

**THE  
CALHOUN  
MUNICIPAL  
CODE**

Prepared by the

**MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICE  
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE**

in cooperation with the

**TENNESSEE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE**

April 2006

**TOWN OF CALHOUN, TENNESSEE**

**MAYOR**

George Harbison

**VICE MAYOR**

Don Swafford

**COMMISSIONER**

John Walker

Joe Watson

**MANAGER**

Joe Bryan

**RECORDER**

Linda Dale

## Preface

The Calhoun Municipal Code contains the codification and revision of the ordinances of the Town of Calhoun, 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 section 2-106.

By utilizing the table of contents and the analysis preceding each title and chapter of the code, together with the cross references and explanations included as footnotes, the user should locate all the provisions in the code relating to any question that might arise. However, the user should note that most of the administrative ordinances (e.g. Annual Budget, Zoning Map Amendments, Tax Assessments, etc...) do not appear in the code. Likewise, ordinances that have been passed since the last update of the code do not appear here. Therefore, the user should refer to the town's ordinance book or the city 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 Linda Dean, the MTAS Sr. Word Processing Specialist who did all the typing on this project, and Sandy Selvage, Administrative Services Assistant, is gratefully acknowledged.

Steve Lobertini  
Codification Consultant

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

1. General power to enact ordinances: (6-19-101)
2. All ordinances shall begin, "Be it ordained by the Town of Calhoun as follows:" (6-20-214)
3. Ordinance procedure
  - (a) Every ordinance shall be read two (2) different days in open session before its adoption, and not less than one (1) week shall elapse between first and second readings, and any ordinance not so read shall be null and void. Any town incorporated under chapters 18-23 of this title may establish by ordinance a procedure to read only the caption of an ordinance, instead of the entire ordinance, on both readings. Copies of such ordinances shall be available during regular business hours at the office of the city recorder and during sessions in which the ordinance has its second reading.
  - (b) An ordinance shall not take effect until fifteen (15) days after the first passage thereof, except in case of an emergency ordinance. An emergency ordinance may become effective upon the day of its final passage, provided it shall contain the statement that an emergency exists and shall specify with distinctness the facts and reasons constituting such an emergency.
  - (c) The unanimous vote of all members of the board present shall be required to pass an emergency ordinance.
  - (d) No ordinance making a grant, renewal, or extension of a franchise or other special privilege, or regulating the rate to be charged for its service by any public utility shall ever be passed as an emergency ordinance. No ordinance shall be amended except by a new ordinance. (6-20-215)
4. Each ordinance of a penal nature, or the caption of each ordinance of a penal nature, shall be published after its final passage in a newspaper of general circulation in the town.

No such ordinance shall take effect until the ordinance, or its caption, is published except as otherwise provided in chapter 54 part 5 of this title. (6-20-218)

**TITLE 1**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION<sup>1</sup>**

**CHAPTER**

1. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.
2. RECORDER.
3. CITY MANAGER.

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<sup>1</sup>Charter reference

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

Municipal code references

Building, plumbing, electrical and gas inspectors: title 12.

Fire department: title 7.

Utilities: titles 18 and 19.

Water and sewers: title 18.

Zoning: title 14.

## CHAPTER 1

### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

- 1-101. Time and place of regular meetings.
- 1-102. Order of business.
- 1-103. General rules of order.
- 1-104. Election date.
- 1-105. Ordinance procedure.

**1-101. Time and place of regular meetings.** The board of commissioners shall hold regular monthly meetings at 6:00 P.M. on the first Monday of each month at the Calhoun Municipal Building. (1980 Code, § 1-101)

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

- (1) Call to order by the mayor.
- (2) Roll call by the recorder.
- (3) Reading of minutes of the previous meeting by the recorder and approval or correction.
- (4) Grievances from citizens.
- (5) Communications from the mayor.

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#### <sup>1</sup>Charter reference

For detailed provisions of the charter related to the election, and to general and specific powers and duties of, the board of commissioners, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 6, chapter 20. (There is an index at the beginning of chapter 20 which provides a detailed breakdown of the provisions in the charter.) In addition, see the following provisions in the charter that outline some of the powers and duties of the board of commissioners:

- Appointment and removal of city judge: § 6-21-501.
- Appointment and removal of city manager: § 6-21-101.
- Compensation of city attorney: § 6-21-202.
- Creation and combination of departments: § 6-21-302.
- Subordinate officers and employees: § 6-21-102.
- Taxation
  - Power to levy taxes: § 6-22-108.
  - Change tax due dates: § 6-22-113.
  - Power to sue to collect taxes: § 6-22-115.
- Removal of mayor and commissioners: § 6-20-220.

- (6) Reports from committees, members of the board of commissioners, and other officers.
- (7) Old business.
- (8) New business.
- (9) Adjournment. (1980 Code, § 1-102)

**1-103. General rules of order.** The rules of order and parliamentary procedure contained in Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, shall govern the transaction of business by and before the board of commissioners 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. (1980 Code, § 1-103)

**1-104. Election date.** (1) Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-20-102(c)(1), the election date of the city is changed to the date of the November general election.

(2) Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-20-102(c)(2)(B), the next election date of the city is the last Thursday in May, 1993, which date is within ninety (90) days of the annual election anniversary of the first election of the board of commissioners, which was May 31, 1961.

(3) The transition period prescribed by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-20-102(c)(2)(B) shall begin on the date of the May, 1993 city election, and shall end on the date of the May, 1995 city election. During the transition period, the board of commissioners shall be elected for the following terms:

(a) The three commissioners elected in the May, 1993 election shall be elected for a term expiring on the date of the November general election held in 1996, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

(b) The two commissioners elected in the May, 1995 election shall be elected for a term expiring on the date of the November general election held in 1998, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

(4) Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-20-102(c)(2)(C), after the transition period prescribed in § 1-105(3) above, the five commissioners of the city shall be elected to four year terms of office. (Ord. #36, Jan. 1994)

**1-105. Ordinance procedure.** Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-20-215, only the caption of proposed ordinances shall be read on both readings. (Ord. #52, May 1999, modified)



## CHAPTER 2

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

#### SECTION

1-201. To be bonded.

1-202. To keep minutes, etc.

1-203. To perform general clerical duties, etc.

**1-201. To be bonded.** Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-21-104, the recorder shall, before entering upon his duties, execute a fidelity bond in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), with a surety company authorized to do business in the State of Tennessee as surety. (1980 Code, § 1-301)

**1-202. To keep minutes, etc.** The recorder shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the board of commissioners and shall preserve the original copy of all ordinances in a separate ordinance book. (1980 Code, § 1-302)

**1-203. To perform general clerical duties, etc.** The recorder shall perform all administrative duties for the board of commissioners for the city which are not assigned by the charter, this code, or the board of commissioners. He shall also have custody of, and be responsible for maintaining all corporate bonds, records, and papers in such fireproof vault or safe as the city shall provide. (1980 Code, § 1-303)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter references

For charter provisions outlining the duties and powers of the recorder, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 6, chapter 21, part 4, and title 6, chapter 22. Where the recorder also serves as the treasurer, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 6, chapter 22, particularly § 6-22-119.

**CHAPTER 3****CITY MANAGER<sup>1</sup>****SECTION**

1-301. To be bonded.

1-302. Generally supervises city's affairs.

**1-301. To be bonded.** Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-21-104, the city manager shall, before entering upon his duties, execute a fidelity bond in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), with a surety company authorized to do business in the State of Tennessee as surety. (1980 Code, § 1-201)

**1-302. Generally supervises city's affairs.** The city manager shall have general supervision of all municipal affairs and may require such reports from the officers and employees as he may reasonably deem necessary to carry out his responsibilities. (1980 Code, § 1-202)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter reference

For charter provisions outlining the appointment and removal of the city manager, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 6, chapter 21, part 1, particularly § 6-21-101.

**TITLE 2**

**BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, ETC.**

**[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]**

## TITLE 3

### MUNICIPAL COURT<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

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

#### CHAPTER 1

#### CITY JUDGE

#### SECTION

3-101. City judge.

**3-101. City judge.** The city court shall be presided over by a city judge appointed by the board of commissioners. (1980 Code, § 1-501)

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

For provisions of the charter governing the city judge and city court operations, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 6, chapter 21, part 5. For specific charter provisions in part 5 related to the following subjects, see the sections indicated:

##### City judge:

Appointment and term: § 6-21-501.

Jurisdiction: § 6-21-501.

Qualifications: § 6-21-501.

##### City court operations:

Appeals from judgment: § 6-21-508.

Appearance bonds: § 6-21-505.

Arrest warrants: § 6-21-504.

Docket maintenance: § 6-21-503.

##### Fines and costs:

Amounts: §§ 6-21-502, 6-21-507.

Collection: § 6-21-507.

Disposition: § 6-21-506.

## 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.

3-205. Trial and disposition of cases.

3-206. Court costs.

**3-201. Maintenance of docket.** The city judge 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. (1980 Code, § 1-502)

**3-202. Imposition of fines, penalties, and costs.** All fines, penalties and costs shall be imposed and recorded by the city judge on the city court docket in open court. (1980 Code, § 1-508)

**3-203. Disposition and report of fines, penalties, and costs.** All funds coming into the hands of the city 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 commissioners 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. (1980 Code, § 1-511)

**3-204. Disturbance of proceedings.** It shall be unlawful for any person to create any disturbance of any trial before the city court by making loud or unusual noises, by using indecorous, profane, or blasphemous language, or by any distracting conduct whatsoever. (1980 Code, § 1-512)

**3-205. Trial and disposition of cases.** Every person charged with violating a municipal ordinance shall be entitled to an immediate trial and disposition of his case, provided the city court is in session or the city judge is reasonably available. However, the provisions of this section shall not apply when the alleged offender, by reason of drunkenness or other incapacity, is not in a proper condition or is not able to appear before the court. (1980 Code, § 1-505)

**3-206. Court costs.** There is hereby imposed upon any defendant found guilty of an offense in the city court a court cost of up to seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) to cover the cost of such action. These costs, as set out, are in addition to the state litigation tax and any other costs levied under the authority of law and remitted to the state. (Ord. #58, April 2001)

## CHAPTER 3

### WARRANTS, SUMMONSES AND SUBPOENAS

#### SECTION

3-301. Issuance of arrest warrants.

3-302. Issuance of summonses.

3-303. Issuance of subpoenas.

**3-301. Issuance of arrest warrants.**<sup>1</sup> The city judge shall have the power to issue warrants for the arrest of persons charged with violating municipal ordinances. (1980 Code, § 1-503)

**3-302. Issuance of summonses.** When a complaint of an alleged ordinance violation is made to the city judge, the judge may in his discretion, in lieu of issuing an arrest warrant, issue a summons ordering the alleged offender to personally appear before the city court at a time specified therein to answer to the charges against him. The summons shall contain a brief description of the offense charged but need not set out verbatim the provisions of the ordinance alleged to have been violated. Upon failure of any person to appear before the city 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. (1980 Code, § 1-513)

**3-303. Issuance of subpoenas.** The city 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. (1980 Code, § 1-504)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

For authority to issue warrants, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 40, chapter 6.

## CHAPTER 4

**BONDS AND APPEALS****SECTION**

3-401. Appearance bonds authorized.

3-402. Appeals.

3-403. Bond amounts, conditions, and forms.

3-404. Deposit of operator's or chauffeur's license in lieu of bond.

**3-401. Appearance bonds authorized.** When the city judge is not available or when an alleged offender requests and has reasonable grounds for a delay in the trial of his case, he may, in lieu of remaining in jail pending disposition of his case, be allowed to post an appearance bond with the city judge or, in the absence of the judge, with the ranking police officer on duty at the time, provided such alleged offender is not drunk or otherwise in need of protective custody. (1980 Code, § 1-506)

**3-402. Appeals.** Any defendant who is dissatisfied with any judgment of the city court against him may, within ten (10) days, Sundays exclusive, next after such judgment is rendered, appeal to the next term of the circuit court upon posting a proper appeal bond.<sup>1</sup> (1980 Code, § 1-509)

**3-403. Bond amounts, conditions, and forms.** An appearance bond in any case before the city court shall be in such amount as the city judge shall prescribe not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00), and shall be conditioned that the defendant shall appear for trial before the city court at the stated time and place. An appeal bond in any case shall be in the sum of two hundred and 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 appearance or appeal bond in any case may be made in the form of a cash deposit or by any corporate surety company authorized to do business in Tennessee or by two (2) private persons who individually own real property located within the county. No other type bond shall be acceptable. (1980 Code, § 1-510)

**3-404. Deposit of operator's or chauffeur's license in lieu of bond.** Whenever any person lawfully possessed of a chauffeur's or operator's license theretofore issued to him by the department of safety of the State of Tennessee is issued a citation or arrested and charged with the violation of a traffic

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 27-5-101.



ordinance of the City of Calhoun, except those ordinances which call for mandatory revocation of the operator's or chauffeur's license for any period of time, said person shall have the option of depositing his chauffeur's or operator's license issued to him by the department of safety of the State of Tennessee with the arresting officer or with the clerk of the court in lieu of any other security required for his appearance in city court in answer to any such charge before the city court. (1980 Code, § 1-507)

**TITLE 4****MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL****CHAPTER**

1. SOCIAL SECURITY.
2. PERSONNEL REGULATIONS.
3. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM.

**CHAPTER 1****SOCIAL SECURITY****SECTION**

- 4-101. Policy and purpose as to coverage.
- 4-102. Necessary agreements to be executed.
- 4-103. Withholdings from salaries or wages.
- 4-104. Appropriations for employer's contributions.
- 4-105. Records and reports to be made.
- 4-106. Exclusions.

