

THE
PHILADELPHIA
MUNICIPAL
CODE

Prepared by the
MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICE
INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC SERVICE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

in cooperation with the
TENNESSEE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

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CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, TENNESSEE

MAYOR

Sarah Letterman

ALDERMEN

John Clinton
Lori Haun
Patricia McNabb
Jimmy Nelms

RECORDER

Jay Bacon

Preface

This code is the result of a comprehensive codification of the ordinances of the City of Philadelphia, Tennessee. By referring to the historical citation appearing at the end of each section, the user will be able to ascertain the old code section or ordinance from which the particular section has been derived. The absence of a historical citation means that the section was added at the time the code was prepared. The word "modified" in the historical citation indicates substantial modification of the original ordinance.

The attention of the user is directed to the arrangement of the code 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 number is the title number followed by a hyphen, then the chapter number with the last two numbers showing the section number within the chapter, so that, for example, title 2, chapter 1, section 6, is designated as section 2-106.

By utilizing the table of contents preceding each title and chapter of the code, together with the cross references and explanations included as footnotes, the user should readily find all provisions in the code relating to any question that might arise.

Following this preface is an outline of the ordinance adoption procedures, if any, prescribed by the city'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 8 of the adopting ordinance for the code).

(2) That one copy of every ordinance adopted by the City is furnished to MTAS immediately after its adoption (see section 8 of the adopting ordinance).

(3) That the City agrees to reimburse MTAS for the actual costs of reproducing replacement pages for the code (no charge is made for the consultant's work, and reproduction costs are usually nominal).

Presently, 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.

However, the way MTAS does municipal codes and code updates is under review; therefore, this procedure is subject to change in the near future.

The able assistance of Ms. Claudia S. Wolfenbarger, the MTAS Senior Word Processing Specialist, who did all the typing on this project, is gratefully acknowledged.

M. Michael Tallent
Senior Management Consultant

ORDINANCE ADOPTION PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY THE CITY
CHARTER

1. Appropriations of money, orders including money and levies of taxes must be made by ordinance. Such ordinances must be read three times on three separate days and passed on third reading by a majority of the entire board. All other ordinances require passage on two readings on two separate days. (6-2-308)
2. Each ordinance, or a caption and a complete summary of it, must be published after its final passage in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. No ordinance shall take effect until the ordinance or its caption and summary is published. (6-2-102)
3. Publication of the ordinance can occur before final passage under Biddle v. Town of Farragut, 646 S.W.2d 925 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1982)

MTAS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADOPTION OF ORDINANCES IN
PHILADELPHIA, TENNESSEE

_____, 19__

Ordinances adopted by the City of Philadelphia, Tennessee, should be adopted pursuant to the requirements of sections 6-2-308 and 6-2-102 of the Tennessee Code Annotated (see pages ____ and ____ in the municipal code) and in accordance with the requirements of section 8 of the adopting ordinance in the Philadelphia Municipal Code (page ORD-3). The following is a suggested format for drafting ordinances:

START OFF BY GIVING EACH ORDINANCE A NUMBER:
ALL ORDINANCES SHOULD BE NUMBERED IN
SEQUENCE: 1, 2, 3, ETC.

Ordinance No. _____

USE A CAPTION LIKE THE FOLLOWING WHEN THE
ORDINANCE SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE CODE OR
DEALS WITH SOMETHING IN THE CODE.

An ordinance to amend the "Philadelphia Municipal Code" by (State here what changes are to be made. Example: revising section 6-301.)

USE A CAPTION LIKE THE FOLLOWING WHEN THE
ORDINANCE DOES NOT AFFECT THE CODE.

An ordinance to (State here what the ordinance does. Example: adopt an annual budget.)

USE THE FOLLOWING ORDAINING CLAUSE IN EVERY
ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, Tennessee, that:

NUMBER EACH SECTION OF THE ORDINANCE IN SEQUENCE: 1,2,3, ETC.

USE A SECTION LIKE THE FOLLOWING WHEN ADDING AN ENTIRE NEW CHAPTER TO THE CODE.

