

**THE  
TOWN OF TRACY CITY  
MUNICIPAL  
CODE**

Prepared by the



**Municipal Technical Advisory Service**

*In cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League*

February 2019

**TOWN OF TRACY CITY, TENNESSEE**

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## PREFACE

The Town of Tracy City Municipal Code contains the codification and revision of the ordinances of the Town of Tracy City, 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, code index 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 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 the codes team: Kelley Myers and Nancy Gibson is gratefully acknowledged.

**ORDINANCE ADOPTION PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY THE  
TOWN CHARTER**

Section 11. Procedure for adopting ordinances. All ordinances shall begin with the clause, "Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee." An ordinance may be introduced by the Mayor or any of the four (4) Aldermen. The body of ordinances may be omitted from the minutes on first passage, but reference therein shall be made to the ordinance by title and subject matter. Every ordinance shall be passed on two (2) different days, at regular, special or adjourned meetings, with at least seven (7) days having elapsed between first and second passage and with at least one (1) passage occurring at a regular meeting. Copies of the text of every ordinance must be made available to the public during every meeting in which the ordinance is subject to passage. Every ordinance must receive at least a majority vote on each passage, as defined in Section 10 of this Article. Every ordinance shall be effective upon final passage unless, by its terms, the effective date is deferred. Once final passage is affirmed the ordinance shall be signed by the Mayor, immediately taken charge of by the Recorder and numbered, copied in an ordinance book and thereby authenticated by the signature of the Recorder, and filed and preserved in the Recorder's office. In case the Mayor vetoes an ordinance, he shall return same to the Board at its next meeting, with his reasons stated in writing for his refusal, and said ordinance shall not take effect unless the Board, by the affirmative vote of three (3) members, shall pass the same and thereby override the Mayor's veto.

## TITLE 1

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

1. BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
2. MAYOR.
3. RECORDER.
4. CODE OF ETHICS.

#### CHAPTER 1

### BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN<sup>2</sup>

#### 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 6:30 P.M. on the second Tuesday of each month at the Town of Tracy City Municipal Building. (1990 Code, § 1-101, modified)

**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:

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#### <sup>1</sup>Charter references

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

#### Municipal code references

Fire department: title 7.  
 Utilities: title 19.  
 Zoning: title 14.

#### <sup>2</sup>Charter references

Elections: section 5.  
 Meetings: section 6.  
 Oath and bonds: section 8.  
 Ordinance procedure: section 6.  
 Qualifications: section 3.

- (1) Call to order by the mayor;
- (2) Prayer;
- (3) Pledge to flag;
- (4) Approval of the minutes;
- (5) Recognition of anyone with business;
- (6) Communications from the mayor;
- (7) Reports from committees, members of the board of mayor and aldermen, and other officers;
- (8) Old business;
- (9) New business; and
- (10) Adjournment. (1990 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. (1990 Code, § 1-103, modified)

**CHAPTER 2****MAYOR**<sup>1</sup>**SECTION**

1-201. Generally supervises town's affairs.

1-202. Executes town's contracts.

**1-201. Generally supervises town's affairs.** The mayor shall have general supervision of all town affairs and may require such reports from the officers and employees as he may reasonably deem necessary to carry out his executive responsibilities. (1990 Code, § 1-201)

**1-202. Executes town's contracts.** They mayor shall execute all contracts as authorized by the board of mayor and aldermen. (1990 Code, § 1-202)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter references

Duties: section 7.

Qualifications: section 3.



## CHAPTER 3

### RECORDER<sup>1</sup>

#### 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 such surety as may be acceptable to, the board of mayor and aldermen. (1990 Code, § 1-301)

**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. (1990 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 town which are not assigned by the charter, this code, or the board of mayor and aldermen to another corporate officer. He shall also have custody of and be responsible for maintaining all corporate bonds, records, and papers. (1990 Code, § 1-303)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter references

Appointment: section 9.

Duties: section 11.

Judicial duties: section 10.

Recorder as treasurer: section 12.

Municipal code references

Authority of recorder to issue citations in lieu of arrest for building code violations: title 6, chapter 3.

## CHAPTER 4

### CODE OF ETHICS

#### SECTION

- 1-401. Applicability.
- 1-402. Definition of "personal interest."
- 1-403. Disclosure of personal interest in voting matters.
- 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 constitutes the code of ethics for officials and employees of the Town of Tracy City. 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 appointed or created by the town. The words "municipal" and "municipality" include these separate entities. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 2006)

**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 town board not otherwise regulated by state statutes on conflicts of interest;
- (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 stepchildren).

(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. #03-06, Sept. 2006)

**1-403. Disclosure of personal interest in voting matters.** 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 himself from voting on the measure. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 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 himself from the exercise of discretion in the matter. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 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 town:

(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 town business. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 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. #03-06, Sept. 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 town. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 2006)

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

(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 town. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 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 town position or conflicts with any provision of the town's charter or any ordinance or policy. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 2006)

**1-410. Ethics complaints.** (1) The town attorney is designated as the ethics officer of the town. 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 town council hire another attorney, individual, or entity to act as ethics officer when he has or will have a conflict of interest in a particular matter.

(c) When a complaint of a violation of any provision of this chapter is lodged against a member of the town council, the town council shall either determine that the complaint has merit, determine that the complaint does not have merit, or determine that the complaint has sufficient merit to warrant further investigation.

If the governing body determines that a complaint warrants further investigation, it shall authorize an investigation by the town attorney or another individual or entity chosen by the town council.

(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 a violation of this code of ethics. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 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 town's charter or other applicable law and in addition is subject to censure by the town council. An appointed official or an employee who violates any provision of this chapter is subject to disciplinary action. (Ord. #03-06, Sept. 2006)

**TITLE 2**

**BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, ETC.**

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

**TITLE 3**

**MUNICIPAL COURT<sup>1</sup>**

**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 town shall preside over the town court and shall be known as the town judge. (1990 Code, § 3-101)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter reference  
Judicial duties of judge: section 10.

State law reference  
For authority to issue arrest warrants see *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 40, chapter 5.

**CHAPTER 2****COURT ADMINISTRATION****SECTION**

3-201. Maintenance of docket.

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

3-203. Disposition and report of fines, penalties, and costs.

3-204. 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; disposition; fines, penalties, and costs imposed and whether collected; whether committed to workhouse; and all other information which may be relevant. (1990 Code, § 3-201, modified)

**3-202. Imposition of fines, penalties, and costs.** (1) All fines, penalties, and costs shall be imposed and recorded by the court clerk on the town court docket in open court.

(2) In all cases heard and determined by the town judge, the following court costs shall be imposed.

(a) Court costs in all cases, unless otherwise provided, shall be one hundred eighteen dollars and twenty-three cents (\$118.23). Such court cost shall include other statutorily authorized fees, such as interest, litigation tax that may be legally assessed.

(b) State litigation tax of thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$13.75).

(c) Local litigation tax of thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$13.75).

(d) Cash bond forfeiture fee of thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$13.75).

(e) Continuance fee of five dollars (\$5.00) each (after the first free continuance).

(f) Litigation tax for public parking space violation one dollar (\$1.00).

(g) One dollar (\$1.00) of the court costs in each case 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 pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, 16-18-305(b).



(3) Such court costs shall be determined in accordance with "Exhibit A."<sup>1</sup> (1990 Code, § 3-202, as amended by Ord. #02-12, June 2012, modified)

**3-203. 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 town. At the end of each month, he shall submit to the board of mayor and aldermen a report accounting for the collection or noncollection of all fines, penalties, and costs imposed by his court during the current month and to date for the current fiscal year. (1990 Code, § 3-203)

**3-204. 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. (1990 Code, § 3-204, modified)

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<sup>1</sup>Exhibit "A" is available in the recorder's office. These costs shall be amended by ordinance from time to time to reflect reasonable court costs.

## 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 personally to 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 municipal code or 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. (1990 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. (1990 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) days<sup>1</sup> next after such judgment is rendered, appeal to the next term of the circuit court upon posting a proper appeal bond. (1990 Code, § 3-402)

**3-402. Bond amounts, conditions, and forms.** An appeal bond in any case shall be in such sum as the town judge shall prescribe, not to exceed 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 or penalty and all costs of the trial and appeal shall be promptly paid by the defendant and/or his sureties. An 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 within the county. No other type bond shall be acceptable. (1990 Code, § 3-403, modified)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 27-5-101.

**TITLE 4**

**MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL**

**CHAPTER**

1. PERSONNEL REGULATIONS.
2. INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL POLICY.

**CHAPTER 1**

**PERSONNEL REGULATIONS**<sup>1</sup>

**SECTION**

4-101. Town of Tracy City Personnel Regulations.

**4-101. Town of Tracy City Personnel Regulations.** The personnel regulations for the Town of Tracy City are hereby adopted by reference and incorporated as if fully set out at herein. (Ord. #02-17, July 2017)

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<sup>1</sup>The personnel rules and regulations for the Town of Tracy City, as amended from time to time, are available in the office of the recorder.

## CHAPTER 2

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL POLICY

#### SECTION

- 4-201. Purpose.
- 4-202. Coverage.
- 4-203. Administration.
- 4-204. Definitions.
- 4-205. Policy statement.
- 4-206. General guidelines.
- 4-207. Hepatitis B vaccinations.
- 4-208. Reporting potential exposure.
- 4-209. Hepatitis B virus post-exposure management.
- 4-210. Human immunodeficiency virus post-exposure management.
- 4-211. Disability benefits.
- 4-212. Training regular employees.
- 4-213. Training high risk employees.
- 4-214. Training new employees.
- 4-215. Records and reports.
- 4-216. Legal rights of victims of communicable diseases.

**4-201. Purpose.** It is the responsibility of the Town of Tracy City to provide employees a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that may cause death or serious physical harm. In providing services to the citizens of the Town of Tracy City, employees may come in contact with life-threatening infectious diseases which can be transmitted through job related activities. It is important that both citizens and employees are protected from the transmission of diseases just as it is equally important that neither is discriminated against because of basic misconceptions about various diseases and illnesses.

The purpose of this policy is to establish a comprehensive set of rules and regulations governing the prevention of discrimination and potential occupational exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and Tuberculosis (TB).

**4-202. Coverage.** Occupational exposures may occur in many ways, including needle sticks, cut injuries or blood spills. Several classes of employees are assumed to be at high risk for blood borne infections due to their routinely increased exposure to body fluids from potentially infected individuals. Those high risk occupations include but are not limited to:

- (1) Paramedics and emergency medical technicians;
- (2) Occupational nurses;
- (3) Housekeeping and laundry workers;

- (4) Police and security personnel;
- (5) Firefighters;
- (6) Sanitation and landfill workers; and
- (7) Any other employee deemed to be at high risk per this policy and an exposure determination.

**4-203. Administration.** This infection control policy shall be administered by the mayor or his/her designated representative who shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- (1) Exercise leadership in implementation and maintenance of an effective infection control policy subject to the provisions of this chapter, other ordinances, the town charter, and federal and state law relating to OSHA regulations;
- (2) Make an exposure determination for all employee positions to determine a possible exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials;
- (3) Maintain records of all employees and incidents subject to the provisions of this chapter;
- (4) Conduct periodic inspections to determine compliance with the infection control policy by municipal employees;
- (5) Coordinate and document all relevant training activities in support of the infection control policy;
- (6) Prepare and recommend to the board of mayor and aldermen any amendments or changes to the infection control policy;
- (7) Identify any and all housekeeping operations involving substantial risk of direct exposure to potentially infectious materials and shall address the proper precautions to be taken while cleaning rooms and blood spills; and
- (8) Perform such other duties and exercise such other authority as may be prescribed by the board of mayor and aldermen.

**4-204. Definitions.** (1) "Body fluids" - fluids that have been recognized by the Center for Disease Control as directly linked to the transmission of HIV and/or HBV and/or to which universal precautions apply: blood, semen, blood products, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, and concentrated HIV or HBV viruses.

(2) "Exposure" - the contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials to which universal precautions apply through contact with open wounds, non-intact skin, or mucous membranes during the performance of an individual's normal job duties.

(3) "Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)" - a serious blood-borne virus with potential for life-threatening complications. Possible complications include: massive hepatic necrosis, cirrhosis of the liver, chronic active hepatitis, and hepatocellular carcinoma.

(4) "Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)" - the virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV is transmitted through

sexual contact and exposure to infected blood or blood components and perinatally from mother to neonate.

(5) "Tuberculosis (TB)" - an acute or chronic communicable disease that usually affects the respiratory system, but may involve any system in the body.

(6) "Universal precautions" - refers to a system of infectious disease control which assumes that every direct contact with body fluid is infectious and requires every employee exposed to direct contact with potentially infectious materials to be protected as though such body fluid were HBV or HIV infected.

**4-205. Policy statement.** All blood and other potentially infectious materials are infectious for several blood-borne pathogens. Some body fluids can also transmit infections. For this reason, the Center for Disease Control developed the strategy that everyone should always take particular care when there is a potential exposure. These precautions have been termed "universal precautions."

Universal precautions stress that all persons should be assumed to be infectious for HIV and/or other blood-borne pathogens. Universal precautions apply to blood, tissues, and other potentially infectious materials. Universal precautions also apply to semen, (although occupational risk or exposure is quite limited), vaginal secretions, and to cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal, pericardial and amniotic fluids. Universal precautions do not apply to feces, nasal secretions, human breast milk, sputum, saliva, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus unless these substances contain visible blood.

**4-206. General guidelines.** General guidelines which shall be used by everyone include:

(1) Think when responding to emergency calls and exercise common sense when there is potential exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials which require universal precautions.

(2) Keep all open cuts and abrasions covered with adhesive bandages which repel liquids.

(3) Soap and water kill many bacteria and viruses on contact. If hands are contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious materials to which universal precautions apply, then wash immediately and thoroughly. Hands shall also be washed after gloves are removed even if the gloves appear to be intact. When soap and water or handwashing facilities are not available, then use a waterless antiseptic hand cleaner according to the manufacturers recommendation for the product.

(4) All workers shall take precautions to prevent injuries caused by needles, scalpel blades, and other sharp instruments. To prevent needle stick injuries, needles shall not be recapped, purposely bent or broken by hand, removed from disposable syringes, or otherwise manipulated by hand. After they are used, disposable syringes and needles, scalpel blades and other sharp items

shall be placed in puncture resistant containers for disposal. The puncture resistant container shall be located as close as practical to the use area.

(5) The town will provide gloves of appropriate material, quality and size for each affected employee. The gloves are to be worn when there is contact (or when there is a potential contact) with blood or other potentially infectious materials to which universal precautions apply:

(a) While handling an individual where exposure is possible;

(b) While cleaning or handling contaminated items or equipment;

(c) While cleaning up an area that has been contaminated with one of the above;

Gloves shall not be used if they are peeling, cracked, or discolored, or if they have punctures, tears, or other evidence of deterioration. Employees shall not wash or disinfect surgical or examination gloves for reuse.

(6) Resuscitation equipment shall be used when necessary. (No transmission of HBV or HIV infection during mouth-to-mouth resuscitation has been documented.) However, because of the risk of salivary transmission of other infectious diseases and the theoretical risk of HIV or HBV transmission during artificial resuscitation, bags shall be used. Pocket mouth-to-mouth resuscitation masks designed to isolate emergency response personnel from contact with a victims' blood and blood contaminated saliva, respiratory secretion, and vomitus, are available to all personnel to provide or potentially provide emergency treatment.

(7) Masks or protective eyewear or face shields shall be worn during procedures that are likely to generate droplets of blood or other potentially infectious materials to prevent exposure to mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, and eyes. They are not required for routine care.

(8) Gowns, aprons, or lab coats shall be worn during procedures that are likely to generate splashes of blood or other potentially infectious materials.