**4-101. Policy and purpose as to coverage.** It is hereby declared to be the policy and purpose of the Town of Calhoun, to provide for all eligible employees and officials of the town, whether employed in connection with a governmental or proprietary function, the benefits of the system of federal old age and survivors insurance. In pursuance of said policy, and for that purpose, the town shall take such action as may be required by applicable state and federal laws or regulations. (1980 Code, § 1-701)

**4-102. Necessary agreements to be executed.** The mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute all the necessary agreements and amendments thereto with the state executive director of old age insurance, as agent or agency, to secure coverage of employees and officials as provided in the preceding section. (1980 Code, § 1-702)

**4-103. Withholdings from salaries or wages.** Withholdings from the salaries or wages of employees and officials for the purpose provided in the first section of this chapter are hereby authorized to be made in the amounts and at such times as may be required by applicable state or federal laws or regulations, and shall be paid over to the state or federal agency designated by said laws or regulations. (1980 Code, § 1-703)

**4-104. Appropriations for employer's contributions.** There shall be appropriated from available funds such amounts at such times as may be

required by applicable state or federal laws or regulations for employer's contributions, and the same shall be paid over to the state or federal agency designated by said laws or regulations. (1980 Code, § 1-704)

**4-105. Records and reports to be made.** The recorder shall keep such records and make such reports as may be required by applicable state and federal laws or regulations. (1980 Code, § 1-705)

**4-106. Exclusions.** There is hereby excluded from this chapter any authority to make any agreement with respect to any position or any employee or official now covered or authorized to be covered by any other ordinance creating any retirement system for any employee or official of the said town. (1980 Code, § 1-706)

## CHAPTER 2

### PERSONNEL REGULATIONS

#### SECTION

- 4-201. Business dealings.
- 4-202. Acceptance of gratuities.
- 4-203. Political activity.
- 4-204. Use of municipal time, facilities, etc.
- 4-205. Use of position.
- 4-206. Strikes and unions.

**4-201. Business dealings.** Except for the receipt of such compensation as may be lawfully provided for the performance of his municipal duties, it shall be unlawful for any municipal officer or employee to be privately interested in, or to profit, directly or indirectly, from business dealings with the municipality. (1980 Code, § 1-801)

**4-202. Acceptance of gratuities.** No municipal officer or employee shall accept any money or other consideration or favor from anyone other than the town for the performance of an act which he would be required or expected to perform in the regular course of his duties; nor shall any officer or employee accept, directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, or favor of any kind which might reasonably be interpreted as an attempt to influence his actions with respect to town business. (1980 Code, § 1-802)

**4-203. Political activity.** Municipal officers and employees shall enjoy the same rights of other citizens of Tennessee to be a candidate for any state or local political office, the right to participate in political activities by supporting or opposing political parties, political candidates, and petitions to governmental entities; as long as the employee is off duty and out of uniform. Provided, however, municipal employees shall not be qualified to run for elected office in the board of commissioners. The restriction against running for office in the board of commissioners shall not apply to elective officials. (1980 Code, § 1-803, modified)

**4-204. Use of municipal time, facilities, etc.** No municipal officer or employee shall use or authorize the use of municipal time, facilities, equipment, or supplies for private gain or advantage to himself or any other private person or group. Provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply where the board of commissioners has authorized the use of such time, facilities, equipment, or supplies, and the town is paid at such rates as are normally charged by private sources for comparable services. (1980 Code, § 1-804)

**4-206. Use of position.** No municipal officer or employee shall make or attempt to make private purchases, for cash or otherwise, in the name of the town, nor shall he otherwise use or attempt to use his position to secure unwarranted privileges or exemptions for himself or others. (1980 Code, § 1-805)

**4-207. Strikes and unions.** No municipal officer or employee shall participate in any strike against the town, nor shall he join, be a member of, or solicit any other municipal officer or employee to join any labor union which authorizes the use of strikes by government employees. (1980 Code, § 1-806)

## CHAPTER 3

### OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

#### SECTION

- 4-301. Creation.
- 4-302. Town's commitments.
- 4-303. Definitions.
- 4-304. Coverage.
- 4-305. Employer's rights and duties.
- 4-306. Employee's rights and duties.
- 4-307. Standards authorized.
- 4-308. Variances from standards authorized.
- 4-309. Abatement.
- 4-310. Inspection.
- 4-311. Administration.
- 4-312. Funding the program.
- 4-313. Compliance with other laws not an excuse for noncompliance and vice versa.

**4-301. Creation.** There is hereby created a safety and health program for the employees of the Town of Calhoun as follows. (1980 Code, § 1-601)

**4-302. Town's commitments.** The town, in electing to establish and maintain an effective occupational safety and health program for its employees, shall:

- (1) Provide a safe and healthful place and condition of employment.
- (2) Acquire, maintain and require the use of safety equipment, personal protective equipment and devices reasonably necessary to protect employees.
- (3) Make, keep, preserve and make available to the state commissioner of labor, his designated representative or persons within the agency to whom such responsibilities have been delegated, adequate records of all occupational accidents and personal injuries for proper evaluation and necessary corrective action as required.
- (4) Consult with the state commissioner of labor or his designated representative, with regard to the adequacy of the form and content of records.
- (5) Consult with the state commissioner of labor or the state commissioner of health, as appropriate, regarding safety and health problems of the agency which are considered to be unusual or peculiar to the town and are such that they cannot be achieved under a standard promulgated by the state.
- (6) Make an annual report to the state commissioner of labor to show accomplishments and progress of the total occupational safety and health program.

(7) Provide reasonable opportunity for the participation of employees in the effectuation of the objectives of this program, including the opportunity to make anonymous complaints concerning conditions or practices injurious to employee safety and health.

(8) Provide for education and training of personnel for the fair and efficient administration of occupational safety and health standards, and provide for education and notification of all employees of the existence of this program. (1988 Code, § 1-602)

**4-303. Definitions.** For the purpose of the program established pursuant to this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Appointing authority." Any town official or group of officials having legally designated powers of appointment, employment, or removal for a specific department, commission, board, division or other agency of the town.

(2) "Commissioner of labor." The chief executive officer of the state department of labor. This includes any person appointed, designated, or deputized to perform the duties or to exercise the powers assigned to the commissioner of labor.

(3) "Commissioner of health." The chief executive officer of the state department of health. This includes any person appointed, designated, or deputized to perform the duties or to exercise the powers assigned to the commissioner of health.

(4) "Director of safety and health." The chief executive officer designated by the town to perform duties or to exercise powers assigned so as to plan, develop, and administer the town's safety and health program.

(5) "Employee." Any person performing services for the town and listed on town payrolls either as part-time, seasonal, or permanent, full-time employees; provided, however, such definition shall not include independent contractors, their agents, servants, and employees.

(6) "Employer." The town, and shall include each administrative department, commission, board, division or other agency of the town.

(7) "Establishment or workplace." A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed.

(8) "Imminent danger." Any conditions or practices in any place of employment which are such that a danger exists which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through normal enforcement procedures.

(9) "Inspectors." The individual(s) appointed and designated by the director of safety and health to conduct inspections provided for herein. If no such compliance inspector(s) are appointed, the inspections shall be conducted by the director of safety and health.

(10) "Person." One or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, business trusts, legal representatives, or any organized group of persons.

(11) "Standard." An occupational safety and health standard promulgated by the state commissioner of labor or the state commissioner of health which requires conditions or the adoption or the use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations or processes necessary or appropriate to provide safe and healthful employment and places of employment. (1980 Code, § 1-603)

**4-304. Coverage.** The provisions of the program shall apply to employees of each administrative department, commission, board, division or other agency of the town. (1980 Code, § 1-604)

**4-305. Employer's rights and duties.** Rights and duties of the employer shall include, but are not limited to the following provisions:

(1) Employer shall furnish to each of its employees conditions of employment and a place of employment free from known and recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious injury or harm to employees.

(2) Employer shall comply with occupational safety and health standards or regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972.

(3) Employer shall assist the state commissioner of labor and state commissioner of health in the performance of their monitoring duties by supplying necessary information to the commissioners or to their respective assistants or deputies.

(4) Employer is entitled to participate in the development of standards by submission of comments on proposed standards, participation in hearings on proposed standards, or by requesting the development of standards on a given issue.

(5) Employer is entitled to request an order granting a variance from an occupational safety and health standard.

(6) Employer shall inspect all installations, departments, bureaus, and offices to insure the provisions of this program are complied with and carried out.

(7) Employer shall notify and inform any employee, who has been or is being exposed in a biologically significant manner to harmful agents or material in excess of the applicable standard, of corrective action being taken by the town. (1980 Code, § 1-605)

**4-306. Employee's rights and duties.** Rights and duties of employees shall include, but are not limited to the following provisions:



(1) Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued pursuant to this program which are applicable to such employee's own actions and conduct.

(2) Each employee shall be notified by the placing upon bulletin boards, or other places of common passage, of any application for a temporary order granting a variance from any standard or regulation.

(3) Each employee shall be given the opportunity to participate in any hearing which concerns an application for a variance from a standard.

(4) Any employee may bring to the attention of the person in charge of the program any violation of the standards or other health or safety hazard.

(5) Any employee who has been exposed or is being exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents in concentrations or at levels in excess of that provided for by an applicable standard shall be notified by the employer and informed of such exposure and the corrective action being taken.

(6) Subject to regulations issued pursuant to this program, any employee or authorized representative of employees shall be given the right to request an inspection.

(7) No employee shall be discharged or discriminated against because such employee has filed any complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceedings or inspection under or relating to this program. Any such charges of discrimination are subject to investigation by the commissioner of labor.

(8) Nothing in this section or any other provision of this program shall be deemed to authorize or require medical examination, immunization, or treatment for those who object thereto on religious grounds, except where such is necessary for the protection of the health or safety of others, and except when such medical examination is reasonably required for performance of a specified job. (1980 Code, § 1-606)

**4-307. Standards authorized.** The standards adopted by the town are the state safety and health standards developed under section 6 of the state's Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972. (1980 Code, § 1-607)

**4-308. Variances from standards authorized.** The town may, upon written application to the state commissioner of labor or the state commissioner of health, request an order granting a temporary variance from any approved standards. Prior to requesting such temporary variance, the employer shall notify or serve notice to employees or interested parties and present them with an opportunity for a hearing. The posting of notice on the main bulletin board as designated by the town shall be deemed sufficient notice to employees. (1980 Code, § 1-608)

**4-309. Abatement.** The program will provide for administrative procedures for abating hazards. (1980 Code, § 1-609)

**4-310. Inspection.** (1) In order to carry out the purposes of this program the safety and health inspectors are authorized:

(a) To enter at any reasonable time any establishment, construction site, plant, or other area, workplace, or environment where work is performed by an employee of the town; and

(b) To inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any such place of employment and all pertinent conditions, processes, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment, and materials therein, and to question privately any supervisor, operator, agent or employee working therein.

(2) The town shall establish and maintain a system for collecting, maintaining and reporting safety and health data.

(3) The program shall comply with the record keeping regulations pursuant to the Tennessee Occupational and Safety Act of 1972.

(4) After the provisions of this chapter have been enacted, the town shall report within forty-eight (48) hours, either orally or in writing, to the commissioner of labor any accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in the hospitalization of five (5) or more employees. (1980 Code, § 1-610)

**4-311. Administration.** For the purposes of this chapter, the mayor has the authority to designate the director of safety and health program to perform duties or to exercise powers assigned so as to plan, develop, and administer the town's occupational safety and health program. (1980 Code, § 1-611)

**4-312. Funding the program.** Sufficient funds for administering the program pursuant to this chapter shall be made available as authorized by the budgeting authority. (1980 Code, § 1-612)

**4-313. Compliance with other laws not an excuse for noncompliance and vice versa.** (1) Compliance with any other law, statute or town ordinance which regulates safety and health in employment and places of employment shall not excuse the town or any town employee, or any other person from compliance with the provisions of this program.

(2) Compliance with any provision of the program pursuant to this chapter or any standard or regulation promulgated pursuant to this program shall not excuse the town or any town employee, or any other person from compliance with any state law or town ordinance regulating and promoting safety and health unless such law or ordinance is specifically repealed. (1980 Code, § 1-613)

**TITLE 5**

**MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND TAXATION**<sup>1</sup>

**CHAPTER**

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. REAL PROPERTY TAXES.
3. WHOLESALE BEER TAX.

**CHAPTER 1**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**SECTION**

5-101. Official depository for town funds.

**5-101. Official depository for town funds.** The Calhoun Branch of The Riceville Bank of Calhoun, Tennessee, is hereby designated as the official depository for all municipal funds. (1980 Code, § 6-101)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter reference

Finance and taxation: title 6, chapter 22.

## CHAPTER 2

**REAL PROPERTY TAXES**<sup>1</sup>**SECTION**

5-201. When due and payable.

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

**5-201. When due and payable.**<sup>2</sup> Taxes levied by the town against real property shall become due and payable annually on the first Monday of October of the year for which levied. (1980 Code, § 6-201)

**5-202. When delinquent--penalty and interest.**<sup>3</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 in town's charter in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-22-112. (1980 Code, § 6-202)

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<sup>1</sup>State law references

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.

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 67-5-2010(b) provides that if the county trustee collects the municipality's property taxes, a penalty of 1/2 of 1% and interest of 1% shall be added on the first day of March, following the tax due date and on the first day each succeeding month.

<sup>2</sup>Charter references

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-22-110 sets the due date of November 1 of the year for which the taxes are assessed, but Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-22-113 provides that a different tax due date may be set by ordinance (by unanimous vote of the board of commissioners.)

<sup>3</sup>Charter reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-22-112 sets the tax delinquency of December 1 of the year for which the taxes are assessed, but Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-22-113 provides that a different delinquent date may be set by ordinance (by unanimous vote of the board of commissioners).

## CHAPTER 3

WHOLESALE BEER TAX

## SECTION

5-301. To be collected.

