN GENERAL****SECTION**

- 10-101. Running at large prohibited.
- 10-102. Keeping near a residence or business restricted.
- 10-103. Pen or enclosure to be kept clean.
- 10-104. Storage of food.
- 10-105. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited.
- 10-106. Seizure and disposition of animals.
- 10-107. Violations and penalty.

10-101. Running at large prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or being in charge of any cows, sheep, horses, mules, goats, or any chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, or other domestic fowl, cattle, or livestock, knowingly or negligently to permit any of them to run at large in any street, alley, or unenclosed lot within the corporate limits.

Any person, including its owner, knowingly or negligently permitting an animal to run at large may be prosecuted under this section even if the animal is picked up and disposed of under other provisions of this chapter, whether or not the disposition includes returning the animal to its owner.

10-102. Keeping near a residence or business restricted. Swine are prohibited within the corporate limits. No person shall keep or allow any other animal or fowl enumerated in the preceding section to come within one thousand feet (1,000') of any residence, place of business, or public street, as measured in a straight line.

10-103. Pen or enclosure to be kept clean. When animals or fowls are kept within the corporate limits, the building, structure, corral, pen, or enclosure in which they are kept shall at all times be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

¹Wherever this title mentions dogs it pertains to dog and cats.

10-104. Storage of food. All feed shall be stored and kept in a rat-proof and fly-tight building, box, or receptacle.

10-105. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited. No animal or fowl shall be kept in such a place or condition as to become a nuisance because of either noise, odor, contagious disease, or other reason.

10-106. Seizure and disposition of animals. Any animal or fowl found running at large or otherwise being kept in violation of this chapter may be seized by any police officer or other properly designated officer or official and confined in a pound provided or designated by the board of mayor and aldermen. If the owner is known he shall be given notice in person, by telephone, or by a postcard addressed to his last known mailing address. If the owner is not known or cannot be located, a notice describing the impounded animal or fowl will be posted in at least three (3) public places within the corporate limits. In either case the notice shall state that the impounded animal or fowl must be claimed within five (5) days by paying the pound costs or the same will be humanely destroyed or sold. If not claimed by the owner, the animal or fowl shall be sold or humanely destroyed.

The pound keeper shall collect from each person claiming an impounded animal or fowl reasonable fees, in accordance with a schedule approved by the board of mayor and aldermen, to cover the costs of impoundment and maintenance.

10-107. Violations and penalty. Any violation of any section of this chapter shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day the violation shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

CHAPTER 2

DOGS AND CATS

SECTION

- 10-201. Rabies vaccination and registration required.
- 10-202. Dogs to wear tags.
- 10-203. Running at large prohibited.
- 10-204. Vicious dogs.
- 10-205. Noisy dogs prohibited.
- 10-206. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid.
- 10-207. Seizure and disposition of dogs.
- 10-208. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large.
- 10-209. Violations and penalty.

10-201. Rabies vaccination and registration required. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, keep, or harbor any dog or cat without having the same duly vaccinated against rabies and registered in accordance with the provisions of the "Tennessee Anti-Rabies Law" (*Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 68-8-101 to 68-8-113) or other applicable law.

10-202. Dogs to wear tags. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, keep, or harbor any dog which does not wear a tag evidencing the vaccination and registration required by the preceding section.

10-203. Running at large prohibited.¹ It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to permit any dog owned by him or under his control to run at large within the corporate limits.

Any person knowingly permitting a dog to run at large, including the owner of the dog, may be prosecuted under this section even if the dog is picked up and disposed of under the provisions of this chapter, whether or not the disposition includes returning the animal to its owner.

10-204. Vicious dogs.² (1) Definition of terms:

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-8-107.

²See cases stating the state's authority to regulate vicious dogs: *State of Tennessee v. Denver Hartly*, 15 TAM 23-2 (Tenn. S. Ct. 1990), and *Darnell v. Shappard*, 3 S.W.2d 661 (1928).

(a) "Owner" means any person, firm, corporation, organization or department possessing or harboring or having the care or custody of a dog, or the parents or guardian of a child claiming ownership.

(b) "Vicious dog" means:

(i) Any dog with a known propensity, tendency or disposition to attack unprovoked, to cause injury to, or otherwise threaten the safety of human beings or domestic animals; or

(ii) Any dog which because of its size, physical nature, or vicious propensity is capable of inflicting serious physical harm or death to humans and which would constitute a danger to human life or property if it were not kept in the manner required by this ordinance; or

(iii) Any dog which, without provocation, attacks or bites, or has attacked or bitten, a human being or domestic animal; or

(iv) Any dog owned or harbored primarily or in part for the purpose of dog fighting, or any dog trained for dog fighting;

(v) Any pit bull terrier, which shall be defined as any American Pit Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or American Staffordshire Terrier breed of dog, or any mixed breed of dog which contains as an element of its breeding the breed of American Pit Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or American Staffordshire Terrier as to be identifiable as partially of the breed of American Pit Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or American Staffordshire Bull Terrier.

(c) A vicious dog is "unconfined" if the dog is not securely confined indoors or confined in a securely enclosed and locked pen or structure upon the premises of the owner of the dog. The pen or structure must have secure sides and a secure top attached to the sides. If the pen or structure has no bottom secured to the sides, the sides must be embedded into the ground no less than one foot. All such pens or structures must be adequately lighted and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) Confinement. The owner of a vicious dog shall not suffer or permit the dog to go unconfined.

(3) Leash and muzzle. The owner of a vicious dog shall not suffer or permit the dog to go beyond the premises of the owner unless the dog is securely muzzled and restrained by a chain or leash, and under the physical restraint of a person. The muzzle shall be made in a manner that will not cause injury to the dog or interfere with its vision or respiration, but shall prevent it from biting any human or animal.

(4) Signs. The owner of a vicious dog shall display in a prominent place on his or her premises a clearly visible warning sign indicating that there is a

vicious dog on the premises. A similar sign is required to be posted on the pen or kennel of the animal.

(5) Dog fighting. No person, firm, corporation, organization or department shall possess or harbor or maintain care or custody of any dog for the purpose of dog fighting, or train, torment, badger, bait or use any dog for the purpose of causing or encouraging the dog to attack human beings or domestic animals.

(6) Insurance. Owners of vicious dogs must within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this section provide proof to the city/town clerk of public liability insurance in the amount of at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), insuring the owner for any personal injuries inflicted by his or her vicious dog.

(7) Penalties. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) and not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00). The conviction of any owner of three (3) or more offenses under this chapter for any dog during one (1) calendar year shall require a confiscation and forfeiture of that animal based on the danger and incorrigibility of owner and animal. Failure to abide by a lawful order of forfeiture is punishable by contempt.

10-205. Noisy dogs prohibited. No person shall own, keep, or harbor any dog which, by loud and frequent barking, whining, or howling, disturbs the peace and quiet of any neighborhood.

10-206. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid. If any dog has bitten any person or is suspected of having bitten any person or is for any reason suspected of being infected with rabies, the chief of police or any other properly designated officer or official may cause such dog to be confined or isolated for such time as he deems reasonably necessary to determine if such dog is rabid.

10-207. Seizure and disposition of dogs. Any dog found running at large may be seized by any police officer or other properly designated officer or official and placed in a pound provided or designated by the board of mayor and aldermen. If the dog is wearing a tag or found to be implanted with a microchip, the owner shall be notified in person, by telephone, or by a postcard addressed to his last-known mailing address to appear within five (5) days and redeem his dog by paying a reasonable pound fee, in accordance with a schedule approved by the board of mayor and aldermen, or the dog will be sold or humanely destroyed. If the dog is not wearing a tag it shall be sold or humanely destroyed unless legally claimed by the owner within two (2) days. No dog shall be released in any event from the pound unless or until such dog has been vaccinated and has a tag evidencing such vaccination placed on its collar.

Any new owner adopting a dog that has not been spayed or neutered must pay a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) deposit before a dog may be released, as required by the Tennessee Spay/Neuter Law.¹

10-208. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large. When, because of its viciousness or apparent infection with rabies, a dog found running at large cannot be safely impounded it may be summarily destroyed by any policeman or other properly designated officer.²

10-209. Violations and penalty. Any violation of this chapter shall constitute a civil offense and shall, upon conviction, be punishable under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation shall be allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 44-17-501, *et seq.*, "The Tennessee Spay/Neuter Law," prohibits persons from adopting a dog or cat from an agency (pound, animal shelter, etc.) operated by a municipality unless the dog or cat was already spayed or neutered, was spayed or neutered while in the custody of the agency, or the new owner signs a written agreement to have the animal spayed or neutered within 30 days of the adoption if the animal is sexually mature, or within 30 days after the animal reaches six (6) months of age if it is not sexually mature.

Before an agency may release an animal which has not been spayed or neutered it must collect a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) deposit from the new owner to ensure compliance with the law. If the new owner does not comply with the law, the deposit is forfeited and the agency may file a petition in court to force the new owner to either comply with the law or return the animal.

An agency may not spay or neuter a dog or cat that is returned to its original owner within seven (7) days of its being taken into custody by the agency.

²State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 44-17-301, *et seq.*

TITLE 11

MUNICIPAL OFFENSES¹

CHAPTER

1. ALCOHOL.
2. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET.
3. FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES.
4. TRESPASSING AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC.
5. LITTERING.

CHAPTER 1

ALCOHOL²

SECTION

11-101. Drinking beer, etc., on streets, etc.

11-101. Drinking beer, etc., on streets, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drink, consume, or have an open can or bottle of beer or intoxicating liquor in or on any public street, alley, avenue, highway, sidewalk, public park, public school ground or other public place. (1996 Code, § 11-101, modified)

11-102. Minors in beer places. No minor under twenty-one (21) years of age shall loiter in or around, or otherwise frequent any place where beer is sold at retail for consumption on the premises. (1996 Code, § 11-102, modified)

¹Municipal code references

Animals and fowls: title 10.

Residential and utilities: title 12.

Streets and sidewalks (non-traffic): title 16.

Traffic offenses: title 15.

²Municipal code reference

Sale of alcoholic beverages, including beer: title 8.

State law reference

See *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 33-8-203 (*Arrest for Public Intoxication*, cities may not pass separate legislation).

CHAPTER 2

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET

SECTION

11-201. Anti-noise regulations.

11-201. Anti-noise regulations. Subject to the provisions of this section, the creating of any unreasonably loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noise is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity, or duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual, or in disturbance of the public peace and welfare, is prohibited.

(1) Miscellaneous prohibited noises enumerated. The following acts, among others, are declared to be loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noises in violation of this section, but this enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely the following.

(a) Radios, phonographs, etc. The playing of any radio, phonograph, or any musical instrument or sound device, including, but not limited to, devices for reproduction or amplification of sound, either independently of or in connection with motion pictures, radio, or television, in such a manner or with such volume, particularly during the hours between 11:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., as to annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort, or repose of persons in any office or hospital, or in any dwelling, hotel, or other type of residence, or of any person in the vicinity.

(b) Yelling, shouting, hooting, etc. Yelling, shouting, hooting, whistling, or singing on the public streets, particularly between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., or at any time or place so as to annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort, or repose of any persons in any hospital, dwelling, hotel, or other type of residence, or of any person in the vicinity.

(c) Pets. The keeping of any animal, bird, or fowl which by causing frequent or long continued noise shall disturb the comfort or repose of any person in the vicinity.

(d) Use of vehicle. The use of any automobile, motorcycle, truck, or vehicle so out of repair, so loaded, or in such manner as to cause loud and unnecessary grating, grinding, rattling, or other noise.

(e) Exhaust discharge. To discharge into the open air the exhaust of any steam engine, stationary internal combustion engine, motor vehicle, or boat engine, except through a muffler or other device which will effectively prevent loud or explosive noises therefrom.

(f) Building operations. The erection (including excavation), demolition, alteration, or repair of any building in any residential area or section or the construction or repair of streets and highways in any residential area or section, other than between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. on week days, except in case of urgent necessity in the interest

of public health and safety, and then only with a permit from the building inspector granted for a period while the emergency continues not to exceed thirty (30) days. If the building inspector should determine that the public health and safety will not be impaired by the erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of any building or the excavation of streets and highways between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., and if he shall further determine that loss or inconvenience would result to any party in interest through delay, he may grant permission for such work to be done between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. upon application being made at the time the permit for the work is awarded or during the process of the work.

(g) Noises near schools, hospitals, churches, etc. The creation of any excessive noise on any street adjacent to any hospital or adjacent to any school, institution of learning, church, or court while the same is in session.

(h) Loading and unloading operations. The creation of any loud and excessive noise in connection with the loading or unloading of any vehicle or the opening and destruction of bales, boxes, crates, and other containers.

(i) Noises to attract attention. The use of any drum, loudspeaker, or other instrument or device emitting noise for the purpose of attracting attention to any performance, show, or sale or display of merchandise.

(j) Loudspeakers or amplifiers on vehicles. The use of mechanical loudspeakers or amplifiers on trucks or other moving or standing vehicles for advertising or other purposes.

(2) Exceptions. None of the terms or prohibitions hereof shall apply to or be enforced against:

(a) Municipal vehicles. Any vehicle of the municipality while engaged upon necessary public business.

(b) Repair of streets, etc. Excavations or repairs of bridges, streets, or highways at night, by or on behalf of the municipality, the county, or the state, when the public welfare and convenience renders it impracticable to perform such work during the day.

(c) Noncommercial and nonprofit use of loudspeakers or amplifiers. The reasonable use of amplifiers or loudspeakers in the course of public addresses which are noncommercial in character and in the course of advertising functions sponsored by nonprofit organizations. However, no such use shall be made until a permit therefor is secured from the recorder. Hours for the use of an amplifier or public address system will be designated in the permit so issued and the use of such systems shall be restricted to the hours so designated in the permit. (1996 Code, § 11-402, modified)

CHAPTER 3**FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES****SECTION**

11-301. Air rifles, etc.

11-302. Discharge of firearms.

11-301. Air rifles, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person in the municipality to discharge any air gun, air pistol, air rifle, "BB" gun, or sling shot capable of discharging a metal bullet or pellet, whether propelled by spring, compressed air, expanding gas, explosive, or other force-producing means or method. (1996 Code, § 11-601)

11-302. Discharge of firearms. It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to discharge a firearm within the corporate limits. (1996 Code, § 11-603)

CHAPTER 4

**TRESPASSING AND INTERFERENCE
WITH TRAFFIC****SECTION**

11-401. Trespassing.

11-402. Interference with traffic.

11-401. Trespassing. (1) On premises open to the public. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to defy a lawful order, personally communicated to him by the owner or other authorized person, not to enter or remain upon the premises of another, including premises which are at the time open to the public.

(b) The owner of the premises, or his authorized agent, may lawfully order another not to enter or remain upon the premises if such person is committing, or commits, any act which interferes with, or tends to interfere with, the normal, orderly, peaceful or efficient conduct of the activities of such premises.

(2) On premises closed or partially closed to public. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly enter or remain upon the premises of another which is not open to the public, notwithstanding that another part of the premises is at the time open to the public.

(3) Vacant buildings. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or remain upon the premises of a vacated building after notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner or other authorized person or is posted in a conspicuous manner.

(4) Lots and buildings in general. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or remain on or in any lot or parcel of land to any building or other structure after

(5) Peddlers, etc. It shall also be unlawful and deemed to be a trespass for any peddler, canvasser, solicitor, transient merchant, or other person to fail to promptly leave the private premises of any person who requests or directs him to leave.

11-402. Interference with traffic. It shall be unlawful for any person to stand, sit, or engage in any activity whatever on any public street, sidewalk, bridge, or public ground in such a manner as to unreasonably prevent, obstruct or interfere with the free passage of pedestrian or vehicular traffic thereon. (1996 Code, § 11-704)

CHAPTER 5

LITTERING

SECTION

- 11-501. Definitions.
- 11-502. Littering offenses.
- 11-503. Scope of regulation.
- 11-504. Violations and penalty.

11-501. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Commercial Purpose" means litter discarded by a business, corporation, association, partnership, sole proprietorship, or any other entity conducting business for economic gain, or by an employee or agent of the entity;
- (2) "Garbage" includes putrescible animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food;
- (3) "Litter" includes garbage, refuse, rubbish and all other waste material, including a tobacco product as defined in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 39-17-1503(9) and any other item primarily designed to hold or filter a tobacco product while the tobacco is being smoked.
- (4) "Refuse" includes all putrescible and nonputrescible solid waste; and
- (5) "Rubbish" includes nonputrescible solid waste consisting of both combustible and non-combustible waste.