(9) Areas and equipment contaminated with blood shall be cleaned as soon as possible. A household (chlorine) bleach solution (1 part chlorine to 10 parts water) shall be applied to the contaminated surface as a disinfectant leaving it on for a least thirty (30) seconds. A solution must be changed and re-mixed every twenty-four (24) hours to be effective.

(10) Contaminated clothing (or other articles) shall be handled carefully and washed as soon as possible. Laundry and dish washing cycles at one hundred twenty degrees (120°) are adequate for decontamination.

(11) Place all disposable equipment (gloves, masks, gowns, etc.) in a clearly marked plastic bag. Place the bag in a second clearly marked bag (double bag). Seal and dispose of by placing in a designated "hazardous" dumpster. NOTE: Sharp objects must be placed in an impervious container and shall be properly disposed of.

(12) Tags shall be used as a means of preventing accidental injury or illness to employees who are exposed to hazardous or potentially hazardous



conditions, equipment or operations which are out of the ordinary, unexpected or not readily apparent. Tags shall be used until such time as the identified hazard is eliminated or the hazardous operation is completed.

All required tags shall meet the following criteria:

(a) Tags shall contain a signal word and a major message. The signal word shall be "BIOHAZARD," or the biological hazard symbol. The major message shall indicate the specific hazardous condition or the instruction to be communicated to employees.

(b) The signal word shall be readable at a minimum distance of five feet (5') or such greater distance as warranted by the hazard.

(c) All employees shall be informed of the meaning of the various tags used throughout the workplace and what special precautions are necessary.

(13) Linen soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be handled as little as possible and with minimum agitation to prevent contamination of the person handling the linen. All soiled linen shall be bagged at the location where it was used. It shall not be sorted or rinsed in the area. Soiled linen shall be placed and transported in bags that prevent leakage.

The employee responsible for transported soiled linen should always wear protective gloves to prevent possible contamination. After removing the gloves, hands or other skin surfaces shall be washed thoroughly and immediately after contact with potentially infectious materials.

(14) Whenever possible, disposable equipment shall be used to minimize and contain clean-up.

**4-207. Hepatitis B vaccinations.** The Town of Tracy City shall offer the appropriate Hepatitis B vaccination to employees at risk of exposure free of charge and in amounts and at times prescribed by standard medical practices. The vaccination shall be voluntarily administered. High risk employees who wish to take the HBV vaccination should notify their department head who shall make the appropriate arrangements through the Infectious Disease Control Coordinator.

**4-208. Reporting potential exposure.** Town employees shall observe the following procedures for reporting a job exposure incident that may put them at risk for HIV or HBV infections (i.e., needle sticks, blood contact on broken skin, body fluid contact with eyes or mouth, etc.):

(1) Notify the Infectious Disease Control Coordinator of the contact incident and details thereof.

(2) Complete the appropriate accident reports and any other specific form required.

(3) Arrangements will be made for the person to be seen by a physician as with any job-related injury.

Once an exposure has occurred, a blood sample should be drawn after consent is obtained from the individual from whom exposure occurred and tested for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and/or antibody to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV antibody). Testing of the source individual should be done at a location where appropriate pretest counseling is available. Post-test counseling and referral for treatment should also be provided.

**4-209. Hepatitis B virus post-exposure management.** For an exposure to a source individual found to be positive for HBsAg, the worker who has not previously been given the hepatitis B vaccine should receive the vaccine series. A single dose of hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) is also recommended, if it can be given within seven (7) days of exposure.

For exposure from an HBsAg-positive source to workers who have previously received the vaccine, the exposed worker should be tested for antibodies to hepatitis B surface antigen (anti-HBs), and given one dose of vaccine and one dose of HBIG if the antibody level in the worker's blood sample is inadequate (ie., 10 SRU by RIA, negative by EIA).

If the source individual is negative for HBsAg and the worker has not been vaccinated, this opportunity should be taken to provide the hepatitis B vaccine series. HBIG administration should be considered on an individual basis when the source individual is known or suspected to be at high risk of HBV infection. Management and treatment, if any, of previously vaccinated workers who receive an exposure from a source who refuses testing or is not identifiable should be individualized.

**4-210. Human immunodeficiency virus post-exposure management.** For any exposure to a source individual who has AIDS, who is found to be positive for HIV infection, or who refuses testing, the worker should be counseled regarding the risk of infection and evaluated clinically and serologically for evidence of HIV infection as soon as possible after the exposure. The worker should be advised to report and seek medical evaluation for any acute febrile illness that occurs within twelve (12) weeks after the exposure. Such an illness, particularly one characterized by fever, rash, or lymphadenopathy, may be indicative of recent HIV infection.

Following the initial test at the time of exposure, seronegative workers should be retested six (6) weeks, twelve (12) weeks, and six (6) months after exposure to determine whether transmission has occurred. During this follow-up period (especially the first six to twelve (6-12) weeks after exposure) exposed workers should follow the U.S. Public Health service recommendation for preventing transmission of HIV. These include refraining from blood donations and using appropriate protection during sexual intercourse. During all phases of follow-up, it is vital that worker confidentiality be protected.

If the source individual was tested and found to be seronegative, baseline testing of the exposed worker with follow-up testing twelve (12) weeks later may

be performed if desired by the worker or recommended by the health care provider. If the source individual cannot be identified, decisions regarding appropriate follow-up should be individualized. Serologic testing should be made available by the town to all workers who may be concerned they have been infected with HIV through an occupational exposure.

**4-211. Disability benefits.** Entitlement to disability benefits and any other benefits available for employees who suffer from on-the-job injuries will be determined by the Tennessee Worker's Compensations Bureau in accordance with the provisions of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 50-6-303.

**4-212. Training regular employees.** On an annual basis all employees shall receive training and education on precautionary measures, epidemiology, modes of transmission and prevention of HIV/HBV infection and procedures to be used if they are exposed to needle sticks or potentially infectious materials. They shall also be counseled regarding possible risks to the fetus from HIV/HBV and other associated infectious agents.

**4-213. Training high risk employees.** In addition to the above, high risk employees shall also receive training regarding the location and proper use of personal protective equipment. They shall be trained concerning proper work practices and understand the concept of "universal precautions" as it applies to their work situation. They shall also be trained about the meaning of color coding and other methods used to designate contaminated material. Where tags are used, training shall cover precautions to be used in handling contaminated material as per this policy.

**4-214. Training new employees.** During the new employee's orientation to his/her job, all new employee will be trained on the effects of infectious disease prior to putting them to work.

**4-215. Records and reports.** (1) Reports. Occupational injury and illness records shall be maintained by the infectious disease control coordinator. Statistics shall be maintained on the OSHA-200 report. Only those work-related injuries that involve loss of consciousness, transfer to another job, restriction of work or motion, or medical treatment are required to be put on the OSHA-200.

(2) Needle sticks. Needle sticks, like any other puncture wound, are considered injuries for recordkeeping purposes due to the instantaneous nature of the event. Therefore, any needle stick requiring medical treatment (i.e. gamma globulin, hepatitis B immune globulin, hepatitis B vaccine, etc.) shall be recorded.

(3) Prescription medication. Likewise, the use of prescription medication (beyond a single dose for minor injury or discomfort) is considered medical treatment. Since these types of treatment are considered necessary, and

must be administered by physician or licensed medical personnel, such injuries cannot be considered minor and must be reported.

(4) Employee interviews. Should the town be inspected by the U.S. Department of Labor Office of Health Compliance, the compliance safety and health officer may wish to interview employees. Employees are expected to cooperate fully with the compliance officers.

**4-216. Legal rights of victims of communicable diseases.** Victims of communicable diseases have the legal right to expect, and municipal employees, including police and emergency service officers are duty bound to provide, the same level of service and enforcement as any other individual would receive.

(1) Officers assume that a certain degree of risk exists in law enforcement and emergency service work and accept those risks with their individual appointments. This holds true with any potential risks of contacting a communicable disease as surely as it does with the risks of confronting an armed criminal.

(2) Any officer who refuses to take proper action in regard to victims of a communicable disease, when appropriate protective equipment is available, shall be subject to disciplinary measures along with civil and, or criminal prosecution.

(3) Whenever an officer mentions in a report that an individual has or may have a communicable disease, he shall write "contains confidential medical information" across the top margin of the first page of the report.

(4) The officer's supervisor shall ensure that the above statement is on all reports requiring that statement at the time the report is reviewed and initiated by the supervisor.

(5) The supervisor disseminating newspaper releases shall make certain the confidential information is not given out to the news media.

(6) All requests (including subpoenas) for copies of reports marked "contains confidential medical information" shall be referred to the town attorney when the incident involves an indictable or juvenile offense.

(7) Prior approval shall be obtained from the town attorney before advising a victim of sexual assault that the suspect has, or is suspected of having a communicable disease.

(8) All circumstance, not covered in this policy, that may arise concerning releasing confidential information regarding a victim, or suspected victim, of a communicable disease shall be referred directly to the appropriate department head or town attorney.

(9) Victims of a communicable disease and their families have a right to conduct their lives without fear of discrimination. An employee shall not make public, directly or indirectly, the identity of a victim or suspected victim of a communicable disease.

(10) Whenever an employee finds it necessary to notify another employee, police officer, firefighter, emergency service officer, or health care provider that a victim has or is suspected of having a communicable disease, that information shall be conveyed in a dignified, discrete and confidential manner. The person to whom the information is being conveyed should be reminded that the information is confidential and that it should not be treated as public information.

(11) Any employee who disseminates confidential information in regard to a victim, or suspected victim of a communicable disease in violation of this policy shall be subject to serious disciplinary action and/or civil/and/or criminal prosecution.

## TITLE 5

### MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND TAXATION

#### CHAPTER

1. REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES.
2. PRIVILEGE TAXES.
3. WHOLESALE BEER TAX.
4. DEBT POLICY.
5. HOTEL/MOTEL TAX.

#### CHAPTER 1

### REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES

#### SECTION

- 5-101. When due and payable.  
 5-102. When delinquent; penalty and interest.

**5-101. When due and payable.**<sup>1</sup> 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. (1990 Code, § 5-101)

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#### <sup>1</sup>Charter references

- Delinquent taxes: section 15.
- Enforcement of tax lien: section 17.
- Lien on delinquent taxes: section 16.
- Tax assessment: section 14.

#### State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 67-1-701, 67-1-702 and 67-1-801, read together, permit a municipality to collect its own property taxes if its charter authorizes it to do so, or to turn over the collection of its property taxes to the county trustee. Apparently, under those same provisions, if a municipality collects its own property taxes, tax due and delinquency dates are as prescribed by the charter; if the county trustee collects them, the tax due date is the first Monday in October, and the delinquency date is the following March 1.

**5-102. When delinquent; penalty and interest.**<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> (1990 Code, § 5-102)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-1-801(c) provides that if the county trustee collects the municipality's property taxes, a penalty of one-half of one percent (0.5%) and interest of one percent (1%) shall be added on the first day of March following the tax due date, and on the first day of each succeeding month.

<sup>2</sup>State law references

A municipality has the option of collecting delinquent property taxes any one of three (3) ways:

- (1) Under the provisions of its charter for the collection of delinquent property taxes.
- (2) Under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-55-201 to 6-55-206.
- (3) By the county trustee under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-5-2005.

**CHAPTER 2****PRIVILEGE TAXES****SECTION**

5-201. Tax levied.

5-202. License required.

**5-201. 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*, 67-4-701, *et seq.* are hereby expressly enacted, ordained, and levied on the businesses, business activities, vocations, and occupations carried on within the town at the rates and in the manner prescribed by the Act. (1990 Code, § 5-201, modified)

**5-202. 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. Violations of this section shall be punished under the general penalty provisions of this code of ordinances. (1990 Code, § 5-202)



## CHAPTER 3

WHOLESALE BEER TAX

## SECTION

5-301. To be collected.

**5-301. To be collected.** The town 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 Act, as set out in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 57, chapter 6.<sup>1</sup> (1990 Code, § 5-301)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 57, chapter 6 provides for a tax of seventeen percent (17%) on the sale of beer at wholesale. Every wholesaler is required to remit to each municipality the amount of the net tax on beer wholesale sales to retailers and other persons within the corporate limits of the municipality.

Municipal code reference

Alcohol and beer regulations: title 8.

**CHAPTER 4**

**DEBT POLICY**

**SECTION**

5-401. Debt policy adopted.

**5-401. Debt policy adopted.** The Exhibit A<sup>1</sup> attached to this ordinance is adopted by reference as fully as if set out at length herein. (Ord. #01-12, Feb. 2012)

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<sup>1</sup>Exhibit A, Town of Tracy City Debt Policy (and any amendments), is of record in the office of the recorder.

## CHAPTER 5

### HOTEL/MOTEL TAX

#### SECTION

- 5-501. Definitions.
- 5-502. Permit required.
- 5-503. Fee.
- 5-504. Not transferable.
- 5-505. Duration.
- 5-506. Register required; availability for inspection.
- 5-507. Rooms to be numbered.
- 5-508. Privilege tax levied; use.
- 5-509. Payment of the tax.
- 5-510. Compensation to the hotel.
- 5-511. Interest and penalty for late payment.
- 5-512. Records requirement.

**5-501. Definitions.** As used in this chapter:

(1) "Consideration" means the consideration charged, whether or not received, for the occupancy in a hotel valued in money, goods, labor or otherwise, including all receipts, cash, credits, property and services of any kind or nature without any deduction therefrom whatsoever.

(2) "Hotel" means any structure or space, or any portion thereof, which is occupied or intended or designed for occupancy by transients for dwelling, lodging or sleeping purposes, and includes any hotel, inn, tourist camp, tourist cabin, motel or any place in which rooms, lodgings or accommodations are furnished to transients for a consideration.

(3) "Occupancy" means the use or possession, or the right to use or possession, of any room, lodgings or accommodations in any hotel.

(4) "Operator" means the person operating the hotel whether as owner, lessee or otherwise.

(5) "Persons" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, joint stock company, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

(6) "Transient" means any person who exercises occupancy or is entitled to occupancy of any rooms, lodgings or accommodations in a hotel for a period of less than thirty (30) continuous days. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-502. Permit required.** No person will conduct, keep, manage, operate or cause to be conducted, kept, managed or operated, either as owner, lessor, agent or attorney, any hotel in the town without having obtained a permit from the mayor or his designee to do so. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-503. Fee.** The fee for each hotel permit will be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-504. Not transferable.** No permit issued under this chapter shall be transferred or assigned. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-505. Duration.** Hotel permits shall be issued annually and shall expire on the last day of December of each year. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-506. Register required; availability for inspection.** Every person to whom a permit is issued under this chapter shall at all times keep a standard hotel register, in which shall be inscribed the names of all guests renting or occupying rooms in his hotel. Such register shall be signed in every case by the persons renting a room or by someone under his direction, and after registration is made and the name of the guest is inscribed as herein provided, the manager shall write the number of the room which guest is to occupy, together with the time such room is rented, before such person is permitted to occupy such room. The register shall be open to inspection at all times to the mayor or his designee. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-507. Rooms to be numbered.** Each sleeping room and apartment in every hotel in the town shall be numbered in a plain and conspicuous manner. The number of each room shall be placed on the outside of the door of such room, and no two (2) doors shall bear the same number. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-508. Privilege tax levied; use.** (1) Pursuant to the provisions of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-4-1401 to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-4-1425, there is hereby levied a privilege of occupancy in any hotel of each transient. From and after the operative date of this chapter the rate of the levy shall be five percent (5%) of the consideration charged by the operator. This privilege tax shall be collected pursuant to and subject to the provisions of these statutory provisions. The mayor shall be designated as the authorized collector to administer and enforce this chapter and these statutory provisions.