**5-301. To be collected.** The recorder is hereby directed to take appropriate action to assure payment to the municipality 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> (Ord. #48, Aug. 1998)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, title 57, chapter 6 provides for a tax of 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.

**TITLE 6****LAW ENFORCEMENT****CHAPTER****1. POLICE AND ARREST.****CHAPTER 1****POLICE AND ARREST<sup>1</sup>****SECTION**

- 6-101. Policemen subject to chief's orders.
- 6-102. Policemen to preserve law and order, etc.
- 6-103. Policemen to wear uniforms and be armed.
- 6-104. When policemen to make arrests.
- 6-105. Policemen may require assistance.
- 6-106. Disposition of persons arrested.
- 6-107. Police department records.

**6-101. Policemen subject to chief's orders.** All policemen shall obey and comply with such orders and administrative rules and regulations as the police chief may officially issue. (1980 Code, § 1-401)

**6-102. Policemen to preserve law and order, etc.** Policemen shall preserve law and order within the town. They shall patrol the city and shall assist the city court during the trial of cases. Policemen shall also promptly serve any legal process issued by the city court. (1980 Code, § 1-402)

**6-103. Policemen to wear uniforms and be armed.** All policemen shall wear such uniform and badge as the board of commissioners shall authorize and shall carry a service pistol and billy club at all times while on duty unless otherwise expressly directed by the chief for a special assignment. (1980 Code, § 1-403)

**6-104. When policemen 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 policeman in the following cases:

- (1) Whenever he is in possession of a warrant for the arrest of the person.

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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

(2) Whenever an offense is committed or a breach of the peace is threatened in the officer's presence by the person.

(3) Whenever a felony has in fact been committed and the officer has reasonable cause to believe the person has committed it. (1980 Code, § 1-404)

**6-105. Policemen may require assistance.** It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to refuse to aid a policeman in maintaining law and order or in making a lawful arrest when such a person's assistance is requested by the policeman and is reasonably necessary. (1980 Code, § 1-405)

**6-106. Disposition of persons arrested.** Unless otherwise authorized by law, when a person is arrested he shall be brought before the city court for immediate trial or allowed to post bond. When the city judge is not immediately available or the alleged offender does not post the required bond, he shall be confined. (1980 Code, § 1-406)

**6-107. Police department records.** The police department shall keep a comprehensive and detailed daily record in permanent form, showing:

(1) All known or reported offenses and/or crimes committed within the corporate limits.

(2) All arrests made by policemen.

(3) All police investigations made, funerals convoyed, fire calls answered, and other miscellaneous activities of the police department. (1980 Code, § 1-407)

## TITLE 7

### FIRE PROTECTION AND FIREWORKS

#### CHAPTER

#### 1. VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

#### CHAPTER 1

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

#### SECTION

- 7-101. Establishment, equipment, and membership.
- 7-102. Objectives.
- 7-103. Organization, rules, and regulations.
- 7-104. Records and reports.
- 7-105. Tenure of members.
- 7-106. Chief responsible for training and maintenance.
- 7-107. Chief to be assistant to state officer.

**7-101. Establishment, equipment, and membership.** There is hereby established a volunteer fire department to be supported and equipped from appropriations by the board of commissioners. All apparatus, equipment, and supplies 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 city manager and such number of physically-fit subordinate officers and firemen as the city manager shall appoint. (1980 Code, § 7-301)

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

For detailed charter provisions governing the operation of the fire department, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 6, chapter 21, part 7. For specific provisions in part 7 related to the following subjects, see the sections indicated.

##### Fire chief

Appointment: § 6-21-701.

Duties: § 6-21-702.

Emergency: § 6-21-703.

Fire marshal: § 6-21-704

##### Firemen

Appointment: § 6-21-701.

Emergency powers: § 6-21-703.

#### Municipal code reference

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



**7-102. 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.
- (6) To perform such rescue work as its equipment and/or the training of its personnel makes practicable. (1980 Code, § 7-302)

**7-103. Organization, rules, and regulations.** The chief of the volunteer fire department shall set up the organization of the department, make definite assignments to individuals, and shall formulate and enforce such rules and regulations as shall be necessary for the orderly and efficient operation of the volunteer fire department. (1980 Code, § 7-303)

**7-104. 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 a written report on such matters to the city manager once each month, and at the end of the year a detailed annual report shall be made. (1980 Code, § 7-304)

**7-105. Tenure of members.** The chief shall hold office so long as his conduct and efficiency are satisfactory to the city manager. However, so that adequate discipline may be maintained, the chief shall have the authority to suspend any other member of the volunteer fire department when he deems such action to be necessary for the good of the department. The chief may be suspended up to thirty (30) days or dismissed by the city manager (1981 Code, § 7-305)

**7-106. Chief responsible for training and maintenance.** The chief of the volunteer fire department shall be fully responsible for the training of the firemen and for maintenance of all property and equipment of the volunteer fire department. The minimum training shall consist of having the personnel take the fire apparatus out for practice operations not less than once a month. (1981 Code, § 7-306)

**7-107. Chief to be assistant to state officer.** Pursuant to requirements of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-102-108, the chief of the volunteer fire department is designated as an assistant to the state commissioner of insurance and banking and is subject to all the duties and obligations imposed by Tennessee Code Annotated, title 68, chapter 102, and shall be subject to the directions of the fire prevention commissioner in the execution of the provisions thereof. (1980 Code, § 7-308)

**TITLE 8****ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**<sup>1</sup>**CHAPTER**

1. INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
2. BEER.

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

8-101. Prohibited generally.

**8-101. Prohibited generally.** Except as authorized by applicable laws and/or ordinances<sup>2</sup>, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, receive, possess, store, transport, sell, furnish, or solicit orders for, any intoxicating liquor within the Town of Calhoun. "Intoxicating liquor" shall be defined to include whiskey, wine, "home brew," "moonshine," and all other intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors and beers which contain more than five percent (5%) of alcohol by weight. (1980 Code, § 2-101)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference  
Tennessee Code Annotated, title 57.

<sup>2</sup>State law reference  
Tennessee Code Annotated, title 39, chapter 17.

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

8-201. Business prohibited.

**8-201. Business prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, store for sale, distribute for sale, or to manufacture beer within the corporate limits of the Town of Calhoun. "Beer" for the purposes of this section shall mean and include all beers, ales, and other malt liquors having an alcoholic content of not more than five percent (5%) by weight. (Ord. #50, Feb. 1999)

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<sup>1</sup>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).

**TITLE 9****BUSINESS, PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.**<sup>1</sup>**CHAPTER**

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. PEDDLERS, ETC.
3. CHARITABLE SOLICITORS.
4. BUSINESS PERMITS.
5. POOL ROOMS.

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

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

**9-101. "Going out of business" sales.** It shall be unlawful for any person to falsely represent a sale as being a "going out of business" sale. A "going out of business" sale, for the purposes of this section, shall be a "fire sale," "bankrupt sale," "loss of lease sale," or any other sale made in anticipation of the termination of a business at its present location. When any person after advertising a "going out of business" sale adds to his stock or fails to go out of business within ninety (90) days, he shall prima facie be deemed to have violated this section. (1980 Code, § 5-101)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Junkyards: title 13.

Liquor and beer regulations: title 8.

Noise reductions: title 11.

Zoning: title 14.

## CHAPTER 2

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

#### SECTION

- 9-201. Permit required.
- 9-202. Exemptions.
- 9-203. Application for permit.
- 9-204. Issuance or refusal of permit.
- 9-205. Appeal.
- 9-206. Bond.
- 9-207. Loud noises and speaking devices.
- 9-208. Use of streets.
- 9-209. Exhibition of permit.
- 9-210. Policemen to enforce.
- 9-211. Revocation or suspension of permit.
- 9-212. Reapplication.
- 9-213. Expiration and renewal of permit.

**9-201. Permit required.** It shall be unlawful for any peddler, canvasser or solicitor, or transient merchant to ply his trade within the corporate limits without first obtaining a permit thereof in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. No permit shall be used at any time by any person other than the one to whom it is issued. (1980 Code, § 5-201)

**9-202. Exemptions.** The terms of this chapter shall not be applicable 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 bona fide charitable, religious, patriotic or philanthropic organizations. (1980 Code, § 5-202)

**9-203. Application for permit.** Applicants for a permit under this chapter must file with the city recorder a sworn written application containing the following:

- (1) Name and physical description of applicant.
- (2) Complete permanent home address and local address of the applicant and, in the case of transient merchants, the local address from which proposed sales will be made.
- (3) A brief description of the nature of the business and the goods to be sold.

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references  
Privilege taxes: title 5.

(4) If employed, the name and address of the employer, together with credentials therefrom establishing the exact relationship.

(5) The length of time for which the right to do business is desired.

(6) A recent clear photograph approximately two (2) inches square showing the head and shoulders of the applicant.

(7) The names of at least two (2) reputable local property owners who will certify as to the applicant's good moral reputation and business responsibility, or in lieu of the names of references, such other available evidence as will enable an investigator to properly evaluate the applicant's moral reputation and business responsibility.

(8) A statement as to whether or not the applicant has been convicted of any crime or misdemeanor or for violating any municipal ordinance, the nature of the offense, and the punishment or penalty assessed therefor.

(9) The last three (3) cities or towns, if that many, where applicant carried on business immediately preceding the date of application and, in the case of transient merchants, the addresses from which such business was conducted in those municipalities.

(10) At the time of filing the application, a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) shall be paid to the town to cover the cost of investigating the facts stated therein. (1980 Code, § 5-203)

**9-204. Issuance or refusal of permit.** (1) Each application shall be referred to the chief of police for investigation. The chief shall report his findings to the city recorder within seventy-two (72) hours.

(2) If as a result of such investigation the chief reports the applicant's moral reputation and/or business responsibility to be unsatisfactory the city recorder shall notify the applicant that his application is disapproved and that no permit will be issued.

(3) If, on the other hand, the chief's report indicates that the moral reputation and business responsibility of the applicant are satisfactory the city recorder shall issue a permit upon the payment of all applicable privilege taxes and the filing of the bond required by § 9-206. The city recorder shall keep a permanent record of all permits issued. (1980 Code, § 5-204)

**9-205. Appeal.** Any person aggrieved by the action of the chief of police and/or the city recorder in the denial of a permit shall have the right to appeal to the board of commissioners. Such appeal shall be taken by filing with the mayor within fourteen (14) days after notice of the action complained of, a written statement setting forth fully the grounds for the appeal. The mayor shall set a time and place for a hearing on such appeal, and notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given to the appellant. The notice shall be in writing and shall be mailed, postage prepaid, to the applicant at his last known address at least five (5) days prior to the date set for hearing, or 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. (1980 Code, § 5-205)

**9-206. Bond.** Every permittee shall file with the city recorder a surety bond running to the town in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). The bond shall be conditioned that the permittee shall comply fully with all the provisions of the ordinances of the Town of Calhoun and the statutes of the state regulating peddlers, canvassers, solicitors, transient merchants, itinerant merchants, or itinerant vendors, as the case may be, and shall guarantee to any citizen of the town that all money paid as a down payment will be accounted for and applied according to the representations of the permittee, and further guaranteeing that the property purchased will be delivered according to the representations of the permittee. Action on such bond may be brought by any person aggrieved and for whose benefit, among others, the bond is given, but the surety may, by paying, pursuant to order of the court, the face amount of the bond to the clerk of the court in which the suit is commenced, be relieved without costs of all further liability. (1980 Code, § 5-206)

**9-207. Loud noises and speaking devices.** No permittee, nor any person in his behalf, shall shout, cry out, blow a horn, ring a bell or use any sound amplifying device upon any of the sidewalks, streets, alleys, parks or other public places of the town or upon private premises where sound of sufficient volume is emitted or produced therefrom to be capable of being plainly heard upon the adjacent sidewalks, streets, alleys, parks, or other public places, for the purpose of attracting attention to any goods, wares, or merchandise which such permittee proposes to sell. (1980 Code, § 5-207)

**9-208. Use of streets.** No permittee shall have any exclusive right to any location in the public streets, nor shall any be permitted a stationary location thereon, nor shall any be permitted to operate in a congested area where such operation might impede or inconvenience the public use of such streets. For the purpose of this chapter, the judgment of a police officer, exercised in good faith, shall be deemed conclusive as to whether the area is congested and the public impeded or inconvenienced. (1980 Code, § 5-208)

**9-209. Exhibition of permit.** Permittees are required to exhibit their permits at the request of any policeman or citizen. (1980 Code, § 5-209)

**9-210. Policemen to enforce.** It shall be the duty of all policemen to see that the provisions of this chapter are enforced. (1980 Code, § 5-210)

**9-211. Revocation or suspension of permit.** (1) Permits issued under the provisions of this chapter may be revoked by the board of commissioners after notice and hearing, for any of the following causes:

(a) Fraud, misrepresentation, or incorrect statement contained in the application for permit or made in the course of carrying on the business of solicitor, canvasser, peddler, transient merchant, itinerant merchant, or itinerant vendor.

(b) Any violation of this chapter.

(c) Conviction of any crime or misdemeanor.

(d) Conducting the business of peddler, canvasser, solicitor, transient merchant, itinerant merchant, or itinerant vendor, as the case may be, in an unlawful manner or in such a manner as to constitute a breach of the peace or to constitute a menace to the health, safety, or general welfare of the public.

(2) Notice of the hearing for revocation of a permit shall be given by the city recorder in writing, setting forth specifically the grounds of complaint and the time and place of hearing. Such notice shall be mailed to the permittee 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.