11-502. Littering offenses. (1) A person commits the civil offense of littering who:

- (a) Knowingly places, drops or throws litter on any public or private property without permission and does not immediately remove it;
 - (b) Negligently places or throws glass or other dangerous substances on or adjacent to water to which the public has access for swimming or wading, or on or within fifty feet (50') of a public highway; or
 - (c) Negligently discharges sewage, minerals, oil products or litter into any public waters or lakes within this state.
- (2) Whenever litter is placed, dropped, or thrown from any motor vehicle, boat, airplane, or other conveyance in violation of this section, the city/town judge may, in his or her discretion and in consideration of the totality of the circumstances, infer that the operator of the conveyance has committed littering.
- (3) Whenever litter discovered on public or private property is found to contain any article or articles, including, but not limited to, letters, bills, publications, or other writings that display the name of a person thereon in such

a manner as to indicate that the article belongs or belonged to such person, the city/town judge may, in his or her discretion and in consideration of the totality of the circumstances, infer that such person has committed littering.

11-503. Scope of regulation. The regulation of litter in this chapter is limited to amounts of litter less than or equal to five pounds (5 lbs.) in weight or seven and one-half (7.5) cubic feet in volume.

11-504. Violations and penalty. Littering is a civil offense punishable by a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code.

TITLE 12**BUILDING, UTILITY, ETC. CODES****CHAPTER**

1. IN GENERAL
2. BUILDING CODE.
3. PLUMBING CODE.
4. RESIDENTIAL CODE.
5. ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE.
6. FUEL GAS CODE.
7. MECHANICAL CODE.
8. PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE.

CHAPTER 1**IN GENERAL****SECTION**

- 12-101. Duration of building permits.
12-102. Board of appeals.

12-101. Duration of building permits. (1) A building permit issued by the town shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within six (6) months after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of six (6) months after the time the work commenced. One (1) or more extensions of time, for periods of not more than ninety (90) days each, may be allowed for the permit. The extension shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated. Any extension shall be in writing and signed by the city manager or such person designated.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to permit an unfinished structure to remain on property owned, leased, rented, controlled or occupied by that person. An "unfinished structure" shall mean any building or other structure or part thereof which is partially completed and which is not presently being constructed under an existing and valid building permit issued by the town.

(3) Once a building permit has been issued, it shall be unlawful for any person to store, accumulate, or to permit the storage or accumulation of, any building materials on property owned, leased, rented, controlled or occupied by that person for any period longer than reasonably necessary for the immediate use of such materials on such premises under the building permit. "Building materials" shall mean any lumber, bricks, concrete, cinder blocks, plumbing materials, electrical wiring or equipment, heating or cooling ducts or equipment,

shingles, mortar, cement, nails, screws or other material commonly used in the construction or repair of buildings or structures.

12-102. Board of appeals. Whenever any code adopted in title 7, chapter 2 or in title 12, chapters 2 through 9 provides for a board of appeals or similar body, the jurisdiction and authority conferred upon such board or body by that code shall be exercised by the board of mayor and aldermen notwithstanding anything to the contrary in such code. Any provision in a code which is in conflict with this section, or which conflicts with the creation, qualifications, membership or procedures of the board of building appeals, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 2

BUILDING CODE¹

SECTION

- 12-201. Building code adopted.
- 12-202. Modifications.
- 12-203. Available in recorder's office.
- 12-204. Violations and penalty.

12-201. Building code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 to 6-54-506, and for the purpose of regulating the construction, alteration, repair, use, occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenance connected or attached to any building or structure, the *International Building Code*², 2012 edition, and Appendices C, E, F, G, H, I, J and K thereto, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code, and is hereinafter referred to as the building code. (1996 Code, § 12-101, modified)

12-202. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Whenever the building code refers to the "Chief Appointing Authority" it shall be deemed to be a reference to the board of mayor and aldermen. When the "Building Official" is named it shall, for the purposes of the building code, mean such person as the board of mayor and aldermen shall have appointed or designated to administer and enforce the provisions of the building code.

(2) Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the building code:

- 101.1 Title - Insert "Town of Petersburg Tennessee"
- 103 Department of Building Safety - Delete
- 105.2 Work exempt from permit - Delete all items under the heading "building", except for items numbered 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13, which remain
- 105.5 Expiration - Delete

¹Municipal code references

Fire protection, fireworks, and explosives: title 7.

Planning and zoning: title 14.

Streets and other public ways and places: title 16.

Utilities and services: title 18.

²Copies of this code (and any amendments) may be purchased from the International Code Council, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

- 107.2.5 Site plan - Insert the following sentence in between the first and second sentence: "The building official may require a boundary line survey prepared by a licensed land surveyor. Such boundary line survey may be required after the footers or foundation is in place, in which case it shall show the location of the footers or foundation in relation to required setback requirements."
- H102.1 General - Delete the definition for "roof sign."
- H105.2 Permits, drawings and specifications - In the first sentence, delete the word "shall" and replace with "may."
- H110 Roof Signs - Delete
- H 114.1 General - In the first sentence delete the word "roof." (1996 Code, § 12-102, modified)

12-203. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of the *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the building code with the above modifications has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public. (1996 Code, § 12-103)

12-204. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the building code as herein adopted by reference and modified. (1996 Code, § 12-104)

CHAPTER 3

PLUMBING CODE¹

SECTION

- 12-301. Plumbing code adopted.
- 12-302. Modifications.
- 12-303. Available in recorder's office.
- 12-304. Violations and penalty.

12-301. Plumbing code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 through 6-54-506 and for the purpose of regulating plumbing installations, including alterations, repairs, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings, and the appurtenances thereto, within or without the municipality, when such plumbing is or is to be connected with the municipal water or sewerage system, the *International Plumbing Code*,² 2012 edition, and Appendices B, D, and F thereto, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code and is hereinafter referred to as the plumbing code. (1996 Code, § 12-201, modified)

12-302. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Wherever the plumbing code refers to the "Chief Appointing Authority," it shall be deemed to be a reference to the board of mayor and aldermen.

Wherever the code refers to the "Plumbing Official," it shall mean the person appointed or designated by the board of mayor and aldermen to administer and enforce the provisions of the plumbing code.

(2) Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the plumbing code:

- 101.1 Title - Insert "Town of Petersburg Tennessee"
- 103 Department of Plumbing Inspection - Delete subsections 103.1, 103.2, and 103.3
- 106.5.3 Expiration - Delete

¹Municipal code references

Cross-connections: title 18.

Street excavations: title 16.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

Water and sewer system administration: title 18.

²Copies of this code (and any amendments) may be purchased from the International Code Council, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

- 106.6.2 Fee schedule - Amend to read as follows: "A permit shall not be issued until the fees as established by the city council is paid"
- 106.6.3 Fee refunds - Delete
- 108.4 Violation penalties - Delete
- 305.4.1 Sewer depth - Insert "twelve" in both places for the number of inches and delete all references to "(mm)"
- 903.1 Roof extension - Insert "twelve" in front of inches, and delete the first reference to "(mm)." (1996 Code, § 12-202, modified)

12-303. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the plumbing code with the above modifications has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public. (1996 Code, § 12-203)

12-304. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the plumbing code as herein adopted by reference and modified. (1996 Code, § 12-204)

CHAPTER 4

RESIDENTIAL CODE

SECTION

- 12-401. Residential code adopted.
- 12-402. Modifications.
- 12-403. Available in recorder's office.
- 12-404. Violations and penalty.

12-401. Residential code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 to 6-54-506, and for the purpose of securing the public safety, health, and general welfare through structural strength, stability, sanitation, adequate light, and ventilation in dwellings, apartment houses, rooming houses, and buildings, structures, or premises used as such, the *International Residential Code*,¹ 2012 edition, and Appendices A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O, P and Q, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code and is hereinafter referred to as the residential code. (1996 Code, § 12-401, modified)

12-402. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Wherever the residential code refers to the "Building Official" it shall mean the person appointed or designated by the board of mayor and aldermen. Wherever the code refers to the "Building Official," it shall be deemed a reference to such person as the board of mayor and aldermen shall have appointed or designated to administer and enforce the provisions of the residential code.

(2) Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the residential code:

- R103 Department of Building Safety - Delete
- R105.2 Work exempt from permit - Delete all items under the heading "building", except for items numbered 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9, which shall remain in their entirety
- R105.5 Expiration - Delete
- R106.2 Site plan or plot plan - Insert the following sentence in between the first and second sentence: "The building official may require a boundary line survey prepared by a licensed land surveyor. Such boundary line survey may be required after the footers or foundation is in place, in which case it shall show the

¹Copies of this code (and any amendments) may be purchased from the International Code Council, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

location of the footers or foundation in relation to required setback requirements."

- R301.2(1) Climatic and geographic design criteria - Insert:
 - "10 PFS" for ground snow load
 - "90" for wind speed
 - "C" for seismic design category
 - "Severe" for the frost line depth
 - "Moderate to heavy" for termites
 - "17 degrees" Fahrenheit for winter design temperature
 - "No" for ice barrier underlayment
 - "1500 or less" for air freezing index
 - "57.6 degrees Fahrenheit" for mean annual temperature
- R302.5.1 Opening protection - Put a period, ".", after the word "doors" and delete the remainder of the sentence
- R311.7.9 Illumination - Revise the section reference to "R303.7"
- R313 Automatic fire sprinkler systems - Deleted
- P2603.5.1 Sewer depth - Insert "twelve" in both places before "inches." Delete "(mm)" in both places.
- P2904 Dwelling unit fire sprinkler systems - Delete. (1996 Code, § 12-402, modified)

12-403. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the residential code with the above modifications has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public. (1996 Code, § 12-403)

12-404. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the residential code as herein adopted by reference and modified. (1996 Code, § 12-404)

CHAPTER 5

FUEL GAS CODE

SECTION

12-501. Fuel gas code adopted.

12-502. Modifications.

12-503. Available in recorder's office.

12-504. Violations and penalty.

12-501. Fuel gas code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 to 6-54-506 and for the purpose of regulating gas installations, including alterations, repairs, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and the appurtenances thereto within the town, the *International Fuel Gas Code*,¹ 2012 edition, and Appendices A, B, C and D thereto, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code and is hereinafter referred to as the fuel gas code.

12-502. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Whenever the fuel gas code refers to the "Chief Appointing Authority" it shall be deemed a reference to the board of mayor and aldermen. Whenever the code refers to the "Building Official," it shall be deemed a reference to the person designated by the board of mayor and aldermen to administer and enforce the provisions of the fuel gas code.

(2) Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the fuel gas code:

- 101.1 Title - Insert "Town of Petersburg Tennessee"

12-503. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the fuel gas code has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public.

12-505. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the fuel gas code as herein adopted by reference and modified.

¹Copies of this code (and any amendments) may be purchased from the International Code Council, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

CHAPTER 6

MECHANICAL CODE

SECTION

- 12-601. Mechanical code adopted.
- 12-602. Modifications.
- 12-603. Available in recorder's office.
- 12-604. Violations and penalty.

12-601. Mechanical code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 to 6-54-506, the *International Mechanical Code*,¹ 2012 edition, and Appendix A thereto, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code, and is hereinafter referred to as the mechanical code.

12-602. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Whenever the mechanical code refers to the "Chief Appointing Authority" it shall be deemed a reference to the board of mayor and aldermen. Whenever the code refers to the "Building Official," it shall be deemed a reference to the mayor or such person designated by the mayor to administer and enforce the provisions of the mechanical code.

(2) Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the mechanical code:

- 101.1 Title - Insert "Town of Petersburg Tennessee."

12-603. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the mechanical code has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public.

12-605. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the mechanical code as herein adopted by reference and modified.

¹Copies of this code (and any amendments) may be purchased from the International Code Council, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

CHAPTER 7

ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE

SECTION

- 12-701. Energy conservation code adopted.
- 12-702. Modifications.
- 12-703. Available in recorder's office.
- 12-704. Violations and penalty.

12-701. Energy conservation code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 to 6-54-506, and for the purpose of regulating the design of buildings for adequate thermal resistance and low air leakage and the design and selection of mechanical, electrical, water-heating and illumination systems and equipment which will enable the effective use of energy in new building construction, the *International Energy Conservation Code*¹ 2012 edition, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code, and is hereinafter referred to as the energy conservation code. (1996 Code, § 12-501, modified)

12-702. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Whenever the energy conservation code refers to the "Chief Appointing Authority," it shall be deemed to be a reference to the board of mayor and aldermen. Whenever the code refers to the "Code Official" it shall mean such person as the board of mayor and aldermen shall have appointed or designated to administer and enforce the provisions of the energy conservation code.

(2) Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the energy code:

- C101.1 Title - Insert "Town of Petersburg Tennessee." (1996 Code, § 12-502, modified)

12-703. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of the *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the energy conservation code has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public. (1996 Code, § 12-503, modified)

¹Copies of this code (and any amendments) may be purchased from the International Code Council, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

12-704. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the energy conservation code as herein adopted by reference and modified. (1996 Code, § 12-504, modified)

CHAPTER 8

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE CODE

SECTION

- 12-801. Property maintenance code adopted.
- 12-802. Definitions.
- 12-803. Modifications and insertions.
- 12-804. Available in recorder's office.
- 12-805. Violations and penalty.

12-801. Property maintenance code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-501 to 6-54-506 and for the purpose of securing the public safety, health and general welfare through structural strength, stability, sanitation, adequate light, and ventilation in dwellings, apartment houses, rooming houses, and buildings, structures, or premises used as such, the *International Property Maintenance Code*,¹ 2012 edition, and Appendix A thereto, as prepared and published by the International Code Council, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code and is hereinafter referred to as the property maintenance code. (Ord. #2015-5, Oct. 2015)

12-802. Definitions. Whenever the property maintenance code refers to the "Chief Appointing Authority," it shall be deemed a reference to the board of mayor and aldermen. Whenever the existing building code refers to the "Code Official," it shall be deemed a reference to such person as the town board of mayor and aldermen shall have appointed or designated to administer and enforce the provisions of the property maintenance code. (Ord. #2015-5, Oct. 2015)

12-803. Modifications and insertions. The following modifications and insertions are made to the property maintenance code:

- Section 101.1: Insert "Town of Petersburg Tennessee."
- Section 103.5: Delete.
- Section 112.4: Delete.
- Section 302.4: Insert "twelve (12) inches."
- Section 304.14: Insert "April to October."
- Section 602.3: Insert "November 1 to March 31." (Ord. #2015-5, Oct. 2015)

¹Copies of this code (and any amendments) may be purchased from the International Code Council, 900 Montclair Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35213.

12-804. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the property maintenance code has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public. (Ord. #2015-5, Oct. 2015)

12-805. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the property maintenance code as herein adopted by reference and modified. (Ord. #2015-5, Oct. 2015, modified)

TITLE 13

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE REGULATIONS¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. JUNKYARDS.
3. SLUM CLEARANCE.
4. JUNKED OR ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

- 13-101. Health officer.
- 13-102. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc.
- 13-103. Stagnant water.
- 13-104. Weeds and grass.
- 13-105. Overgrown and dirty lots.
- 13-106. Dead animals.
- 13-107. Health and sanitation nuisances.
- 13-108. House trailers.
- 13-109. Open burning.

13-101. Health officer. The "health officer" shall be such municipal, county, or state officer as the board of mayor and aldermen shall appoint or designate to administer and enforce health and sanitation regulations within the municipality. (1996 Code, § 13-101)

13-102. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the escape of such quantities of dense smoke, soot, cinders, noxious acids, fumes, dust, or gases as to be detrimental to or to endanger the health, comfort, and safety of the public or so as to cause or have a tendency to cause injury or damage to property or business. (1996 Code, § 13-102)

13-103. Stagnant water. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly allow any pool of stagnant water to accumulate and stand on his

¹Municipal code references
 Animal control: title 10.
 Littering streets, etc.: § 16-107.

property without treating it so as to effectively prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. (1996 Code, § 13-103)

13-104. Weeds and grass. Every owner or tenant of property shall periodically cut the grass and other vegetation commonly recognized as weeds on his property, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail to comply with an order by the town recorder or chief of police to cut such vegetation when it has reached a height of over one foot (1'). (1996 Code, § 13-104, modified)

13-105. Overgrown and dirty lots. (1) Prohibition. Pursuant to the authority granted to municipalities under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-113, it shall be unlawful for any owner of record of real property to create, maintain, or permit to be maintained on such property the growth of trees, vines, grass, underbrush and/or the accumulations of debris, trash, litter, or garbage or any combination of the preceding elements so as to endanger the health, safety, or welfare of other citizens or to encourage the infestation of rats and other harmful animals.

(2) Designation of public officer or department. The board of mayor and aldermen shall designate an appropriate department or person to enforce the provisions of this section.