(2) The proceeds received from this tax shall be available for the town's general fund. Proceeds of this tax may not be used to provide a subsidy in any form to any hotel or motel. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-509. Payment of the tax.** Payment of the tax by the motel to the town shall be no later than the twentieth day of each month for the preceding month. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-510. Compensation to the hotel.** The hotel may deduct two percent (2%) from the amount paid to the town. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-511. Interest and penalty for late payment.** The hotel operator is responsible for paying interest on delinquent taxes, twelve percent (12%) per annum, plus a penalty of one percent (1%) per month. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

**5-512. Records requirement.** The hotel operator must keep records for three (3) years, with the right of inspection by the town. (Ord. #02-15, June 2015)

## TITLE 6

### LAW ENFORCEMENT<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

1. POLICE DEPARTMENT.
2. ARREST PROCEDURES.
3. CITATIONS, WARRANTS, AND SUMMONSES.

#### CHAPTER 1

### POLICE DEPARTMENT

#### SECTION

- 6-101. Police officers subject to chief's orders.  
 6-102. Police officers to preserve law and order, etc.  
 6-103. Police department records.  
 6-104. Police procedures manual binding on police department.

**6-101. Police officers subject to chief's orders.** All police officers shall obey and comply with such orders and administrative rules and regulations as the police chief may officially issue. (1990 Code, § 6-101)

**6-102. Police officers to preserve law and order, etc.** Police officers shall preserve law and order within the town. They shall patrol the town 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. (1990 Code, § 6-102)

**6-103. 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;

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<sup>1</sup>Charter references

Appointment of marshal: section 9.  
 Duties of marshal: section 13.

Municipal code reference

Issuance of citations in lieu of arrest in traffic cases: title 15, chapter 7.

(3) All police investigations made, funerals convoyed, fire calls answered, and other miscellaneous activities of the police department; and

(4) Any other records required to be kept by the board of mayor and aldermen or by law.

The police chief shall be responsible for ensuring that the police department complies with the section. (1990 Code, § 6-103)

**6-104. Police procedures manual binding on police department.**

The *Tracy City Police Procedures Manual* shall be binding upon the police department. (1990 Code, § 6-104)

## CHAPTER 2

### ARREST PROCEDURES

#### SECTION

6-201. When police officers to make arrests.

6-202. Disposition of persons arrested.

**6-201. When police officers to make arrests.**<sup>1</sup> 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; and

(3) Whenever a felony has in fact been committed and the officer has reasonable cause to believe the person has committed it. (1990 Code, § 6-201)

**6-202. Disposition of persons arrested.** A 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 over the offender. (1990 Code, § 6-202, modified)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Issuance of citation in lieu of arrest in traffic cases: title 15, chapter 7.



## CHAPTER 3

### CITATIONS, WARRANTS, AND SUMMONSES

#### SECTION

6-301. Citations in lieu of arrest in non-traffic cases.

**6-301. Citations in lieu of arrest in non-traffic cases.**<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 7-63-101, *et seq.*, the board of mayor and aldermen appoints the chief in the fire department and the town recorder in the building department special police officers having the authority to issue citations in lieu of arrest. The fire chief in the fire department shall have the authority to issue citations in lieu of arrest for violations of the fire code.<sup>2</sup>

The citation in lieu of arrest shall contain the name and address of the person being cited and such other information necessary to identify and give the person cited notice of the charges against him, and state a specific date and place for the offender to appear and answer the charges against him. The citation shall also contain an agreement to appear, which shall be signed by the offender. If the offender refuses to sign the agreement to appear, the special officer in whose presence the offense was committed shall immediately arrest the offender and dispose of him in accordance with *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 7-63-104.

It shall be unlawful for any person to violate his agreement to appear in court, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation in lieu of arrest was issued.

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Issuance of citations in lieu of arrest in traffic cases: title 15, chapter 7.

<sup>2</sup>Municipal code reference

Fire code: title 7 chapter 2.

**TITLE 7**

**FIRE PROTECTION AND FIREWORKS**<sup>1</sup>

**CHAPTER**

1. FIRE DISTRICT.
2. FIRE CODE.
3. VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.
4. FIRE SERVICE OUTSIDE TOWN LIMITS.
5. REGULATION OF USE OF TOWN WATER BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

**CHAPTER 1**

**FIRE DISTRICT**

**SECTION**

7-101. Fire district described.

**7-101. Fire district described.** The corporate fire district shall be as follows: the Central Business District. (1990 Code, § 7-101)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Fire chief's authority to issue citations in lieu of arrest for violations of the fire code: title 6, chapter 3.

Interfering with fire fighters and blocking fire access routes: title 11, chapter 3.

**CHAPTER 2**

**FIRE CODE**<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>The Town of Tracy City enforces the provisions of the State of Tennessee's current version of the fire code.

## CHAPTER 3

### VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

7-301. Establishment, equipment, and membership.

7-302. Objectives.

7-303. Organization, rules, and regulations.

7-304. Records and reports.

7-305. Tenure and 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 volunteer fire department to be supported and equipped from appropriations of the board of mayor and aldermen. Any funds raised by the volunteer fire department as a whole, or by any individual or group of volunteer fire fighters in the name of the volunteer fire department, and any gifts to the volunteer fire department shall be turned over to and become the property of the town, and the town shall use such funds in the equipping of the volunteer fire department. All other apparatus, equipment, and supplies of the volunteer fire department shall be purchased by or through the town and shall be and remain the property of the town. The volunteer 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 fire fighters as the fire chief shall appoint, subject to approval by the board of mayor and aldermen. (1990 Code, § 7-301)

**7-302. Objectives.** The volunteer 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. (1990 Code, § 7-302)

**7-303. Organization, rules, and regulations.** The chief of the volunteer fire department shall set up the organization of the department, make

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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

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 volunteer fire department, under such rules and regulations as the board of mayor and aldermen may prescribe. (1990 Code, § 7-303)

**7-304. Records and reports.** The chief of the volunteer fire department shall keep adequate records of all fires, inspections, apparatus, equipment, personnel, and work of the department. He shall submit such written reports on those matters to the mayor or to the board of mayor and aldermen as they may require. (1990 Code, § 7-304)

**7-305. Tenure and compensation of members.** The fire chief shall have the authority to suspend or discharge any other member of the volunteer fire department when he deems such action to be necessary for the good of the department. The fire chief may be suspended up to thirty (30) days by the mayor, but may be dismissed only by the board of mayor and aldermen.

All personnel of the volunteer fire department shall receive such compensation for their services as the board of mayor and aldermen may from time to time prescribe. (1990 Code, § 7-305)

**7-306. Chief responsible for training and maintenance.** The chief of the fire department, shall be fully responsible for the training of the fire fighters and for maintenance of all property and equipment of the fire department, under the direction and subject to the requirements of the board of mayor and aldermen. (1990 Code, § 7-306)

**7-307. Chief to be assistant to state officer.** Pursuant to requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 68-17-108, the fire chief is designated as an assistant to the state commissioner of insurance and is subject to all the duties and obligations imposed by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 68, chapter 17, and shall be subject to the directions of the commissioner in the execution of the provisions thereof. (1990 Code, § 7-307)

**CHAPTER 4****FIRE SERVICE OUTSIDE TOWN LIMITS****SECTION**

7-401. Equipment and personnel to be used only within town limits.

**7-401. Equipment and personnel to be used only within town limits.** 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.

## CHAPTER 5

**REGULATION OF USE OF TOWN WATER BY THE  
FIRE DEPARTMENT****SECTION**

7-501. Use of town water.

7-502. Violations and penalty.

**7-501. Use of town water.** It shall be a civil offense for employees of the Town of Tracy City to use or otherwise expend, or permit to be used or otherwise expended by any other person, from the town's firefighting equipment town water for any purpose other than for the prevention and suppression of fires, for other emergencies where it is clear that the use of water would help alleviate the emergency for legitimate fire and other emergency prevention and suppression training purposes, and for the care, cleaning and maintenance of town property. (1990 Code, § 4-401)

**7-502. Violations and penalty.** Any town employee violating this chapter shall be subject to immediate discipline, including termination, according to the personnel rules and procedures of the town. (1990 Code, § 4-402, modified)

## TITLE 8

### ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

1. INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
2. BEER.

#### CHAPTER 1

### INTOXICATING LIQUORS

#### SECTION

- 8-101. Alcoholic beverages subject to regulation.
- 8-102. Manufacturing and wholesaling businesses prohibited.
- 8-103. Application for certificate of good moral character.
- 8-104. Applicant to agree to comply with laws.
- 8-105. Applicant to appear before board of mayor and aldermen; duty to give information.
- 8-106. Action on application.
- 8-107. Applicants for certificate who have criminal record.
- 8-108. Only one establishment to be operated by retailer.
- 8-109. Where establishments may be located.
- 8-110. Retail stores to be on ground floor; entrances.
- 8-111. Radios, amusement devices and seating facilities prohibited in retail establishments.
- 8-112. Inspection fee.
- 8-113. Violations and penalty.

**8-101. Alcoholic beverages subject to regulation.** It shall be unlawful to engage in the business of selling, storing, transporting, distributing, or to purchase or possess alcoholic beverages within the corporate limits of this town except as provided by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 57.<sup>2</sup> (1990 Code, § 8-101)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Driving under the influence: § 15-104.

Minors in beer places, public drunkenness, etc.: title 11, chapter 2.

State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 57.

<sup>2</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 39, chapter 6.



**8-102. Manufacturing and wholesaling businesses prohibited.** No person shall engage in the business of manufacturing, or in the business of selling at wholesale alcoholic beverages within the corporate limits. (1990 Code, § 8-102)

**8-103. Application for certificate of good moral character**<sup>1</sup>. Before any character certificate, as required by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-3-208, or a renewal, as required by § 57-3-213, shall be signed by the mayor, or by any aldermen,<sup>2</sup> an application in writing shall be filed with the town recorder on a form to be provided by the town, giving the following information:

- (1) Name, age and address of the applicant;
- (2) Number of years residence in the town;
- (3) Occupation or business and length of time engaged in such occupation or business;
- (4) Whether or not the applicant has been convicted of a violation of any state or federal law or of the violation of this code or any town ordinance, and the details of any such conviction;
- (5) If employed, the name and address of employer;
- (6) If in business, the kind of business and location thereof;
- (7) The location of the proposed store for the sale of alcoholic beverages;
- (8) The name and address of the owner of the store; and
- (9) If the applicant is a partnership, the name, age and address of each partner, and his occupation, business or employer. If the applicant is a corporation, the name, age and address of the stockholders and their degrees of ownership of stock in the corporation.

The information in the application shall be verified by the oath of the applicant. If the applicant is a partnership or a corporation, the application shall be verified by the oath of each partner, or by the president of the corporation.

Each application shall be accompanied by a non-refundable investigation fee of two hundred and fifty (\$250.00) dollars. (1990 Code, § 8-103)

**8-104. Applicant to agree to comply with laws.** The applicant for a certificate of good moral character shall agree in writing to comply with the state and federal laws and ordinances of the town and rules and regulations of

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-3-208.

<sup>2</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-3-208 requires the certificate of good moral character to be signed by the mayor or a majority of the governing body.

the alcoholic beverage commission of the state for sale of alcoholic beverages. (1990 Code, § 8-104)

**8-105. Applicant to appear before board of mayor and aldermen; duty to give information.** An applicant for a certificate of good moral character may be required to appear in person before the board of mayor and aldermen for such reasonable examination as may be desired by the board. (1990 Code, § 8-105)

**8-106. Action on application.** Every application for a certificate of good moral character shall be referred to the chief of police for investigation and to the town attorney for review, each of whom shall submit his findings to the board of mayor and aldermen within thirty (30) days of the date each application was filed.

The board of mayor and aldermen may issue a certificate of good moral character to any applicant, which shall be approved by a majority of the board of mayor and aldermen. (1990 Code, § 8-106)

**8-107. Applicants for certificate who have criminal record.** No certificate of good moral character for the manufacture or sale at wholesale or retail of alcoholic beverages, or for the manufacture or vinting of wine, shall be issued to any person, (or if the applicant is a partnership, any partner, or if the applicant is a corporation, any stockholder), who, within ten (10) years preceding the application for such certificate of good moral character, has been convicted of any felony or of any offense under the laws of the state or of the United States prohibiting the sale, possession, transportation, storage or otherwise handling of intoxicating liquors, or who has during such period been engaged in business, alone or with others, in violation of such laws. (1990 Code, § 8-108)

**8-108. Only one establishment to be operated by retailer.** No retailer shall operate, directly or indirectly, more than one (1) place of business for the sale of alcoholic beverages in the town. The word "indirectly," as used in this section, shall include and mean any kind of interest in another place of business by way of stock, ownership, loan, partner's interest or otherwise. (1990 Code, § 8-109)

**8-109. Where establishments may be located.** It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or maintain any retail establishment for the sale, storage, or distribution of alcoholic beverages in the town except at locations zoned for that purpose and where the carrying on of such a business at the premises covered by the application would be in too close proximity of a church, school, or public institution, or is otherwise inimical to the public interest. But in no event shall any establishment be located within five hundred feet (500') of

a hospital, church or school, or any other place of public gathering, measured in a straight line<sup>1</sup> between the nearest point on the property line upon which sits the building from which the alcoholic beverages will be sold, stored or distributed, and the nearest point on the property line of the hospital, school, church, or other place of public gathering. (1990 Code, § 8-110)

**8-110. Retail stores to be on ground floor; entrances.**<sup>2</sup> No retail store shall be located anywhere on premises in the town except on the ground floor thereof. Each such store shall have only one (1) main entrance; provided, that when a store is located on the corner of two (2) streets, such store may maintain a door opening on each such street; and provided further, that any salesroom adjoining the lobby of a hotel may maintain an additional door into such lobby as long as the lobby is open to the public. (1990 Code, § 8-111)

**8-111. Radios, amusement devices and seating facilities prohibited in retail establishments.** No radios, pinball machines, slot machines or other devices which tend to cause persons to congregate in such place shall be permitted in any retail establishment. No seating facilities shall be provided for persons other than employees. (1990 Code, § 8-114)

**8-112. Inspection fee.** The Town of Tracy City hereby imposes a nonrefundable inspection fee in the maximum amount allowed by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-3-501 on all licensed retailers of alcoholic beverages located within the corporate limits of the town. (1990 Code, § 8-115, modified)

**8-113. Violations and penalty.** Any violation of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine under the general penalty clause of this code. Upon conviction of any person under this chapter, it shall be mandatory for the town judge to immediately certify the conviction, whether on appeal or not, to the Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission. (1990 Code, § 8-116, modified)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

See *Watkins v. Naifeh*, 625 S.W.2d 104 (1982) and other cases cited therein which establish the straight line method of measurement.

<sup>2</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-3-708(b).

## CHAPTER 2

### BEER<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

- 8-201. Beer board established.
- 8-202. Meetings of the beer board.
- 8-203. Record of beer board 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. Beer permits shall be restrictive.
- 8-208. Classes of consumption permits.
- 8-209. Interference with public health, safety, and morals prohibited.
- 8-210. Issuance of permits to persons convicted of certain crimes prohibited.
- 8-211. Prohibited conduct or activities by beer permit holders.
- 8-212. Revocation or suspension of beer permits.
- 8-213. Permit required for engaging in beer business.
- 8-214. Privilege tax.
- 8-215. Civil penalty in lieu of suspension.
- 8-216. Violations and penalty.

**8-201. Beer board established.** There is hereby established a beer board to be composed of the board of mayor and aldermen. The mayor shall be the chairman of the beer board. (1990 Code, § 8-201)

**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 provided he gives a reasonable notice thereof to each member. The board may adjourn a meeting at any time to another time and place. (1990 Code, § 8-202)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Public drunkenness, minors in beer places, etc.: title 11, chapter 2.  
Tax provisions: title 5.