(3) When reasonably necessary in the public interest the mayor may suspend a permit pending the revocation hearing. (1980 Code, § 5-211)

**9-212. Reapplication.** No permittee whose permit has been revoked shall make further application until a period of at least six (6) months has elapsed since the last revocation. (1980 Code, § 5-212)

**9-213. Expiration and renewal of permit.** Permits issued under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on the same date that the permittee's privilege license expires and shall be renewed without cost if the permittee applies for and obtains a new privilege license within thirty (30) days thereafter. Permits issued to permittees who are not subject to a privilege tax shall be issued for one (1) year. An application for a renewal shall be made substantially in the same form as an original application. However, only so much of the application shall be completed as is necessary to reflect conditions which have changed since the last application was filed. (1980 Code, § 5-213)



## CHAPTER 3

### CHARITABLE SOLICITORS

#### SECTION

9-301. Permit required.

9-302. Prerequisites for a permit.

9-303. Denial of a permit.

9-304. Exhibition of permit.

**9-301. Permit required.** No person shall solicit contributions or anything else of value for any real or alleged charitable or religious purpose without a permit from the city recorder authorizing such solicitation. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any locally established organization or church operated exclusively for charitable or religious purposes if the solicitations are conducted exclusively among the members thereof, voluntarily and without remuneration for making such solicitations, or if the solicitations are in the form of collections or contributions at the regular assemblies of any such established organization or church. (1980 Code, § 5-301)

**9-302. Prerequisites for a permit.** The recorder shall, upon application, issue a permit authorizing charitable or religious solicitations when, after a reasonable investigation, he finds the following facts to exist:

(1) The applicant has a good character and reputation for honesty and integrity, or if the applicant is not an individual person, that every member, managing officer or agent of the applicant has a good character or reputation for honesty and integrity.

(2) The control and supervision of the solicitation will be under responsible and reliable persons.

(3) The applicant has not engaged in any fraudulent transaction or enterprise.

(4) The solicitation will not be a fraud on the public but will be for a bona fide charitable or religious purpose.

(5) The solicitation is prompted solely by a desire to finance the charitable cause described by the applicant. (1980 Code, § 5-302)

**9-303. Denial of a permit.** Any applicant for a permit to make charitable or religious solicitations may appeal to the board of commissioners if he has not been granted a permit within fifteen (15) days after he makes application therefor. (1980 Code, § 5-303)

**9-304. Exhibition of permit.** Any solicitor required by this chapter to have a permit shall exhibit such permit at the request of any policeman or person solicited. (1980 Code, § 5-304)

## CHAPTER 4

### BUSINESS PERMITS<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

- 9-401. Permit required.
- 9-402. Exemptions.
- 9-403. Application for permit.
- 9-404. Application fee required.
- 9-405. Term.
- 9-406. Exhibition of permit.
- 9-407. Business defined.

**9-401. Permit required.** It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, corporation or other entity to sell at wholesale or as a retail merchant, goods or services in the regular course of business or to transact said business or to engage in business as such is defined below within the corporate limits without first obtaining a permit therefore in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. #53, Aug. 1998)

**9-402. Exemptions.** The terms of this chapter shall not be applicable to persons engaged in bonafide charitable, religious, patriotic, or philanthropic organization or business with sales under \$2,000.00. (Ord. #53, Aug. 1998)

**9-403. Application for permit.** All applicants for a permit under this chapter must file with the city recorder a completed written application as designated by the city manager including but not limited to specifying the name of the applicant, the home address and local business address, a brief description of the nature of the business, the names of all owners of the business, telephone number of said business and the date said business shall commence operation, if a new business. (Ord. #53, Aug. 1998)

**9-404. Application fee required.** The application fee for said permit shall be \$25.00. (Ord. #53, Aug. 1998)

**9-405. Term.** Said permit is operational under the ownership of the original applicant. Should said business be sold, transferred or assigned to new ownership, a new permit shall be required therefore. All permits are to be renewed on a yearly basis. (Ord. #53, Aug. 1998)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference  
Privilege taxes: title 5.

**9-406. Exhibition of permit.** Permits must be exhibited upon the request of any police officer or citizen. (Ord. #53, Aug. 1998)

**9-407. Business defined.** Business shall include all wholesale, retail operations' peddlers, transient merchants, yard sales of more than one week's duration, and/or other businesses which shall be carried on within corporate limits for more than one week's duration. Business shall include all individuals and entities which engage in the sale of goods or services for more than one week's duration. (Ord. #45, Aug. 1998, as amended by Ord. #53, Aug. 1998)

## CHAPTER 5

### POOL ROOMS<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

9-501. Prohibited in residential areas.

9-502. Hours of operation regulated.

9-503. Minors to be kept out; exception.

**9-501. Prohibited in residential areas.** It shall be unlawful for any person to open, maintain, conduct, or operate any place where pool tables or billiard tables are kept for public use or hire on any premises located in any block where fifty percent (50%) or more of the land is used or zoned for residential purposes. (1980 Code, § 5-501)

**9-502. Hours of operation regulated.** It shall be unlawful for any person to open, maintain, conduct, or operate any place where pool tables or billiard tables are kept for public use or hire at any time on Sunday or between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. on other days. (1980 Code, § 5-502)

**9-503. Minors to be kept out; exception.** It shall be unlawful for any person engaged regularly, or otherwise, in keeping billiard, bagatelle, or pool rooms or tables, their employees, agents, servants, or other persons for them, knowingly to permit any person under the age of eighteen (18) years to play on said tables at any game of billiards, bagatelle, pool, or other games requiring the use of cue and balls, without first having obtained the written consent of the father and mother of such minor, if living; if the father is dead, then the mother, guardian, or other person having legal control of such minor; or if the minor be in attendance as a student at some literary institution, then the written consent of the principal or person in charge of such school; provided that this section shall not apply to the use of billiards, bagatelle, and pool tables in private residences. (1980 Code, § 5-503)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference  
Privilege taxes: title 5.

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

1. IN GENERAL.
2. DOGS.

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

- 10-101. Running at large prohibited.
- 10-102. Pen or enclosure to be kept clean.
- 10-103. Storage of food.
- 10-104. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited.
- 10-105. Seizure and disposition of animals.
- 10-106. Inspections of premises.

**10-101. Running at large prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person owning or being in charge of any cows, swine, 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. (1980 Code, § 3-101)

**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. (1980 Code, § 3-102)

**10-103. Storage of food.** All feed shall be stored and kept in a rat-proof and fly-tight building, box, or receptacle. (1980 Code, § 3-103, modified)

**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 either because of noise, odor, contagious disease, or other reason. (1980 Code, § 3-104)

**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 the health officer or any police officer and confined in a pound provided or designated by the board of commissioners. 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 commissioners.

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 commissioners, to cover the costs of impoundment and maintenance. (1980 Code, § 3-106)

**10-106. Inspections of premises.** For the purpose of making inspections to insure compliance with the provisions of this chapter, the health officer or his authorized representative shall be authorized to enter, at any reasonable time, any premises where he has reasonable cause to believe an animal or fowl is being kept in violation of this chapter. (1980 Code, § 3-107)

## CHAPTER 2

### DOGS

#### SECTION

10-201. Rabies vaccination and registration required.

10-202. Dogs to wear tags.

10-203. Running at large prohibited.

10-204. Vicious dogs to be securely restrained.

10-205. Noisy dogs prohibited.

10-206. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid.

10-207. Seizure and disposition of dogs.

**10-201. Rabies vaccination and registration required.** It shall be unlawful for any person to own, keep, or harbor any dog without having the same duly vaccinated against rabies and registered in accordance with the provisions of the "Tennessee Anti-Rabies Law" (Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 68-8-101 through 68-8-114) or other applicable law. (1980 Code, § 3-201)

**10-202. Dogs to wear tags.** It shall be unlawful for any person to own, keep, or harbor any dog which does not wear a tag evidencing the vaccination and registration required by the preceding section. (1980 Code, § 3-202)

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

A dog shall be deemed to be running at large unless confined to the owner's premises or unless accompanied by a person actually in control of such dog either by leash or by calls or commands which such dog will obey. (1980 Code, § 3-203)

**10-204. Vicious dogs to be securely restrained.** It shall be unlawful for any person to own or keep any dog known to be vicious or dangerous unless such dog is so confined and/or otherwise securely restrained as to provide reasonably for the protection of other animals and persons. (1980 Code, § 3-204)

**10-205. Noisy dogs prohibited.** No person shall own, keep, or harbor any dog which, by loud and frequent barking, whining, or howling, disturbs the peace and quiet of any neighborhood. (1980 Code, § 3-205)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 68-8-108 and 68-8-109.

**10-206. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid.** If any dog has bitten any person or is suspected of having bitten any person or is for any reason suspected of being infected with rabies, the health officer or chief of police may cause such dog to be confined or isolated for such time as he deems reasonably necessary to determine if such dog is rabid. (1980 Code, § 3-206)

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

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 the health officer or any policeman.<sup>1</sup> (1980 Code, § 3-207)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

For a Tennessee Supreme Court case upholding the summary destruction of dogs pursuant to appropriate legislation, see Darnell v. Shapard, 156 Tenn. 544, 3 S.W.2d 661 (1928).



## TITLE 11

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

#### CHAPTER

1. ALCOHOL.
2. FORTUNE TELLING, ETC.
3. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET.
4. INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL.
5. FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES.
6. TRESPASSING AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC.
7. MISCELLANEOUS.
8. OBSCENITY, MORALS.

#### CHAPTER 1

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

#### SECTION

- 11-101. Drinking beer, etc., on streets, etc.  
 11-102. Minors in beer places.

**11-101. Drinking beer, etc., on streets, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to drink or 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 unless the place has an appropriate permit and/or license for on premises consumption. (1980 Code, § 10-229)

**11-102. Minors in beer places.** No person under the age of eighteen (18) years of age shall loiter in or around, work in, or otherwise frequent any place where beer is sold at retail for consumption on the premises. (1980 Code, § 10-222)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Animals and fowls: title 10.

Traffic offenses: title 15.

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

<sup>2</sup>Municipal code reference

Sale of alcoholic beverages, including beer: title 8.

State law reference

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

CHAPTER 2

FORTUNE TELLING, ETC.

SECTION

11-201. Fortune telling, etc.

**11-201. Fortune telling, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to hold himself forth to the public as a fortune teller, clairvoyant, hypnotist, spiritualist, palmist, phrenologist, or other mystic endowed with supernatural powers. (1980 Code, § 10-234)

## CHAPTER 3

### OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET

#### SECTION

11-301. Disturbing the peace.

11-302. Anti-noise regulations.

**11-301. Disturbing the peace.** No person shall disturb, tend to disturb, or aid in disturbing the peace of others by violent, tumultuous, offensive, or obstreperous conduct, and no person shall knowingly permit such conduct upon any premises owned or possessed by him or under his control. (1980 Code, § 10-202)

**11-302. 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 signal device on any automobile, motorcycle, bus, truck, or other 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 persons 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, rattling, or other noise.

(f) Blowing whistles. The blowing of any steam whistle attached to any stationary boiler, except to give notice of the time to begin or stop work or as a warning of fire or danger, or upon request of proper town authorities.

(g) 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.

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

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

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

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

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

(a) Municipal vehicles. Any vehicle of the 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) Noncommercial and nonprofit use of loudspeakers or amplifiers. The reasonable use of amplifiers or loudspeakers in the course of public addresses which are noncommercial in character and in the course of advertising functions sponsored by nonprofit organizations. However, no such use shall be made until a permit therefor is secured from the recorder. Hours for the use of an amplifier or public address system will be designated in the permit so issued and the use of such systems shall be restricted to the hours so designated in the permit. (1980 Code, § 10-233)

## CHAPTER 4

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

11-401. Impersonating a government officer or employee.

11-402. False emergency alarms.

11-403. Resisting or interfering with a city official.

**11-401. Impersonating a government officer or employee.** No person other than an official police officer of the town shall wear the uniform, apparel, or badge, or carry any identification card or other insignia of office like or similar to, or a colorable imitation of that adopted and worn or carried by the official police officers of the town. Furthermore, no person shall deceitfully impersonate or represent that he is any government officer or employee. (1980 Code, § 10-211)

**11-402. False emergency alarms.** It shall be unlawful for any person intentionally to 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. (1980 Code, § 10-217)

**11-403. Resisting or interfering with a city official.** It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to resist or in any way interfere with or attempt to interfere with any official or employee of the town while such officer or employee is performing or attempting to perform his municipal duties. (1980 Code, § 10-210, modified)

## CHAPTER 5

**FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES****SECTION**

11-501. Air rifles, etc.

11-502. Throwing missiles.

11-503. Discharging firearms.

**11-501. Air rifles, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person in the town to discharge any air gun, air pistol, air rifle, "BB" gun, or sling shot capable of discharging a metal bullet or pellet, whether propelled by spring, compressed air, expanding gas, explosive, or other force-producing means or method. (1980 Code, § 10-213)

**11-502. Throwing missiles.** It shall be unlawful for any person to throw any stone, bottle, or any other missile upon or at any vehicle, building, or other public or private property or upon or at any person. (1980 Code, § 10-214, modified)

**11-503. Discharging firearms.** It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to discharge a firearm within the municipality. (1980 Code, § 10-212, modified)

**CHAPTER 6****TRESPASSING AND INTERFERENCE  
WITH TRAFFIC****SECTION**

11-601. Trespassing.

11-602. Trespassing on trains.

11-603. Interference with traffic.

**11-601. Trespassing.** The owner or person in charge of any lot or parcel of land or any building or other structure within the corporate limits may post the same against trespassers. It shall be unlawful for any person to go upon any such posted lot or parcel of land or into any such posted building or other structure without the consent of the owner or person in charge.

It shall be unlawful and deemed to be a trespass for any peddler, canvasser, solicitor, transient merchant, or other person to fail to leave promptly the private premises of any person who requests or directs him to leave. (1980 Code, § 10-226)

**11-602. Trespassing on trains.** It shall be unlawful for any person to climb, jump, step, stand upon, or cling to, or in any other way attach himself to any locomotive engine or railroad car unless he works for the railroad corporation and is acting the scope of his employment or unless he is a lawful passenger or is otherwise lawfully entitled to be on such vehicle. (1980 Code, § 10-221)

**11-603. 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 unreasonably with the free passage of pedestrian or vehicular traffic thereon. (1980 Code, § 10-232)



## CHAPTER 7

MISCELLANEOUS

## SECTION

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

11-702. Posting notices, etc.