(3) Notice to property owner. It shall be the duty of the department or person designated by the board of mayor and aldermen to enforce this section to serve notice upon the owner of record in violation of subsection (1) above, a notice in plain language to remedy the condition within ten (10) days (or twenty (20) days if the owner of record is a carrier engaged in the transportation of property or is a utility transmitting communications, electricity, gas, liquids, steam, sewage, or other materials), excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. The notice shall be sent by registered or certified United States Mail, addressed to the last known address of the owner of record. The notice shall state that the owner of the property is entitled to a hearing, and shall, at the minimum, contain the following additional information:

(a) A brief statement that the owner is in violation of § 13-104 of the Petersburg Municipal Code, which has been enacted under the authority of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-113, and that the property of such owner may be cleaned up at the expense of the owner and a lien placed against the property to secure the cost of the clean-up;

(b) The person, office, address, and telephone number of the department or person giving the notice;

(c) A cost estimate for remedying the noted condition, which shall be in conformity with the standards of cost in the town; and

(d) A place wherein the notified party may return a copy of the notice, indicating the desire for a hearing.

(4) Clean-up at property owner's expense. If the property owner of record fails or refuses to remedy the condition within ten (10) days after

receiving the notice (twenty (20) days if the owner is a carrier engaged in the transportation of property or is a utility transmitting communications, electricity, gas, liquids, steam, sewage, or other materials), the department or person designated by the board of mayor and aldermen to enforce the provisions of this section shall immediately cause the condition to be remedied or removed at a cost in conformity with reasonable standards, and the costs thereof shall be assessed against the owner of the property. The town may collect the costs assessed against the owner through an action for debt filed in any court of competent jurisdiction. The town may bring one (1) action for debt against more than one (1) or all of the owners of properties against whom such costs have been assessed, and the fact that multiple owners have been joined in one (1) action shall not be considered by the court as a misjoinder of parties. Upon the filing of the notice with the office of the register of deeds in Lincoln County, the costs shall be a lien on the property in favor of the municipality, second only to liens of the state, county, and municipality for taxes, any lien of the municipality for special assessments, and any valid lien, right, or interest in such property duly recorded or duly perfected by filing, prior to the filing of such notice. These costs shall be placed on the tax rolls of the municipality as a lien and shall be added to property tax bills to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as property taxes are collected. If the owner fails to pay the costs, they may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as delinquent property taxes are collected and shall be subject to the same penalty and interest as delinquent property taxes.

(5) Clean-up of owner-occupied property. When the owner of an owner-occupied residential property fails or refuses to remedy the condition within ten (10) days after receiving the notice, the department or person designated by the board of mayor and aldermen to enforce the provisions of this section shall immediately cause the condition to be remedied or removed at a cost in accordance with reasonable standards in the community, with these costs to be assessed against the owner of the property. The provisions of subsection (4) shall apply to the collection of costs against the owner of an owner-occupied residential property except that the municipality must wait until cumulative charges for remediation equal or exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) before filing the notice with the register of deeds and the charges becoming a lien on the property. After this threshold has been met and the lien attaches, charges for costs for which the lien attached are collectible as provided in subsection (4) for these charges.

(6) Appeal. The owner of record who is aggrieved by the determination and order of the public officer may appeal the determination and order to the board of mayor and aldermen. The appeal shall be filed with the recorder within ten (10) days following the receipt of the notice issued pursuant to subsection (3) above. The failure to appeal within this time shall, without exception, constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing.

(7) **Judicial review.** Any person aggrieved by an order or act of the board of mayor and aldermen under subsection (4) above may seek judicial review of the order or act. The time period established in subsection (3) above shall be stayed during the pendency of judicial review.

(8) **Supplemental nature of this section.** The provisions of this section are in addition and supplemental to, and not in substitution for, any other provision in the municipal charter, this municipal code of ordinances or other applicable law which permits the town to proceed against an owner, tenant or occupant of property who has created, maintained, or permitted to be maintained on such property the growth of trees, vines, grass, weeds, underbrush and/or the accumulation of the debris, trash, litter, or garbage or any combination of the preceding elements, under its charter, any other provisions of this municipal code of ordinances or any other applicable law.

13-106. Dead animals. Any person owning or having possession of any dead animal not intended for use as food shall promptly bury the same or notify the health officer and dispose of such animal in such manner as the health officer shall direct. (1996 Code, § 13-105)

13-107. Health and sanitation nuisances. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit any premises owned, occupied, or controlled by him to become or remain in a filthy condition, or permit the use or occupation of same in such a manner as to create noxious or offensive smells and odors in connection therewith, or to allow the accumulation or creation of unwholesome and offensive matter or the breeding of flies, rodents, or other vermin on the premises to the menace of the public health or the annoyance of people residing within the vicinity. (1996 Code, § 13-106)

13-108. House trailers. It shall be unlawful for any person to park, locate, or occupy any house trailer or portable building unless it complies with all plumbing, electrical, sanitary, and building provisions applicable to stationary structures and the proposed location conforms to the zoning provisions of the municipality and unless a permit therefor shall have been first duly issued by the building official, as provided for in the building code. (1996 Code, § 13-107)

13-109. Open burning. (1) The open burning of any garbage, trash, rubbish, leaves, grass, construction debris, waste material, or any other type of combustible material by any person, firm or corporation, without first having obtained a burn permit from the chief of the fire department, or his designee, is hereby prohibited.

(2) The fire chief, or his designee, in granting or denying such permission, shall take into consideration the atmospheric conditions, the site of the proposed burning in relation to proximate structures, the availability of fire

suppression equipment at the site, the attendance of a competent person during the burning, and any other local conditions that might make such a fire hazardous. (1996 Code, § 13-108, modified)

CHAPTER 2**JUNKYARDS****SECTION**

13-201. Junkyards.

13-201. Junkyards.¹ All junkyards within the corporate limits shall be operated and maintained subject to the following regulations:

(1) All junk stored or kept in such yards shall be so kept that it will not catch and hold water in which mosquitoes may breed and so that it will not constitute a place, or places in which rats, mice, or other vermin may be harbored, reared, or propagated.

(2) All such junkyards shall be enclosed within close fitting plank or metal solid fences touching the ground on the bottom and being not less than six feet (6') in height, such fence to be built so that it will be impossible for stray cats and/or stray dogs to have access to such junkyards.

(3) Such yards shall be so maintained as to be in a sanitary condition and so as not to be a menace to the public health or safety. (1996 Code, § 13-201)

¹State law reference

The provisions of this section were taken substantially from the Bristol ordinance upheld by the Tennessee Court of Appeals as being a reasonable and valid exercise of the police power in the case of *Hagaman v. Slaughter*, 49 Tenn. App. 338, 354 S.W.2d 818 (1961).

CHAPTER 3

SLUM CLEARANCE¹

SECTION

- 13-301. Findings of board.
- 13-302. Definitions.
- 13-303. "Public officer" designated; powers.
- 13-304. Initiation of proceedings; hearings.
- 13-305. Orders to owners of unfit structures.
- 13-306. When public officer may repair, etc.
- 13-307. When public officer may remove or demolish.
- 13-308. Lien for expenses; sale of salvage materials; other powers not limited.
- 13-309. Basis for a finding of unfitness.
- 13-310. Service of complaints or orders.
- 13-311. Enjoining enforcement of orders.
- 13-312. Additional powers of public officer.
- 13-313. Powers conferred are supplemental.
- 13-314. Structures unfit for human habitation deemed unlawful.

13-301. Findings of board. Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 13-21-101, *et seq.*, the board of mayor and aldermen finds that there exists in the town structures which are unfit for human occupation due to dilapidation, defects increasing the hazards of fire, accident or other calamities, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or due to other conditions rendering such dwellings unsafe or unsanitary, or dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety and morals, or otherwise inimical to the welfare of the residents of the town.

13-302. Definitions. (1) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, or part thereof, used and occupied for human occupation or use or intended to be so used, and includes any outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.

(2) "Governing body" shall mean the board of mayor and aldermen charged with governing the town.

(3) "Municipality" shall mean the Town of Petersburg, Tennessee, and the areas encompassed within existing town limits or as hereafter annexed.

(4) "Owner" shall mean the holder of title in fee simple and every mortgagee of record.

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, title 13, chapter 21.

(5) "Parties in interest" shall mean all individuals, associations, corporations and others who have interests of record in a dwelling and any who are in possession thereof.

(6) "Place of public accommodation" means any building or structure in which goods are supplied or services performed, or in which the trade of the general public is solicited.

(7) "Public authority" shall mean any housing authority or any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the town or state relating to health, fire, building regulations, or other activities concerning structures in the town.

(8) "Public officer" means any officer or officers of a municipality or the executive director or other chief executive officer of any commission or authority established by such municipality or jointly with any other municipality who is authorized by this chapter to exercise the power prescribed herein and pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 13-21-101, *et seq.*

(9) "Structure" means any dwelling or place of public accommodation or vacant building or structure suitable as a dwelling or place of public accommodation.

13-303. "Public officer" designated; powers. There is hereby designated and appointed a "public officer," to be the building inspector of the town, to exercise the powers prescribed by this chapter, which powers shall be supplemental to all others held by the building inspector.

13-304. Initiation of proceedings; hearings. Whenever a petition is filed with the public officer by a public authority or by at least five (5) residents of the town charging that any structure is unfit for human occupancy or use, or whenever it appears to the public officer (on his own motion) that any structure is unfit for human occupation or use, the public officer shall, if his preliminary investigation discloses a basis for such charges, issue and cause to be served upon the owner of, and parties in interest of, such structure a complaint stating the charges in that respect and containing a notice that a hearing will be held before the public officer (or his designated agent) at a place therein fixed, not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days after the service of the complaint; and the owner and parties in interest shall have the right to file an answer to the complaint and to appear in person, or otherwise, and give testimony at the time and place fixed in the complaint; and the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the public officer.

13-305. Orders to owners of unfit structures. If, after such notice and hearing as provided for in the preceding section, the public officer determines that the structure under consideration is unfit for human occupation or use, he shall state in writing his finding of fact in support of such

determination and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner thereof an order:

(1) If the repair, alteration or improvement of the structure can be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the structure (not exceeding fifty percent (50%) of the reasonable value), requiring the owner, within the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve such structure to render it fit for human occupation or use or to vacate and close the structure for human occupation or use; or

(2) If the repair, alteration or improvement of said structure cannot be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the structure (not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the value of the premises), requiring the owner within the time specified in the order, to remove or demolish such structure.

13-306. When public officer may repair, etc. If the owner fails to comply with the order to repair, alter, or improve or to vacate and close the structure as specified in the preceding section hereof, the public officer may cause such structure to be repaired, altered, or improved, or to be vacated and closed; and the public officer may cause to be posted on the main entrance of any dwelling so closed, a placard with the following words: "This building is unfit for human occupation or use. The use or occupation of this building for human occupation or use is prohibited and unlawful."

13-307. When public officer may remove or demolish. If the owner fails to comply with an order, as specified above, to remove or demolish the structure, the public officer may cause such structure to be removed and demolished.

13-308. Lien for expenses; sale of salvaged materials; other powers not limited. The amount of the cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements, or vacating and closing, or removal or demolition by the public officer, as well as reasonable fees for registration, inspections and professional evaluations of the property, shall be assessed against the owner of the property, and shall, upon the certification of the sum owed being presented to the municipal tax collector, be a lien on the property in favor of the municipality, second only to liens of the state, county and municipality for taxes, any lien of the municipality for special assessments, and any valid lien, right, or interest in such property duly recorded or duly perfected by filing, prior to the filing of such notice. These costs shall be collected by the municipal tax collector or county trustee at the same time and in the same manner as property taxes are collected. If the owner fails to pay the costs, they may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as delinquent property taxes are collected and shall be subject to the same penalty and interest as delinquent property taxes as set forth in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-5-2010 and § 67-5-2410. In addition, the municipality may collect the costs assessed against the owner

through an action for debt filed in any court of competent jurisdiction. The municipality may bring one (1) action for debt against more than one (1) or all of the owners of properties against whom said costs have been assessed, and the fact that multiple owners have been joined in one (1) action shall not be considered by the court as a misjoinder of parties. If the structure is removed or demolished by the public officer, the public officer shall sell the materials of such structure and shall credit the proceeds of such sale against the cost of the removal or demolition, and any balance remaining shall be deposited in the chancery court of Marshall or Lincoln County by the public officer, shall be secured in such manner as may be directed by such court, and shall be disbursed by such court to the person found to be entitled thereto by final order or decree of such court. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of the Town of Petersburg to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or otherwise.

13-309. Basis for a finding of unfitness. The public officer defined herein shall have the power and may determine that a structure is unfit for human occupation and use if he finds that conditions exist in such structure which are dangerous or injurious to the health, safety or morals of the occupants or users of such structure, the occupants or users of neighboring structures or other residents of the Town of Petersburg. Such conditions may include the following (without limiting the generality of the foregoing): defects therein increasing the hazards of fire, accident, or other calamities; lack of adequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities; dilapidation; disrepair; structural defects; or uncleanliness.

13-310. Service of complaints or orders. Complaints or orders issued by the public officer pursuant to this chapter shall be served upon persons, either personally or by registered mail, but if the whereabouts of such persons are unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the public officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence, and the public officer shall make an affidavit to that effect, then the serving of such complaint or order upon such persons may be made by publishing the same once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed and published in the town. In addition, a copy of such complaint or order shall be posted in a conspicuous place on premises affected by the complaint or order. A copy of such complaint or order shall also be filed for record in the Register's Office of Marshall or Lincoln County, Tennessee, and such filing shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law.

13-311. Enjoining enforcement of orders. Any person affected by an order issued by the public officer served pursuant to this chapter may file a bill in chancery court for an injunction restraining the public officer from carrying out the provisions of the order, and the court may, upon the filing of such suit,

issue a temporary injunction restraining the public officer pending the final disposition of the cause; provided, however, that within sixty (60) days after the posting and service of the order of the public officer, such person shall file such bill in the court.

The remedy provided herein shall be the exclusive remedy and no person affected by an order of the public officer shall be entitled to recover any damages for action taken pursuant to any order of the public officer, or because of noncompliance by such person with any order of the public officer.

13-312. Additional powers of public officer. The public officer, in order to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, shall have the following powers in addition to those otherwise granted herein:

- (1) To investigate conditions of the structures in the town in order to determine which structures therein are unfit for human occupation or use;
- (2) To administer oaths, affirmations, examine witnesses and receive evidence;
- (3) To enter upon premises for the purpose of making examination, provided that such entry shall be made in such manner as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the persons in possession;
- (4) To appoint and fix the duties of such officers, agents and employees as he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter; and
- (5) To delegate any of his functions and powers under this chapter to such officers and agents as he may designate.

13-313. Powers conferred are supplemental. This chapter shall not be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the town with regard to the enforcement of the provisions of its charter or any other ordinances or regulations, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof, and the powers conferred by this chapter shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by the charter and other laws.

13-314. Structures unfit for human habitation deemed unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any owner of record to create, maintain or permit to be maintained in the town structures which are unfit for human occupation due to dilapidation, defects increasing the hazards of fire, accident or other calamities, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or due to other conditions rendering such dwellings unsafe or unsanitary, or dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety and morals, or otherwise inimical to the welfare of the residents of the town.

Violations of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

CHAPTER 4

JUNKED OR ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES

SECTION

- 13-401. Definitions.
- 13-402. Violations a civil offense.
- 13-403. Exceptions.
- 13-404. Enforcement.
- 13-405. Violations and penalty.

13-401. Definitions. For the purpose of the interpretation and application of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the indicated meanings:

- (1) "Person" shall mean any natural person, or any firm, partnership, association, corporation or other organization of any kind and description.
- (2) "Private property" shall include all property that is not public property, regardless of how the property is zoned or used.
- (3) "Traveled portion of any public street or highway" shall mean the width of the street from curb to curb, or where there are no curbs, the entire width of the paved portion of the street, or where the street is unpaved, the entire width of the street in which vehicles ordinarily use for travel.
- (4) (b) "Junk Vehicle" shall mean a vehicle of any age that is damaged or defective in any one or combination of any of the following ways that either makes the vehicle immediately inoperable, or would prohibit the vehicle from being operated in a reasonably safe manner upon the public streets and highways under its own power if self-propelled, or while being towed or pushed, if not self-propelled:
 - (i) Flat tires, missing tires, missing wheels, or missing or partially or totally disassembled tires and wheels;
 - (ii) Missing or partially or totally disassembled essential part or parts of the vehicle's drive train, including, but not limited to, engine, transmission, transaxle, drive shaft, differential, or axle;
 - (iii) Extensive exterior body damage or missing or partially or totally disassembled essential body parts, including, but not limited to, fenders, doors, engine hood, bumper, or bumpers, windshield, or windows;
 - (iv) Missing or partially or totally disassembled essential interior parts, including, but not limited to, driver's seat, steering wheel, instrument panel, clutch, brake, or gear shift lever;
 - (v) Missing or partially or totally disassembled parts essential to the starting or running of the vehicle under its own power, including, but not limited to, starter, generator or

alternator, battery, distributor, gas tank, carburetor or fuel injection system, spark plugs, or radiator;

(vi) Interior is a container for metal, glass, paper, rags or other cloth, wood, auto parts, machinery, waste, or discarded materials in such quantity, quality and arrangement that a driver cannot be properly seated in the vehicle;

(vii) Lying on the ground (upside down, on its side, or at other extreme angle), sitting on block or suspended in the air by any other method; and/or

(viii) General environment in which the vehicle sits, including, but no limited to, vegetation that has grown up around, in or through the vehicle, and the collection of pools of water in the vehicle, and the accumulation of other garbage or debris around the vehicle.