State law reference

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

**8-203. Record of beer board proceedings to be kept.** The recorder shall make a record of the proceedings of all meetings of the beer board. The record shall be a public record and shall contain at least the following: the date of each meeting; the names of the board members present and absent; the names of the members introducing and seconding motions and resolutions, etc., before the board; a copy of each such motion or resolution presented; the vote of each member thereon; and the provisions of each beer permit issued by the board. (1990 Code, § 8-203)

**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. (1990 Code, § 8-204)

**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 this town in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. (1990 Code, § 8-205)

**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. 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, distributing, and manufacturing. 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 which may be written into his permit by the beer board. (1990 Code, § 8-208)

**8-208. Classes of consumption permits.** Permits issued by the beer board shall consist of three (3) classes:

(1) Class 1 On Premises Permit. A Class 1 On Premises Permit shall be issued for the consumption of beer only on the premises. To qualify for a Class 1 On Premises permit, an establishment must, in addition to meeting the other regulations and restrictions in this chapter:

- (a) Be primarily a restaurant or an eating place;
- (b) Be able to seat a minimum of thirty (30) people, including children, in booths and at tables, in addition to any other seating it may have;

(c) Have all seating in the interior of the building under a permanent roof; and

(d) Have been in continual operation for a period of six (6) months.

In addition, the monthly beer sales of any establishment which holds a Class 1 On Premises Permit shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the gross sales of the establishment. Any such establishment which for two (2) consecutive months or for any three (3) months in any calendar year has beer sales exceeding fifty percent (50%) of its gross sales, shall have its beer permit revoked.

(2) Class 2 On Premises Permit. Other establishments making application for a permit to sell beer for consumption on the premises, which do not qualify, or do not wish to apply for, a Class 1 On Premises Permit, but which otherwise meet all other regulations and restrictions in this chapter, shall apply for a Class 2 On Premises Permit.

(3) Off Premises Permit. An Off Premises Permit shall be issued for the consumption of beer only off the premises. To qualify for an off premises permit, an establishment must, in addition to meeting the other regulations and restrictions in this chapter:

(a) Be a grocery store or a convenience type market;

(b) In either case, be primarily engaged in the sale of grocery, personal, and home care and cleaning articles, but may also sell gasoline; and

(c) Have been in continuous operation for a period of six (6) months.

In addition, the monthly beer sales of any establishment which holds an off premises permit shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the gross sales of the establishment. Any establishment which for two (2) consecutive months or for three (3) months in any calendar year has beer sales exceeding twenty-five percent (25%) of its gross sales, shall have its beer permit revoked. (1990 Code, § 8-209)

**8-209. Interference with public health, safety, and morals prohibited.** No permit authorizing the sale of beer will be issued when such business would cause congestion of traffic or would interfere with hospitals, schools, churches, or other places of public gathering, or would otherwise interfere with the public health, safety, and morals. In no event will a permit be issued authorizing the manufacture or storage of beer, or the sale of beer by a Class 2 On Premises Permit holder, within five hundred feet (500') of any hospital, school, church or other place of public gathering; or authorizing the sale of beer by Class 1 On Premises Permit holders or Off Premises Permit holders within two hundred fifty feet (250') of any hospital, school, church or other place of public gathering. The distances shall be measured in a straight

line<sup>1</sup> from the nearest point on the property line upon which sits the building from which the beer will be sold, manufactured or stored to the nearest point on the property line of the hospital, school, church or other place of public gathering. (1990 Code, § 8-211)

**8-210. Issuance of permits to persons convicted of certain crimes prohibited.** No beer permit shall be issued to any person who has been convicted for the possession, sale, manufacture, or transportation of intoxicating liquor or controlled substance, or any crime involving moral turpitude within the past ten (10) years. (1990 Code, § 8-212)

**8-211. Prohibited conduct or activities by beer permit holders.** It shall be unlawful for any beer permit holder to:

(1) Employ any person convicted for the possession, sale, manufacture, or transportation of intoxicating liquor or controlled substance, or any crime involving moral turpitude within the past ten (10) years;

(2) Make or allow the sale of beer between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 A.M. on weekdays and between the hours of 12:00 midnight Saturday and 12:00 noon on Sunday.<sup>2</sup>

(3) Allow any loud, unusual, or obnoxious noises to emanate from his premises;

(4) Make or allow any sale of beer to a person under twenty-one (21) years of age;

(5) Allow any person under twenty-one (21) years of age to loiter in or about his place of business;

(6) Make or allow any sale of beer to any intoxicated person;

(7) Allow drunk persons to loiter about his premises;

(8) Serve, sell, or allow the consumption on his premises of any alcoholic beverage with an alcoholic content higher than beer.

(9) Allow gambling on his premises;

(10) Allow dancing on his premises;

(11) Allow pool or billiard playing in the same room where beer is sold and/or consumed; or

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

See *Watkins v. Naifeh*, 625 S. W. 2d 104 (1982) and other cases cited therein which establish the straight line method of measurement.

<sup>2</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-106(a), for cities with liquor by the drink, the Alcoholic Beverage Commission sets the hours of operation, which may only be modified by ordinance to reduce hours on Sundays under *Tennessee Compilation Rules and Regulations* § 0100-01-.03(2).

(12) Fail to provide and maintain separate sanitary toilet facilities for men and women.

In addition, it shall be unlawful for any Class 2 On Premises Permit holder to employ any person under the age of eighteen (18) on the premises in any capacity whatsoever. (1990 Code, § 8-213, modified)

**8-212. 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.

**8-213. 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 and fifty dollars (\$250.00). Said fee shall be in the form of a cashier's check payable to the Town of Tracy City. Each applicant must be a person of good moral character and certify that he has read and is familiar with the provisions of this chapter. (1990 Code, § 8-215)

**8-214. Privilege tax.** There is hereby imposed on the business of selling, distributing, storing or manufacturing beer an annual 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, and each successive January 1, to the Town of Tracy City, 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. (1990 Code, § 8-216)

**8-215. Civil penalty in lieu of revocation or 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 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.

**8-216. Violations and penalty.** Except as provided in § 8-215, 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.

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-108(2).

## TITLE 9

### BUSINESS, PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

#### CHAPTER

1. PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
2. MINING.
3. CABLE TELEVISION.
4. YARD SALES.

#### CHAPTER 1

### PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

- 9-101. Definitions.
- 9-102. Exemptions.
- 9-103. Permit required.
- 9-104. Permit procedure.
- 9-105. Restrictions on peddlers, street barkers, and solicitors.
- 9-106. Restriction on transient vendors.
- 9-107. Display of permit.
- 9-108. Suspension or revocation of permit.
- 9-109. Expiration and renewal of permit.
- 9-110. Charitable or religious solicitors.
- 9-111. Violations and penalty.

**9-101. 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

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Privilege taxes: title 5.

Trespass by peddlers, etc.: § 11-301.

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 (1) of the following conditions:

(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" organization for charitable or religious organizations; or

(c) Has been in continued existence as a charitable or religious organization in Grundy 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) "Street barker" means any peddler who does business during recognized festival or parade days in the town and who limits his business to selling or offering to sell novelty items and similar goods in the area of the festival or parade.

(6) "Transient vendor"<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

*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*, § 67-4-709(a)(19). Note also that *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-4-709(a) prescribes that transient vendors shall pay a tax of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each fourteen (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).

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. (1990 Code, § 9-101)

**9-102. 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, nor to persons selling agricultural products, who, in fact, themselves produced the products being sold. (1990 Code, § 9-102)

**9-103. Permit required.** No person, firm, or corporation shall operate a business as a peddler, transient vendor, solicitor or street barker, 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. (1990 Code, § 9-103)

**9-104. Permit procedure.** (1) Application form. A sworn application containing the following information shall be completed and filed with the town recorder by each applicant for a permit as a peddler, transient vendor, solicitor, or street barker 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; and
- (f) Tennessee state sales tax number, if applicable.

(2) Permit fee. Each applicant for a permit as a peddler, transient vendor, solicitor or street barker shall submit with his application a nonrefundable fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00). 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 town recorder, the town recorder shall submit to the chief of police a copy of the application form and the permit. (1990 Code, § 9-104, modified)

**9-105. Restrictions on peddlers, street barkers, and solicitors.** No peddler, street barker, 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, except in those areas designated by 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, unless a permit for the same has been issued by the town;

(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, except that the street barker shall be allowed to cry out to call attention to his business or merchandise during recognized parade or festival days of the town; and

(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. (1990 Code, § 9-105)

**9-106. 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, canceled 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. (1990 Code, § 9-106)

**9-107. Display of permit.** Each peddler, street barker, 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. (1990 Code, § 9-107)

**9-108. 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 town 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 subsection (1) above. Notice of the hearing for suspension or revocation of a permit shall be given by the town 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. (1990 Code, § 9-108)

**9-109. 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 street barkers shall be for a period corresponding to the dates of the recognized parade or festival days of the town. 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. (1990 Code, § 9-109)

**9-110. Charitable or religious solicitors.** Permits for charitable or religious solicitations within the town's corporate limits shall be issued on a first to apply basis, to be conducted on the particular day of the month by the requesting charitable or religious organization. All charitable or religious solicitation permits issued shall allow no more than four (4) solicitors from the permittee to be within the streets at any one (1) time and all solicitations shall take place at the intersection of Colyar (street) and St. Clair (street) within the town corporate limits. Any violation of this section will be subjected to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) per incident. (Ord. #09-04, Sept. 2009, modified)

**9-111. 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 according to the general penalty provision of this municipal code of ordinances. (1990 Code, § 9-110)

**CHAPTER 2****MINING****SECTION**

9-201. Mining prohibited.

**9-201. Mining prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in coal mining, drift mining or strip mining within the corporate limits of the town, or to dump refuse from any mines on any property within the corporate limits of the town. (1990 Code, § 9-201)



**CHAPTER 3****CABLE TELEVISION****SECTION**

9-301. To be furnished under franchise.

**9-301. To be furnished under franchise.** Cable television shall be furnished to the Town of Tracy City and its inhabitants under franchise granted to Mid-Tennessee Cable Limited Partnership by the board of mayor and aldermen of the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee. The rights, powers, duties and obligations of the Town of Tracy City and its inhabitants are clearly stated in the franchise agreement executed by, and which shall be binding upon, the parties concerned.<sup>1</sup> (1990 Code, § 9-301)

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<sup>1</sup>For complete details relating to the cable television franchise agreement see ordinance of June 9, 1981, and the consent to transfer dated July 8, 1986, both of which are of record in the office of the recorder.

**CHAPTER 4****YARD SALES****SECTION**

9-401. Permit required.

9-402. Violations and penalty.

**9-401. Permit required.** The mayor and board of alderman hereby regulate yard sales on town owned property by requiring that any person holding a yard sale on town owned property is required to obtain a permit from municipal hall prior to said yard sale. (Ord. #07-14, Jan. 2015, modified)

**9-402. Violations and penalty.** Any individual violating the yard sale ordinance will be subject to a fine up to the maximum amount allowed by state law. (Ord. #07-14, Jan. 2015)

**TITLE 10****ANIMAL CONTROL**<sup>1</sup>**CHAPTER**

1. IN GENERAL.
2. VICIOUS DOGS.

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

- 10-101. Running at large prohibited.  
10-102. Pen or enclosure to be kept clean.  
10-103. Adequate food, water, and shelter, etc., to be provided.  
10-104. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited.  
10-105. Seizure and disposition of animals.  
10-106. 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. (1990 Code, § 10-101)

**10-102. 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. (1990 Code, § 10-102)

**10-103. Adequate food, water, and shelter, etc., to be provided.** No animal or fowl shall be kept or confined in any place where the food, water, shelter, and ventilation are not adequate and sufficient for the preservation of its health and safety.

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<sup>1</sup>Wherever this title mentions dogs it pertains to dog and cats.

All feed shall be stored and kept in a rat-proof and fly-tight building, box, or receptacle. (1990 Code, § 10-103)

**10-104. 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. (1990 Code, § 10-104)

**10-105. 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, or it may otherwise be disposed of as authorized by the board of mayor and aldermen.

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. (1990 Code, § 10-106)

**10-106. 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

### VICIOUS DOGS

#### SECTION

- 10-201. Vicious dogs.
- 10-202. Noisy dogs prohibited.
- 10-203. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid.
- 10-204. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large.
- 10-205. Violations and penalty.

**10-201. Vicious dogs.** (1) Definitions. (a) "Owner" means any person, firm, corporation, organization or department possessing or harboring or having the care or custody of a dog.

(b) "Vicious dog" means:

(1) 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;

(2) 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 chapter;

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

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

(5) Any dog that frequently or habitually snarls or growls at or snaps or jumps upon or threatens persons lawfully upon the public sidewalks, streets, alleys, or public places of the town.

(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 (1'). 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 no longer than six feet (6') in length, 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. (1990 Code, § 10-201)

**10-202. 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. (1990 Code, § 10-202)

**10-203. 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. (1990 Code, § 10-203)

**10-204. 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. (1990 Code, § 10-204)

**10-205. 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.

## TITLE 11

### MUNICIPAL OFFENSES<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

1. ALCOHOL.
2. INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL.
3. TRESPASSING AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC.
4. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET.
5. FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES.
6. LITTERING.
7. MISCELLANEOUS.

#### CHAPTER 1

#### ALCOHOL<sup>2</sup>

#### SECTION

- 11-101. Public drunkenness.  
 11-102. Drinking alcoholic beverages in public, etc.  
 11-103. Minors in beer places.

**11-101. Public drunkenness.** See *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 39-6-925, *et seq.*; also see title 33, chapter 8. (1990 Code, § 11-201)

**11-102. Drinking alcoholic beverages in public, 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. (1990 Code, § 11-202)

**11-103. Minors in beer places.** No person under the age of twenty-one (21) shall loiter in or around or otherwise frequent any place where beer is sold at retail for on premises consumption. (1990 Code, § 11-203)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Animal control: title 10.

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

Traffic offenses: title 15.

<sup>2</sup>Municipal code reference

Sale of alcoholic beverages, including beer: title 8.

**CHAPTER 2****INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL****SECTION**

11-201. False emergency alarms.

11-202. Interfering with firemen and blocking fire access routes.

**11-201. False emergency alarms.** It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally make, turn in, or give a false alarm of fire, or of need for police or ambulance assistance, or to aid or abet in the commission of such act. (1990 Code, § 11-303)

**11-202. Interfering with firemen and blocking fire access routes.** No person or persons shall block any thoroughfare, highway, street, or alley within the corporate limits while firemen are en route to a fire, at the scene of a fire, or returning to the fire station or any other place where they are stationed. (1990 Code, § 11-304)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference  
Fire district, fire code, etc.: title 7.



## CHAPTER 3

### TRESPASSING AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC

#### SECTION

11-301. Trespassing.

11-302. Interference with traffic.

11-303. Use of town-owned property.

**11-301. Trespassing.**<sup>1</sup> (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 or any building or other structure after notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner or other authorized person or is posted in a conspicuous manner.

(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.<sup>2</sup> (1990 Code, § 11-401)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

Subsections (1) through (4) of this section were taken substantially from *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 39-3-1201, *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup>Municipal code reference

Provisions governing peddlers and solicitors, etc: title 9, chapter 1.

**11-302. 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 prevent, obstruct, or interfere with the free passage of pedestrian or vehicular traffic thereon. (1990 Code, § 11-403)

**11-303. Use of town-owned property.** (1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to occupy or use town-owned property without written permission from the town recorder.

(2) Any person, firm, or corporation occupying or using town-owned property without written permission from the town recorder shall be removed from the property by the chief of police. (Ord. #09-06, Aug. 2009)

## CHAPTER 4

### OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET

#### SECTION

11-401. Anti-noise regulations.

**11-401. 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:

(a) Blowing horns. The sounding of any horn or other device on any automobile, motorcycle, bus, truck, or vehicle while not in motion except as a danger signal if another vehicle is approaching, apparently out of control, or if in motion, only as a danger signal after or as brakes are being applied and deceleration of the vehicle is intended; the creation by means of any such signal device of any unreasonably loud or harsh sound; and the sounding of such device for an unnecessary and unreasonable period of time.