Section _____. The following new chapter is added to title _____ in the "Philadelphia Municipal Code":

CHAPTER _____

SECTION

_____-_____. _____.

_____-_____. _____.

_____-_____. _____.

_____-_____. _____.

USE A SECTION LIKE THE FOLLOWING WHEN ADDING A NEW SECTION TO THE CODE.

Section _____. The following new section is added to the "Philadelphia Municipal Code":

_____-_____. _____.

USE A SECTION LIKE THE FOLLOWING WHEN DELETING A SECTION OF THE CODE AND NOT REPLACING IT.

Section _____. Section ____-_____ of the "Philadelphia Municipal Code" is hereby deleted in its entirety.

USE A SECTION LIKE THE FOLLOWING WHEN CHANGING A SECTION IN THE CODE.

Section _____. Section ____-_____ of the "Philadelphia Municipal Code" is revised in its entirety to read as follows:

_____-____. _____.

USE THIS FINAL SECTION IN EVERY ORDINANCE.

Section _____. This ordinance shall take effect ten (10) days from and after its first passage, the public welfare requiring it.

PASS ALL ORDINANCES ON AT LEAST TWO READINGS.

Passed 1st reading _____, 19____.

Passed 2nd reading _____, 19____.

ADD A THIRD READING FOR ORDINANCES PROVIDING FOR APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEY, OR ORDER INVOLVING IT, OR LEVY OF TAXES.

HAVE ALL ORDINANCES SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND RECORDER.

Mayor

Recorder

INDICATE ON EACH ORDINANCE IN WHICH NEWSPAPER
AND ON WHAT DATE IT WAS PUBLISHED.

Published in the [indicate name of newspaper] on the day
of , 19 .

TITLE 1

ADMINISTRATION, OFFICERS, AND PERSONNEL¹

CHAPTER

1. BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
2. MAYOR.
3. RECORDER.
4. POLICE AND ARREST.
5. CITY COURT.

¹Cross references

Charter

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

This Code

Building, plumbing, electrical and gas inspectors: title 4.

Fire department: title 7.

Utilities: title 13.

Wastewater treatment: title 13.

Zoning: title 11.

CHAPTER 1

BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN¹

SECTION

1-101. Time and place of regular meetings.

1-102. Order of business.

1-103. General rules of order.

1-101. Time and place of regular meetings. The board of mayor and aldermen shall hold regular monthly meetings at 7:00 P.M. on the second Monday of each month at the City Hall (Library). (Ord. No. 1, modified)

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

- (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.

¹Charter references

For charter provisions related to the board of mayor and aldermen, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 6, chapter 1 through 3. For specific charter provisions on the following subjects related to the board of mayor and aldermen, see the sections indicated.

Conflicts of interest: 6-2-402.

Compensation: 6-2-401.

Election: 6-1-401.

Oath: 6-1-401.

Ordinance procedure

Publication: 6-2-102.

Readings: 6-2-308.

Residence requirement: 6-1-402.

Restrictions on expenditures: 6-2-301 through 6-2-303.

Taxation: 6-2-301.

Terms of office: 6-1-403.

Vacancies in office: 6-1-405.

Vice Mayor: 6-1-405.

- (6) Reports from committees, members of the board of mayor and aldermen, and other officers.
- (7) Old business.
- (8) New business.
- (9) Adjournment. (Ord. No. 1)

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 mayor and aldermen at its meetings in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with provisions of the charter or this code. (Ord. No. 1)

CHAPTER 2

MAYOR¹

SECTION

1-201. Generally supervises city's affairs.

1-202. Executes city's contracts.

1-201. Generally supervises city's affairs. The mayor shall have general supervision of all city affairs and may require such reports from the officers and employees as he may reasonably deem necessary to carry out his executive responsibilities. (Ord. No. 1)

1-202. Executes city's contracts. The mayor shall execute all contracts as authorized by the board of mayor and aldermen. (Ord. No. 1)

¹Charter references

For charter provisions related to the mayor, see Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 6, Chapters 1 through 3. For specific charter provisions on the following subject related to the mayor, see the section indicated:

Conflicts of interest: 6-2-401.