11-703. Curfew for minors.

**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. (1980 Code, § 10-231)

**11-702. Posting notices, etc.** No person shall fasten, in any way, any show-card, poster, or other advertising device upon any public or private property unless legally authorized to do so. (1980 Code, § 10-227)

**11-703. Curfew for minors.** It shall be unlawful for any minor, under the age of eighteen (18) years, to be abroad at night between 11:00 P.M. and 5:00 A.M. unless upon a legitimate errand for, or accompanied by, a parent, guardian, or other adult person having lawful custody of such minor, or unless coming directly from a place of employment or other lawful activity directly to his place of residence. (1980 Code, § 10-224)

## CHAPTER 8

OBSCENITY, MORALS

## SECTION

11-801. Obscene literature, etc.

11-802. Profanity, etc.

**11-801. Obscene literature, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to publish, sell, exhibit, distribute, or possess for the purpose of lending, selling, or otherwise circulating or exhibiting, any book, pamphlet, ballad, movie film, filmstrip, phonograph record, or other written, printed, or filmed matter containing obscene language, prints, pictures, or descriptions manifestly intended to corrupt the morals. (1980 Code, § 10-205)

**11-802. Profanity, etc.** No person shall use any profane, vulgar, or indecent language in or near any public street or other public place or in or around any place of business open to the use of the public in general, within hearing of any child under eighteen (18) years of age. (1980 Code, § 10-208, modified)

**TITLE 12**

**BUILDING, UTILITY, ETC. CODES**

**[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]**

## TITLE 13

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

#### CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. JUNKYARDS.
3. JUNKED VEHICLES.

#### CHAPTER 1

#### MISCELLANEOUS

#### SECTION

- 13-101. Health officer.
- 13-102. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc.
- 13-103. Stagnant water.
- 13-104. Weeds.
- 13-105. Dead animals.
- 13-106. Health and sanitation nuisances.
- 13-107. House trailers.
- 13-108. Spitting on streets, etc.

**13-101. Health officer.** The "health officer" shall be such municipal, county, or state officer as the city manager shall appoint or designate to administer and enforce health and sanitation regulations within the town. (1980 Code, § 8-101)

**13-102. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the escape of such quantities of dense smoke, soot, cinders, noxious acids, fumes, dust, or gases as to be detrimental to or to endanger the health, comfort, and safety of the public or so as to cause or have a tendency to cause injury or damage to property or business. (1980 Code, § 8-105)

**13-103. 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. (1980 Code, § 8-106)

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

**13-104. Weeds.** Every owner or tenant of property shall periodically cut the grass and other vegetation commonly recognized as weeds on his property, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fail to comply with an order by the city manager or chief of police to cut such vegetation when it has reached a height of over one (1) foot. (1980 Code, § 8-107)

**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 health officer and dispose of such animal in such manner as the health officer shall direct. (1980 Code, § 8-108)

**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. (1980 Code, § 8-109)

**13-107. House trailers.** It shall be unlawful for any person to park, locate, or occupy any house trailer or portable building unless it complies with all plumbing, electrical, sanitary, and building provisions applicable to stationary structures and unless a permit therefor shall have been first duly issued by the building official, as provided for in the building code. (1980 Code, § 8-104)

**13-108. Spitting on streets, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon any public street or sidewalk or upon the floors or walks of any public place. (1980 Code, § 8-110)

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

## 13-201. Junkyards.

**13-201. 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 (6) feet 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. (1980 Code, § 8-111)

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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 3

### JUNKED VEHICLES

#### SECTION

- 13-301. Definitions.
- 13-302. Violations a civil offense.
- 13-303. Exceptions.
- 13-304. Enforcement.
- 13-305. Appeals to the board.
- 13-306. Decisions by board.
- 13-307. Appeals to court.
- 13-308. Penalty for violations.

**13-301. 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 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, 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 blocks, or suspended in the air by any other method in combination with any of the preceding conditions.

(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. #51, April 1999)

**13-302. 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 traveled 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.

(3) To park, store, keep, maintain on private property, a junk vehicle for more than sixty (60) days. (Ord. #51, April 1999)

**13-303. 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 or suitably covered or screened from view 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, 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. #51, April 1999)

**13-304. Enforcement.** Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 7-63-101, the building inspector is authorized to issue ordinance summons for violations of this chapter on private property. The city manager 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 city manager 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 city manager may

(1) Request the city judge to issue a summons, or

(2) Request a police officer to witness the violation. The police officer who witnesses the violation may issue the offender a citation in lieu of arrest as authorized by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 7-63-101 et seq. or if the offender refuses to sign the citation, may arrest the offender for failure to sign the citation in lieu of arrest. (Ord. #51, April 1999)

**13-305. Appeals to the board.** Any person affected by any notice which has been issued in connection with the enforcement of any provision of this chapter, or any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, may request and shall be granted, a hearing on the matter before the city commission, provided, that such person shall file in the office of the city recorder a written petition requesting such hearing and setting forth a statement of the grounds therefor within twenty (20) days after the date the notice was served. Within ten (10) days after the receipt of the petition the inspector shall set a time and place for such hearing and shall give the petitioner written notice thereof. At such

hearing the petitioner shall be given an opportunity to be heard and to show cause why such notice should be modified or withdrawn. The hearing before the board shall be commenced not later than thirty (30) days after the date on which the petition was filed; provided that, upon written application of the petitioner to the board the date of the hearing may be postponed beyond the thirty (30) day period if the petitioner knows good and sufficient reason why it should be postponed. Any notice served automatically becomes an order if a written petition for the hearing is not filed in the office of the recorder within twenty (20) days after the notice is served. (Ord. #51, April 1999)

**13-306. Decisions by board.** After hearing an appeal, city commission shall sustain, modify, or withdraw the notice, depending upon its findings to whether the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations adopted thereto have been complied with. The board may also modify any notice as to authorize a variance from the provisions of this junked vehicle ordinance when, because of special conditions, a liberal enforcement of the provisions will result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship; provided, that the spirit of the junked vehicle ordinance will be observed, public health and welfare secured and substantial justice done. The board may also extend the time for compliance if the case warrants. If the city commission sustains or modifies such notice, it shall be deemed to be an order and the violator shall comply with all provisions of such order within the specified length of time. (Ord. #51, April 1999)

**13-307. Appeals to court.** Any person or persons, jointly or severally aggrieved by the decision of the board, or any taxpayer, or an officer, department, board, or bureau of the municipality, may seek relief therefrom in any court of competent jurisdiction as provided by the laws of the state. (Ord. #51, April 1999)

**13-308. Penalty for violations.** Any person violating this chapter shall be subject to civil penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each separate violation of this chapter. Each day the violation of this chapter continues shall be considered a separate violation. (Ord. #51, April 1999, modified)

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

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE.

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

- 14-101. Temporary structures.  
14-102. Mobile homes.

**14-101. Temporary structures.** No structure of a temporary character, trailer, basement, tent, shack, garage, barn or other out buildings shall be used on any lot at any time as a residence either temporary or permanently. This applies to any land site lying within the corporate limits of the Town of Calhoun. (Ord. #29, March 1988, as amended by Ord. #49, Jan. 1999)

**14-102. Mobile homes.** (1) Definitions. Except as specifically defined herein, all words used in this section have their customary dictionary definitions where not inconsistent with the context. For the purpose of this section certain words or terms are defined as follows:

- (a) The term "shall" is mandatory.
- (b) (i) When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the singular number include the plural, and those used in the plural number include singular.  
(ii) Words used in the present tense include the future.
- (c) "Manufactured home"/"mobile home"/"trailer." A detached single-family dwelling unit attached on a chassis with any or all the following characteristics.
  - (i) Designed for long-term occupancy, and containing sleeping accommodations, a flush toilet, a tub or shower bath and kitchen facilities, with plumbing and electrical connections provided for attachment to outside systems.
  - (ii) Designed to be transported after fabrication on its own wheels or on a flatbed or other trailers or detachable wheels.
  - (iii) Arriving at the site where it is to be occupied as a complete dwelling including major appliances and furniture, and ready for occupancy except for minor and incidental unpacking and

assembly operations, location of foundation supports, connection to utilities and the like.

(iv) The unit shall be constructed with a minimum of a nominal two-inch by four inch (2" X 4") studded walls.

(d) "Accessory building." A subordinate building other than a garage, the use of which is incidental to that of a main building and located on the same lot therewith.

(e) "Building" (main or principal). A building in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is situated. In any residential district, any dwelling shall be deemed to be a main building of the lot on which it is situated.

(f) "Dwelling, single-family." A detached building designed to be occupied exclusively by one family.

(g) "Family." One or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

(h) "Lot." A piece, parcel, or plot of land in one ownership, which may include one or more lots of record occupied or to be occupied by one principle building.

(i) "Lot of record." A lot described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been recorded in the office of the county register of deeds.

(j) "Roadway." The actual road surface including necessary road shoulders and drain facilities including ditches and curbing and guttering, which is utilized to transport motor vehicles.

(k) "Skirting." An enclosure permanently constructed of weather-resistant material similar in nature and design to the mobile home which enclosed the space directly beneath the mobile home.

(l) "Street." A public or private thoroughfare which affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

(m) "Yard" (front). (i) The required open space, unoccupied by buildings, between the road or street right-of-way line and the principal building.

(ii) Exception to front yard setback. The front setback requirement of this section for mobile homes shall not apply to any lot where the average depth of existing setbacks on the developed lots located within one-hundred feet (100) on each side of such lot is less than the minimum required front yard depth. In such cases, the front yard setback may be less than required but not less than average of the existing depth for front yards on developed lots within one-hundred (100) feet on each side of the lot. However, in no case shall the setback be less than fifteen (15) feet from street right-of-way.

(n) "Yard" (rear). The required space, unoccupied except by an accessory building extending from the rear of the principal building to the rear lot line the full width of the lot.

(o) "Yard" (side). The required space, unoccupied measured between the side lot line and the nearest point of the principle building and between the front yard and the rear yard.

(2) General regulations. (a) The owner of the lot is to be responsible for compliance with this section.

(b) There shall be only one mobile home per lot provided the lot conforms to yard front, yard side, and yard rear requirements.

(c) Only one accessory building per lot shall be allowed.

(d) All mobile homes shall be skirted, anchored, underpinned, and fastened by hurricane straps in accordance with southern building codes.

(e) All mobile homes shall have the following characteristics: not self-propelled, but transportable on its own or detachable wheels, or on a flat bedded or other trailer, in one or more sections which in the traveling mode is twenty-four (24) body feet or more in width, or forty (40) feet or more in length, or when erected on site is one thousand thirty two (1032) or more square feet.

(f) Dimensional regulations:

(i) Front yard. The minimum depth of the front yard shall be twenty-five (25) feet from the edge of the roadway.

(ii) Rear yard. The minimum depth of the rear yard shall be twenty (20) feet from the property line for the principle building and fifteen (15) feet for any accessory building or garage.

(iii) Side yard. The side yard shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet from the property line.

(iv) Side street. No mobile home shall be placed closer than twenty-five (25) feet to a side street.

(g) No mobile home shall be placed, stored, or the like in the town limits of Calhoun unless there is posted near the door of said mobile home a valid Tennessee state license.

(h) Sewage disposal. An adequate sewage disposal system must be provided and must be approved in writing by the county health office. All sewer lines shall be laid in trenches separated at least ten (10) feet horizontally from any drinking water supply line. The minimum size of any septic tank to be installed under any condition shall not be less than seven-hundred fifty (750) gallons working capacity.

(i) Prior to the installation of any manufactured home/mobile home/trailer, a permit shall be obtained from the Town of Calhoun. Failure to obtain such a permit or comply with any provision of this section shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as any other misdemeanor.

(j) Non-conforming clause. If removed or destroyed, replacement must conform to this section.

(k) This section does not supersede current deed restrictions or private covenants. (Ord. #49, Jan. 1999)

## CHAPTER 2

### FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

#### SECTION

- 14-201. Statutory authorization, findings of fact, purpose and objectives.
- 14-202. Definitions.
- 14-203. General provisions.
- 14-204. Administration.
- 14-205. Provisions for flood hazard reduction.
- 14-206. Variance procedures.

#### **14-201. Statutory authorization, findings of fact, purpose and objectives.**

(1) Statutory authorization. The Legislature of the State of Tennessee has in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-19-101 delegated the responsibility to units of local governmental to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Calhoun, Tennessee Mayor and Commission, does ordain as follows:

(2) Findings of fact. (a) The Calhoun Mayor and Commission wishes to maintain eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program and in order to do so must meet the requirements of 60.3(b) of the Federal Insurance Administration Regulations found at 44 CFR Ch. 1 (10-1-88 Edition) and subsequent amendments.

(b) Areas of Calhoun 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.

(c) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains, causing increases in flood heights and velocities; and 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 water or erosion hazards, or which cause in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights, or velocities;

(b) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including community facilities, be protected against flood damage;

- (c) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which accommodate flood waters;
  - (d) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage, and;
  - (e) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards.
- (4) **Objectives.** The objectives of this chapter are:
- (a) To protect human life and health;
  - (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;
  - (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, street and bridges located in floodable areas;
  - (f) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas;
  - (g) To ensure that potential buyers are notified that property is in a floodable area; and,
  - (h) To establish eligibility for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. (Ord. #47, Aug. 1998)

**14-202. 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.

- (1) "Accessory structure" shall represent a subordinate structure to the principal structure and, for the purpose of this section, shall conform to the following:
- (a) Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation.
  - (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 which may result in damage to other structures.
  - (e) Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed.
- (2) "Act" means the statutes authorizing the National Flood Insurance Program that are incorporated in 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128.
- (3) "Addition (to an existing building)" means any walled and roofed



expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load bearing wall other than a fire wall. Any walled and roofed addition which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing walls is new construction.