(b) Radios, phonographs, etc. The playing of any radio, phonograph, or any musical instrument or sound device, including, but not limited to, loudspeakers or other 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 any person in any office or hospital, or in any dwelling, hotel, or other type of residence, or of any person in the vicinity.

(c) Yelling, shouting, etc. Yelling, shouting, 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 person in any hospital, dwelling, hotel, or other type of residence, or of any person in the vicinity.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(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.

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

(a) Town vehicles. Any vehicle of the town 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 town, the county, or the state, when the public welfare and convenience renders it impracticable to perform such work during the day.

(c) Use of loudspeakers or amplifiers. The reasonable use of amplifiers or loudspeakers may be used in the course of public addresses in the course of advertising functions. However, no such use shall be made until a permit therefor is secured from the board of mayor and aldermen. Hours for the use of an amplified 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. (1990 Code, § 11-502, modified)

**CHAPTER 5**

**FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES**

**SECTION**

11-501. Discharge of firearms.

**11-501. Discharge of firearms.** It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to discharge a firearm within the corporate limits. (1990 Code, § 11-602)

## CHAPTER 6

### LITTERING

#### SECTION

- 11-601. Definitions.
- 11-602. Littering offenses.
- 11-603. Scope of regulation.
- 11-604. Violations and penalty.

**11-601. 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.

**11-602. 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 town judge may, in his or her discretion and in consideration of the totality of the circumstances, infer that such person has committed littering.

**11-603. 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.

**11-604. Violations and penalty.** Littering is a civil offense punishable by a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code.

**CHAPTER 7**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**SECTION**

11-701. Caves, wells, cisterns, etc.

**11-701. Caves, wells, cisterns, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to permit to be maintained on property owned or occupied by him any cave, well, cistern, or other such opening in the ground which is dangerous to life and limb without an adequate cover or safeguard. (1990 Code, § 11-605)



**TITLE 12**

**BUILDING, UTILITY, ETC. CODES**

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

## TITLE 13

### PROPERTY MAINTENANCE REGULATIONS<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. SLUM CLEARANCE.
3. JUNKYARDS.
4. JUNKED VEHICLES.

#### CHAPTER 1

#### MISCELLANEOUS

#### SECTION

- 13-101. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc.
- 13-102. Stagnant water.
- 13-103. Weeds and grass.
- 13-104. Overgrown and dirty lots.
- 13-105. Dead animals.
- 13-106. Health and sanitation nuisances.
- 13-107. Violations and penalty.

**13-101. 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. (1990 Code, § 13-101)

**13-102. Stagnant water.** It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to allow any pool of stagnant water to accumulate and stand on his property without treating it so as effectively to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. (1990 Code, § 13-102)

**13-103. 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

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Animal control: title 10.

Littering streets, etc.: § 16-107.

Toilet facilities in beer places: § 8-212(12).

order by the town recorder to cut such vegetation when it has reached a height of over one foot (1'). (1990 Code, § 13-103)

**13-104. 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) Limitation on application. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any parcel of property upon which an owner-occupied residence is located.

(3) 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.

(4) 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 Tracy City 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.

(5) 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 cost thereof shall be assessed against the owner of the property. Upon the filing of the notice with the office of the register of deeds in Grundy 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.

(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 town 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 board of mayor and aldermen under subsection (5) above may seek judicial review of the order or act. The time period established in subsection (4) 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. (1990 Code, § 13-104)

**13-105. 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 town recorder and dispose of such animal in such manner as the town recorder shall direct. (1990 Code, § 13-105)

**13-106. 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. (1990 Code, § 13-106)

**13-107. Violations and penalty.** Violations of this chapter shall be punished in accordance with the general penalty provision of this municipal code of ordinances except that violations of § 13-104 shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of that section. (1990 Code, § 13-107)

## CHAPTER 2

### SLUM CLEARANCE<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

- 13-201. Findings of board.
- 13-202. Definitions.
- 13-203. "Public officer" designated; powers.
- 13-204. Initiation of proceedings; hearings.
- 13-205. Orders to owners of unfit structures.
- 13-206. When public officer may repair, etc.
- 13-207. When public officer may remove or demolish.
- 13-208. Lien for expenses; sale of salvage materials; other powers not limited.
- 13-209. Basis for a finding of unfitness.
- 13-210. Service of complaints or orders.
- 13-211. Enjoining enforcement of orders.
- 13-212. Additional powers of public officer.
- 13-213. Powers conferred are supplemental.
- 13-214. Structures unfit for human habitation deemed unlawful.

**13-201. 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.

**13-202. 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 Tracy City, 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.

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<sup>1</sup>State 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.

**13-203. "Public officer" designated; powers.** There is hereby designated and appointed a "public officer," to be the council of the town, to exercise the powers prescribed by this chapter, which powers shall be supplemental to all others held by the council.

**13-204. 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.

**13-205. 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.

**13-206. 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."

**13-207. 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.

**13-208. 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 Grundy 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 Tracy City to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or otherwise.

**13-209. 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 Tracy City. 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 uncleanness.

**13-210. 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 Grundy County, Tennessee, and such filing shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law.

**13-211. 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.

**13-212. 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.

**13-213. 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.

**13-214. 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 3****JUNKYARDS****SECTION**

## 13-301. Junkyards.

**13-301. Junkyards.**<sup>1</sup> 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. (1990 Code, § 13-301)

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<sup>1</sup>State 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 4

### JUNKED 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) (a) "Vehicle" 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.

(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.

(viii) General environment in which the vehicle sits, including, but not limited to, vegetation that has grown up around, in or through the vehicle, the collection of pools of water in the vehicle, and the accumulation of other garbage or debris around the vehicle. (Ord. #04-02, Sept. 2004)

**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 than 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, or maintain on private property a junk vehicle for more than sixty (60) days. (Ord. #04-02, Sept. 2004)

**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. #04-02, Sept. 2004)

**13-404. Enforcement.** Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 7-63-101, the building inspector is authorized to issue ordinance summons for violations of this ordinance on private property. The building inspector shall upon the complaint of any citizen, or acting on his own information, 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.

In addition, pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-5-122, the municipal court may issue an order to remove vehicles from private property.

**13-405. Violations and penalty.** Any person violating this chapter 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. #04-02, Sept. 2004)

**TITLE 14****ZONING AND LAND USE CONTROL****CHAPTER****1. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION.****CHAPTER 1****FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION****SECTION**

14-101. Authorization, findings, and purpose.

14-102. Definitions.

14-103. General provisions.

14-104. Administration.

14-105. Provisions for flood hazard reduction.

14-106. Variance procedures.

**14-101. Authorization, findings, and purpose.** (1) Statutory authorization. The legislature of the State of Tennessee has in Private Acts 1945, Chapter 158 the responsibility to units of local government to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee, Mayor and its legislative body do ordain as follows.

(2) Findings of fact. The Town of Tracy City, Tennessee, Mayor and its legislative body wishes to establish eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and in order to do so must meet the NFIP regulations found in title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), ch. 1, section 60.3.

Areas of the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee are subject to periodic inundation which could result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

Flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains, causing increases in flood heights and velocities; by uses in flood hazard areas which are vulnerable to floods; or construction which is inadequately elevated, floodproofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

(3) Statement of purpose. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. This chapter is designed to:

(a) Restrict or prohibit uses which are vulnerable to flooding or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights, or velocities;

(b) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including community facilities, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

(c) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;

(d) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion; and

(e) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

(4) Objectives. The objectives of this chapter are:

(a) To protect human life, health, safety and property;

(b) To minimize expenditure of public funds for costly flood control projects;

(c) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

(d) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;

(e) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodprone areas;

(f) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of floodprone areas to minimize blight in flood areas;

(g) To ensure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a floodprone area; and

(h) To establish eligibility for participation in the NFIP. (Ord. #01-11, Feb. 2011)

**14-102. Definitions.** Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application given its stated purpose and objectives.

(1) "Accessory structure" means a subordinate structure to the principal structure on the same lot and, for the purpose of this chapter, shall conform to the following:

(a) Accessory structures shall only be used for parking of vehicles and storage.

(b) Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential.



(c) Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.

(d) Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, which otherwise may result in damage to other structures.

(e) Utilities and service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or otherwise protected from intrusion of floodwaters.

(2) "Addition (to an existing building)" means any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter or height of a building.

(3) "Appeal" means a request for a review of the local enforcement officer's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

(4) "Area of shallow flooding" means a designated AO or AH Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with one percent (1%) or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet (1-3') where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

(5) "Area of special flood-related erosion hazard" is the land within a community which is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as Zone E on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After the detailed evaluation of the special flood-related erosion hazard area in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone E may be further refined.

(6) "Area of special flood hazard." See "special flood hazard area."

(7) "Base flood" means the flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This term is also referred to as the 100-year flood or the one percent (1%) annual chance flood.

(8) "Basement" means any portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

(9) "Building." See "structure."

(10) "Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

(11) "Elevated building" means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area elevated above the ground level by means of solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of floodwater, pilings, columns, piers, or shear walls adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a base flood event.

(12) "Emergency flood insurance program" or "emergency program" means the program as implemented on an emergency basis in accordance with section 1336 of the Act. It is intended as a program to provide a first layer amount of insurance on all insurable structures before the effective date of the initial FIRM.

(13) "Erosion" means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses. This peril is not "per se" covered under the program.

(14) "Exception" means a waiver from the provisions of this chapter which relieves the applicant from the requirements of a rule, regulation, order or other determination made or issued pursuant to this chapter.

(15) "Existing construction" means any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the initial floodplain management code or ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for that community's participation in the NFIP.

(16) "Existing manufactured home park or subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the first floodplain management code or ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for that community's participation in the NFIP.

(17) "Existing structures." See "existing construction."

(18) "Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

(19) "Flood" or "flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

(a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.

(b) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

(20) "Flood elevation determination" means a determination by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent (1%) or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

(21) "Flood elevation study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) or flood-related erosion hazards.

(22) "Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by FEMA, where the boundaries of areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A.

(23) "Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community, issued by FEMA, delineating the areas of special flood hazard or the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

(24) "Flood insurance study" is the official report provided by FEMA, evaluating flood hazards and containing flood profiles and water surface elevation of the base flood.

(25) "Floodplain" or "floodprone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

(26) "Floodplain management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

(27) "Flood protection system" means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

(28) "Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities and structures and their contents.

(29) "Flood-related erosion" means the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

(30) "Flood-related erosion area" or "flood-related erosion prone area" means a land area adjoining the shore of a lake or other body of water, which due to the composition of the shoreline or bank and high water levels or wind-driven currents, is likely to suffer flood-related erosion damage.

(31) "Flood-related erosion area management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related erosion damage, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works and floodplain management regulations.

(32) "Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

(33) "Freeboard" means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, blockage of bridge or culvert openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

(34) "Functionally dependent use" means a use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

(35) "Highest adjacent grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, adjacent to the proposed walls of a structure.

(36) "Historic structure" means any structure that is:

(a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

(b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

(c) Individually listed on the Tennessee inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(d) Individually listed on the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

(i) By the approved Tennessee program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(ii) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior.

(37) "Levee" means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

(38) "Levee system" means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

(39) "Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including a basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement

area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this chapter.

(40) "Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle."

(41) "Manufactured home park or subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

(42) "Map" means the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community issued by FEMA.

(43) "Mean sea level" means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For the purposes of this chapter, the term is synonymous with the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's flood insurance rate map are referenced.

(44) "National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)" means, as corrected in 1929, a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

(45) "New construction" means any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of the initial floodplain management ordinance and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

(46) "New manufactured home park or subdivision" means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of this chapter or the effective date of the initial floodplain management ordinance and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

(47) "North American Vertical Datum (NAVD)" means, as corrected in 1988, a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

(48) "100-year flood." See "base flood."

(49) "Person" includes any individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, or any other entity, including state and local governments and agencies.

(50) "Reasonably safe from flooding" means base flood waters will not inundate the land or damage structures to be removed from the special flood hazard area and that any subsurface waters related to the base flood will not damage existing or proposed structures.

- (51) "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:
- (a) Built on a single chassis;
  - (b) Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
  - (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and/or
  - (d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

(52) "Regulatory floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

(53) "Riverine" means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

(54) "Special flood hazard area" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the FHBM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE or A99.

(55) "Special hazard area" means an area having special flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, or AH.

(56) "Start of construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty (180) days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; and includes the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include initial land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds, not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

(57) "State coordinating agency" the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Local Planning Assistance Office, as designated

by the Governor of the State of Tennessee at the request of FEMA to assist in the implementation of the NFIP for the state.

(58) "Structure" for purposes of this chapter, means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

(59) "Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

(60) "Substantial improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, alteration or other improvement of a structure in which the cost equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the initial improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed.

(a) The market value of the structure should be:

(i) The appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial improvement; or

(ii) In the case of substantial damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring.

(b) The term does not, however, include either:

(i) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been pre-identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions and not solely triggered by an improvement or repair project; or

(ii) Any alteration of a "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

(61) "Substantially improved existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions" is where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

(62) "Variance" is a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter.

(63) "Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's floodplain management regulations. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certification, or other evidence of compliance required in this chapter is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

(64) "Water surface elevation" means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, the North American Vertical

Datum (NAVD) of 1988, or other datum, where specified, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas. (Ord. #01-11, Feb. 2011)

**14-103. General provisions.** (1) Application. This chapter shall apply to all areas within the incorporated area of the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee.

(2) Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified on the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee, as identified by FEMA, and in its Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community ID 47061C and Panel Number(s) 0230, 0235, 0240, dated September 25, 2009, along with all supporting technical data, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter.

(3) Requirement for development permit. A development permit shall be required in conformity with this chapter prior to the commencement of any development activities.

(4) Compliance. No land, structure or use shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations.

(5) Abrogation and greater restrictions. This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter conflicts or overlaps with another regulatory instrument, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(6) Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

- (a) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (b) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (c) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted

under Tennessee statutes.

(7) Warning and disclaimer of liability. The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

(8) Penalties for violation. Violation of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable as other misdemeanors as provided by law. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its



requirements shall, upon adjudication therefor, be fined as prescribed by Tennessee statutes, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee from taking such other lawful actions to prevent or remedy any violation. (Ord. #01-11, Feb. 2011)

**14-104. Administration.** (1) Designation of ordinance administrator. The building official/inspector and town recorder is/are hereby appointed as the administrator to implement the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Permit procedures. Application for a development permit shall be made to the administrator on forms furnished by the community prior to any development activities. The development permit may include, but is not limited to, the following: plans in duplicate drawn to scale and showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, earthen fill placement, storage of materials or equipment, and drainage facilities. Specifically, the following information is required:

(a) Application stage.

(i) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor, including basement, of all buildings where base flood elevations are available, or to certain height above the highest adjacent grade when applicable under this chapter.

(ii) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential building will be floodproofed where base flood elevations are available, or to certain height above the highest adjacent grade when applicable under this chapter.

(iii) A FEMA floodproofing certificate from a Tennessee registered professional engineer or architect that the proposed non-residential floodproofed building will meet the floodproofing criteria in § 14-105(1) and (2).

(iv) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

(b) Construction stage. Within AE Zones, where base flood elevation data is available, any lowest floor certification made relative to mean sea level shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of, a Tennessee registered land surveyor and certified by same. The administrator shall record the elevation of the lowest floor on the development permit. When floodproofing is utilized for a non-residential building, said certification shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a Tennessee registered professional engineer or architect and certified by same.

Within approximate A Zones, where base flood elevation data is not available, the elevation of the lowest floor shall be determined as the measurement of the lowest floor of the building relative to the highest

adjacent grade. The administrator shall record the elevation of the lowest floor on the development permit. When floodproofing is utilized for a non-residential building, said certification shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a Tennessee registered professional engineer or architect and certified by same.