Compensation: 6-2-401.

Election: 6-1-401.

Oath: 6-1-404.

Powers and duties: 6-1-406.

Residence requirements: 6-1-402.

Term of office: 6-1-403.

Vacancy in office: 6-1-405.

CHAPTER 3

RECORDER¹

SECTION

1-301. To be bonded.

1-302. To keep minutes, etc.

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

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

1-302. To keep minutes, etc. The recorder shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the board of mayor and aldermen and shall preserve the original copy of all ordinances in a separate ordinance book. (Ord. No. 1)

1-303. To perform general administrative duties, etc. The recorder shall perform all administrative duties for the board of mayor and aldermen and for the city which are not assigned by the charter, this code, or the board of mayor and aldermen to another corporate officer. He shall also have custody of and be responsible for maintaining all corporate bonds, records, and papers. (Ord. No. 1)

¹Charter references

The only charter provisions which directly mention the recorder are contained in the following sections of Tennessee Code Annotated:

Judicial functions: 6-2-403.

Signs warrants drawn on treasury: 6-1-406.

CHAPTER 4

POLICE AND ARREST

SECTION

1-401. County sheriff's department to enforce municipal ordinances.

1-401. County sheriff's department to enforce municipal ordinances. The Sheriff's Department of Loudon County shall enforce the municipal ordinances of the city according to the terms of the agreement entered into between the city and the County of Loudon, the Sheriff's Department of the County of Loudon, and the Loudon County Court of General Sessions, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, sections 8-8-201(34), 12-9-104 and 16-15-501.¹

¹The agreement is of record in the office of the city recorder.

CHAPTER 5

CITY COURT

SECTION

1-501. County sessions court to try municipal ordinance violation cases.

1-501. County sessions court to try municipal ordinance violation cases. The Loudon County Court of General Sessions shall hear and dispose of municipal ordinance violation cases according to the terms of the agreement entered into between the city and the County of Loudon, the Sheriff's Department of Loudon County and the Loudon County Court of General Sessions, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, sections 8-8-201(34), 12-9-104 and 16-15-501.¹

¹The agreement is of record in the office of the city recorder.

TITLE 2

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES¹

CHAPTER

1. INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
2. BEER.

CHAPTER 1

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

SECTION

2-101. Prohibited generally.

2-101. Prohibited generally. Except as authorized by applicable laws² and/or ordinances, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, receive, possess, store, transport, sell, furnish, or solicit orders for, any intoxicating liquor within this city. "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.

¹Municipal code reference

Driving under the influence: section 9-104.

Public drunkenness, etc., title 10 chapter 2.

State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, title 57.

²State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, title 39, chapter 6.

CHAPTER 2

BEER

SECTION

2-201. Prohibited generally.

2-201. Prohibited generally. Except as authorized by applicable laws,¹ and/or ordinances, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, receive, possess, store, transport, sell, furnish, or solicit orders for, any beer within this city. "Beer" shall be defined to include all beers, ales, or malt liquor bearing an alcoholic content of not more than five percent (5%) by weight. (Ord. No. 5)

¹Municipal code reference

Public drunkenness title 10, chapter 2.

State law

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 3

ANIMALS AND FOWLS

CHAPTER

1. IN GENERAL.
2. DOGS.

CHAPTER 1

IN GENERAL

SECTION

- 3-101. Running at large prohibited.
- 3-102. Pen or enclosure to be kept clean.
- 3-103. Adequate food, water, and shelter, etc., to be provided.
- 3-104. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited.
- 3-105. Cruel treatment prohibited.
- 3-106. Seizure and disposition of animals.

3-101. Running at large prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or being in charge of any cows, sheep, horses, mules, goats, or any chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, or other domestic fowl, cattle, or livestock, knowingly or negligently to permit any of them to run at large in any street, alley, or unenclosed lot within the corporate limits.

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

3-102. 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.