(a) "Vehicles" shall mean any machine propelled by power other than human power, designed to travel along the ground by the use of wheels, treads, self-laying tracks, runners, slides or skids, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, motor scooters, go-carts, campers, tractors, trailers, tractor-trailers, buggies, wagons, and earth-moving equipment, and any part of the same. (Ord. #2005-7, June 2005)

13-402. Violations a civil offense. It shall be unlawful and a civil offense for any person:

(1) To park and or in any other manner place and leave unattended on the traveled portion of any public street or highway a junk vehicle for any period of time, even if the owner or operator of the vehicle did not intend to permanently desert or forsake the vehicle;

(2) To park or in any other manner place and leave unattended on the untraveled portion of any street or highway, or upon any other public property, a junk vehicle for more that forty-eight (48) continuous hours, even if the owner or operator of the vehicle did not intend to permanently desert or forsake the vehicle; or

(3) To park, store, keep, maintain on private property a junk vehicle for more than sixty (60) days. (Ord. #2005-7, June 2005)

13-403. Exceptions. (1) It shall be permissible for a person to park, store, keep and maintain a junked vehicle on private property under the following conditions:

(a) The junk vehicle is completely enclosed within a building where neither the vehicle nor any part of it is visible from the street or from any other abutting property. However, this exception shall not exempt the owner or person in possession of the property from any

zoning, building, housing, property maintenance, and other regulations governing the building in which such vehicle is enclosed.

(b) The junk vehicle is parked or stored on property lawfully zoned for business engaged in wrecking, junking or repairing vehicles. However, this exception shall not exempt the owner or operator of any such business from any other zoning, building, fencing, property maintenance and other regulations governing business engaged in wrecking, junking or repairing vehicles.

(2) No person shall park, store, keep and maintain on private property a junk vehicle for any period of time if it poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of citizens of the town. (Ord. #2005-7, June 2005)

13-404. Enforcement. Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 7-63-101, the building inspector is authorized to issue ordinance summons for violations of this chapter on private property. The building inspector shall upon the complaint of any citizen, or acting on his own initiative, investigate complaints of junked vehicles on private property. If after such investigation the building inspector finds a junked vehicle on private property, he shall issue an ordinance summons. The ordinance summons shall be served upon the owner or owners of the property, or upon the person or persons apparently in lawful possession of the property, and shall give notice to the same to appear and answer the charges against him or them. If the offender refuses to sign the agreement to appear, the building inspector may:

- (1) Request the town judge to issue a summons; or
- (2) Request a police officer to witness the violation.

The police officer who witnesses the violation may issue the offender a citation in lieu of arrest as authorized by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 7-63-101, *et seq.*, or if the offender refuses to sign the citation, may arrest the offender for failure to sign the citation in lieu of arrest. (Ord. #2005-7, June 2005)

13-405. Violations and penalty. Any person violating this ordinance shall be subject to a civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) plus court costs for each separate violation of this chapter. Each day the violation of this chapter continues shall constitute a separate violation. (Ord. #2005-7, June 2005)

TITLE 14**ZONING AND LAND USE CONTROL****CHAPTER**

1. MUNICIPAL PLANNING COMMISSION.
2. ZONING ORDINANCE.
3. MOBILE HOMES AND TRAILERS.

CHAPTER 1**MUNICIPAL PLANNING COMMISSION****SECTION**

- 14-101. Membership.
- 14-102. Organization, rules, staff and finances.
- 14-103. Powers and duties.

14-101. Membership. The municipal planning commission shall consist of five (5) members. One (1) of the members shall be the mayor of the Town of Petersburg or a person designated by the mayor, one (1) of the members shall be a member of the board of aldermen selected by said board of aldermen, and three (3) members shall be citizens appointed by the mayor. The terms of the three (3) citizen members shall be for three (3) years, so arranged that the term of one (1) citizen member will expire each year. Any vacancy in an appointed membership (citizen member) shall be filled for the unexpired term by the mayor, who shall also have authority to remove any citizen member at the mayor's pleasure. The term of the member selected from the board of aldermen shall run concurrently with his membership on the board or aldermen. All members shall serve without compensation. (Ord. #2015-3, June 2015)

14-102. Organization, rules, staff and finances. The municipal planning commission shall elect its chairman from amongst its appointive members. The term of chairman shall be one (1) year with eligibility for re-election. The commission shall adopt rules for the transactions, findings and determinations, which record shall be a public record. The commission may appoint such employee and staff as it may deem necessary for its work and may contract with town planners and other consultants for such services as it may require. The expenditures of the commission, exclusive of gifts, shall be within the amounts appropriated for the purpose by the board of mayor and aldermen. (1996 Code, § 14-102)

14-103. Powers and duties. From and after the time when the municipal planning commission shall have organized and selected its officers,

together with the adoption of its rules and procedures, then said commission shall have all the powers, duties and responsibilities as set forth in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 13. (1996 Code, § 14-103)

CHAPTER 2

ZONING ORDINANCE

SECTION

14-201. Land use to be governed by zoning ordinance.

14-201. Land use to be governed by zoning ordinance. Land use within the Town of Petersburg shall be governed by the "Zoning Ordinance, Petersburg, Tennessee," and any amendments thereto.¹ (1996 Code, § 14-201)

¹The Petersburg Zoning Ordinance, and any amendments thereto, are published as separate documents and are of record in the office of the town recorder.

CHAPTER 3

MOBILE HOMES AND TRAILERS

SECTION

- 14-301. Definitions.
- 14-302. Regulating mobile homes.
- 14-303. Fees for permits.
- 14-304. Application for permit.
- 14-305. Enforcement.
- 14-306. Violations and penalty.

14-301. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter.

(1) "Buffer strip." An evergreen buffer shall consist of a greenbelt planted strip not less than ten feet (10') in width. Such a greenbelt shall be composed of evergreen trees and shrubs or hedge planted in rows which will eventually grow to a height of not less than ten feet (10').

(2) "Health officer." The director of a town, county, or district health department having jurisdiction over the community health in a specific area, or his duly authorized representative.

(3) "Mobile home park." The term mobile home park shall mean any plot of ground within the Town of Petersburg on which two (2) or more mobile homes, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes, are located. Plot of ground is defined as any tract of land equal to or less than one (1) acre in size or contiguous tracts in which one (1) or more of the same persons owns an interest.

(4) "Mobile home space." The term shall mean a plot of ground within a mobile home park designated for the accommodation of one (1) mobile home.

(5) "Mobile home (trailer)." A detached single-family dwelling unit with the following characteristics:

(a) Designed for long-term occupancy, and containing sleeping accommodations, a flush toilet, a tub or shower bath, and kitchen facilities, with plumbing and electrical connections provided for attachment to outside systems.

(b) Designed to be transported after fabrication on its own wheels, or on a flatbed or other trailers or detachable wheels.

(c) Arriving at the site where it is to be occupied as a complete dwelling including major appliances and furniture, and ready for occupancy except for minor and incidental unpacking and assembly operations, location on foundation supports, connection to utilities and the like.

(6) "Permit (license)." A permit is required for mobile home parks, single mobile homes, and travel trailer parks. Fees charged under the permit requirement are for inspection and the administration of this chapter.

(7) "Town." Town is the Town of Petersburg or area within its boundaries.

(8) "Travel trailer." A travel trailer, pick-up camper, converted bus, tent-trailer, tent, or similar device used for temporary portable housing or a unit which:

(a) Can operate independent of connections to external sewer, water, and electrical systems;

(b) Contains water storage facilities and may contain a lavatory, kitchen sink, and/or bath facilities; and/or

(c) Is identified by the manufacturer as a travel trailer.

(9) "Travel trailer park." The term travel trailer park shall mean any plot of ground within the Town of Petersburg on which two (2) or more travel trailers, occupied for camping or periods of short stay, are located.

(1996 Code, § 14-301)

14-302. Regulating mobile homes. (1) It shall be unlawful for any mobile home to be used, stored, or placed on any lot, or services by the utilities of the town unless:

(a) The owner or user of such mobile home make application for a permit to use, store, or place such mobile home within the town limits of the town, whereupon a temporary permit shall be issued by the mayor and/or board of aldermen; and

(b) Within thirty (30) days after the commencement of such use, storage, or placement of such mobile home, it is found by the mayor and board of aldermen by majority vote that such mobile home is in compliance with all requirements of this chapter, whereupon a general (referred to herein as permit) permit to use or store such mobile home shall be issued.

Any mobile home, the use, storage, or placement of which was commenced prior to July 1, 1987, shall be issued a general permit and shall not be subject to the regulations herein except where specified. The mayor and board of aldermen shall cause a list of mobile homes, by owner and location, in existence as of July 1, 1987, to be prepared and kept for future reference.

(2) The owner or occupant of any mobile home already placed on a lot, on or before the adoption of this chapter, will be permitted to reside at the present location provided that a permit is obtained and the fee is paid. However, if at any time the ownership or occupancy of either the lot or mobile home shall change, said mobile home owner shall be given a period not to exceed thirty (30) days in which to remove said mobile home or comply with all provisions of this chapter. However, the death of a husband or wife who owns either a lot or mobile home as tenants by the entirety, and thereby leaving the entire ownership of the lot or mobile home in the surviving husband or wife, shall not be considered to be such a change of ownership or occupancy of the lot or mobile home as to require removal of said mobile home, but only for so long as the

surviving husband or wife shall continue to reside in said mobile home as his or her principal place of residence. Also the divorce of a husband or wife and in connection therewith the awarding or conveying of a lot or mobile home to either the husband or wife, shall not be considered to be such a change of ownership or occupancy of the lot or mobile home as to require removal of said mobile home, but only for so long as the husband or wife owner shall continue to reside in said mobile home as his or her principal place of residence.

(3) No mobile home shall be used, placed, stored, or serviced by utilities within the town unless there is posted near the door of the mobile home a valid town permit sticker and a Tennessee state license.

(4) There shall be no mobile home parks within the town and no general permit shall be issued for any mobile home, the placement of which would cause it to be in close enough proximity with another mobile home as to constitute a mobile home park.

(5) No mobile home may be placed upon a tract or plot of ground, nor a permit be issued for such mobile home, if the tract or plot of ground on which such mobile home is or would be placed, derives from the subdivision of a parent tract, which subdividing by sale, gift, devise or otherwise occurred after the effective date of this ordinance. "Subdivision" as is used in this paragraph, includes but is not limited to, the transfer of an interest in one (1) or more portions of the parent tract whether or not the entire parent tract is transferred to new owners.

(6) Inspections by town building inspector. The board of aldermen may appoint or employ a person to act on a temporary or permanent basis as a building inspector. Said building inspector is hereby authorized and directed to make inspections to determine the condition of mobile homes in order that he may perform his duty of safeguarding the health and safety of occupants of mobile homes and of the general public. The town building inspector shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the enforcement of this chapter.

(7) Utility and safety standards. No mobile home shall be issued a permit unless it can be demonstrated that it meets the requirements of the Mobile Home Manufacturers Association, *Mobile Home Standards for Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Systems* or any state administered code insuring equal or better plumbing, heating, or electrical installations. All mobile homes shall be tied down.

(8) No mobile home shall be located on a plot of ground, as heretofore defined, which also has on such plot another residential structure or mobile home.

(9) No mobile home shall be located on any plot of ground in such manner as to cause any portion of such mobile home to be within twenty feet (20') of any boundary of the plot of ground on which it is situated or within twenty feet (20') of any sidewalk, roadway, or public right-of-way. All mobile

homes must also be positioned no closer to the primary street, adjoining the plot of ground on which it is located, than the residential structure on either side of such mobile home at the time it is placed on the tract and the mobile home must be positioned parallel to such primary street.

(10) No mobile home or travel trailer shall be situated on any street or public property within the town for the purpose of temporary or permanent residence.

(11) No mobile home shall be placed, stored, or used within the town unless at least one (1) full-time resident of such mobile home is the owner of at least a one-half (1/2) interest in the plot of ground on which it is situated.

(12) No mobile home shall be located in the town unless it is connected to a septic tank of no less than five hundred (500) gallon capacity, have adequate field lines and be approved by the health department of the county in which it is located.

(13) No travel trailers may be located in the town for the purpose of temporary or permanent residence.

(14) Water supply. The public water supply shall be used exclusively for all mobile homes.

(15) Sewage disposal. An adequate sewage disposal system must be provided and must be approved in writing by the health officer. Each mobile home shall be equipped with at least a four inch (4") sewer connection, trapped below the frost line and reaching at least four inches (4") above the surface of the ground. All sewer lines shall be laid in trenches separated at least ten feet (10') horizontally from any drinking water supply line, except where sewer and water lines are closer together the water line pipe shall be laid and placed within another pipe.

Each mobile home shall be made to dispose of the sewage through an approved public sewerage system. However, if public sewerage is unavailable, an approved septic tank system may be utilized if a minimum of seventy thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet is provided for each mobile home and provided the soil characteristics are suitable and an adequate disposal area is available. The suitability of the soil for septic tanks shall be determined by the ability of a given soil type to effectively absorb a given amount of effluent.

(16) Electricity. An electrical outlet supplying at least two hundred twenty (220) volts shall be provided for each mobile home space and shall be weatherproof and accessible to the mobile home. All electrical installations shall be in compliance with the electrical code and Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance Regulations No. 15, entitled *Regulation Relating to Electrical Installations in the State of Tennessee*, and shall satisfy all requirements of the local electric service organization. (1996 Code, § 14-302)

14-303. Fees for permits. The annual permit fee for any individual mobile home shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Before a permit can be issued by the town, the state mobile home license number shall be required. The fee for

transfer of the permit because of change of ownership or occupancy shall be five dollars (\$5.00). (1996 Code, § 14-303)

14-304. Application for permit. Mobile homes. Applications for mobile homes shall be filed with and issued by the town building inspector, and if none, with the mayor or any alderman. Applications shall be in writing and signed by the applicant, and shall be accompanied with an approved plan and location of the proposed mobile home. The plan shall contain the following information and conform to the following requirements.

(1) The plan shall be clearly and legibly drawn at a scale not smaller than one hundred feet to one inch (100' to 1").

(2) Name and address of owner of record.

(3) North point and graphic scale and date.

(4) Vicinity map showing location and acreage of mobile home.

(5) Exact boundary lines of the tract by bearing and distance.

(6) Names of owners of record of immediately adjacent land.

(7) Existing streets, utilities, easements, and watercourses on and adjacent to the tract.

(8) Provisions for water supply, sewerage, and drainage.

(9) Such information as may be required by said town to enable it to determine if the proposed mobile home will comply with legal requirements.

(10) The application and all accompanying plans and specifications shall be filed in triplicate.

(11) Owner's certification; planning commission's approval signed by the secretary; and any other certificate deemed necessary by the planning commission.

(12) The state mobile home license number. (1996 Code, § 14-304)

14-305. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the county health officer and town building inspector, or such other person as the board may appoint, to enforce provisions of this chapter. Where septic tanks are to be used, certificates of approval by the county health officer are required. (1996 Code, § 14-305)

14-306. Violations and penalty. Any person or corporation who violates the provisions of this chapter, or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or fails to perform the reasonable requirements specified by the town building inspector or county health officer, after receipt of thirty (30) days written notice of such requirements, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in the general penalty clause for this code. (1996 Code, § 14-306)

TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. EMERGENCY VEHICLES.
3. SPEED LIMITS.
4. TURNING MOVEMENTS.
5. STOPPING AND YIELDING.
6. PARKING.
7. ENFORCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS²

SECTION

- 15-101. Motor vehicle requirements.
- 15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc.
- 15-103. One-way streets.
- 15-104. Unlaned streets.
- 15-105. Laned streets.
- 15-106. Yellow lines.
- 15-107. Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-108. General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-109. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-110. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-111. School safety patrols.
- 15-112. Driving through funerals or other processions.