For all new construction and substantial improvements, the permit holder shall provide to the administrator an as-built certification of the lowest floor elevation or floodproofing level upon the completion of the lowest floor or floodproofing.

Any work undertaken prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The administrator shall review the above-referenced certification data. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being allowed to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make said corrections required hereby, shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

(3) Duties and responsibilities of the administrator. Duties of the administrator shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Review all development permits to assure that the permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied, and that proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding;

(b) Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by federal or state law, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334;

(c) Notify adjacent communities and the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Local Planning Assistance Office, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to FEMA;

(d) For any altered or relocated watercourse, submit engineering data/analysis within six (6) months to FEMA to ensure accuracy of community FIRMs through the letter of map revision process;

(e) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained;

(f) Record the elevation, in relation to mean sea level or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new and substantially improved buildings, in accordance with subsection (2) above;

(g) Record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable to which the new and substantially improved buildings have been floodproofed, in accordance with subsection (2) above;

(h) When floodproofing is utilized for a non-residential structure, obtain certification of design criteria from a Tennessee registered professional engineer or architect, in accordance with subsection (2) above;

(i) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions), make the necessary interpretation. Any person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this chapter;

(j) When base flood elevation data and floodway data have not been provided by FEMA, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other sources, including data developed as a result of these regulations, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development in Zone A on the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee FIRM meet the requirements of this chapter; and

(k) Maintain all records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter in the office of the administrator and shall be open for public inspection. Permits issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be maintained in a separate file or marked for expedited retrieval within combined files. (Ord. #01-11, Feb. 2011)

**14-105. Provisions for flood hazard reduction.** (1) General standards. In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions are required:

(a) New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse and lateral movement of the structure.

(b) Manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. They must be elevated and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State of Tennessee and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

(c) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

(d) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(e) All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed

and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

(f) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.

(g) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.

(h) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(i) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this chapter.

(j) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is not in compliance with the provision of this chapter, shall be undertaken only if said non-conformity is not further extended or replaced.

(k) All new construction and substantial improvement proposals shall provide copies of all necessary federal and state permits, including section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.

(l) All subdivision proposals and other proposed new development proposals shall meet the standards of subsection (2) below.

(m) When proposed new construction and substantial improvements are partially located in an area of special flood hazard, the entire structure shall meet the standards for new construction.

(n) When proposed new construction and substantial improvements are located in multiple flood hazard risk zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the entire structure shall meet the standards for the most hazardous flood hazard risk zone and the highest base flood elevation.

(2) Specific standards. In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions, in addition to those set forth in subsection (1) above, are required.

(a) Residential structures. In AE Zones where base flood elevation data is available, new construction and substantial improvement of any residential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to no lower than one foot (1') above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on both sides of exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with the standards of this section: "Enclosures."

Within approximate A Zones where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the administrator shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated to a level of at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade (as defined in § 14-102). Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on both sides of exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with the standards of this section: "Enclosures."

(b) Non-residential structures. In AE Zones, where base flood elevation data is available, new construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential building, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated or floodproofed to no lower than one foot (1') above the level of the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on both sides of exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with the standards of this section: "Enclosures."

In approximate A Zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, new construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential building, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated or floodproofed to no lower than three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade (as defined in § 14-102). Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on both sides of exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with the standards of this section: "Enclosures."

Non-residential buildings located in all A Zones may be floodproofed, in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building below the required elevation are watertight, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and are built with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. A Tennessee registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the administrator as set forth in § 14-104(2).

(c) Enclosures. All new construction and substantial improvements that include fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding, shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of flood waters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.

(i) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a Tennessee professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria.

(A) Provide a minimum of two (2) openings having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding.

(B) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot (1') above the finished grade.

(C) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.

(ii) The enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles, storage or building access.

(iii) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms in such a way as to impede the movement of floodwaters and all such partitions shall comply with the provisions of this subsection (2).

(d) Standards for manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.

(i) All manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on:

(A) Individual lots or parcels;

(B) In expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions; or

(C) In new or substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions, must meet all the requirements of new construction.

(ii) All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision must be elevated so that either:

(A) In AE Zones, with base flood elevations, the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated on a permanent foundation to no lower than one foot (1') above the level of the base flood elevation; or

(B) In approximate A Zones, without base flood elevations, the manufactured home chassis is elevated and supported by reinforced piers (or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength) that are at least three feet (3') in height above the highest adjacent grade (as defined in § 14-102).

(iii) Any manufactured home, which has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, must meet the standards of subsections (1) and (2) above.

(iv) All manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

(v) All recreational vehicles placed in an identified special flood hazard area must either:

(A) Be on the site for fewer than one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days;

(B) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is licensed, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached structures or additions); or

(C) The recreational vehicle must meet all the requirements for new construction.

(e) Standards for subdivisions and other proposed new development proposals. Subdivisions and other proposed new developments, including manufactured home parks, shall be reviewed to determine whether such proposals will be reasonably safe from flooding.

(i) All subdivision and other proposed new development proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

(ii) All subdivision and other proposed new development proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

(iii) All subdivision and other proposed new development proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

(iv) In all approximate A Zones, require that all new subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres, whichever is the lesser, include within such proposals base flood elevation data. (See subsection (5) below.)

(3) Standards for special flood hazard areas with established base flood elevations and with floodways designated. Located within the special flood hazard areas established in § 14-103(2), are areas designated as floodways. A floodway may be an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters, debris or erosion potential. In addition, the area must remain free of encroachment in order to allow for the discharge of the base flood without increased flood heights and velocities. Therefore, the following provisions shall apply.

Encroachments are prohibited, including earthen fill material, new construction, substantial improvements or other development within the

regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted however, provided it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the cumulative effect of the proposed encroachments or new development shall not result in any increase in the water surface elevation of the base flood elevation, velocities, or floodway widths during the occurrence of a base flood discharge at any point within the community. A Tennessee registered professional engineer must provide supporting technical data, using the same methodologies as in the effective flood insurance study for the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee and certification, thereof.

New construction and substantial improvements of buildings, where permitted, shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of subsections (1) and (2).

(4) Standards for areas of special flood hazard Zones AE with established base flood elevations but without floodways designated. Located within the special flood hazard areas established in § 14-103(2), where streams exist with base flood data provided but where no floodways have been designated (Zones AE), the following provisions apply.

(a) No encroachments, including fill material, new construction and substantial improvements shall be located within areas of special flood hazard, unless certification by a Tennessee registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot (1') at any point within the community. The engineering certification should be supported by technical data that conforms to standard hydraulic engineering principles.

(b) New construction and substantial improvements of buildings, where permitted, shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of subsections (1) and (2) above.

(5) Standards for streams without established base flood elevations and floodways (A Zones). Located within the special flood hazard areas established in § 14-103(2), where streams exist, but no base flood data has been provided and where a floodway has not been delineated, the following provisions shall apply.

(a) The administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from any federal, state, or other sources, including data developed as a result of these regulations, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development in approximate A Zones meet the requirements of § 14-105(1) and (2).

(b) Require that all new subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres,



whichever is the lesser, include within such proposals base flood elevation data.

(c) Within approximate A Zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where such data is not available from other sources, require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade (as defined in § 14-102). All applicable data including elevations or floodproofing certifications shall be recorded as set forth in § 14-104(2). Openings sufficient to facilitate automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with the standards of subsection (2) above.

(d) Within approximate A Zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where such data is not available from other sources, no encroachments, including structures or fill material, shall be located within an area equal to the width of the stream or twenty feet (20'), whichever is greater, measured from the top of the stream bank, unless certification by a Tennessee registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot (1') at any point within the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee. The engineering certification should be supported by technical data that conforms to standard hydraulic engineering principles.

(e) New construction and substantial improvements of buildings, where permitted, shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of subsections (1) and (2) above. Within approximate A Zones, require that those subsections of subsection (2) above dealing with the alteration or relocation of a watercourse, assuring watercourse carrying capacities are maintained and manufactured homes provisions are complied with as required.

(6) Standards for areas of shallow flooding (AO and AH Zones).

Located within the special flood hazard areas established in § 14-103(2), are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet (1-3') where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions, in addition to those set forth in subsections (1) and (2) above, apply:

(a) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential and non-residential buildings shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to at least one foot (1') above as many feet as the depth number specified on the FIRMs, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth number is specified on the FIRM, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated to at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade. Openings sufficient to facilitate

automatic equalization of hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls shall be provided in accordance with standards of subsection (2) above.

(b) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential buildings may be floodproofed in lieu of elevation. The structure together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities must be floodproofed and designed watertight to be completely floodproofed to at least one foot (1') above the flood depth number specified on the FIRM, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. If no depth number is specified on the FIRM, the structure shall be floodproofed to at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade. A Tennessee registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this chapter and shall provide such certification to the administrator as set forth above and as required in accordance with § 14-104(2).

(c) Adequate drainage paths shall be provided around slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

(7) Standards for areas protected by flood protection system (A-99 Zones). Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in § 14-103(2), are areas of the 100-year floodplain protected by a flood protection system but where base flood elevations have not been determined. Within these areas (A-99 Zones) all provisions of §§ 14-104 and 14-105 shall apply.

(8) Standards for unmapped streams. Located within the Town of Tracy City, Tennessee, are unmapped streams where areas of special flood hazard are neither indicated nor identified. Adjacent to such streams, the following provisions shall apply.

(a) No encroachments including fill material or other development including structures shall be located within an area of at least equal to twice the width of the stream, measured from the top of each stream bank, unless certification by a Tennessee registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot (1') at any point within the locality.

(b) When a new flood hazard risk zone, and base flood elevation and floodway data is available, new construction and substantial improvements shall meet the standards established in accordance with this section and § 14-104. (Ord. #01-11, Feb. 2011)

**14-106. Variance procedures.** (1) Board of floodplain review.

(a) **Creation and appointment.** A board of floodplain review is hereby established which shall consist of three (3) members appointed by the chief executive officer. The term of membership shall be four (4) years except that the initial individual appointments to the board of floodplain review shall be terms of one (1), two (2), and three (3) years, respectively. Vacancies shall be filled for any unexpired term by the chief executive officer.

(b) **Procedure.** Meetings of the board of floodplain review shall be held at such times as the board shall determine. All meetings of the board of floodplain review shall be open to the public. The board of floodplain review shall adopt rules of procedure and shall keep records of applications and actions thereof, which shall be a public record. Compensation of the members of the board of floodplain review shall be set by the legislative body.

(c) **Appeals; how taken.** An appeal to the board of floodplain review may be taken by any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved or by any governmental officer, department, or bureau affected by any decision of the administrator based in whole or in part upon the provisions of this chapter. Such appeal shall be taken by filing with the board of floodplain review a notice of appeal, specifying the grounds thereof. In all cases where an appeal is made by a property owner or other interested party, a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the cost of publishing a notice of such hearings shall be paid by the appellant. The administrator shall transmit to the board of floodplain review all papers constituting the record upon which the appeal action was taken. The board of floodplain review shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of the appeal, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to parties in interest and decide the same within a reasonable time which shall not be more than thirty (30) days from the date of the hearing. At the hearing, any person or party may appear and be heard in person or by agent or by attorney.

(d) **Powers.** The board of floodplain review shall have the following powers:

(i) **Administrative review.** To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged by the applicant that there is error in any order, requirement, permit, decision, determination, or refusal made by the administrator or other administrative official in carrying out or enforcement of any provisions of this chapter.

(ii) **Variance procedures.** In the case of a request for a variance the following shall apply:

(A) The Town of Tracy City, Tennessee Board of Floodplain Review shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

(B) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures as defined, herein, upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary deviation from the requirements of this chapter to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(C) In passing upon such applications, the board of floodplain review shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:

(1) The danger that materials may be swept onto other property to the injury of others;

(2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion;

(3) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage;

(4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

(5) The necessity of the facility to a waterfront location, in the case of a functionally dependent use;

(6) The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;

(7) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;

(8) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

(9) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and

(10) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, water systems, and streets and bridges.

(D) Upon consideration of the factors listed above, and the purposes of this chapter, the board of floodplain review may attach such conditions to the granting of

variances, as it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

(E) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

(2) Conditions for variances. (a) Variances shall be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary, considering the flood hazard and the factors listed in subsection (1) above.

(b) Variances shall only be issued upon: a showing of good and sufficient cause, a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; or a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

(c) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood elevation will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance (as high as twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for one hundred dollars (\$100.00)) coverage, and that such construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

(d) The administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to FEMA upon request. (Ord. #01-11, Feb. 2011)

## TITLE 15

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

#### CHAPTER

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

#### CHAPTER 1

#### MISCELLANEOUS<sup>2</sup>

#### 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.

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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

<sup>2</sup>State 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. Motorcycles, motor driven cycles, motorized bicycles, bicycles, etc.
- 15-121. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc.
- 15-122. Engine compression brakes.
- 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. (1990 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. (1990 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. (1990 Code, § 15-105)

**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 town for one-way traffic.

(2) All vehicles proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn. (1990 Code, § 15-106)

**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. (1990 Code, § 15-107)

**15-106. Yellow lines.** On streets with a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or centerline, 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. (1990 Code, § 15-108)

**15-107. Miscellaneous traffic control signs, etc.**<sup>1</sup> It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to violate or fail to comply with any traffic control sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected by the state or the town unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order of any police officer invested by law with the authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

**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*,<sup>2</sup> 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 an official traffic control sign, signal, marking, or device or railroad sign or

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

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

<sup>2</sup>For 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.*



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. (1990 Code, § 15-111)

**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 town authority. (1990 Code, § 15-112)

**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. (1990 Code, § 15-113)

**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. (1990 Code, § 15-114)

**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. (1990 Code, § 15-115)

**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. (1990 Code, § 15-116)

**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. (1990 Code, § 15-117)

**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 inches (12") 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. (1990 Code, § 15-118)

**15-117. Causing unnecessary noise.** It shall be unlawful for any person to cause unnecessary noise by unnecessarily sounding the horn, "racing" the motor, or causing the "screeching" or "squealing" of the tires on any motor vehicle. (1990 Code, § 15-119)

**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. (1990 Code, § 15-121)

**15-120. Motorcycles, motor driven cycles, motorized bicycles, bicycles, etc.** (1) For the purpose of the application of this section, the following words shall have the definitions indicated.

(a) "Motorcycle." Every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three (3) wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor or motorized bicycle.

(b) "Motor driven cycle." Every motorcycle, including every motor scooter, with a motor which produces not to exceed five (5) brake horsepower, or with a motor with a cylinder capacity not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five (125) cubic centimeters;

(c) "Motorized bicycle." A vehicle with two (2) or three (3) wheels, an automatic transmission, and a motor with a cylinder capacity not exceeding fifty (50) cubic centimeters which produces no more than two (2) brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the vehicle at a maximum design speed of no more than thirty (30) miles per hour on level ground.

(2) Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motor cycle, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle 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, motor driven cycles, or motorized bicycles.

(3) No person operating or riding a bicycle, motorcycle, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle 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.

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

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

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

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

(8) Every motorcycle, motor driven cycle, or motorized bicycle operated upon any public way within the corporate limits shall be equipped with a windshield or, in the alternative, the operator and any passenger on any such motorcycle, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle shall be required to wear safety goggles, face shield or glasses containing impact-resistant lens for the purpose of preventing any flying object from striking the operator or any passenger in the eyes.

(9) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride on any vehicle in violation of this section, and it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian knowingly to permit any minor to operate a motorcycle, motor driven cycle or motorized bicycle in violation of this section. (1990 Code, § 15-122)

**15-121. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc.**

(1) Definitions. (a) "Adult" shall mean any person eighteen (18) years of age or older.