3-103. Adequate food, water, and shelter, etc., to be provided. No animal or fowl shall be kept or confined in any place where the food, water, shelter, and ventilation are not adequate and sufficient for the preservation of its health and safety.

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

3-104. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited. No animal or fowl shall be kept in such a place or condition as to become a nuisance because of either noise, odor, contagious disease, or other reason.

3-105. Cruel treatment prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to beat or otherwise abuse or injure any dumb animal or fowl.

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

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

CHAPTER 2

DOGS

SECTION

- 3-201. Rabies vaccination and registration required.
- 3-202. Dogs to wear tags.
- 3-203. Running at large prohibited.
- 3-204. Vicious dogs to be securely restrained.
- 3-205. Noisy dogs prohibited.
- 3-206. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid.
- 3-207. Seizure and disposition of dogs.
- 3-208. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large.

3-201. 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, sections 68-8-101 through 68-8-114) or other applicable law.

3-202. 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.

3-203. Running at large prohibited.¹ It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to permit any dog owned by him or under his control to run at large within the corporate limits.

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

3-204. 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.

¹State law reference

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

3-205. 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.

3-206. 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 Sheriff of Loudon County or any other properly designated officer or official may cause such dog to be confined or isolated for such time as he deems reasonably necessary to determine if such dog is rabid.

3-207. Seizure and disposition of dogs. Any dog found running at large may be seized by any law enforcement officer or other properly designated officer or official and placed in a pound provided or designated by the board of mayor and aldermen. If the dog is wearing a tag the owner shall be notified in person, by telephone, or by a postcard addressed to his last-known mailing address to appear within five (5) days and redeem his dog by paying a reasonable pound fee, in accordance with a schedule approved by the board of mayor and aldermen, or the dog will be sold or humanely destroyed. If the dog is not wearing a tag it shall be sold or humanely destroyed unless legally claimed by the owner within five (5) 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.

3-208. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large. When, because of its viciousness or apparent infection with rabies, a dog found running at large cannot be safely impounded it may be summarily destroyed by any law enforcement officer¹ or other properly designated officer.

¹State law reference

For a Tennessee Supreme Court case upholding the summary destruction of dogs pursuant to appropriate legislation, see the case of Darnell v. Shapard, 156 Tenn. 544, 3 S.W.2d 661 (1927).

TITLE 4

BUILDING AND HOUSING CODES¹

CHAPTER

1. HOUSING CODE.
2. SLUM CLEARANCE.

CHAPTER 1

HOUSING CODE

SECTION

- 4-101. Housing code adopted.
- 4-102. Modifications.
- 4-103. Available in recorder's office.
- 4-104. Violations.

4-101. Housing code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by Tennessee Code Annotated, sections 6-54-501 through 6-54-506, and for the purpose of securing the public safety, health, and general welfare through structural strength, stability, sanitation, adequate light, and ventilation in dwellings, apartment houses, rooming houses, and buildings, structures, or premises used as such, the Standard Housing Code,² 1988 edition, with 1989 amendments, as prepared and adopted by the Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc., is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference as a part of this code and is hereinafter referred to as the housing code. (Ord. Nos. 5 and 6, sec. 1, modified)

4-102. Modifications. (1) Definitions. Wherever the housing code refers to the "Housing Official" it shall mean the person appointed or designated by the board of mayor and aldermen to administer and enforce the provisions of the housing code. Wherever the "Department of Law" is referred to it shall mean

¹Municipal code references

Health and sanitation: title 8.

Streets and other public ways and places: title 12.

Utilities and services: title 13.

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

the city attorney. Wherever the "Chief Appointing Authority" is referred to it shall mean the board of mayor and aldermen.