(4) "Appeal" means a request for a review of the building official's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

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

(6) "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.

(7) "Area of special flood hazard" is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent 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.

(8) "Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year.

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

(10) "Breakaway wall" means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.

(11) "Building", for purposes of this chapter, means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage. (See "structure.")

(12) "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, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

(13) "Elevated building" means a non-basement building (a) built to have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structure member of the elevated floor elevated above the ground level by means of pilings, columns (posts and piers), (b) and adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a flood of up to the magnitude of the base flood. In the case of Zones A1-30, AE, A, A99, AO, AH, B, C, X, or D, "elevated building" also

includes a building elevated by means of fill or solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of flood waters.

(14) "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.

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

(16) "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.

(17) "Existing construction" any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of this chapter.

(18) "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, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of this chapter.

(19) "Existing structures" see "existing construction."

(20) "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).

(21) "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.

(22) "Flood elevation determination" means a determination by the administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

(23) "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) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

(24) "Flood hazard boundary map (FHBM)" means an official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the flood related erosion areas having special hazards have been designated as Zone A, M, and/or E.

(25) "Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means of official map of a community, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has

delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

(26) "Flood insurance study" is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles as well as the Flood Boundary Map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

(27) "Floodplain" or "flood-prone area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

(28) "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.

(29) "Flood protection system" means those physical structural works for which fluids 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.

(30) "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, structures and their contents.

(31) "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 an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

(32) "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.

(33) "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 flood plain management regulations.

(34) "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 one foot.

(35) "Floor" means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

(36) "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, bridge openings and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

(37) "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.

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

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

(a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminary 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 a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

(i) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or

(ii) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

(40) "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.

(41) "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.

(42) "Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable 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.

(43) "Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one 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".

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

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

(46) "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 purposes of this chapter, the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

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

(48) "New construction" any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this chapter. The term also includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

(49) "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.

(50) "100-year flood" see "base flood".

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

(52) "Recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is:

- (a) Built on a single chassis;
- (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;
- (c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

(d) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

(53) "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.

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

(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 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; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include 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" (Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Local Planning Assistance Office) means the agency of the state government, or other office designated by the Governor of the State or by state statute at the request of the administrator to assist in the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program in that state.

(58) "Structure", for purposes of this chapter, means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank, or other man-made facilities or infrastructures.

(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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

(60) "Substantial improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the

"start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

(a) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or;

(b) 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 50 percent 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 which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this chapter where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

(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, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the flood plains of coastal or riverine areas. (Ord. #47, Aug. 1998)

**14-203. General provisions.** (1) Application. This chapter shall apply to all areas within the incorporated area of Calhoun, Tennessee.

(2) Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified on the Calhoun, Tennessee, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Community -Panel Number 470232, 01, 02, 03 B; Effective Date: July 3, 1986 and any subsequent amendments or revisions, 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 activity.

(4) Compliance. No 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 easement, covenant, or deed restriction. However, where this chapter conflicts or overlaps with another, 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 state 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 flood hazard areas 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 Calhoun, 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 or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable as other misdemeanors as provided by law. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Town of Calhoun, Tennessee from taking such other lawful actions to prevent or remedy any violation. (Ord. #47, Aug. 1998)

**14-204. Administration.** (1) Designation of city manager. The city manager is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Permit procedures. Application for a development permit shall be made to the city manager on forms furnished by him prior to any development activity. The development permit may include, but is not limited to the following: plans in duplicate drawn to scale, showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, earthen fill, storage of materials or equipment, 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. (see (b) below)



(ii) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential building will be flood-proofed, where base flood elevation data is available. (see (b) below)

(iii) Certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed building will meet the flood-proofing criteria in § 14-204(2)(b), where base flood elevation data is available. (see (b) below)

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

(b) Construction stage. Within unnumbered A zones, where flood elevation data are not available, the city manager shall record the elevation of the lowest floor on the development permit. The elevation of the lowest floor shall be determined as the measurement of the lowest floor of the building and the highest adjacent grade. USGS Quadrangle maps may be utilized when no more detailed reference exists to establish reference elevations.

Within all flood zones where base flood elevation data are utilized, the city manager shall require that upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever construction means, whichever is applicable, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the city manager a certification of the elevation of the lowest floor, or flood-proofed elevation, whichever is applicable, as built, in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a registered land surveyor, professional engineer, or architect and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, said certification shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any work undertaken prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The city manager shall review the floor elevation survey data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the survey 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 city manager. Duties of the city manager shall include, but not be limited to:

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

(b) Advice to permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permit requirements are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit. This shall include Section 404 of the

Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1334.

(c) Notification to adjacent communities and the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Local Planning Office, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submission of evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(d) Record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level or highest adjacent grade, whichever is applicable) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved buildings, in accordance with § 14-204(2)(b).

(e) Record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level or highest adjacent grade, whichever is applicable) to which the new or substantially improved buildings have been flood-proofed, in accordance with § 14-204(2)(b).

(f) When flood-proofing is utilized, the city manager shall obtain certification from a registered professional engineer or architect, in accordance with § 14-204(2)(b).

(g) 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) the city manager shall make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in § 14-206.

(h) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency then the city manager shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source, 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 Community FHBM or FIRM meet the requirements of this chapter.

Within unnumbered A zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the city manager shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade (lowest floor and highest adjacent grade being defined in § 14-202 of this chapter. All applicable data including the highest adjacent grade elevation and the elevations of the lowest floor of flood-proofing shall be recorded as set forth in § 14-204(2).

(i) All records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter shall be maintained in the office of the city manager 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.

(j) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any water course is maintained. (Ord. #47, Aug. 1998)

**14-205. Provisions for flood hazard reduction.** (1) General standards.

In all flood prone areas the following provisions are required:

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

(b) Manufactured homes shall be elevated and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state 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 or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

(e) 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 which is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this chapter; and,

(j) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building which is not in compliance with the provision of this chapter, shall be undertaken only if said nonconformity is not extended.

(2) Standards for unmapped streams. Located within Calhoun, Tennessee are unmapped streams where areas of special flood hazard are neither indicated nor base flood data or floodways have been provided. Adjacent to such streams the following provisions shall apply:

(a) In areas adjacent to such unmapped streams, no encroachments including fill material or structures shall be located within an area of at least equal to twice the width of the stream along each side of the stream, unless certification by a 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 at any point within the locality.

(b) When flood elevation data is available, new construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall be elevated or flood-proofed to elevations established in accordance with § 14-204(2)(b).

(3) Standards for subdivision proposals. Subdivision proposals and other proposed new development, including manufactured home parks or subdivisions, shall be reviewed to determine whether such proposals will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a subdivision proposal or other proposed new development is in a flood-prone area, any such proposals shall be reviewed to ensure that:

(a) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

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

(c) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

(d) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions) which is greater than fifty lots and/or five acres. (Ord. #47, Aug. 1998)

**14-206. Variance procedures.** (1) Board of Floodplain Review.

(a) Creation and appointment. A Board of Floodplain Review is hereby established which shall consist of three 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, two, and three 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 thereon, which shall be a public record. Compensation of the members of the Board of Floodplain Review shall be set by the Calhoun City Commission.

(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 city manager 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 for the cost of publishing a notice of such hearings shall be paid by the appellant. The city manager 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 city manager or other administrative official in the carrying out or enforcement of any provisions of this chapter.

(ii) Variance procedures.

(A) The Calhoun 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 (see definition) 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 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 facility;

(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, and 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 in the instance of a historical building, a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building.

(b) Variances shall only be issued upon:

(i) A showing of good and sufficient cause,

(ii) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and

(iii) 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 level will result in increased premium rates from flood insurance, and that such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

(d) The city manager shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request. (Ord. #47, Aug. 1998)

## 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. Following too closely--distances required between vehicles pulling other vehicles.
- 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, § 55-50-504; and drag racing, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-501.



- 15-113. Clinging to vehicles in motion.
- 15-114. Riding on outside of vehicles.
- 15-115. Backing vehicles.
- 15-116. Projections from the rear of vehicles.
- 15-117. Causing unnecessary noise.
- 15-118. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 15-119. Passing.
- 15-120. Damaging pavements.
- 15-121. Bicycle riders, etc.
- 15-122. "Rules of the Road" adopted.

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-101)

**15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc.** Except for necessary access to property abutting thereon, no motor vehicle shall be driven upon any street that is barricaded or closed for repairs or other lawful purpose. (1980 Code, § 9-106)

**15-103. Following too closely--distances required between vehicles pulling other vehicles.** (1) The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

(2) The driver of any motor truck or motor vehicle pulling another vehicle when traveling upon a roadway which is following another motor truck or motor vehicle pulling another vehicle, shall, whenever conditions permit, leave sufficient space so that an overtaking vehicle may enter and occupy such space without danger, except that this shall not prevent a motor truck or motor vehicle pulling another vehicle from overtaking and passing any like vehicle or other vehicle. (1980 Code, § 9-109)

**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.

(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. (1980 Code, § 9-110)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-111)

**15-106. Yellow lines.** On streets with a solid yellow line or a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or center line, such yellow line shall designate a no-passing zone, and no operator shall drive his vehicle or any part thereof across or to the left of such yellow line except when necessary to make a lawful left turn from such street. (1980 Code, § 9-112)

**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.

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to willfully violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer. (1980 Code, § 9-113)

**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 city. (1980 Code, § 9-114, modified)

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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.

**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 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. (1980 Code, § 9-115)

**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 authority. All presently installed traffic-control signs, signals, markings and devices are hereby expressly authorized, ratified, approved and made official. (1980 Code, § 9-116)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-117)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-118)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-120)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-121)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-122)

**15-116. Projections from the rear of vehicles.** Whenever the load or any projecting portion of any vehicle shall extend beyond the rear of the bed or body thereof, the operator shall display at the end of such load or projection, in such position as to be clearly visible from the rear of such vehicle, a red flag being not less than twelve (12) inches square. Between one-half (½) hour after sunset and one-half (½) 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 (200) feet from the rear of such vehicle. (1980 Code, § 9-123)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-124)

**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 Motor Vehicle Operators' and Chauffeurs' License Law." (1980 Code, § 9-125)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-126)

**15-120. Damaging pavements.** No person shall operate or cause to be operated upon any street of the town any vehicle, motor propelled or otherwise, which by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels, tires, or track is likely to damage the surface or foundation of the street. (1980 Code, § 9-119)

**15-121. Bicycle riders, etc.** Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be subject to the provisions of all traffic ordinances, rules, and regulations of the town applicable to the driver or operator of other vehicles except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application to bicycles, motorcycles, or motor driven cycles.

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

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

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

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

All motorcycles and motor driven cycles operated on public ways within the corporate limits shall be equipped with crash bars approved by the state's commissioner of safety.

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

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

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride on any vehicle in violation of this section and it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian knowingly to permit any minor to operate a motorcycle or motor driven cycle in violation of this section. (1980 Code, § 9-127)

**15-122. "Rules of the Road" adopted.** (1) Pursuant to the authority of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-10-307, the Town of Calhoun hereby adopts by reference as part of this chapter, the "Rules of the Road," as codified in Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-8-101 through 55-8-180.

(2) Violations of each enumerated section shall be punishable by a fine of no more than such violation would be punishable under Tennessee Code Annotated. (Ord. #56, Feb. 2000)

## 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. (1980 Code, § 9-102)

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

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

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

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (1980 Code, § 9-103)

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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 travelling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1980 Code, § 9-104)

**15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over any hose lines or other equipment of the fire department except in obedience to the direction of a fireman or policeman. (1980 Code, § 9-105)



**CHAPTER 3****SPEED LIMITS****SECTION**

15-301. In general.

15-302. At intersections.

15-303. In school zones.

15-304. In congested areas.

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-201)

**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 twenty (20) 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. (1980 Code, § 9-202)

**15-303. In school zones.** Generally, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-152, special speed limits in school zones 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.

When the board of commissioners 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. (1980 Code, § 9-203, modified)

**15-304. In congested areas.** It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any congested area at a rate of speed in excess of any posted speed limit when such speed limit has been posted by authority of the municipality. (1980 Code, § 9-204)

## 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> (1980 Code, § 9-301)

**15-402. Right turns.** Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as closely as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway. (1980 Code, § 9-302)

**15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways.** At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the center lines of the two roadways. (1980 Code, § 9-303)

**15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.** At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle, and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. (1980 Code, § 9-304)

**15-405. U-turns.** U-turns are prohibited. (1980 Code, § 9-305)

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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. 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 closely 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. (1980 Code, § 9-401)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-402)

**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 cross walk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of traffic in or on the intersecting street or cross walk. This provision shall be effective notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (1980 Code, § 9-403)

**15-504. At railroad crossings.** Any driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop within not less than fifteen (15) feet from the

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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

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 fifteen hundred (1500) feet 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. (1980 Code, § 9-404)

**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 cross walk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no cross walk, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety. (1980 Code, § 9-405)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-406)

**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 cross walk 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". 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 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 will 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.

(4) Steady red with green arrow. 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 cross walk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(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. (1980 Code, § 9-407)

**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 cross walk 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. (1980 Code, § 9-408)

**15-509. 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. (1980 Code, § 9-409)

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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 the Town of Calhoun shall be so parked that two (2) wheels, on the same side of the car, are no less than eighteen (18) inches off the pavement.

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 twelve (12) 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. (1980 Code, § 9-501, as amended by Ord. #55, Oct. 1999)

**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 (24) feet. (1980 Code, § 9-502)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-503)

**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.
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway.
- (3) Within an intersection or within fifteen (15) feet thereof.