¹Municipal code reference

Excavations and obstructions in streets, etc.: title 16.

²State law references

Under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-307, the following offenses are exclusively state offenses and must be tried in a state court or a court having state jurisdiction: driving while intoxicated or drugged, as prohibited by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-401; failing to stop after a traffic accident, as prohibited by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 55-10-101, *et seq.*; driving while license is suspended or revoked, as prohibited by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-7-116; and drag racing, as prohibited by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-501.

- 15-113. Clinging to vehicles in motion.
- 15-114. Riding on outside of vehicles.
- 15-115. Backing vehicles.
- 15-116. Projections from the rear of vehicles.
- 15-117. Causing unnecessary noise.
- 15-118. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 15-119. Passing.
- 15-120. Damaging pavements.
- 15-121. Bicycle riders, etc.
- 15-122. Vehicles traveling through town.
- 15-123. Compliance with financial responsibility law required.
- 15-124. Adoption of state traffic statutes.

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. (1996 Code, § 15-101)

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. (1996 Code, § 15-102)

15-103. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-104)

15-104. 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; or
- (c) Upon a roadway designated and signposted by the municipality 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. (1996 Code, § 15-105)

15-105. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-106)

15-106. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-107)

15-107. Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc.¹ 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 municipality unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to willfully violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer. (1996 Code, § 15-108)

15-108. General requirements for traffic control signs, etc. Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 54-5-108, all traffic control signs, signals, markings, and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the *Tennessee Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways*,² and shall be uniform as to type and location throughout the town.

15-109. 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

¹Municipal code references

Stop signs, yield signs, flashing signals, pedestrian control signs, traffic control signals generally: §§ 15-505 to 15-509.

²For the latest revision of the *Tennessee Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways*, see the Official Compilation of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee, § 1680-3-1, *et seq.*

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. (1996 Code, § 15-110)

15-110. 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 municipal authority. All presently installed traffic-control signs, signals, markings and devices are hereby expressly authorized, ratified, and approved irrespective of whether or not they were lawfully placed originally. (1996 Code, § 15-111)

15-111. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-112)

15-112. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-113)

15-113. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-114)

15-114. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-115)

15-115. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-116)

15-116. 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 feet (200') from the rear of such vehicle. (1996 Code, § 15-117)

15-117. Causing unnecessary noise. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause unnecessary noise by unnecessarily "racing" the motor or causing the "screeching" or "squealing" of the tires on any motor vehicle. (1971 Code, § 9-124, modified)

15-118. 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 Classified and Commercial Driver License Act of 1988."

15-119. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-120)

15-120. Damaging pavements. No person shall operate or cause to be operated upon any street of the municipality 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. (1996 Code, § 15-121)

15-121. Bicycle riders, etc. Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor scooter 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 scooters.

It shall be unlawful for two (2) or more bicycle riders moving in the same direction to ride abreast on a public way; they shall ride single file as near to the right side of such public way as practicable. Whenever a usable path or road for bicycles has been provided adjacent to any public street or road, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the public street or road.

No person operating or riding a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor scooter 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.

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

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

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

All motorcycles and motor driven cycles operated on public ways within the corporate limits shall be equipped in accordance with *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-9-301, with crash bars approved by the state's commissioner of safety.

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

Every motorcycle or motor driven cycle operated upon any public way within the corporate limits shall be equipped with a windshield of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety, or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle or motor driven cycle shall be required to wear safety goggles of a type approved by the state's commissioner of safety for the purpose of preventing any flying object from striking the operator or any passenger in the eyes.

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

to knowingly permit any minor to operate a motorcycle or motor driven cycle in violation of this section. (1996 Code, § 15-122)

15-122. Vehicles traveling through town. (1) It shall be unlawful for the operator of any commercial carrier, commercial truck, trailer truck, house trailer, passenger bus or other heavy vehicle engaged in interstate, intrastate or through transportation to travel through the town except on federal or state highways.

(2) Any person or persons found guilty of violating this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. (1996 Code, § 15-123)

15-123. Compliance with financial responsibility law required.

(1) This section shall apply to every vehicle subject to the state registration and certificate of title provisions.

(2) At the time the driver of a motor vehicle is charged with any moving violation under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 55, chapters 8 and 10, parts 1-5, chapter 50; any provision in this title of this municipal code; or at the time of an accident for which notice is required under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-106, the officer shall request evidence of financial responsibility as required by this section. In case of an accident for which notice is required under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-106, the officer shall request such evidence from all drivers involved in the accident, without regard to apparent or actual fault. For the purposes of this section, "financial responsibility" means:

(a) Documentation, such as the declaration page of an insurance policy, an insurance binder, or an insurance card from an insurance company authorized to do business in Tennessee, stating that a policy of insurance meeting the requirements of the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, compiled in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, chapter 12, title 55, has been issued;

(b) A certificate, valid for one (1) year, issued by the commissioner of safety, stating that a cash deposit or bond in the amount required by the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, compiled in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, chapter 12, title 55, has been paid or filed with the commissioner, or has qualified as a self-insurer under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-12-111; or

(c) The motor vehicle being operated at the time of the violation was owned by a carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the department of safety or the interstate commerce commission, or was owned by the United States, the State of Tennessee or any political subdivision thereof, and that such motor vehicle was being operated with the owner's consent.

(3) It is a civil offense to fail to provide evidence of financial responsibility pursuant to this section. Any violation is punishable by a civil penalty of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(4) The penalty imposed by this section shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed by the laws of this state or this municipal code.

(5) On or before the court date, the person so charged may submit evidence of financial responsibility at the time of the violation. If it is the person's first violation of this section and the court is satisfied that such financial responsibility was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge of failure to provide evidence of financial responsibility shall be dismissed. Upon the person's second or subsequent violation of this section, if the court is satisfied that such financial responsibility was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge of failure to provide evidence of financial responsibility may be dismissed. Any charge which is dismissed pursuant to this subsection shall be dismissed without costs to the defendant and no litigation tax shall be due or collected.

15-124. Adoption of state traffic statutes. By the authority granted under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 16-18-302, the city/town adopts by reference as if fully set forth in this section, the "Rules of the Road," as codified in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 55-8-101 to 55-8-131, and §§ 55-8-133 to 55-8-180. Additionally, the city/town adopts *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 55-8-181 to 55-8-193, §§ 55-9-601 to 55-9-606, § 55-12-139, § 55-21-108, and § 55-8-199 by reference as if fully set forth in this section.

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 chief of police. (1996 Code, § 15-201)

15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.¹ (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 feet (500') 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. (1996 Code, § 15-202)

¹Municipal code reference

Operation of other vehicle upon the approach of emergency vehicles:
§ 15-501.

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 feet (500') or drive or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1996 Code, § 15-203)

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 police officer. (1996 Code, § 15-204)

CHAPTER 3

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION

15-301. In general.

15-302. At intersections.

15-303. In school zones.

15-301. In general. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a rate of speed in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour, except where official signs have been posted indicating other speed limits, in which cases the posted speed limit shall apply. (1996 Code, § 15-301)

15-302. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-302)

15-303. In school zones. Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-8-152, the city/town shall have the authority to enact special speed limits in school zones. Such special speed limits shall be enacted 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.

In school zones where the board of mayor and aldermen 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 ninety (90) minutes before the opening hour of a school, or a period of ninety (90) 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.

CHAPTER 4

TURNING MOVEMENTS

SECTION

15-401. Generally.

15-402. Right turns.

15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways.

15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.

15-405. U-turns.

15-401. 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.¹ (1996 Code, § 15-401)

15-402. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-402)

15-403. 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 line of the two (2) roadways. (1996 Code, § 15-403)

15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one (1) direction on one (1) 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. (1996 Code, § 15-504)

15-405. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited. (1996 Code, § 15-505)

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 5**STOPPING AND YIELDING****SECTION**

- 15-501. When emerging from alleys, etc.
- 15-502. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
- 15-503. At railroad crossings.
- 15-504. At "stop" signs.
- 15-505. At "yield" signs.
- 15-506. At traffic-control signals generally.
- 15-507. At flashing traffic-control signals.
- 15-508. Stops to be signaled.

15-501. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-502)

15-502. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-503)

15-503. At railroad crossings. (1) Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty feet (50') but not less than fifteen feet (15'), from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed further until the driver can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

- (a) A clearly visible electrical or mechanical signal device gives warning of the approach of a railroad train;
- (b) A crossing gate is lowered or a human flagman signals the approach of a railroad train;
- (c) A railroad train is approaching within approximately one thousand five hundred feet (1,500') of the highway crossing and is emitting an audible signal indicating its approach; or
- (d) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing.

(2) No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being open or closed. (1996 Code, § 15-504, modified)

15-504. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-505)

15-505. 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. (1996 Code, § 15-506)

15-506. 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.

(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.

(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.

(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. (1996 Code, § 15-507)

15-507. At flashing traffic-control signals. (1) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal placed or erected in the municipality it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules set forth in § 15-504 of this code. (1996 Code, § 15-508)

15-508. 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,¹ except in an emergency. (1996 Code, § 15-509)

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 6

PARKING

SECTION

- 15-601. Generally.
- 15-602. Angle parking.
- 15-603. Occupancy of more than one space.
- 15-604. Where prohibited.
- 15-605. Loading and unloading zones.
- 15-606. Regulation by parking meters.
- 15-607. Lawful parking in parking meter spaces.
- 15-608. Unlawful parking in parking meter spaces.
- 15-609. Unlawful to occupy more than one parking meter space.
- 15-610. Unlawful to deface or tamper with meters.
- 15-611. Unlawful to deposit slugs in meters.
- 15-612. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.

15-601. Generally. No person shall leave any motor vehicle unattended on any street without first setting the brakes thereon, stopping the motor, removing the ignition key, and turning the front wheels of such vehicle toward the nearest curb or gutter of the street.

Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within this municipality shall be so parked that its right wheels are approximately parallel to and within eighteen inches (18") of the right edge or curb of the street. On one-way streets where the municipality has not placed signs prohibiting the same, 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 inches (18") of the left edge or curb of the street.

Notwithstanding anything else in this code to the contrary, no person shall park or leave a vehicle parked on any public street or alley within the fire limits 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.

Furthermore, no person shall wash, grease, or work on any vehicle, except to make repairs necessitated by an emergency, while such vehicle is parked on a public street. (1996 Code, § 15-601)

15-602. Angle parking. On those streets which have been signed or marked by the municipality 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 feet (24'). (1996 Code, § 15-602)

15-603. Occupancy of more than one space. No person shall park a vehicle in any designated parking space so that any part of such vehicle occupies more than one such space or protrudes beyond the official markings on the street or curb designating such space unless the vehicle is too large to be parked within a single designated space. (1996 Code, § 15-603)

15-604. Where prohibited. No person shall park a vehicle in violation of any sign placed or erected by the municipality, nor:

- (1) On a sidewalk;
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway;
- (3) Within an intersection or within fifteen feet (15') thereof;
- (4) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant;
- (5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk;
- (6) Within fifty feet (50') of a railroad crossing;
- (7) Within twenty feet (20') 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 feet (75') 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) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign as being reserved for the physically handicapped, unless, however, the person driving the vehicle is:
 - (a) Physically handicapped, or
 - (b) Parking such vehicle for the benefit of a physically handicapped person.

A vehicle parking in such a space shall display a certificate of identification or a disabled veteran's license plate issued under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 55, chapter 21; or

- (12) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the municipality. (1996 Code, § 15-604, modified)

15-605. Loading and unloading zones. 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 municipality as a loading and unloading zone. (1996 Code, § 15-605)

15-606. Regulation by parking meters. In the absence of an official sign to the contrary which has been installed by the municipality, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., on all days except Sundays and holidays declared by the governing body, parking shall be regulated by parking meters where the same have been installed by the municipality. The presumption shall

be that all installed parking meters were lawfully installed by the municipality. (1996 Code, § 15-606)

15-607. Lawful parking in parking meter spaces. Any parking space regulated by a parking meter may be lawfully occupied by a vehicle only after a proper coin has been deposited in the parking meter and the said meter has been activated or placed in operation in accordance with the instructions printed thereon. (1996 Code, § 15-607)

15-608. Unlawful parking in parking meter spaces. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any vehicle to park or allow his vehicle to be parked in a parking space regulated by a parking meter for more than the maximum period of time which can be purchased at one time. Insertion of additional coin or coins in the meter to purchase additional time is unlawful.

No owner or operator of any vehicle shall park or allow his vehicle to be parked in such a space when the parking meter therefor indicates no parking time allowed, whether such indication is the result of a failure to deposit a coin or to operate the lever or other actuating device on the meter, or the result of the automatic operation of the meter following the expiration of the lawful parking time subsequent to depositing a coin therein at the time the vehicle was parked. (1996 Code, § 15-608)

15-609. Unlawful to occupy more than one parking meter space. It shall be unlawful for the owner or operator of any vehicle to park or allow his vehicle to be parked across any line or marking designating a parking meter space or otherwise so that such vehicle is not entirely within the designated parking meter space; provided, however, that vehicles which are too large to park within one (1) space may be permitted to occupy two (2) adjoining spaces provided proper coins are placed in both meters. (1996 Code, § 15-609)

15-610. Unlawful to deface or tamper with meters. It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to open, deface, tamper with, willfully break, destroy, or impair the usefulness of any parking meter. (1996 Code, § 15-610)

15-611. Unlawful to deposit slugs in meters. It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit in a parking meter any slug or other substitute for a coin of the United States. (1996 Code, § 15-611)

15-612. Presumption with respect to illegal parking. When any unoccupied vehicle is found parked in violation of any provision of this chapter, there shall be a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle is responsible for such illegal parking. (1996 Code, § 15-612)

CHAPTER 7

ENFORCEMENT

SECTION

- 15-701. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 15-702. Failure to obey citation.
- 15-703. Illegal parking.
- 15-704. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 15-705. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles.
- 15-706. Violations and penalty.

15-701. Issuance of traffic citations.¹ When a police officer halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning, he shall take the name, address, and operator's license number of said 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 such person from custody. It shall be unlawful for any alleged violator to give false or misleading information as to his name or address. (1996 Code, § 15-701, modified)

15-702. Failure to obey citation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate his written promise to appear in court after giving said 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. (1996 Code, § 15-702)

15-703. Illegal parking. Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this code, the officer finding such 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 vehicle a citation for the driver and/or owner to answer for the violation within ten (10) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation. (1996 Code, § 15-703)

15-704. Impoundment of vehicles. Members of the police department are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary for the security of the vehicle to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested, or any unattended vehicle which is parked

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 7-63-101, et seq.

so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic, or which has been parked for more than one (1) hour in excess of the time allowed for parking in any place, or which has been involved in two (2) or more violations of this title for which citation tags have been affixed to the vehicle and the vehicle not removed. Any impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner or other person entitled thereto claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership or right to possession, and pays all applicable fees and costs, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed of. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be five dollars (\$5.00) and the storage cost shall be one dollar (\$1.00) for each twenty-four (24) hour period or fraction thereof that the vehicle is stored. (1996 Code, § 15-704, modified)

15-705. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. "Abandoned motor vehicles," as defined in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-16-103, shall be impounded and disposed of by the police department in accordance with the provisions of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 55-16-103 to 55-16-109. (1996 Code, § 15-705)

15-706. Violations and penalty. Any violation of this title shall be a civil offense punishable as follows:

(1) Traffic citations. Traffic citations shall be punishable by a civil penalty up to fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each separate offense.

(2) Parking citations. Other parking violations. For other parking violations the offender may similarly waive his right to a judicial hearing and have the charges disposed of out of court but the fine shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00), payment of court costs, plus an appearance before the judge on the next available court date. Payment of the fine prior to the court date will negate the need for court appearance. (1996 Code, § 15-706, modified)

TITLE 16

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS, ETC¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

- 16-101. Obstructing streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 16-102. Trees projecting over streets, etc., regulated.
- 16-103. Trees, etc., obstructing view at intersections prohibited.
- 16-104. Projecting signs and awnings, etc., restricted.
- 16-105. Banners and signs across streets and alleys restricted.
- 16-106. Gates or doors opening over streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 16-107. Littering streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 16-108. Obstruction of drainage ditches.
- 16-109. Abutting occupants to keep sidewalks clean, etc.
- 16-110. Parades regulated.
- 16-111. Animals and vehicles on sidewalks.
- 16-112. Fires in streets, etc.