(2) Penalty clause deleted. Section 108 of the housing code is deleted. (Ord. Nos. 5 and 6, sec. 2)

4-103. Available in recorder's office. Pursuant to the requirements of Tennessee Code Annotated, section 6-54-502, one (1) copy of the housing code has been placed on file in the recorder's office and shall be kept there for the use and inspection of the public. (Ord. Nos. 5 and 6, sec. 3, modified)

4-104. Violations. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate or fail to comply with any provision of the housing code as herein adopted by reference and modified. (Ord. Nos. 5 and 6, sec. 4)

CHAPTER 2

SLUM CLEARANCE¹

SECTION

- 4-201. Findings of board.
- 4-202. Definitions.
- 4-203. "Public officer" designated; powers.
- 4-204. Initiation of proceedings; hearings.
- 4-205. Orders to owners of unfit structures.
- 4-206. When public officer may repair, etc.
- 4-207. When public officer may remove or demolish.
- 4-208. Lien for expenses; sale of salvage materials, other powers not limited.
- 4-209. Basis for a finding of unfitness.
- 4-210. Service of complaints or orders.
- 4-211. Enjoining enforcement of order.
- 4-212. Additional powers of public officer.
- 4-213. Powers conferred are supplemental.

4-201. Findings of board. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, section 13-21-101 et seq., the board of mayor and aldermen finds that there exists in the city structures which are unfit for human occupation due to dilapidation, defects increasing the hazards of fire, accident or other calamities, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or due to other conditions rendering such dwellings unsafe or insanitary, or dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety and morals, or otherwise inimical to the welfare of the residents of the city and, therefore, ordains as follows.

4-202. Definitions. (1) "Municipality" shall mean the City of Philadelphia, Tennessee, and the areas encompassed within existing city limits or as hereafter annexed.

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

(3) "Public officer" shall mean the officer or officers who are authorized by this chapter to exercise the powers prescribed herein and pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, section 13-21-101 et seq.

(4) "Public authority" shall mean any housing authority or any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the city or

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, title 13, chapter 21.

state relating to health, fire, building regulations, or other activities concerning structures in the city.

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

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

(7) "Structures" shall mean any building or structure, or part thereof, used for human occupation and intended to be so used, and includes any outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.

4-203. "Public officer" designated; powers. There is hereby designated and appointed a "public officer," to be the mayor of the city, to exercise the powers prescribed by this chapter, which powers shall be supplemental to all others held by the mayor.

4-204. Initiation of proceedings; hearings. Whenever a petition is filed with the public officer by a public authority or by at least five (5) residents of the city charging that any structure is unfit for human occupancy or use, or whenever it appears to the public officer (on his own motion) that any structure is unfit for human occupation or use, the public officer shall, if his preliminary investigation discloses a basis for such charges, issue and cause to be served upon the owner of, and parties in interest of, such structure a complaint stating the charges in that respect and containing a notice that a hearing will be held before the public officer (or his designated agent) at a place therein fixed, not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days after the service of the complaint; and the owner and parties in interest shall have the right to file an answer to the complaint and to appear in person, or otherwise, and give testimony at the time and place fixed in the complaint; and the rules of evidence prevailing in court of law or equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the public officer.

4-205. Orders to owners of unfit structures. If, after such notice and hearing as provided for in the preceding section, the public officer determines that the structure under consideration is unfit for human occupancy or use, he shall state in writing his finding of fact in support of such determination and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner thereof an order: (1) if the repair, alteration or improvement of the structure can be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the structure (not exceeding fifty percent [50%] of the reasonable value), requiring the owner, during the time specified in the order, to repair, alter, or improve such structure to render it fit for human occupancy or use or to vacate and close the structure for human occupancy or

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

4-206. When public officer may repair, etc. If the owner fails to comply with the order to repair, alter, or improve or to vacate and close the structure as specified in the preceding section hereof, the public officer may cause such structure to be repaired, altered, or improved, or to be vacated and closed; and the public officer may cause to be posted on the main entrance of any dwelling so closed, a placard with the following words: "This building is unfit for human occupancy or use; the use or occupation of this building for human occupancy or use is prohibited and unlawful."

4-207. When public officer may remove or demolish. If the owner fails to comply with an order, as specified above, to remove or demolish the structure, the public officer may cause such structure to be removed and demolished.