- (4) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant.
- (5) Within a pedestrian cross walk.
- (6) Within fifty (50) feet of a railroad crossing.
- (7) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of the entrance.
- (8) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when other traffic would be obstructed.
- (9) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
- (10) Upon any bridge.
- (11) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the town. (1980 Code, § 9-504)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-505)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-506)

## 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.

**15-701. 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 city 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. (1980 Code, § 9-601)

**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. (1980 Code, § 9-602)

**15-703. Illegal parking.** Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this code, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its license number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a citation for the driver and/or owner to answer for the violation within ten (10) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation. For parking violations the offender may waive his right to a judicial hearing and have the charges disposed of out of court, but the fines shall be three dollars (\$3.00) within ten (10) days and five dollars (\$5.00) thereafter. (1980 Code, § 9-603)

**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

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

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



vehicle whose operator is arrested or any unattended vehicle which is parked so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic. Any impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner or other person entitled thereto, claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership or right to possession, and pays all applicable fees and costs, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed of. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be five dollars (\$5.00) and the storage cost shall be one dollar (\$1.00) for each twenty-four (24) hour period or fraction thereof that the vehicle is stored. (1980 Code, § 9-604)

**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 through 55-16-109. (1980 Code, § 9-605)

## TITLE 16

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

#### CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS.
3. SUBDIVISION CUTS.

#### CHAPTER 1

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### SECTION

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

**16-101. Obstructing streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.** No person shall use or occupy any portion of any public street, alley, sidewalk, or right of way for the purpose of storing, selling, or exhibiting any goods, wares, merchandise, or materials. (1980 Code, § 12-101)

**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 (14) feet or over any sidewalk at a height of less than eight (8) feet. (1980 Code, § 12-102)

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

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Related motor vehicle and traffic regulations: title 15.

driving vehicles on public streets or alleys from obtaining a clear view of traffic when approaching an intersection. (1980 Code, § 12-103)

**16-104. Projecting signs and awnings, etc., restricted.** Signs, awnings, or other structures which project over any street or other public way shall be erected subject to the requirements of the building code. (1980 Code, § 12-104)

**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 any public street or alley except when expressly authorized by the board of commissioners after a finding that no hazard will be created by such banner or sign. (1980 Code, § 12-105)

**16-106. Gates or doors opening over streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person owning or occupying property to allow any gate or door to swing open upon or over any street, alley, or sidewalk except when required by statute. (1980 Code, § 12-106)

**16-107. Littering streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.** It shall be unlawful for any person to litter, place, throw, track, or allow to fall on any street, alley, or sidewalk any refuse, glass, tacks, mud, or other objects or materials which are unsightly or which obstruct or tend to limit or interfere with the use of such public ways and places for their intended purposes. (1980 Code, § 12-107)

**16-108. Obstruction of drainage ditches.** It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the obstruction of any drainage ditch in any public right of way. (1980 Code, § 12-108)

**16-109. Abutting occupants to keep sidewalks clean, etc.** The occupants of property abutting on a sidewalk are required to keep the sidewalk clean. Also, immediately after a snow or sleet, such occupants are required to remove all accumulated snow and ice from the abutting sidewalk. (1980 Code, § 12-109)

**16-110. 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 recorder or other designated person. No permit shall be issued by the recorder or other designated person unless such activity will not unreasonably interfere with traffic and unless such representative shall agree to see to the immediate cleaning up of all litter which shall be left on the streets as a result of the activity. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person obtaining such a permit to fail to carry out his agreement to clean up the resulting litter immediately. (1980 Code, § 12-110)

**16-111. Animals and vehicles on sidewalks.** It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, lead, or tie any animal, or ride, push, pull, or place any vehicle across or upon any sidewalk in such manner as unreasonably interferes with or inconvenience pedestrians using the sidewalk. It shall also be unlawful for any person knowingly to allow any minor under his control to violate this section. (1980 Code, § 12-112)

**16-112. Fires in streets, etc.** It shall be unlawful for any person to set or contribute to any fire in any public street, alley, or sidewalk. (1980 Code, § 12-113)

## CHAPTER 2

### EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS<sup>1</sup>

#### SECTION

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

**16-201. Permit required.** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association, or others, to make any excavation in any street, alley, or public place, or to tunnel under any street, alley, or public place without having first obtained a permit as herein required, and without complying with the provisions of this chapter; and it shall also be unlawful to violate, or vary from, the terms of any such permit; provided, however, any person maintaining pipes, lines, or other underground facilities in or under the surface of any street may proceed with an opening without a permit when emergency circumstances demand the work to be done immediately and a permit cannot reasonably and practicably be obtained beforehand. The person shall thereafter apply for a permit on the first regular business day on which the office of the recorder or other person designated to handle such permits is open for business and said permit shall or other person designated to handle such permits be retroactive to the date when the work was begun. (1980 Code, § 12-201)

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

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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).

agreement that the applicant will comply with all ordinances and laws relating to the work to be done. Such application shall be rejected or approved by the recorder within twenty-four (24) hours of its filing. (1980 Code, § 12-202)

**16-203. Fee.** The fee for such permits shall be two dollars (\$2.00) for excavations which do not exceed twenty-five (25) square feet in area or tunnels not exceeding twenty-five (25) feet in length; and twenty-five cents (\$.25) for each additional square foot in the case of excavations, or lineal foot in the case of tunnels; but not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for any permit. (1980 Code, § 12-203)

**16-204. Deposit or bond.** No such permit shall be issued unless and until the applicant therefor has deposited with the recorder a cash deposit. The deposit shall be in the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) if no pavement is involved or seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) 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 city 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 recorder a surety bond in such form and amount as the recorder shall deem adequate to cover the costs to the town if the applicant fails to make proper restoration. (1980 Code, § 12-204)

**16-205. Manner of excavating--barricades and lights--temporary sidewalks.** Any person, firm, corporation, association, or others making any excavation or tunnel shall do so according to the terms and conditions of the application and permit authorizing the work to be done. Sufficient and proper barricades and lights shall be maintained to protect persons and property from injury by or because of the excavation being made. If any sidewalk is blocked by any such work, a temporary sidewalk shall be constructed and provided which shall be safe for travel and convenient for users. (1980 Code, § 12-205)

**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 the Town of Calhoun shall restore said street, alley, or public place to its original condition except for the surfacing, 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 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 be charged to the person, firm, corporation, association, or others who made the excavation or tunnel. (1980 Code, § 12-206)

**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 \$250,000 for each person and \$600,000 for each accident, and for property damages not less than \$85,000 for any one (1) accident. (1980 Code, § 12-207, modified)

**16-208. Time limits.** Each application for a permit shall state the length of time it is estimated will elapse from the commencement of the work until the restoration of the surface of the ground or pavement, or until the refill is made ready for the pavement to be put on by the 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 recorder. (1980 Code, § 12-208)

**16-209. Supervision.** The recorder or other designated person 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. (1980 Code, § 12-209)

**16-210. Driveway curb cuts.** No one shall cut, build, or maintain a driveway across a curb or sidewalk without first obtaining a permit from the recorder. Such a permit will not be issued when the contemplated driveway is to be so located or constructed as to create an unreasonable hazard to pedestrian

and/or vehicular traffic. No driveway shall exceed thirty-five (35) feet in width at its outer or street edge and when two (2) or more adjoining driveways are provided for the same property a safety island of not less than ten (10) feet in width at its outer or street edge shall be provided. Driveway aprons shall not extend out into the street. (1980 Code, § 12-210)



## CHAPTER 3

### SUBDIVISION CUTS

#### SECTION

- 16-301. General.
- 16-302. Monuments.
- 16-303. Grading.
- 16-304. Installation of utilities.
- 16-305. Continuation of existing streets.
- 16-306. Street names.
- 16-307. Street right-of-way widths.
- 16-308. Street pavement widths.
- 16-309. Street base.
- 16-310. Asphaltic binder.
- 16-311. Asphalt topping.
- 16-312. Curbs and gutters.
- 16-313. Storm drainage.

**16-301. General.** Prior to approval of a final plat, an agreement shall be reached between the subdivider or his agent and the Town of Calhoun with regard to the installation of any street improvements or utility construction called for in the subdivision plat. The subdivider shall be required to have installed at his expense the following improvements. (1980 Code, § 12-301)

**16-302. Monuments.** Concrete monuments four (4) inches square, three (3) feet long, with a flat top shall be set at all road corners, at all points where the road lines intersect the exterior boundaries of the subdivision, and at angle points of curve in each road. The top of the monument shall have an indented cross to identify properly the location and shall be set flush with the finished grade.

All other lot corners shall be marked with iron pipe not less than three-fourths (3/4) inches in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches long and driven so as to be flush with the finished grade. (1980 Code, § 12-302)

**16-303. Grading.** All streets, roads and alleys shall be graded by the subdivider to the required cross section. Due to special topographic conditions, deviations from the above will be allowed only with special approval of the town commission. Where roads are constructed under or adjacent to electric transmission lines, the nearest edge of the roadway surface shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet from any transmission line structure and all grading for the road shall be done in a manner which will not disturb the structure or result in erosion endangering the structure. In the case of electric transmission lines, the

clearance from the road to the nearest conductor shall meet the requirements of the National Electric Safety Code.

(1) Preparation. Before grading is started, the entire right-of-way area shall be first cleared of all stumps, roots, brush and other objectionable materials and all trees not intended for preservation.

(2) Cuts. All tree stumps, roots, boulders and other obstructions shall be removed to a depth of two (2) feet below the subgrade. Rock, when encountered, shall be scarified to a depth of twelve (12) inches below the sub-grade. This provision applies to the roadway and not necessarily to the entire right-of-way width.

(3) Fill. All suitable material from roadway cuts may be used in the construction of fills, approaches or at other places as needed. Excess materials, including organic materials, soft clays, etc., shall be removed from the development site. The fill shall be spread in layers not to exceed twelve (12) inches loose and compacted by a sheep's foot roller. The filling of utility trenches and other places not accessible to a roller shall be mechanically taped. (1980 Code, § 12-303)

**16-304. Installation of utilities**. After grading is completed and approved and before any base is applied, all of the required and underground work--water mains, sewer lines, gas mains, etc., and all service connections shall be installed completely and approved throughout the subdivision. (1980 Code, § 12-304)

**16-305. Continuation of existing streets**. Existing streets shall be continued at the same or greater width, but in no case less than the required width. (1980 Code, § 12-305)

**16-306. Street names**. The street names shall require the approval of the city commission. Streets that are obviously in alignment with streets already existing and named shall be given the name of the existing street. (1980 Code, § 12-306)

**16-307. Street right-of-way widths**. The right-of-way width shall be the distance across a street from property line to property line. Minimum street right-of-way width shall be 50 feet. The right-of-way shall be cleared of all dead trees, stumps, brush, projecting roots, hedge, weeds, pole stubs, logs, and other objectionable material, vegetation, and growth. (1980 Code, § 12-307)

**16-308. Street pavement widths**. The pavement width is measured from back of curb to back of curb. A minimum pavement width of 27 feet and curbed shall be required with placement to be centered in the right-of-way width. (1980 Code, § 12-308)

**16-309. Street base.** The street base shall consist of crushed stone Grade D, Class B, compacted to four (4) inches. (1980 Code, § 12-309)

**16-310. Asphaltic binder.** The road surface shall consist of an approved asphalt binder compacted to two (2) inches. (The extruded curbs shall be laid to true and even forms on the binder.) (1980 Code, § 12-310)

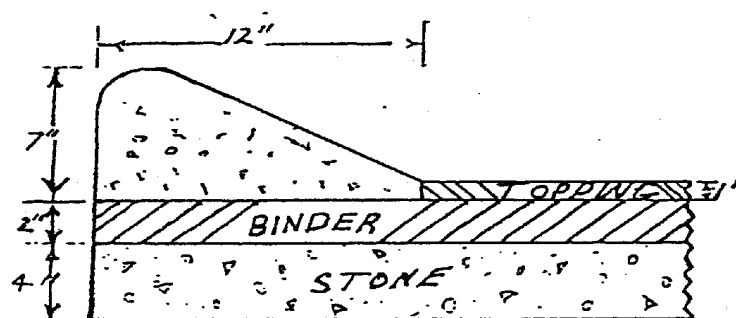
**16-311. Asphalt topping.** The road surface shall consist of an approved asphalt topping compacted to one (1) inch. (1980 Code, § 12-311)

**16-312. Curbs and gutters.** Within the Town of Calhoun, the subdivider shall provide one of the illustrated types of concrete curbs or the approved asphalt curb.

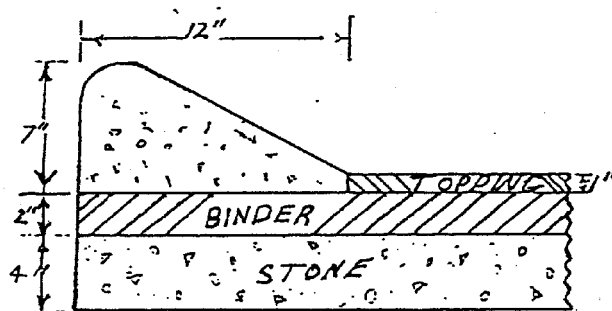
If the asphalt curb is to be installed the following specifications and design shall be required:

Material specifications. Standard 411-E asphalt mix--1% powdered asphalt and 2% asbestos fiber added. The subdivider shall submit the material specifications to the Town of Calhoun for approval.