16-101. Obstructing streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited. No person shall use or occupy any portion of any public street, alley, sidewalk, or right-of-way for the purpose of storing, selling, or exhibiting any goods, wares, merchandise, or materials. (1996 Code, § 16-101)

16-102. Trees projecting over streets, etc., regulated. It shall be unlawful for any property owner or occupant to allow any limbs of trees on his property to project out over any street or alley at a height of less than fourteen feet (14') or over any sidewalk at a height of less than eight feet (8'). (1996 Code, § 16-102)

16-103. Trees, etc., obstructing view at intersections prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any property owner or occupant to have or maintain on his property any tree, hedge, billboard, or other obstruction which prevents

¹Municipal code reference

Related motor vehicle and traffic regulations: title 15.

persons driving vehicles on public streets or alleys from obtaining a clear view of traffic when approaching an intersection. (1996 Code, § 16-103)

16-104. Projecting signs and awnings, etc., restricted. Signs, awnings, or other structures which project over any street or other public way shall be erected subject to the requirements of the building code.¹ (1996 Code, § 16-104)

16-105. Banners and signs across streets and alleys restricted. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or have placed any banner or sign across or above any public street or alley except when expressly authorized by the board of mayor and aldermen. (1996 Code, § 16-105)

16-106. Gates or doors opening over streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or occupying property to allow any gate or door to swing open upon or over any street, alley, or sidewalk, except when required by statute. (1996 Code, § 16-106)

16-107. Littering streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to litter, place, throw, track, or allow to fall on any street, alley, or sidewalk any refuse, glass, tacks, mud, or other objects or materials which are unsightly or which obstruct or tend to limit or interfere with the use of such public ways and places for their intended purposes. (1996 Code, § 16-107)

16-108. Obstruction of drainage ditches. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the obstruction of any drainage ditch in any public right-of-way. (1996 Code, § 16-108)

16-109. Abutting occupants to keep sidewalks clean, etc. The occupants of property abutting on a sidewalk are required to keep the sidewalk clean. Also, immediately after a snow or sleet, such occupants are required to remove all accumulated snow and ice from the abutting sidewalk. (1996 Code, § 16-109)

16-110. Parades regulated. It shall be unlawful for any person, club, organization, or other group to hold any meeting, parade, demonstration, or exhibition on the public streets without some responsible representative first securing a permit from the recorder. No permit shall be issued by the recorder unless such activity will not unreasonably interfere with traffic and unless such

¹Municipal code reference
Building code: title 12, chapter 1.

representative shall agree to see to the immediate cleaning up of all litter which shall be left on the streets as a result of the activity. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person obtaining such a permit to fail to carry out his agreement to immediately clean up the resulting litter. (1996 Code, § 16-110, modified)

16-111. Animals and vehicles on sidewalks. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, lead, or tie any animal, or ride, push, pull, or place any vehicle across or upon any sidewalk in such manner as to unreasonably interfere with or inconvenience pedestrians using the sidewalk. It shall also be unlawful for any person to knowingly allow any minor under his control to violate this section. (1996 Code, § 16-112)

16-112. Fires in streets, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to set or contribute to any fire in any public street, alley, or sidewalk. (1996 Code, § 16-113)

CHAPTER 2

EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS¹

SECTION

- 16-201. Permit required.
- 16-202. Applications.
- 16-203. Fees.
- 16-204. Deposit or bond.
- 16-205. Manner of excavating; barricades and lights; temporary sidewalks.
- 16-206. Restoration of streets, etc.
- 16-207. Insurance.
- 16-208. Time limits.
- 16-209. Supervision.
- 16-210. Driveway curb cuts.

16-201. Permit required. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or others, to make any excavation in any street, alley, or public place, or to tunnel under any street, alley, or public place without having first obtained a permit as herein required, and without complying with the provisions of this chapter; and it shall also be unlawful to violate, or vary from, the terms of any such permit; provided, however, any person maintaining pipes, lines, or other underground facilities in or under the surface of any street may proceed with an opening without a permit when emergency circumstances demand the work to be done immediately and a permit cannot reasonably and practicably be obtained beforehand. The person shall thereafter apply for a permit on the first regular business day on which the office of the recorder is open for business, and said permit shall be retroactive to the date when the work was begun. (1996 Code, § 16-201)

16-202. Applications. Applications for such permits shall be made to the recorder, or such person as he may designate to receive such applications, and shall state thereon the location of the intended excavation or tunnel, the size thereof, the purpose thereof, the person, firm, corporation, association, or others doing the actual excavating, the name of the person, firm, corporation, association, or others for whom the work is being done, and shall contain an agreement that the applicant will comply with all ordinances and laws relating

¹State law reference

This chapter was patterned substantially after the ordinance upheld by the Tennessee Supreme Court in the case of *City of Paris, Tennessee v. Paris-Henry County Public Utility District*, 207 Tenn. 388, 340 S.W.2d 885 (1960).

to the work to be done. Such application shall be rejected or approved by the recorder within twenty-four (24) hours of its filing. (1996 Code, § 16-202)

16-203. Fees. The fee for such permits shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) for excavations which do not exceed twenty-five (25) square feet in area or tunnels not exceeding twenty-five feet (25') in length; and five dollars (\$5.00) for each additional square foot in the case of excavations, or lineal foot in the case of tunnels; but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for any permit. (1996 Code, § 16-203, modified)

16-204. Deposit or bond. No such permit shall be issued unless and until the applicant therefor has deposited with the recorder a cash deposit. The deposit shall be in the sum of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) if no pavement is involved or five hundred dollars (\$500.00) if the excavation is in a paved area and shall insure the proper restoration of the ground and laying of the pavement, if any. Where the amount of the deposit is clearly inadequate to cover the cost of restoration, the recorder may increase the amount of the deposit to an amount considered by him to be adequate to cover the cost. From this deposit shall be deducted the expense to the municipality of relaying the surface of the ground or pavement, and of making the refill if this is done by the municipality or at its expense. The balance shall be returned to the applicant without interest after the tunnel or excavation is completely refilled and the surface or pavement is restored.

In lieu of a deposit the applicant may deposit with the recorder a surety bond in such form and amount as the recorder shall deem adequate to cover the costs to the municipality if the applicant fails to make proper restoration. (1996 Code, § 16-204, modified)

16-205. Manner of excavating; barricades and lights; temporary sidewalks. Any person, firm, corporation, association, or others making any excavation or tunnel shall do so according to the terms and conditions of the application and permit authorizing the work to be done. Sufficient and proper barricades and lights shall be maintained to protect persons and property from injury by or because of the excavation being made. If any sidewalk is blocked by any such work, a temporary sidewalk shall be constructed and provided which shall be safe for travel and convenient for users. (1996 Code, § 16-205)

16-206. Restoration of streets, etc. Any person, firm, corporation, association, or others making any excavation or tunnel in or under any street, alley, or public place in this municipality shall restore said street, alley, or public place to its original condition except for the surfacing, which shall be done by the municipality, but shall be paid for by such person, firm, corporation, association, or others promptly upon the completion of the work for which the excavation or tunnel was made. In case of unreasonable delay in restoring the

street, alley, or public place, the recorder shall give notice to the person, firm, corporation, association, or others that unless the excavation or tunnel is refilled properly within a specified reasonable period of time, the municipality will do the work and charge the expense of doing the same to such person, firm, corporation, association, or others. If within the specified time the conditions of the above notice have not been complied with, the work shall be done by the municipality, an accurate account of the expense involved shall be kept, and the total cost shall be charged to the person, firm, corporation, association, or others who made the excavation or tunnel. (1996 Code, § 16-206)

16-207. Insurance. In addition to making the deposit or giving the bond hereinbefore required to insure that proper restoration is made, each person applying for an excavation permit shall file a certificate of insurance indicating that he is insured against claims for damages for personal injury as well as against claims for property damage which may arise from or out of the performance of the work, whether such performance be by himself, his subcontractor, or anyone directly or indirectly employed by him. Such insurance shall cover collapse, explosive hazards, and underground work by equipment on the street, and shall include protection against liability arising from completed operations. The amount of the insurance shall be prescribed by the recorder in accordance with the nature of the risk involved; provided, however, that the liability insurance for bodily injury shall not be less than three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) for each person, and not less than seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000.00) for each accident, and for property damages not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) for each accident. (1996 Code, § 16-207, modified)

16-208. Time limits. Each application for a permit shall state the length of time it is estimated will elapse from the commencement of the work until the restoration of the surface of the ground or pavement, or until the refill is made ready for the pavement to be put on by the municipality if the municipality restores such surface pavement. It shall be unlawful to fail to comply with this time limitation unless permission for an extension of time is granted by the recorder. (1996 Code, § 16-208)

16-209. Supervision. The recorder shall from time to time inspect all excavations and tunnels being made in or under any public street, alley, or other public place in the municipality and see to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. Notice shall be given to him at least ten (10) hours before the work of refilling any such excavation or tunnel commences. (1996 Code, § 16-209)

16-210. Driveway curb cuts. No one shall cut, build, or maintain a driveway across a curb or sidewalk without first obtaining a permit from the recorder. Such a permit will not be issued when the contemplated driveway is

to be so located or constructed as to create an unreasonable hazard to pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic. No driveway shall exceed thirty-five feet (35') in width at its outer or street edge and when two (2) or more adjoining driveways are provided for the same property a safety island of not less than ten feet (10') in width at its outer or street edge shall be provided. Driveway aprons shall not extend out into the street. (1996 Code, § 16-210)

TITLE 17

REFUSE AND TRASH DISPOSAL¹

CHAPTER

1. REFUSE.

CHAPTER 1

REFUSE

SECTION

- 17-101. Refuse defined.
- 17-102. Premises to be kept clean.
- 17-103. Storage.
- 17-104. Location of containers.
- 17-105. Disturbing containers.
- 17-106. Collection.
- 17-107. Collection vehicles.
- 17-108. Disposal.
- 17-109. Violations and penalty.

17-101. Refuse defined. Refuse shall mean and include garbage and such other waste that can be burned, except, that dead animals and fowls, body wastes, hot ashes, rocks, concrete, bricks, and similar materials are expressly excluded therefrom and shall not be stored therewith. (1996 Code, § 17-101)

17-102. Premises to be kept clean. All persons within the municipality are required to keep their premises in a clean and sanitary condition, free from accumulations of refuse except when stored as provided in this chapter. (1996 Code, § 17-102)

17-103. Storage. Each owner, occupant, or other responsible person using or occupying any building or other premises within this municipality where refuse accumulates or is likely to accumulate, shall provide and keep covered an adequate number of refuse containers. The refuse containers shall be strong, durable, and rodent and insect proof. They shall each have a capacity of not less than twenty (20) nor more than thirty-two (32) gallons, except that this maximum capacity shall not apply to larger containers which the municipality handles mechanically. Furthermore, except for containers which the municipality handles mechanically, the combined weight of any refuse

¹Municipal code reference

Property maintenance regulations: title 13.

container and its contents shall not exceed seventy-five (75) pounds. No refuse shall be placed in a refuse container until such refuse has been drained of all free liquids. (1996 Code, § 17-103)

17-104. Location of containers. Where alleys are used by the municipal refuse collectors, containers shall be placed on or within six feet (6') of the alley line in such a position as not to intrude upon the traveled portion of the alley. Where streets are used by the municipal refuse collectors, containers shall be placed adjacent to and back of the curb, or adjacent to and back of the ditch or street line if there is no curb, at such times as shall be scheduled by the municipality for the collection of refuse therefrom. As soon as practicable after such containers have been emptied they shall be removed by the owner to within, or to the rear of, his premises and away from the street line until the next scheduled time for collection. (1996 Code, § 17-104)

17-105. Disturbing containers. No unauthorized person shall uncover, rifle, pilfer, dig into, turn over, or in any other manner disturb or use any refuse container belonging to another. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of public refuse containers for their intended purpose. (1996 Code, § 17-105)

17-106. Collection. All refuse accumulated within the corporate limits shall be collected, conveyed, and disposed of under the supervision of such officer as the board of mayor and aldermen shall designate. Collections shall be made regularly in accordance with an announced schedule. (1996 Code, § 17-106)

17-107. Collection vehicles. The collection of refuse shall be by means of vehicles with beds constructed of impervious materials which are easily cleanable and so constructed that there will be no leakage of liquids draining from the refuse onto the streets and alleys. Furthermore, all refuse collection vehicles shall utilize closed beds or such coverings as will effectively prevent the scattering of refuse over the streets or alleys. (1996 Code, § 17-107)

17-108. Disposal. The disposal of refuse in any quantity by any person in any place, public or private, other than at the site or sites designated for refuse disposal by the board of mayor and aldermen is expressly prohibited. (1996 Code, § 17-108)

17-109. Violations and penalty. Violations of this chapter shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS¹

CHAPTER

1. WATER.
2. SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL.
3. CROSS-CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.

CHAPTER 1

WATER

SECTION

- 18-101. Application and scope.
- 18-102. Definitions.
- 18-103. Obtaining service.
- 18-104. Application and contract for service.
- 18-105. Service charges for temporary service.
- 18-106. Connection charges.
- 18-107. Main extensions to developed areas.
- 18-108. Main extensions to other areas.
- 18-109. Water and sewer main extension variances.
- 18-110. Meters.
- 18-111. Meter tests.
- 18-112. Multiple services through a single meter.
- 18-113. Customer billing and payment policy.
- 18-114. Termination or refusal of service.
- 18-115. Re-connection charge.
- 18-116. Termination of service by customer.
- 18-117. Access to customers' premises.
- 18-118. Inspections.
- 18-119. Customer's responsibility for system's property.
- 18-120. Customer's responsibility for violations.
- 18-121. Supply and resale of water.
- 18-122. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply.
- 18-123. Limited use of unmetered private fire line.
- 18-124. Damages to property due to water pressure.
- 18-125. Liability for cutoff failures.

¹Municipal code references

Building, utility and residential codes: title 12.

Refuse disposal: title 17.

- 18-126. Restricted use of water.
- 18-127. Interruption of service.
- 18-128. Schedule of rates.

18-101. Application and scope. These rules and regulations are a part of all contracts for receiving water service from the municipality and shall apply whether the service is based upon contract, agreement, signed application, or otherwise. (1996 Code, § 18-101)

18-102. Definitions. (1) "Customer" means any person, firm, or corporation who receives water service from the municipality under either an express or implied contract.

(2) "Discount date" shall mean the date fourteen (14) days after the date of a bill, except when some other date is provided by contract. The discount date is the last date upon which water bills can be paid at net rates.

(3) "Dwelling" means any single structure, with auxiliary buildings, occupied by one or more persons or households for residential purposes.

(4) "Household" means any two (2) or more persons living together as a family group.

(5) "Premises" means any structure or group of structures operated as a single business or enterprise; provided, however, the term "premises" shall not include more than one (1) dwelling. (1996 Code, § 18-102)

(6) "Service line" shall consist of the pipe line extending from any water main of the municipality to private property. Where a meter and meter box are located on private property, the service line shall be construed to include the pipe line extending from the municipality's water main to and including the meter and meter box. (modified)

18-103. Obtaining service. A formal application for either original or additional service must be made and be approved by the municipality before connection or meter installation orders will be issued and work performed. (1996 Code, § 18-103)

18-104. Application and contract for service. Each prospective customer desiring water service will be required to sign a standard form contract and pay an application fee of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) before service is supplied. The application fee shall be refundable if and only if the municipality cannot supply service in accordance with the terms of this chapter. If, for any reason, a customer, after signing a contract for service, does not take such service by reason of not occupying the premises or otherwise, he shall reimburse the municipality for the expense incurred by reason of its endeavor to furnish the service.

18-105. Service charges for temporary service. Customers requiring temporary service shall pay all costs for connection and disconnection incidental to the supplying and removing of service in addition to the regular charge for water used. (1996 Code, § 18-105)

18-106. Connection charges. Service lines will be laid by the municipality from the water main to the property line at the expense of the applicant for service. The location of such lines will be determined by the municipality. The capacity of the public water system to allow connection to the public water system and the location of such connect to the public water system will be determined by the municipality.

Before a new service line will be laid by the municipality, the applicant shall pay a water connection fee and water tap fee in an amount determined by the municipality. The connection fee and water tap fee schedule shall be as the town may from time to time adopt by ordinance. The applicant shall pay in full the connection fee and water tap fee prior to the municipality commencing construction of the connection to the public water system. If such cost to connect exceeds the base tap fee, the applicant shall be responsible for paying in full the difference in cost required to cover the actual cost to the municipality for constructing the connection to the public water system.

This deposit shall be used to pay the cost of laying such new service line and appurtenant equipment. If such cost exceeds the amount of the deposit, the applicant shall pay to the municipality the amount of such excess cost when billed therefor. If such cost is less than the amount of the deposit, the amount by which the deposit exceeds such cost shall be refunded to the applicant.