(b) "Automobile" shall mean any motor driven automobile, car, truck, tractor, motorcycle, motor driven cycle, motorized bicycle, or vehicle driven by mechanical power.

(c) "Custody" means the control of the actual, physical care of the juvenile, and includes the right and responsibility to provide for the physical, mental, moral and emotional well being of the juvenile. "Custody" as herein defined, relates to those rights and responsibilities as exercised either by the juvenile's parent or parents or a person granted custody by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) "Driver's license" shall mean a motor vehicle operator's license or chauffeur's license issued by the State of Tennessee.

(e) "Juvenile" as used in this chapter shall mean a person less than eighteen (18) years of age, and no exception shall be made for a juvenile who has been emancipated by marriage or otherwise.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any adult to deliver the possession of or the control of any automobile or other motor vehicle to any person, whether an adult or a juvenile, who does not have in his possession a valid motor vehicle operator's or chauffeur's license issued by the Department of Safety of the State of Tennessee, or for any adult to permit any person, whether an adult or a juvenile, to drive any motor vehicle upon the streets, highways, roads, avenues, parkways, alleys or public thoroughfares in the Town of Tracy City unless such person has a valid motor vehicle operator's or chauffeur's license as issued by the Department of Safety of the State of Tennessee.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any parent or person having custody of a juvenile to permit any such juvenile to drive a motor vehicle upon the streets, highways, roads, parkways, avenues or public ways in the town in a reckless, careless, or unlawful manner, or in such a manner as to violate the ordinances of the town. (1990 Code, § 15-123)

**15-122. Engine compression brakes.** (1) All truck tractor and semi-trailers operating within the Town of Tracy City shall conform to the visual exhaust system inspection requirements, 40 CFR 202.22, of the *Interstate Motor Carriers Noise Emission Standards*.

(2) A motor vehicle does not conform to the visual exhaust system inspection requirements referenced in subsection (1) above if inspection of the exhaust system of the motor carrier vehicle discloses that the system:

(a) Has a defect that adversely affects sound reduction, such as exhaust gas leaks or alteration or deterioration of muffler elements. (Small traces of soot on flexible exhaust pipe sections shall not constitute a violation.);

(b) Is not equipped with either a muffler or other noise dissipative device, such as a turbo charger (supercharger driven by exhaust by gases); or

(c) Is equipped with a cut out, bypass, or similar device, unless such device is designed as an exhaust gas driven cargo unloading system.

(3) Violations of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00) per offense.

(4) This section shall be supplemental to other noise control ordinances and regulations of the town, and shall be effective upon its final passage, the public welfare requiring it. (Ord. #02-14, May 2014)

**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 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 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. (1990 Code, § 15-201)

**15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.**<sup>1</sup> (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(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. (1990 Code, § 15-202)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal 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. (1990 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. (1990 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. (1990 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. (1990 Code, § 15-302)

**15-303. In school zones.** Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-8-152, the 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. (1990 Code, § 15-303, modified)

## 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.<sup>1</sup> (1990 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. (1990 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 centerline thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the centerlines of the two (2) roadways. (1990 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. (1990 Code, § 15-404)

**15-405. U-turns.** U-turns are prohibited. (1990 Code, § 15-405)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

*Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-8-143.

## CHAPTER 5

### STOPPING AND YIELDING

#### SECTION

- 15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc.
- 15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
- 15-504. At railroad crossings.
- 15-505. At "stop" signs.
- 15-506. At "yield" signs.
- 15-507. At traffic control signals generally.
- 15-508. At flashing traffic control signals.
- 15-509. At pedestrian control signals.
- 15-510. Stops to be signaled.

**15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.**<sup>1</sup> Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. (1990 Code, § 15-501)

**15-502. 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. (1990 Code, § 15-502)

**15-503. 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. (1990 Code, § 15-503)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Special privileges of emergency vehicles: title 15, chapter 2.

**15-504. At railroad crossings.** Any driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop within not less than fifteen feet (15') from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall not proceed further while any of the following conditions exist:

(1) A clearly visible electrical or mechanical signal device gives warning of the approach of a railroad train.

(2) A crossing gate is lowered or a human flagman signals the approach of a railroad train.

(3) 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.

(4) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing. (1990 Code, § 15-504)

**15-505. 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. (1990 Code, § 15-505)

**15-506. 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. (1990 Code, § 15-506)

**15-507. At traffic control signals generally.** Traffic control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, shall show the following colors only and shall apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows.

(1) Green alone, or "Go":

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone; provided, however, that generally a right turn on a red signal shall be permitted at all intersections within the town, provided that the prospective turning car comes to a full and complete stop before turning and that the turning car yields the right-of-way to pedestrians and cross traffic traveling in accordance with their traffic signal. However, said turn shall not endanger other traffic lawfully using said intersection. A right turn on red shall be permitted at all intersections except those clearly marked by a "No Turns On Red" sign, which may be erected by the town at intersections which the town decides require no right turns on red in the interest of traffic safety.

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

(4) Steady red with green arrow:

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

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

(5) In the event an official traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made a vehicle length short of the signal. (1990 Code, § 15-507)

**15-508. 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 town, 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. (1990 Code, § 15-508)

**15-509. At pedestrian control signals.** Wherever special pedestrian control signals exhibiting the words "Walk" or "Wait" or "Don't Walk" have been placed or erected by the town, such signals shall apply as follows:

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

(2) Wait or Don't Walk. No pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of such signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk signal shall proceed to the nearest sidewalk or safety zone while the wait signal is showing. (1990 Code, § 15-509)

**15-510. 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,<sup>1</sup> except in an emergency. (1990 Code, § 15-510)

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<sup>1</sup>State 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. 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 town 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 town 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. (1990 Code, § 15-601)

**15-602. Angle parking.** On those streets which have been signed or marked by the town for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle indicated by such signs or markings. No person shall angle park any vehicle which has a trailer attached thereto or which has a length in excess of twenty-four feet (24'). (1990 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. (1990 Code, § 15-603)

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

- (1) On a sidewalk; provided, however, a bicycle may be parked on a sidewalk if it does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic;
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway;
- (3) Within an intersection;
- (4) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant;
- (5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk;
- (6) Within twenty feet (20') of a crosswalk at an intersection;
- (7) Within thirty feet (30') upon the approach of any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway;
- (8) Within fifty feet (50') of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
- (9) 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 such entrance when properly signposted;
- (10) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;
- (11) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
- (12) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel; or
- (13) 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*, § 55-8-160(c). (1990 Code, § 15-604)

**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 town as a loading and unloading zone. (1990 Code, § 15-605)

**15-606. 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. (1990 Code, § 15-606)



## 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.**<sup>1</sup> When a police officer halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning, and does not take such person into custody under arrest, 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. (1990 Code, § 15-701)

**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. (1990 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 thirty (30) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation.

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Issuance of citations in lieu of arrest and ordinance summonses in non-traffic related offenses: title 6, chapter 3.

State law reference

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

For parking violations the offender may waive his right to a judicial hearing after thirty (30) days, but before a warrant for his arrest is issued, and the fine collected shall be(\$5.00) thereafter, except for the violation of parking in a handicapped parking space under § 15-604(13) of this code, for which the offender may be punished according to the general penalty provisions of this code of ordinances. (1990 Code, § 15-703, modified)

**15-704. Impoundment of vehicles.** Members of the police department are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary for the security of the vehicle or 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 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 issued 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 of impoundment and storage, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed of. (1990 Code, § 15-704)

**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. (1990 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. (a) Parking violations excluding handicapped parking. For other parking violations, excluding handicapped parking violations, the offender may, within thirty (30) days, have the charge against him disposed of by paying to the recorder a fine of ten dollars (\$10.00) provided he waives his right to a judicial hearing. If he appears and waives his right to a judicial hearing after thirty (30) days, his civil penalty shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

(b) Disabled parking violations, or parking in a space designated for disabled drivers without legal authority, shall be punishable by a fine of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00).

## TITLE 16

### STREETS AND SIDEWALKS, ETC.<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. EXCAVATIONS.
3. PARADES.

#### CHAPTER 1

#### MISCELLANEOUS<sup>2</sup>

#### 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. Obstruction of drainage ditches.
- 16-108. Parades, etc., regulated.
- 16-109. Animals and vehicles on sidewalks.
- 16-110. 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. (1990 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 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'). (1990 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

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Related motor vehicle and traffic regulations: title 15.

<sup>2</sup>Municipal code reference

Solicitation; displaying, selling goods: § 9-111.

his property any tree, shrub, sign, or other obstruction which prevents persons driving vehicles on public streets or alleys from obtaining a clear view of traffic when approaching an intersection. (1990 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 board of mayor and aldermen. (1990 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 after a finding that no hazard will be created by such banner or sign. (1990 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 law. (1990 Code, § 16-106)

**16-107. 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. (1990 Code, § 16-108)

**16-108. Parades, etc., 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 town recorder. (1990 Code, § 16-109)

**16-109. 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 unreasonably interferes with or inconveniences pedestrians using the sidewalk. It shall also be unlawful for any person knowingly to allow any minor under his control to violate this section. (1990 Code, § 16-110)

**16-110. 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. (1990 Code, § 16-111)

## CHAPTER 2

### EXCAVATIONS<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

- 16-201. Permit required.
- 16-202. Applications.
- 16-203. Fee.
- 16-204. Deposit or bond.
- 16-205. Safety restrictions on excavations.
- 16-206. Restoration of streets, etc.
- 16-207. Insurance.
- 16-208. Time limits.
- 16-209. Supervision.
- 16-210. Violations and penalty.

**16-201. Permit required.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or others, including utility districts 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 town recorder is open for business, and the permit shall be retroactive to the date when the work was begun. (1990 Code, § 16-201)

**16-202. Applications.** Applications for such permits shall be made to the town 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

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<sup>1</sup>State 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).

laws relating to the work to be done. Such application shall be rejected or approved by the town recorder within twenty-four (24) hours of its filing. (1990 Code, § 16-202)

**16-203. Fee.** The fee for such permits shall be twenty dollars (\$20.00). (1990 Code, § 16-203)

**16-204. Deposit or bond.** No such permit shall be issued unless and until the applicant therefor has deposited with the town recorder a cash deposit. The deposit shall be in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) if no pavement is involved or one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) 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 town 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 town of relaying the surface of the ground or pavement, and of making the refill if this is done by the town 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 town recorder a surety bond in such form and amount as the town recorder shall deem adequate to cover the costs to the town if the applicant fails to make proper restoration. (1990 Code, § 16-204)

**16-205. Safety restrictions on excavations.** 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. (1990 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 town shall restore the street, alley, or public place to its original condition except for the surfacing, which shall be done by the town but shall be paid for promptly upon completion by such person, firm, corporation, association, or others for which the excavation or tunnel was made. In case of unreasonable delay in restoring the street, alley, or public place, the town 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 town 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 town, 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. (1990 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.

**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 town if the town 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 town recorder. (1990 Code, § 16-208)

**16-209. Supervision.** The person designated by the board of mayor and aldermen 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 town 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. (1990 Code, § 16-209)

**16-210. Violations and penalty.** Any violation of this chapter shall constitute a civil offense and shall be punishable by a civil penalty under the general penalty provision of this code, by revocation of permit, or by both penalty and revocation. Each day a violation shall be allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

## CHAPTER 3

### PARADES

#### SECTION

- 16-301. Definitions.
- 16-302. Purposes.
- 16-303. Permit.
- 16-304. Application.
- 16-305. Standards for issuance.
- 16-306. Contents of permit.
- 16-307. Duties of permittee.
- 16-308. Revocation of permit.
- 16-309. Notice to town officials.
- 16-310. Violations and penalty.

**16-301. Definitions.** The following words, for the purpose of this chapter, shall have the following meanings.

- (1) "Board of mayor and aldermen" is the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Tracy City.
  - (2) "Chief of police" is the Chief of Police of the Town of Tracy City.
  - (3) "City" is the Town of Tracy City.
  - (4) "Parade" is any meeting, parade, demonstration, exhibition, festival, homecoming, assembly, or other such event to be held in or upon any street, park, or other public place in the Town of Tracy City.
  - (5) "Parade permit" is a permit as required by this chapter.
  - (6) "Person" is any person, firm, group, partnership, association, corporation, company, or organization of any kind.
  - (7) "Town recorder" is the town recorder of the Town of Tracy City.
- (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009, modified)

**16-302. Purposes.** (1) The Town of Tracy City recognizes the constitutional right of every citizen to harbor and express beliefs on any subject whatsoever and to associate with others who share similar beliefs.

(2) The town passes this chapter to regulate the time, place, and manner of parades.

(3) The town passes this chapter in the interest of all its citizen's public safety, health, welfare, comfort, and convenience.

(4) The Town of Tracy City has limited resources and passes this chapter so that it may properly allocate these resources among its citizens.

(5) The purpose of this chapter is to promote order, safety, and tranquility in the streets of the town.

(6) This chapter is passed to help minimize traffic and business interruptions during parades. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)



**16-303. Permit.** (1) No person shall parade unless a parade permit has been obtained from the board of mayor and aldermen. Any parade held without the proper permit shall be unlawful.

(2) This chapter shall not apply to funeral processions, students going to and from school classes or participation in educational activities or other school activities such as sports events, providing that such conduct is under the immediate direction and supervision of the proper school authorities and a governmental agency acting within the scope of its functions and in events sponsored by the town. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)

**16-304. Application.** (1) Any person seeking issuance of a parade permit shall file an application with the town recorder on forms provided by the town recorder. The town recorder shall place the request for a parade permit on the agenda of the next meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen for action by it in the normal course of business.

(2) The application for a parade permit shall be filed in writing with the town recorder not less than thirty (30) days prior to the contemplated parade or five (5) days prior to any regularly scheduled called meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen. No permit shall be granted sooner than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the contemplated parade. A copy of the application shall be given to the chief of police who shall investigate and make a report to the board of mayor and aldermen.

(3) The application for a parade permit shall set forth the following information:

- (a) The name, address, and telephone number of the person seeking to conduct a parade or of the organization and its responsible heads;
- (b) The name, address, and telephone number of the person who will be the parade chairman and who will be responsible for its conduct;
- (c) The date when the parade is to be conducted;
- (d) The route to be traveled, the starting point, and the termination point;
- (e) The approximate number of persons who and animals which will constitute such parade; the type of animal and description of the vehicles;
- (f) The hours when the parade will begin and end;
- (g) A statement as to whether the parade will occupy all or only a portion of the width of the streets proposed to be traversed;
- (h) The location by streets of any assembly area(s);
- (i) The time at which units of the parade will begin to assemble at any assembly area(s);
- (j) The interval of space to be maintained between units of the parade;

(k) If the parade is to be held on behalf of any person other than the applicant, the authorization of that person; and

(l) Whether the applicant has been convicted for the violation of the town parade ordinance of the Town of Tracy City.

(4) The board of mayor and aldermen shall decide whether to grant the application for a permit. The board of mayor and aldermen may consult with the chief of police in making its decision.

(5) The board of mayor and aldermen, in cooperation with the chief of police, shall have the authority to designate the starting point, route, terminal point, or other time, place, and manner restrictions as deemed proper in consideration of minimum traffic interruptions, public safety, health, welfare, convenience, peace, or order. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)

**16-305. Standards for issuance.** (1) The board of mayor and aldermen shall issue a parade permit upon consideration of the application and other information obtained when it finds that:

(a) The conduct of the parade will not unduly interrupt the safe and orderly movement of other traffic contiguous to its route;

(b) The conduct of the parade will not require the diversion or interruption of essential or emergency municipal services, including police, fire, or ambulance services;

(c) The parade is scheduled to move from its origin to its termination expeditiously and without unreasonable delay;

(d) The applicant has satisfied the bond requirement; and

(e) No other permit has been granted for the same day.