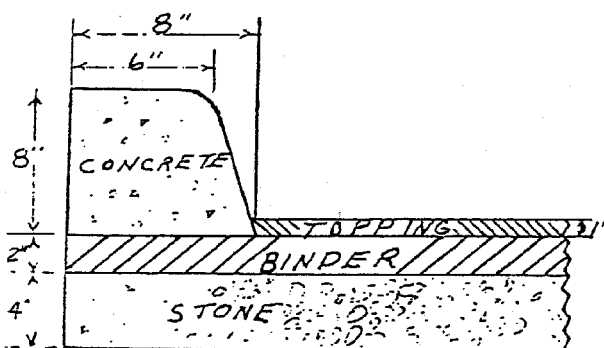
Design specification. The extruded curb shall be one of the following curb designs.



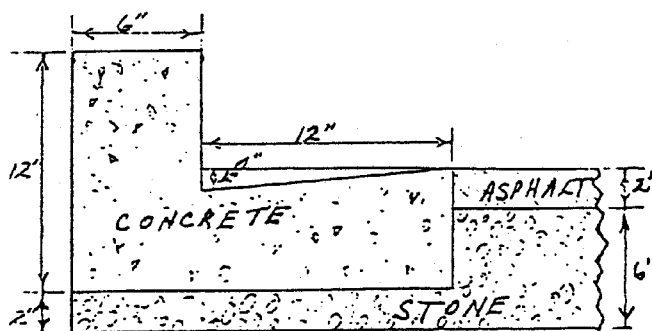
Concrete or Asphalt



Concrete or Asphalt



Concrete Only



Concrete Only

(1980 Code, § 12-312)

**16-313. Storm drainage.** An adequate drainage system including necessary open ditches, pipes, culverts, intersectional drains, drop inlets, bridges, etc., shall be provided for the proper drainage of all surface water. Note: Cross drains should be provided to accommodate all natural water flows, and shall be of sufficient length to permit full width roadway and the required slopes. The size openings to be provided shall be determined by Talbot's formula but in no case shall the pipe be less than fifteen (15) inches. Cross drains shall be built on straight line and grade, and shall be laid with the spigot end pointing in the direction of the flow and with the ends fitted and matched to provide tight joints and a smooth uniform invert. They shall be placed at a sufficient depth below the roadbed to avoid dangerous pressure of impact, and in no case shall the top of the pipe be less than one (1) foot below the roadbed. (1980 Code, § 12-313)

## TITLE 17

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

#### CHAPTER

#### 1. REFUSE.

#### CHAPTER 1

#### REFUSE

#### SECTION

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

**17-101. Refuse defined.** Refuse shall mean and include garbage, and 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. (1980 Code, § 8-201)

**17-102. Premises to be kept clean.** All persons within the Town of Calhoun 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. (1980 Code, § 8-202)

**17-103. Storage.** Each owner, occupant, or other responsible person using or occupying any building or other premises within the Town of Calhoun 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 mechanically. Furthermore, except for containers which the town handles mechanically, the combined weight of any refuse container and its

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Property maintenance regulations: title 13.

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 (4) feet and shall be securely tied in individual bundles weighing not more than seventy-five (75) pounds each and being not more than two (2) feet thick before being deposited for collection. (1980 Code, § 8-203)

**17-104. Location of containers.** Where alleys are used by the municipal refuse collectors, containers shall be placed on or within six (6) feet 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 is 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. (1980 Code, § 8-204)

**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. (1980 Code, § 8-205)

**17-106. Collection.** All refuse accumulated within the corporate limits shall be collected, conveyed, and disposed of under the supervision of such officer as the city manager shall designate. Collections shall be made regularly in accordance with an announced schedule. (1980 Code, § 8-206)

**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. (1980 Code, § 8-207)

**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 commissioners is expressly prohibited. (1980 Code, § 8-208)

## TITLE 18

### WATER AND SEWERS<sup>1</sup>

#### CHAPTER

#### 1. SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL.

#### CHAPTER 1

#### SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL

#### SECTION

- 18-101. Definitions.
- 18-102. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.
- 18-103. When a connection to the public sewer is required.
- 18-104. When a septic tank shall be used.
- 18-105. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.
- 18-106. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.
- 18-107. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.
- 18-108. Owner to provide disposal facilities.
- 18-109. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.
- 18-110. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.
- 18-111. Discharge into watercourses restricted.
- 18-112. Pollution of ground water prohibited.
- 18-113. Enforcement of chapter.
- 18-114. Carnivals, circuses, etc.
- 18-115. Violations.

**18-101. Definitions.** The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation of this chapter:

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references  
Refuse disposal: title 17.



(5) "Approved septic tank system." A watertight covered receptacle of monolithic concrete, either precast or cast in place, constructed according to plans approved by the health officer. Such tanks shall have a capacity of not less than 750 gallons and in the case of homes with more than two (2) bedrooms the capacity of the tank shall be in accordance with the recommendations of the Tennessee Department of Public Health as provided for in its 1967 bulletin entitled "Recommended Guide for Location, Design, and Construction of Septic Tanks and Disposal Fields." A minimum liquid depth of four (4) feet should be provided with a minimum depth of air space above the liquid of one (1) foot. The septic tank dimensions should be such that the length from inlet to outlet is at least twice but not more than three (3) times the width. The liquid depth should not exceed five (5) feet. The discharge from the septic tank shall be disposed of in such a manner that it may not create a nuisance on the surface of the ground or pollute the underground water supply, and such disposal shall be in accordance with recommendations of the health officer as determined by acceptable soil percolation data;

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

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

(8) "Watercourse." Any natural or artificial drain which conveys water either continuously or intermittently. (1980 Code, § 8-301)

**18-102. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.** Every residence, building, or place where human beings reside, assemble, or are employed within the corporate limits shall be required to have a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. (1980 Code, § 8-302)

**18-103. When a connection to the public sewer is required.** Wherever an accessible sewer exists and water under pressure is available, approved plumbing facilities shall be provided and the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged through a connection to said sewer made in compliance with the requirements of the official responsible for the public sewerage system. On any lot or premise accessible to the sewer, no other method of sewage disposal shall be employed. (1980 Code, § 8-303)

**18-104. When a septic tank shall be used.** Wherever water carried sewage facilities are installed and their use is permitted by the health officer,

and an accessible sewer does not exist, the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged into an approved septic tank system.

No septic tank or other water-carried sewage disposal system except a connection to a public sewer shall be installed without the approval of the health officer or his duly appointed representative. The design, layout, and construction of such systems shall be in accordance with specifications approved by the health officer and the installation shall be under the general supervision of the department of health. (1980 Code, § 8-304)

**18-105. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.** Every person, firm, or corporation who operates equipment for the purpose of removing digested sludge from septic tanks, cesspools, privies, and other sewage disposal installations on private or public property must register with the health officer and furnish such records of work done within the corporate limits as may be deemed necessary by the health officer. (1980 Code, § 8-305)

**18-106. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.** Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under § 18-102 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided. (1980 Code, § 8-306)

**18-107. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.** Any person, firm, or corporation proposing to construct a septic tank system, privy, or other sewage disposal facility, requiring the approval of the health officer under this chapter, shall before the initiation of construction obtain the approval of the health officer for the design and location of the system and secure a permit from the health officer for such system. (1980 Code, § 8-307)

**18-108. Owner to provide disposal facilities.** It shall be the duty of the owner of any property upon which facilities for sanitary sewage or human excreta disposal are required by § 18-102, or the agent of the owner, to provide such facilities. (1980 Code, § 8-308)

**18-109. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.** It shall be the duty of the occupant, tenant, lessee, or other person in charge to maintain the facilities for sewage disposal in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, and no refuse or other material which may unduly fill up, clog, or otherwise interfere with the operation of such facilities shall be deposited therein. (1980 Code, § 8-309)

**18-110. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.** No sewage or human excreta shall be thrown out, deposited, buried, or otherwise disposed of, except by a sanitary method of disposal as specified in this chapter. (1980 Code, § 8-310)

**18-111. Discharge into watercourses restricted.** No sewage or excreta shall be discharged or deposited into any lake or watercourse except under conditions specified by the health officer and specifically authorized by the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board. (1980 Code, § 8-311)

**18-112. Pollution of ground water prohibited.** No sewage effluent from a septic tank, sewage treatment plant, or discharges from any plumbing facility shall empty into any well, either abandoned or constructed for this purpose, cistern, sinkhole, crevice, ditch, or other opening either natural or artificial in any formation which may permit the pollution of ground water. (1980 Code, § 8-312)

**18-113. Enforcement of chapter.** It shall be the duty of the health officer to make an inspection of the methods of disposal of sewage and human excreta as often as is considered necessary to insure full compliance with the terms of this chapter. Written notification of any violation shall be given by the health officer to the person or persons responsible for the correction of the condition, and correction shall be made within forty-five (45) days after notification. If the health officer shall advise any person that the method by which human excreta and sewage is being disposed of constitutes an immediate and serious menace to health, such person shall at once take steps to remove the menace. Failure to remove such menace immediately shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code. However, such person shall be allowed the number of days herein provided within which to make permanent correction. (1980 Code, § 8-313)

**18-114. Carnivals, circuses, etc.** Whenever carnivals, circuses, or other transient groups of persons come within the corporate limits, such groups of transients shall provide a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. Failure of a carnival, circus, or other transient group to provide such sanitary method of disposal and to make all reasonable changes and corrections proposed by the health officer shall constitute a violation of this section. In these cases the violator shall not be entitled to the notice of forty-five (45) days provided for in the preceding section. (1980 Code, § 8-314)

**18-115. Violations.** Any person, persons, firm, association, or corporation or agent thereof, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable under the general penalty clause for this code. (1980 Code, § 8-315)

**TITLE 19**

**ELECTRICITY AND GAS**

**[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]**

**TITLE 20**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]**

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<b><u>RECORDER</u></b>		
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To keep minutes, etc.	1-302	1-202
To perform general administrative duties, etc.	1-303	1-203
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**Parallel Reference Table**

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**Parallel Reference Table**

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**Parallel Reference Table**

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**Parallel Reference Table**

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**Parallel Reference Table**

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**Parallel Reference Table**

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**Parallel Reference Table**

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**Parallel Reference Table**

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Malicious mischief	10-225	Omitted
Trespassing	10-226	11-601
Posting notices, etc.	10-227	11-702
Public drunkenness	10-228	Omitted
Drinking beer, etc., on streets, etc.	10-229	11-101
Coercing people not to work	10-230	Omitted
Caves, wells, cisterns, etc.	10-231	11-701
Interference with traffic	10-232	11-603
Anti-noise regulations	10-233	11-302
Fortune telling, etc.	10-234	11-201
Wearing masks	10-235	Omitted

**PLANNING AND ZONING**

Reserved for future use	11-101	Omitted
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**STREETS, ETC. - MISCELLANEOUS**

Obstructing streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited	12-101	16-101
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**Parallel Reference Table**

Subject	Old code §	New code §
Trees projecting over streets, etc., regulated	12-102	16-102
Trees, etc., obstructing view at intersections prohibited	12-103	16-103
Projecting signs and awnings, etc., restricted	12-104	16-104
Banners and signs across streets and alleys restricted	12-105	16-105
Gates or doors opening over streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited	12-106	16-106
Littering streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited	12-107	16-107
Obstruction of drainage ditches	12-108	16-108
Abutting occupants to keep sidewalks clean, etc.	12-109	16-109
Parades, etc., regulated	12-110	16-110
Operation of trains at crossings regulated	12-111	Omitted
Animals and vehicles on sidewalks	12-112	16-111
Fires in streets, etc.	12-113	16-112

**EXCAVATIONS**

Permit required	12-201	16-201
Applications	12-202	16-202
Fee	12-203	16-203
Deposit or bond	12-204	16-204
Manner of excavating - barricades, etc.	12-205	16-205
Restoration of streets, etc.	12-206	16-206
Insurance	12-207	16-207
Time limits	12-208	16-208
Supervision	12-209	16-209
Driveway curb cuts	12-210	16-210

**SUBDIVISION CUTS**

General	12-301	16-301
Monuments	13-302	16-302
Grading	13-303	16-303
Installation of utilities	13-304	16-304
Continuation of existing streets	13-305	16-305



**Parallel Reference Table**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Old code §</b>	<b>New code §</b>
Street names	13-306	16-306
Street right-of-way widths	13-307	16-307
Street pavement widths	13-308	16-308
Street base	13-309	16-309
Asphaltic binder	13-301	16-310
Asphalt topping	13-311	16-311
Curbs and gutters	13-312	16-312
Storm drainage	13-313	16-313

**UTILITIES AND SERVICES**

Nothing appeared in this title of the 1980 code

ORDINANCE NO. 65

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

WHEREAS some of the ordinances of the Town of Calhoun 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 commissioners of the Town of Calhoun, 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 "Calhoun Municipal Code," now, therefore:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN OF CALHOUN, AS FOLLOWS:<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup>Charter reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-20-214.

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

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

**Section 5. Penalty clause.** Unless otherwise specified in a title, chapter or section of the municipal code, including the codes and ordinances adopted by reference, whenever in the municipal code any act is prohibited or is made or declared to be a civil offense, or whenever in the municipal code the doing of any act is required or the failure to do any act is declared to be a civil offense, the violation of any such provision of the municipal code shall be punished by a civil penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation; provided, however, that the imposition of a civil penalty under the provisions of this municipal code shall not prevent the revocation of any permit or license or the taking of other punitive or remedial action where called for or permitted under the provisions of the municipal code or other applicable law. In any place in the municipal code the term "it shall be a misdemeanor" or "it shall be an offense" or "it shall be unlawful" or similar terms appears in the context of a penalty provision of this municipal code, it shall mean "it shall be a civil offense." Anytime the word "fine" or similar term appears in the context of a penalty provision of this municipal code, it shall mean "a civil penalty."<sup>1</sup> (Ord. #38, June 1994, modified)

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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.

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

Section 7. Reproduction and amendment of code. The municipal code shall be reproduced in loose-leaf form. The board of commissioners, 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 June 5, 2006

Passed 2nd reading July 3, 2006

George Harbin  
Mayor

Linda Dale  
Recorder