When a service line is completed, the municipality shall be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of such service line from the main to and including the meter and meter box, and such portion of the service line shall belong to the municipality. The remaining portion of the service line beyond the meter box shall belong to and be the responsibility of the customer. (1996 Code, § 18-106, as amended by Ord. #2021-05, July 2021 *Ch1_06-16-22*)

18-107. Main extensions to developed areas. The provisions of this section shall apply only to water main extensions of five hundred feet (500') or less to areas where there is a demand for water service by the occupants of existing houses. This section shall in no event be applicable to land development projects and subdivision promotion, even though accompanied by the erection of occasional houses within such areas.

Owners of property to be served by a proposed water main extension of the character to which this section applies shall pay to the municipality the regular charge for each connection desired immediately and shall also assume one (1) minimum monthly bill for each one hundred feet (100'), or fraction thereof, of said proposed extension, the connection charge to be paid and the agreement to pay minimum monthly bills to be signed before the work is begun.

The municipality shall require a cash deposit as security for such minimum bill agreement, in an amount that does not exceed the estimated cost of the main extension, before making any such requested extension.

Beginning with the completion of the water main extension, such persons shall pay water bills at least equal to the minimum monthly charges agreed upon, until the obligation for the payment of such minimum monthly water bills shall have been assumed by other persons acceptable to the municipality at which times pro rata amounts of the cash deposit shall also be returned to the depositors. (1996 Code, § 18-107)

18-108. Main extension to other areas. The provisions of this section shall apply to all areas to which the preceding section is not applicable. Customers desiring water main extensions pursuant to this section must pay all of the cost of making such extensions.

For installations under this or the preceding section cement-lined cast iron pipe, class 150 American Water Works Association Standard, not less than six inches (6") in diameter shall be used to the dead end of any line and to form loops or continuous lines, so that fire hydrants may be placed on such lines at locations no farther than one thousand feet (1,000') from the most distant part of any dwelling structure and no farther than six hundred feet (600') from the most distant part of any commercial, industrial, or public building, such measurements to be based on road or street distances; cement-lined cast iron pipe two inches (2") in diameter, to supply dwellings only, may be used to supplement such lines. All such lines shall be installed either by municipal forces or by other forces working directly under the supervision of the municipality.

Upon completion of such extensions and their approval by the municipality, such water mains shall become the property of the municipality. The persons paying the cost of constructing such mains shall execute any written instruments requested by the municipality to provide evidence of the municipality's title to such mains. In consideration of such mains being transferred to it, the municipality shall incorporate said mains as an integral part of the municipal water system and shall furnish water therefrom in accordance with these rules and regulations, subject always to such limitations as may exist because of the size and elevation of said mains. As further consideration, the municipality shall repay to the person or persons paying the cost of such a water main extension, for a period of five (5) years, but no longer, from the date of completion of said extension the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each connection that is made to such main extension; provided, however, that the total payments shall in no event exceed the cost of the said extension paid by such person or persons. Provided also, that before making any such payment the municipality shall have the right to require that the customer making the connection in question shall sign a contract for water service for a period of time to be fixed by the municipality, but not to exceed three (3) years.

No repayment shall be made for service line connections not made directly to the water main extension in question, even though such service line connections are made to a main extended from, or receiving water through, the main extension in question. (1996 Code, § 18-108)

18-109. Water and sewer main extension variances. Whenever the board of mayor and aldermen is of the opinion that it is to the best interest of the water system to construct a water main extension without requiring strict compliance with §§ 18-107 and 18-108, such extension may be constructed upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved by a majority of the members of the board of mayor and aldermen.

The authority to make water main extensions under §§ 18-107 and 18-108 is permissive only and nothing contained therein shall be construed as requiring the municipality to make water main extensions or to furnish service to any person or persons. (1996 Code, § 18-109)

18-110. Meters. All meters shall be installed, tested, repaired, and removed only by the municipality.

No one shall do anything which will in any way interfere with or prevent the operation of a meter. No one shall tamper with or work on a water meter without the written permission of the municipality. No one shall install any pipe or other device which will cause water to pass through or around a meter without the passage of such water being registered fully by the meter. (1996 Code, § 18-110)

18-111. Meter tests. The municipality will, at its own expense, make routine tests of meters when it considers such tests desirable.

In testing meters, the water passing through a meter will be weighed or measured at various rates of discharge and under varying pressures. To be considered accurate, the meter registration shall check with the weighed or measured amounts of water within the percentage shown in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1", 2"	2%
3"	3%
4"	4%
6"	5%

The municipality will also make tests or inspections of its meters at the request of the customer. However, if a test requested by a customer shows a

meter to be accurate within the limits stated above, the customer shall pay a meter testing charge in the amount stated in the following table:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Test Charge</u>
5/8", 3/4", 1"	\$12.00
1-1/2", 2"	\$15.00
3"	\$18.00
4"	\$22.00
6" and over	\$30.00

If such test show a meter not to be accurate within such limits, the cost of such meter test shall be borne by the municipality. (1996 Code, § 18-111, modified)

18-112. Multiple services through a single meter. No customer shall supply water service to more than one (1) dwelling or premises from a single service line and meter without first obtaining the written permission of the municipality.

Where the municipality allows more than one (1) dwelling or premises to be served through a single service line and meter, the amount of water used by all the dwellings and premises served through a single service line and meter shall be allocated to each separate dwelling or premises served. The water charge for each such dwelling or premises thus served shall be computed just as if each such dwelling or premises had received through a separately metered service the amount of water so allocated to it, such computation to be made at the municipality's applicable water rates schedule, including the provisions as to minimum bills. The separate charges for each dwelling or premises served through a single service line and meter shall then be added together, and the sum thereof shall be billed to the customer in whose name the service is supplied. (1996 Code, § 18-112)

18-113. Customer billing and payment policy. Water bills shall be rendered monthly and shall designate a standard net payment period for all customers of not less than fourteen (14) days after the date of the bill. Failure to receive a bill will not release a customer from payment obligation. There is established for all customers a late payment charge not to exceed five percent (5%) for any portion of the bill paid after the net payment period.

Payment must be received no later than 4:30 P.M. on the due date. If the due date falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, net payment will be accepted if paid on the next business day no later than 4:30 P.M.

If a meter fails to register properly, or if a meter is removed to be tested or repaired, or if water is received other than through a meter, the municipality reserves the right to render an estimated bill based on the best information available.

18-114. Termination or refusal of service. (1) Basis of termination or refusal. The municipality shall have the right to discontinue water service or to refuse to connect service for a violation of, or a failure to comply with, any of the following:

- (a) These rules and regulations, including the nonpayment of bills.
- (b) The customer's application for service.
- (c) The customer's contract for service.

The right to discontinue service shall apply to all water services received through collective single connections or services, even though more than one (1) customer or tenant is furnished services therefrom, and even though the delinquency or violation is limited to only one (1) such customer or tenant.

(2) Termination of service. Reasonable written notice shall be given to the customer before termination of water service according to the following terms and conditions:

- (a) Written notice of termination (cut-off) shall be given to the customer at least five (5) days prior to the scheduled date of termination. The cut-off notice shall specify the reason for the cut-off, and
 - (i) The amount due, including other charges.
 - (ii) The last date to avoid service termination.
 - (iii) Notification of the customer's right to a hearing prior to service termination, and, in the case of nonpayment of bills, of the availability of special counseling for emergency and hardship cases.

(b) In the case of termination for nonpayment of bills, the employee carrying out the termination procedure will attempt before disconnecting service to contact the customer at the premises in a final effort to collect payment and avoid termination. If the customer is not at home, service may be left connected for one (1) additional day and a further notice left at a location conspicuous to the customer.

(c) Hearings for service termination, including for nonpayment of bills, will be held by appointment at the town hall between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. on any business day, or by special request and appointment a hearing may be scheduled outside those hours.

(d) Termination will not be made on any preceding day when the municipality is scheduled to be closed.

(e) If a customer does not request a hearing, or, in the case of nonpayment of a bill, does not make payment of the bill, or does not otherwise correct the problem that resulted in the notice of termination

in a manner satisfactory to the municipality, the same shall proceed on schedule with service termination.

(f) Service termination for any reason shall be reconnected only after the payment of all charges due or satisfactory arrangements for payment have been made, or the correction of the problem that resulted in the termination of service in a manner satisfactory to the municipality, plus the payment of a reconnection charge of fifty dollars (\$50.00) if the reconnection is made during regular business hours, or seventy five dollars (\$75.00) if the reconnection is made after regular business hours.

18-115. Re-connection charge. Whenever service has been discontinued as provided for above, a re-connection charge of fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be collected by the municipality before service is restored. (1996 Code, § 18-115, modified)

18-116. Termination of service by customer. Customers who have fulfilled their contract terms and wish to discontinue service must give at least three (3) days written notice to that effect unless the contract specifies otherwise. Notice to discontinue service prior to the expiration of a contract term will not relieve the customer from any minimum or guaranteed payment under such contract or applicable rate schedule.

When service is being furnished to an occupant of premises under a contract not in the occupant's name, the municipality reserves the right to impose the following conditions on the right of the customer to discontinue service under such a contract:

(1) Written notice of the customer's desire for such service to be discontinued may be required; and the municipality shall have the right to continue such service for a period of not to exceed ten (10) days after receipt of such written notice, during which time the customer shall be responsible for all charges for such service. If the municipality should continue service after such ten (10) day period subsequent to the receipt of the customer's written notice to discontinue service, the customer shall not be responsible for charges for any service furnished after the expiration of the ten (10) day period.

(2) During the ten (10) day period, or thereafter, the occupant of premises to which service has been ordered discontinued by a customer other than such occupant, may be allowed by the municipality to enter into a contract for service in the occupant's own name upon the occupant's complying with these rules and regulations with respect to a new application for service. (1996 Code, § 18-116)

18-117. Access to customers' premises. The municipality's identified representatives and employees shall be granted access to all customers' premises at all reasonable times for the purpose of reading meters, for testing,

inspecting, repairing, removing, and replacing all equipment belonging to the municipality, and for inspecting customers' plumbing and premises generally in order to secure compliance with these rules and regulations. (1996 Code, § 18-117)

18-118. Inspections. The municipality shall have the right, but shall not be obligated, to inspect any installation or plumbing system before water service is furnished or at any later time. The municipality reserves the right to refuse service or to discontinue service to any premises not meeting standards fixed by municipal ordinances regulating building and plumbing, or not in accordance with any special contract, these rules and regulations, or other requirements of the municipality.

Any failure to inspect or reject a customer's installation or plumbing system shall not render the municipality liable or responsible for any loss or damage which might have been avoided, had such inspection or rejection been made. (1996 Code, § 18-118)

18-119. Customer's responsibility for system's property. Except as herein elsewhere expressly provided, all meters, service connections, and other equipment furnished by or for the municipality shall be and remain the property of the municipality. Each customer shall provide space for and exercise proper care to protect the property of the municipality on his premises. In the event of loss or damage to such property, arising from the neglect of a customer to care for same, the cost of necessary repairs or replacements shall be paid by the customer. (1996 Code, § 18-119)

18-120. Customer's responsibility for violations. Where the municipality furnishes water service to a customer, such customer shall be responsible for all violations of these rules and regulations which occur on the premises so served. Personal participation by the customer in any such violations shall not be necessary to impose such personal responsibility on him. (1996 Code, § 18-120)

18-121. Supply and resale of water. All water shall be supplied within the municipality exclusively by the municipality, and no customer shall, directly or indirectly, sell, sublet, assign, or otherwise dispose of the water or any part thereof, except with written permission from the municipality. (1996 Code, § 18-121)

18-122. Unauthorized use of or interference with water supply. No person shall turn on or turn off any of the municipality's stop cocks, valves, hydrants, spigots, or fire plugs without permission or authority from the municipality. (1996 Code, § 18-122)

18-123. Limited use of unmetered private fire line. Where a private fire line is not metered, no water shall be used from such line or from any fire hydrant thereon, except to fight fire or except when being inspected in the presence of an authorized agent of the municipality.

All private fire hydrants shall be sealed by the municipality, and shall be inspected at regular intervals to see that they are in proper condition and that no water is being used therefrom in violation of these rules and regulations. When the seal is broken on account of fire, or for any other reason, the customer taking such service shall immediately give the municipality a written notice of such occurrence. (1996 Code, § 18-123)

18-124. Damages to property due to water pressure. The municipality shall not be liable to any customer for damages caused to his plumbing or property by high pressure, low pressure, or fluctuations in pressure in the municipality's water mains. (1996 Code, § 18-124)

18-125. Liability for cutoff failures. The municipality's liability shall be limited to the forfeiture of the right to charge a customer for water that is not used but is received from a service line under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) After receipt of at least ten (10) days' written notice to cut off water service, the municipality has failed to cut off such service;
- (2) The municipality has attempted to cut off a service but such service has not been completely cut off; or
- (3) The municipality has completely cut off a service, but subsequently, the cutoff develops a leak or is turned on again so that water enters the customer's pipes from the municipality's main.

Except to the extent stated above, the municipality shall not be liable for any loss or damage resulting from cutoff failures. If a customer wishes to avoid possible damage for cutoff failures, the customer shall rely exclusively on privately owned cutoffs and not on the municipality's cutoff. Also the customer (and not the municipality) shall be responsible for seeing that his plumbing is properly drained and is kept properly drained, after his water service has been cut off. (1996 Code, § 18-125)

18-126. Restricted use of water. In times of emergencies or in times of water shortage, the municipality reserves the right to restrict the purposes for which water may be used by a customer and the amount of water which a customer may use. (1996 Code, § 18-126)

18-127. Interruption of service. The municipality will endeavor to furnish continuous water service, but does not guarantee to the customer any fixed pressure or continuous service. The municipality shall not be liable for any damages for any interruption of service whatsoever.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, repair, and extension of the municipal water and sewer systems, the water supply may be shut off without notice when necessary or desirable and each customer must be prepared for such emergencies. The municipality shall not be liable for any damages from such interruption of service or for damages from the resumption of service without notice after any such interruption. (1996 Code, § 18-127)

18-128. Schedule of rates. All water and sewer service furnished by the municipality shall be furnished under such rate schedules including water deposit fee and transaction charges as the town may from time to time adopt by ordinance.¹ (1996 Code, § 18-128, modified, as amended by Ord. #2021-05, July 2021 *Ch1_06-16-22*)

¹Administrative ordinances and resolutions are of record in the office of the town recorder.

CHAPTER 2

SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL¹

SECTION

- 18-201. Definitions.
- 18-202. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.
- 18-203. When a connection to the public sewer is required.
- 18-204. When a septic tank shall be used.
- 18-205. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.
- 18-206. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.
- 18-207. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.
- 18-208. Owner to provide disposal facilities.
- 18-209. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.
- 18-210. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.
- 18-211. Discharge into watercourses restricted.
- 18-212. Pollution of ground water prohibited.
- 18-213. Enforcement of chapter.
- 18-214. Carnivals, circuses, etc.
- 18-215. Violations and penalty.

18-201. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation of this chapter:

(1) "Accessible sewer." A public sanitary sewer located in a street or alley abutting on the property in question or otherwise within two hundred feet (200') of any boundary of said property measured along the shortest available right-of-way.

(2) "Approved septic tank system." A watertight covered receptacle of monolithic concrete, either precast or cast in place, constructed according to plans approved by the health officer. Such tanks shall have a capacity of not less than seven hundred fifty (750) gallons and in the case of homes with more than two (2) bedrooms the capacity of the tank shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the Tennessee Department of Health as provided for in its 1967 bulletin entitled *Recommended Guide for Location, Design, and Construction of Septic Tanks and Disposal Fields*. The liquid depth may range from thirty inches to sixty inches (30" to 60") with the preferred liquid depth of forty-eight inches (48"). For tanks of a given capacity and depth, the shape of a septic is unimportant.

The discharge from the septic tank shall be disposed of in such a manner that it may not create a nuisance on the surface of the ground or pollute the

¹Municipal code reference

Plumbing code: title 12, chapter 2.

underground water supply, and such disposal shall be in accordance with recommendations of the health officer as determined by acceptable soil percolation data.

(3) "Health officer." The person duly appointed to such position having jurisdiction, or any person or persons authorized to act as his agent.

(4) "Human excreta." The bowel and kidney discharges of human beings.

(5) "Other approved method of sewage disposal." Any privy, chemical toilet, or other toilet device (other than a sanitary sewer, septic tank, or sanitary pit privy as described above) the type, location, and construction of which have been approved by the health officer.

(6) "Sewage." All water-carried human and household wastes from residences, buildings, or industrial establishments.

(7) "Sanitary pit privy." A privy having a fly-tight floor and seat over an excavation in earth, located and constructed in such a manner that flies and animals will be excluded, surface water may not enter the pit, and danger of pollution of the surface of the ground or the underground water supply will be prevented.