(2) A permit shall be granted to the first person properly applying under the requirements of this chapter.

(3) No permit shall be granted for a parade except those restricted to the following time: No earlier than 11:00 A.M. and no later than 12:00 midnight prevailing time.

(4) No permit shall be granted to any person until the applicant has posted in advance a two hundred fifty (\$250.00) bond to cover the reasonable expenses incurred in the clean up efforts after the parade. The board of mayor and aldermen may waive this fee upon application of a certified non-profit organization.

(5) The town recorder shall notify the applicant within five (5) days after the action of the board of mayor and aldermen whether the permit has been granted or denied. If the permit has been denied, the town recorder shall set forth the reasons why the board of mayor and aldermen denied the permit.

(6) In computing any period of time set out in this chapter, no Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays are to be computed in the time period. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)

**16-306. Contents of permit.** Each parade permit shall state the following:

- (1) Assembly and disassembly time and place;
- (2) Starting time;
- (3) The route and the portions of the streets to be traversed that may be occupied by the parade;
- (4) Minimum speed;
- (5) Maximum speed;
- (6) Interval of space between parade units;
- (7) The maximum length of the parade in miles or fractions thereof; and
- (8) Other information as the board of mayor and aldermen in cooperation with the chief of police shall find necessary to the enforcement of this chapter. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)

**16-307. Duties of permittee.** (1) A permittee shall comply with all permit application information, permit directions and conditions, and with all applicable laws and chapters.

(2) The permittee shall advise parade participants of such permit requirements.

(3) The parade chairman or other person heading or leading such activity shall carry the parade permit upon his person during the parade,

(4) All permittees who hold a parade permit that includes animals shall be responsible for the clean up after the animals immediately after the parade.

(5) The applicant shall assure the board that neither the parade nor the assembly point will interfere with or unreasonably obstruct the response capabilities of the firefighting equipment and other emergency response vehicles. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)

**16-308. Revocation of permit.** (1) The board of mayor and aldermen or their designee shall have the authority to revoke a parade permit issued hereunder prior to the parade upon the application of the standards for issuance as herein set forth if it is found that:

(a) Applicant materially misrepresented facts or information in the application; and/or

(b) Applicant failed to meet the standards for issuance set forth herein.

(2) The board of mayor and aldermen or its designee shall have the authority to revoke the permit during the parade and disassemble the parade if:

(a) A public emergency arises requiring such revocation to protect the safety of persons or property; or

(b) Disorderly conduct, riots, lawless activity, violence, or other breach of the peace, incited by parade participants, occurs. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)

**16-309. Notice to town officials.** Immediately upon the issuance of a parade permit, the town recorder shall send a copy of the permit to the following:

- (1) The mayor;
- (2) The town attorney;
- (3) The fire chief;
- (4) The ambulance authority; and
- (5) The chief of police. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009)

**16-310. Violations and penalty.** (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to parade without first having obtained a permit as required by this chapter.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to participate in a parade on the streets of the Town of Tracy City for which a permit has not been granted.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to comply with all directions and conditions of the parade permit.

(4) Any person violating the provisions of any section of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each violation. (Ord. #01-09, Feb. 2009, modified)

## TITLE 17

### REFUSE AND TRASH DISPOSAL<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

#### 1. REFUSE STORAGE AND COLLECTION.

#### CHAPTER 1

### REFUSE STORAGE AND COLLECTION

#### 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, rubbish, leaves, brush, and refuse as those terms are generally defined, 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. (1990 Code, § 17-101)

**17-102. Premises to be kept clean.** All persons within the town 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. (1990 Code, § 17-102)

**17-103. Storage.** Each owner, occupant, or other responsible person using or occupying any building or other premises within this town 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 town handles

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Property maintenance regulations: title 13.

mechanically. Furthermore, except for containers which the town handles mechanically, the combined weight of any refuse 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. Tree trimmings, hedge clippings, and similar materials shall be cut to a length not to exceed four feet (4') and shall be securely tied in individual bundles weighing not more than seventy-five (75) pounds each and being not more than two feet (2') thick before being deposited for collection. (1990 Code, § 17-103)

**17-104. Location of containers.** Where alleys are used by the town 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 town 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 be no curb, at such times as shall be scheduled by the town 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. (1990 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. (1990 Code, § 17-105)

**17-106. Collection.** All refuse accumulated within the corporate limits shall be collected, conveyed, and disposed of under the supervision of the director of public works. Collections shall be made regularly in accordance with an announced schedule. (1990 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. (1990 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. (1990 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 SEWERS****CHAPTER****1. SEWER PROVISIONS.****CHAPTER 1****SEWER PROVISIONS****SECTION**

- 18-101. Definitions.
- 18-102. Use of public sewers required.
- 18-103. Private sewage disposal.
- 18-104. Building sewers and connections.
- 18-105. Use of the public sewers.
- 18-106. Protection from damage.
- 18-107. Powers and authority of inspectors.

**18-101. Definitions.** Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows.

(1) "BOD" (denoting Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the bio-chemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty degrees Celsius (20°C), expressed in milligrams per liter.

(2) "Building drain" shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer, beginning five feet (5') (one and one-half (1.5) meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

(3) "Building sewer" shall mean the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.

(4) "Combined sewer" shall mean a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

(5) "Garbage" shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.

(6) "Industrial wastes" shall mean the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

(7) "Natural outlet" shall mean any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

(8) "Person" shall mean an individual, firm, company association, society, corporation, or group.



(9) "pH" shall mean the logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution

(10) "Properly shredded garbage" shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers with no particle greater than one-half inch (1/2") (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

(11) "Public sewer" shall mean a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and is controlled by public authority.

(12) "Sanitary sewer" shall mean a sewer which carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

(13) "Sewage" shall mean a combination of the water carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface and storm waters as may be present

(14) "Sewage treatment plant" shall mean any arrangement of devices and structures used for treating sewage.

(15) "Sewage works" shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

(16) "Sewer" shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage.

(17) "Shall" is mandatory: "may" is permissive.

(18) "Slug" shall mean any discharge of water, sewage, or industrial waste which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration or flows during normal operation.

(19) "Storm drain" (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

(20) "Superintendent" shall mean the superintendent of sewage works and/or of water pollution control of the Town of Tracy City, or his authorized deputy, agent or representative.

(21) "Suspended solids" shall mean solids that are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

(22) "Watercourse" shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently. (Ord. #04-04, Nov. 2004)

**18-102. Use of public sewers required.** (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the Town of Tracy City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said town, any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

(2) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the Town of Tracy City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of said town, any

sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter.

(3) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(4) The owner of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the town and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary or combined sewer of the town, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is at the property line. (Ord. #04-04, Nov. 2004, modified)

**18-103. Private sewage disposal.** The disposal of sewage by means other than the use of the available sanitary sewage system shall be in accordance with local county and state law. The disposal of sewage by private disposal systems shall be permissible only in those instances where service from the available sanitary sewage system is not available. (Ord. #04-04, Nov. 2004)

**18-104. Building sewers and connections.** (1) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the superintendent.

(2) There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits:

(a) For residential and commercial service; and

(b) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the town.

The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the superintendent.

(3) All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the town from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(4) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building: except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.

(5) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new building only when they are found, on examination and test by the superintendent, to meet all requirements of this chapter.

(6) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the town. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the *A.S.T.M.* and *W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9* shall apply.

(7) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharge to the building sewer at the property owner's expense.

(8) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(9) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the town, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the *A.S.T.M.* and the *W.P.C.F. Manual of Practice No. 9* all such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

(10) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the superintendent when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the superintendent or his representative.

(11) All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the town. (Ord. #04-04, Nov. 2004)

**18-105. Use of the public sewers.** (1) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.

(2) Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted

process water, may be discharged, on approval of the superintendent, to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.

(3) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

(a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid solid or gas.

(b) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the Monteagle sewage treatment plant.

(c) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than (5.5), or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage works.

(d) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc. either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

(4) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the superintendent that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion to the acceptability of these wastes, the superintendent will give consideration of such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, natures of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the Monteagle sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the Monteagle sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

(a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit (150°F) or sixty-five degrees Celsius (65°C).

(b) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two and one hundred fifty (32 and 150°F) (zero and sixty-five degrees Celsius (0 and 65°C)).

(c) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor

of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower (0.16 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent.

(d) Any water or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.

(e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, cyanide, and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the superintendent and/or the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, for such materials.

(f) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste- or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the superintendent as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the state, federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

(g) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the superintendent in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

(h) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of (9.5).

(i) Materials which exert or cause:

(1) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate);

(2) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions);

(3) Unusual BOD (above three hundred (300) mg/l), chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirement in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works; or

(4) Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" and defined herein.

(j) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the Monteagle sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

(k) Waters or wastes containing suspended solids in excess of three hundred (300) mg/l.

(5) If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess

the characteristics enumerated in subsection (4) above, and which in the judgment of the superintendent, and/or the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent may:

- (a) Reject the wastes;
- (b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (c) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
- (d) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of subsection (10) below.

If the superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent, and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

(6) Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(7) Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

(8) When required by the superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenance in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(9) All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, published by the American Public Health Association and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to

be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards of life, limb, and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty-four (24) hour composites of all outfalls whereas pHs are determined from periodic grab samples.)

(10) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the town and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the town for treatment, subject to payment therefor, by the industrial concern. (Ord. #04-04, Nov. 2004)

**18-106. Protection from damage.** No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct. (Ord. #04-04, Nov. 2004)

**18-107. Powers and authority of inspectors.** The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the town bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The superintendent or his representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any processes including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment. (Ord. #04-04, Nov. 2004)

**TITLE 19**

**ELECTRICITY AND GAS**

**CHAPTER**

**1. ELECTRICITY.**

**CHAPTER 1**

**ELECTRICITY**

**SECTION**

19-101. To be furnished by Sequachee Valley Cooperation.

**19-101. To be furnished by Sequachee Valley Cooperation.**  
Electricity shall be provided to the Town of Tracy City and its inhabitants by the Sequachee Valley Cooperation. The rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the Town of Tracy City and its inhabitants, are stated in the agreements between the parties.<sup>1</sup> (1990 Code, § 19-101)

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<sup>1</sup>The agreements are of record in the office of the recorder.



**TITLE 20****MISCELLANEOUS****CHAPTER**

1. EPHEDRINE CONTROL.
2. BIG FIERY GIZZARD RESERVOIR RULES AND REGULATIONS.

**CHAPTER 1****EPHEDRINE CONTROL****SECTION**

20-101. Ephedrine control.

**20-101. Ephedrine control.** (1) Definitions. As used in this section, the following words and/or phrases shall have the following meanings as set forth herein.

(a) "Ephedrine." All forms of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine hydrochloride, pseudoephedrine hydrochloride, phenylpropanolamine and all other combinations of these chemicals.

(b) "Ephedrine product." Any product that contains ephedrine, its salts, isomers, or salts of isomers, as its sole active ingredient or in combination with less than therapeutically significant qualities of other active ingredients.

(c) "Package." Any number of pills, tablets, capsules, caplets or individual units of a substance held within a container intended for sale.

(d) "Person." Any individual, corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company, firm, association, or other entity selling an ephedrine product to customers.

(e) "Sell." To knowingly furnish, give away, exchange, transfer, deliver, surrender or supply, whether for monetary gain or not.

(2) Restrictions on public access to ephedrine products. It shall be illegal to sell, deliver, or distribute ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, their salts, their optical isomers or salts of their optical isomers, without a valid prescription from a physician or other healthcare professional licensed by the State of Tennessee to write prescriptions and filled by a Tennessee-licensed pharmacist.

(3) Exception. The prohibition contained in subsection (2) above shall not apply to the sale of animal feed containing ephedrine or dietary supplement products containing natural occurring or herbal ephedra and extract of ephedra.

(4) Reporting theft of ephedrine products. (a) Any person who sells ephedrine products and who discovers a theft, disappearance or other loss of an ephedrine product shall report the theft, disappearance, or loss in

writing to the Tracy City Police Department within twenty-four (24) hours of such a discovery.

(b) Any person who sells ephedrine products shall report to the Tracy City Police Department any difference between the quantities of ephedrine products shipped and the quantity of ephedrine products received within twenty-four (24) hours of discovery.

(5) Penalty and injunctive relief. (a) Each violation of this section shall be considered a separate offense.

(b) The town manager may institute an action for injunctive relief to enforce the provisions of this section.

(c) Every act or omission constituting a violation of any of the provisions of this section by any agent or employee of any person shall be deemed and held to be the act of such person, and said person shall be punishable in the same manner as if said act or omission had been done or omitted by him or it personally, provided such an act or omission was within the scope of employment or the scope of authority of such agent or employee.

(6) Civil penalty. Any Town of Tracy City sworn law enforcement officer is hereby empowered to issue a citation to any person for any violation of the provisions of this section.

(a) Citations so issued may be delivered in person to the violator or they may be delivered by registered mail to the person so charged if the person cannot be readily found.

(b) Any citation so delivered or mailed shall direct the alleged violator to appear in town court on a specific day and at a specific hour stated upon the citation; and the time so specified shall be not less than seventy-two (72) hours after its delivery in person to the alleged violator, or less than ten (10) days of mailing of same.

(c) Citations issued for a violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be tried in the town court.

(d) The town court judge shall determine whether a defendant has committed a violation of this section.

(e) The town shall bear the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

(f) If a defendant pleads guilty or "no contest" to the alleged violation, or is found guilty by the town court judge, the town court judge shall assess a civil monetary fine as a penalty against any person found to have violated any of the provisions of this section, said fine to be in an amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each violation.

(g) Each day of violation shall be deemed a separate violation. Each separate package containing any substance containing any ephedrine as defined herein shall be deemed a separate violation.

(h) In addition to the civil monetary fine, any defendant who pleads guilty or "no contest" to the alleged violation, or who is found

guilty by the town court judge, shall be assessed court costs as provided by law, and in addition shall be ordered to pay an administrative fee to the town in an amount to recoup the cost incurred by the town law enforcement agency for any chemical test conducted by or at the request of the law enforcement agency that is used to determine the chemical content of any substance collected from the defendant which formed the basis for any citation charge.

(i) Appeal may be had as provided by law. (Ord. #02-13, July 2013)

**CHAPTER 2**

**BIG FIERY GIZZARD RESERVOIR RULES AND REGULATIONS**

**SECTION**

20-201. Rules and regulations.

**20-201. Rules and regulations.** The Big Fiery Gizzard Reservoir provides drinking water for citizens, businesses and activities of the Town of Tracy City. Rules and regulations intended to preserve the integrity of the reservoir water supply are incorporated by reference as if fully set out herein.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Ordinance #03-13, and any amendments thereto, are available for viewing in the office of the recorder.

ORDINANCE NO. 01-19

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AND ENACTING A COMPREHENSIVE CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF TRACY CITY OF, TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS some of the ordinances of the Town of Tracy City 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 Tracy City, 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 "Town of Tracy City Municipal Code," now, therefore:

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

**Section 1. Ordinances codified.** The ordinances of the Town of Tracy City 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 "Town of Tracy City 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 or authorizing the establishment of a social security system or providing or changing 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, closing, 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."

Each day any violation of the municipal code continues shall constitute a separate civil offense.<sup>1</sup>

**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

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

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

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.

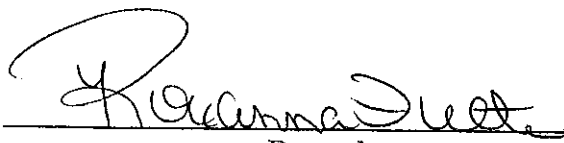
**Section 9. Code available for public use.** A copy of the municipal code shall be kept available in the recorder's office for public use and inspection at all reasonable times.

**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 4-9, 2019.

Passed 2nd reading 5-14, 2019.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Recorder