(8) "Watercourse." Any natural or artificial drain which conveys water either continuously or intermittently. (1996 Code, § 18-201)

18-202. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods. Every residence, building, or place where human beings reside, assemble, or are employed within the corporate limits shall be required to have a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. (1996 Code, § 18-202)

18-203. When a connection to the public sewer is required. Wherever an accessible sewer exists and water under pressure is available, approved plumbing facilities shall be provided and the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged through a connection to said sewer made in compliance with the requirements of the official responsible for the public sewerage system. The capacity of the public sewer to allow connection and the location of such connection to the public sewer will be determined by the municipality.

Before a new connection to the public sewer system by the municipality, the applicant shall pay a sewer connection fee and sewer tap fee in an amount determined by the municipality. The connection fee and sewer tap fee schedule shall be as the town may from time to time adopt by ordinance. The applicant shall pay in full the connection fee and sewer tap fee prior to the municipality commencing construction of the connection to the public sewer system. If such cost to connect exceeds the base tap fee, the applicant shall be responsible for paying in full the difference in cost required to cover the actual cost to the municipality for constructing the connection to the public sewer system.

On any lot or premises accessible to the sewer no other method of sewage disposal shall be employed. (1996 Code, § 18-203, as amended by Ord. #20-21, July 2021 *Ch1_06-16-22*)

18-204. When a septic tank shall be used. Wherever water carried sewage facilities are installed and their use is permitted by the health officer, and an accessible sewer does not exist, the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged into an approved septic tank system.

No septic tank or other water-carried sewage disposal system except a connection to a public sewer shall be installed without the approval of the health officer or his duly appointed representative. The design, layout, and construction of such systems shall be in accordance with specifications approved by the health officer and the installation shall be under the general supervision of the department of health. (1996 Code, § 18-204)

18-205. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc. Every person, firm, or corporation who operates equipment for the purpose of removing digested sludge from septic tanks, cesspools, privies, and other sewage disposal installations on private or public property must register with the health officer and furnish such records of work done within the corporate limits as may be deemed necessary by the health officer. (1996 Code, § 18-205)

18-206. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal. Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under § 18-202 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided. (1996 Code, § 18-206)

18-207. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc. Any person, firm, or corporation proposing to construct a septic tank system, privy, or other sewage disposal facility, requiring the approval of the health officer under this chapter, shall before the initiation of construction obtain the approval of the health officer for the design and location of the system and secure a permit from the health officer for such system. (1996 Code, § 18-207)

18-208. Owner to provide disposal facilities. It shall be the duty of the owner of any property upon which facilities for sanitary sewage or human excreta disposal are required by § 18-202, or the agent of the owner to provide such facilities. (1996 Code, § 18-208)

18-209. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities. It shall be the duty of the occupant, tenant, lessee, or other person in charge to maintain the facilities for sewage disposal in a clean and sanitary condition at all times and no refuse or other material which may unduly fill up, clog, or otherwise interfere

with the operation of such facilities shall be deposited therein. (1996 Code, § 18-209)

18-210. Only specified methods of disposal to be used. No sewage or human excreta shall be thrown out, deposited, buried, or otherwise disposed of, except by a sanitary method of disposal as specified in this chapter. (1996 Code, § 18-210)

18-211. Discharge into watercourses restricted. No sewage or excreta shall be discharged or deposited into any lake or watercourse except under conditions specified by the health officer and specifically authorized by the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board. (1996 Code, § 18-211)

18-212. Pollution of ground water prohibited. No sewage, effluent from a septic tank, sewage treatment plant, or discharges from any plumbing facility shall empty into any well, either abandoned or constructed for this purpose, cistern, sinkhole, crevice, ditch, or other opening either natural or artificial in any formation which may permit the pollution of ground water. (1996 Code, § 18-212)

18-213. Enforcement of chapter. It shall be the duty of the health officer to make an inspection of the methods of disposal of sewage and human excreta as often as is considered necessary to insure full compliance with the terms of this chapter. Written notification of any violation shall be given by the health officer to the person or persons responsible for the correction of the condition, and correction shall be made within ten (10) days after notification. If the health officer shall advise any person that the method by which human excreta and sewage is being disposed of constitutes an immediate and serious menace to health such person shall at once take steps to remove the menace, and failure to remove such menace immediately shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code, but such person shall be allowed the number of days herein provided within which to make permanent correction. (1996 Code, § 18-213)

18-214. Carnivals, circuses, etc. Whenever carnivals, circuses, or other transient groups of persons come within the corporate limits such groups of transients shall provide a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. Failure of a carnival, circus, or other transient group to provide such sanitary method of disposal and to make all reasonable changes and corrections proposed by the health officer shall constitute a violation of this section. In these cases the violator shall not be entitled to the notice of ten (10) days provided for in the preceding section. (1996 Code, § 18-214)

18-215. Violations and penalty. Any person, persons, firm, association, or corporation or agent thereof, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code. (1996 Code, § 18-215)

CHAPTER 3

CROSS-CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.¹

SECTION

- 18-301. Definitions.
- 18-302. Standards.
- 18-303. Construction, operation, and supervision.
- 18-304. Statement required.
- 18-305. Inspections required.
- 18-306. Right of entry for inspections.
- 18-307. Correction of existing violations.
- 18-308. Use of protective devices.
- 18-309. Unpotable water to be labeled.
- 18-310. Violations and penalty.

18-301. Definitions. The following definitions and terms shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

(1) "Auxiliary intake." Any piping connection or other device whereby water may be secured from a source other than that normally used.

(2) "Bypass." Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the water may be diverted around any part or portion of a water purification plant.

(3) "Cross-connection." Any physical arrangement whereby the public water supply is connected, directly or indirectly, with any other water supply system, whether sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or other device which contains, or may contain, contaminated water, sewage, or other waste or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply as a result of backflow. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices through which, or because of which, backflow could occur are considered to be cross-connections;

(4) "Interconnection." Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the public water supply is connected directly with a sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, or other device which does or may contain sewage or other waste or liquid which would be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply.

(5) "Person." Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association, and any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country.

¹Municipal code reference

Plumbing and related codes: title 12.

(6) "Public water supply." The waterworks system furnishing water to the town for general use and which supply is recognized as the public water supply by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

18-302. Standards. The municipal public water supply is to comply with *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 68-221-701 to 68-221-719 as well as the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Supplies, legally adopted in accordance with this code, which pertain to cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, and interconnections, and establish an effective ongoing program to control these undesirable water uses.

18-303. Construction, operation, and supervision. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause a cross-connection to be made, or allow one to exist for any purpose whatsoever, unless the construction and operation of same have been approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and the operation of such cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the superintendent of the waterworks or his representative.

18-304. Statement required. Any person whose premises are supplied with water from the public water supply and who also has on the same premises a separate source of water supply, or stores water in an uncovered or unsanitary storage reservoir from which the water stored therein is circulated through a piping system, shall file with the superintendent of the waterworks a statement of the non-existence of unapproved or unauthorized cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. Such statement shall also contain an agreement that no cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection will be permitted upon the premises.

18-305. Inspections required. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the waterworks to cause inspections to be made of all properties served by the public water supply where cross-connections with the public water supply are deemed possible. The frequency of inspections and reinspection, based on potential health hazards involved, shall be established by the superintendent of the waterworks and as approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

18-306. Right of entry for inspections. The superintendent of the waterworks or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the public water supply for the purpose of inspecting the piping system or systems therein for cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. On request, the owner, lessee, or occupant of any property so served shall furnish to the inspection agency any pertinent information regarding the piping system or

systems on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidence of the presence of cross-connections.

18-307. Correction of existing violations. Any person who now has cross-connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with the provisions of this chapter. After a thorough investigation of existing conditions and an appraisal of the time required to complete the work, the amount of time shall be designated by the superintendent of the waterworks.

The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and the *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 68-221-711, within a reasonable time and within the time limits set by the superintendent of the waterworks shall be grounds for denial of water service. If proper protection has not been provided after a reasonable time, the superintendent of the waterworks shall give the customer legal notification that water service is to be discontinued and shall physically separate the public water supply from the customer's on-site piping system in such a manner that the two systems cannot again be connected by an unauthorized person.

Where cross-connections, interconnections, auxiliary intakes, or bypasses are found that constitute an extreme hazard of immediate concern of contaminating the public water system, the management of the water supply shall require that immediate corrective action be taken to eliminate the threat to the public water system. Immediate steps shall be taken to disconnect the public water supply from the on-site piping system unless the imminent hazard(s) is (are) corrected immediately.

18-308. Use of protective devices. Where the nature of use of the water supplied a premises by the water department is such that it is deemed

(1) Impractical to provide an effective air-gap separation,
 (2) That the owner and/or occupant of the premises cannot, or is not willing, to demonstrate to the superintendent of the waterworks, or his designated representative, that the water use and protective features of the plumbing are such as to propose no threat to the safety or potability of the water supply,

(3) That the nature and mode of operation within a premises are such that frequent alterations are made to the plumbing,

(4) There is a likelihood that protective measures may be subverted, altered, or disconnected, the superintendent of the waterworks or his designated representative, shall require the use of an approved protective device on the service line serving the premises to assure that any contamination that may originate in the customer's premises is contained therein. The protective device shall be a reduced pressure zone type backflow preventer approved by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation as to manufacture,

model, and size. The method of installation of backflow protective devices shall be approved by the superintendent of the waterworks prior to installation and shall comply with the criteria set forth by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. The installation shall be at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises.

Personnel of the municipal public water supply shall have the right to inspect and test the device or devices on an annual basis or whenever deemed necessary by the superintendent of the waterworks or his designated representative. Water service shall not be disrupted to test the device without the knowledge of the occupant of the premises.

Where the use of water is critical to the continuance of normal operations or protection of life, property, or equipment, duplicate units shall be provided to avoid the necessity of discontinuing water service to test or repair the protective device or devices. Where it is found that only one unit has been installed and the continuance of service is critical, the superintendent of the waterworks shall notify, in writing, the occupant of the premises of plans to discontinue water service and arrange for a mutually acceptable time to test and/or repair the device. The superintendent of the waterworks shall require the occupant of the premises to make all repairs indicated promptly, to keep the unit(s) working properly, and the expense of such repairs shall be borne by the owner or occupant of the premises. Repairs shall be made by qualified personnel acceptable to the superintendent of the waterworks.

The failure to maintain backflow prevention devices in proper working order shall be grounds for discontinuing water service to a premises. Likewise, the removal, bypassing, or altering of the protective devices or the installation thereof so as to render the devices ineffective shall constitute grounds for discontinuance of water service. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the customer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects to the satisfaction of the superintendent of the waterworks.

18-309. Unpotable water to be labeled. In order that the potable water supply made available to premises served by the public water supply shall be protected from possible contamination as specified herein, any water outlet which could be used for potable or domestic purposes and which is not supplied by the potable system must be labeled in a conspicuous manner as:

WATER UNSAFE

FOR DRINKING

The minimum acceptable sign shall have black letters at least one-inch high located on a red background.

18-310. Violations and penalty. The requirements contained herein shall apply to all premises served by the town water system whether located inside or outside the corporate limits and are hereby made a part of the conditions required to be met for the town to provide water services to any premises. Such action, being essential for the protection of the water distribution system against the entrance of contamination which may render the water unsafe healthwise, or otherwise undesirable, shall be enforced rigidly without regard to location of the premises, whether inside or outside the corporate limits.

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to occur shall be a separate offense.

TITLE 19

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 20

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER

1. TREE SURGEONS; PERMITS REQUIRED.

CHAPTER 1

TREE SURGEONS; PERMITS REQUIRED

SECTION

20-101. Definition.

20-102. Permit required.

20-103. Duration of permit.

20-104. Fee for permit.

20-105. Application.

20-106. Responsibility of tree surgeon.

20-107. Debris; penalty.

20-101. Definition. Tree surgeon: shall include any person, firm corporation or partnership, whether as owner, agent or partner who is professionally engaged for hire in the business of trimming, cutting or removing trees within the Town of Petersburg. (Ord. #2004-4, July 2004)

20-102. Permit required. No tree surgeon shall engage in such business without a permit or proper insurance. (Ord. #2004-4, July 2004)

20-103. Duration of permit. Said permit shall not have a duration of more than one (1) year from date of issuance. (Ord. #2004-4, July 2004)

20-104. Fee for permit. A fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) shall be collected for the issuance of each permit. (Ord. #2004-4, July 2004)

20-105. Application. The applicant for such permit shall submit to the town recorder a written affidavit of application containing the following information:

- (1) Name of applicant;
- (2) Complete permanent business address and, if applicable, the local business address; and
- (3) Insurance information. (Ord. #2004-4, July 2004)

20-106. Responsibility of tree surgeon. All tree surgeons shall be responsible for the removal of debris resulting from their activities. (Ord. #2004-4, July 2004)

20-107. Debris; penalty. It shall be unlawful for any tree surgeon to leave any debris along the right-of-way of public street of the Town of Petersburg. A violation of this chapter is punishable by a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00). Each day the debris is allowed to remain shall constitute a new and separate offense. (Ord. #2004-4, July 2004)

**THE
PETERSBURG
MUNICIPAL
CODE**

Prepared by the



Municipal Technical Advisory Service

In cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League

January 2018

Change 1
June 16, 2022

TOWN OF PETERSBURG, TENNESSEE

MAYOR

David Thompson

VICE MAYOR

Charles Talley

ALDERMEN

Randy McDonald

Heather Savage

Rich Schneid

COURT CLERK/ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK

Nicole Bittinger

PREFACE

The Petersburg Municipal Code contains the codification and revision of the ordinances of the Town of Petersburg, Tennessee. By referring to the historical citation appearing at the end of each section, the user can determine the origin of each particular section. The absence of a historical citation means that the section was added by the codifier. The word "modified" in the historical citation indicates significant modification of the original ordinance.

The code is arranged into titles, chapters, and sections. Related matter is kept together, so far as possible, within the same title. Each section number is complete within itself, containing the title number, the chapter number, and the section of the chapter of which it is a part. Specifically, the first digit, followed by a hyphen, identifies the title number. The second digit identifies the chapter number, and the last two digits identify the section number. For example, title 2, chapter 1, section 6, is designated as § 2-106.

By utilizing the table of contents and the analysis preceding each title and chapter of the code, together with the cross references and explanations included as footnotes, the user should locate all the provisions in the code relating to any question that might arise. However, the user should note that most of the administrative ordinances (e.g. Annual Budget, Zoning Map Amendments, Tax Assessments, etc...) do not appear in the code. Likewise, ordinances that have been passed since the last update of the code do not appear here. Therefore, the user should refer to the town's ordinance book or the town recorder for a comprehensive and up to date review of the town's ordinances.

Following this preface is an outline of the ordinance adoption procedures, if any, prescribed by the town's charter.

The code has been arranged and prepared in loose-leaf form to facilitate keeping it up to date. MTAS will provide updating service under the following conditions:

- (1) That all ordinances relating to subjects treated in the code or which should be added to the code are adopted as amending, adding, or deleting specific chapters or sections of the code (see section 7 of the adopting ordinance).
- (2) That one copy of every ordinance adopted by the town is kept in a separate ordinance book and forwarded to MTAS annually.
- (3) That the town agrees to pay the annual update fee as provided in the MTAS codification service charges policy in effect at the time of the update.

When the foregoing conditions are met MTAS will reproduce replacement pages for the code to reflect the amendments and additions made by such ordinances. This service will be performed at least annually and more often if justified by the volume of amendments. Replacement pages will be supplied with detailed instructions for utilizing them so as again to make the code complete and up to date.

The able assistance of Nancy Gibson of the codes team is gratefully acknowledged.

Kelley Myers, ACP
Municipal Codes Coordinator

**ORDINANCE ADOPTION PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY THE
TOWN CHARTER**

Section 10. Ordinances. All ordinances shall begin with the clause, Be it enacted by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Petersburg, Tennessee, and shall be introduced in writing. Each ordinance shall be passed on three (3) separate days at regular or special called meetings, except emergency ordinances. In the event an emergency ordinance is required, it may be introduced, considered three (3) times, and approved on all three (3) considerations by unanimous vote of all members of the Board at any meeting. In the event an ordinance is so passed, it shall contain the following provision in the body thereof, immediately following the public welfare clause: "This ordinance was passed unanimously on three considerations, on this the ____ day of _____, _____, the public good and welfare demanding that its passage not be postponed." It shall not be necessary to copy ordinances in the minutes, but reference to them shall be made in the minutes by subject matter. After passage, each ordinance shall be authenticated by the Mayor and signed by the Recorder.

*Change 1
June 16, 2022*

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