4-208. Lien for expenses; sale of salvaged materials; other powers not limited. The amount of the cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements, or vacating and closing, or removal or demolition by the public officer shall, upon the filing of the notice with the office of the register of deeds of Loudon County, be a lien on the property in favor of the city, second only to liens of the state, county, and municipality for taxes, any lien of the municipality for special assessments, and any valid lien, right, or interest in such property duly recorded or duly perfected by filing, prior to the filing of such notice. These costs shall be placed upon the tax rolls of the city as a lien and shall be added to property tax bills to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as property taxes are collected. If the owner fails to pay the costs, they may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as delinquent property taxes are collected and shall be subject to the same penalty and interest as delinquent property taxes. If the structure is removed or demolished by the public officer, he shall sell the materials of such structure and shall credit the proceeds of such sale against the cost of the removal or demolition, and any balance remaining shall be deposited in the chancery court of Loudon County by the public officer, shall be secured in such manner as may be directed by such court, and shall be disbursed by such court to the person found to be entitled thereto by final order or decree of such court; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of the city to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or otherwise.

4-209. Basis for a finding of unfitness. The public officer defined herein shall have the power and may determine that a structure is unfit for human occupation and use if he finds that conditions exist in such structure which are dangerous or injurious to the health, safety or morals of the occupants or users of such structure, the occupants or users of neighboring structures or other residents of the City of Philadelphia; such conditions may include the following (without limiting the generality of the foregoing): defects therein increasing the hazards of fire, accident, or other calamities; lack of adequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities; dilapidation; disrepair; structural defects; and uncleanliness.

4-210. Service of complaints or orders. Complaints or orders issued by the public officer pursuant to this chapter shall be served upon persons, either personally or by registered mail, but if the whereabouts of such person is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the public officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence, and the public officer shall make an affidavit to that effect, then the serving of such complaint or order upon such persons may be made by publishing the same once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed and published in the city. In addition, a copy of such complaint or order shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises affected by the complaint or order. A copy of such complaint or order shall also be filed for record in the Register's Office of Loudon County, Tennessee, and such filing shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law.

4-211. Enjoining enforcement of order. Any person affected by an order issued by the public officer served pursuant to this chapter may file a suit in chancery court for an injunction restraining the public officer from carrying out the provisions of the order, and the court may, upon the filing of such suit, issue a temporary injunction restraining the public officer pending the final disposition of the cause; provided, however, that within sixty (60) days after the posting and service of the order of the public officer, such person shall file such suit in the court.

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

4-212. Additional powers of public officer. The public officer, in order to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, shall have the following powers in addition to those otherwise granted herein:

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

4-213. Powers conferred are supplemental. This chapter shall not be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the city with regard to the enforcement of the provisions of its charter or any other ordinances or regulations, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof, and the powers conferred by this chapter shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by the charter and other laws.

TITLE 5

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

TITLE 6

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

TITLE 7

FIRE PROTECTION

CHAPTER

1. FIRE DEPARTMENT.
2. FIRE SERVICE OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS

CHAPTER 1

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT¹

SECTION

- 7-101. Establishment, equipment, and membership.
- 7-102. Objectives.
- 7-103. Organization, rules, and regulations.
- 7-104. Records and reports.
- 7-105. Tenure and compensation 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 of the board of mayor and aldermen. Any funds raised by the volunteer fire department as a whole, or by any individual or group of volunteer firemen in the name of the volunteer fire department, shall be turned over to and become the property of, the city and the city shall use such funds in the equipping of the fire department. Any and all gifts to the volunteer fire department shall be turned over to, and become the property of, the city. All other apparatus, equipment, and supplies of the volunteer fire department shall be purchased by or through the city and shall be and remain the property of the city. The volunteer fire department shall be composed of a chief appointed by the board of mayor and aldermen, and such number of physically-fit subordinate officers and firemen as the fire chief shall appoint.

7-102. Objectives. The volunteer fire department shall have as its objectives:

- (1) To prevent uncontrolled fires from starting.

¹Municipal code reference

Special privileges with respect to traffic: title 9, chapter 2.

- (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.

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 formulate and enforce such rules and regulations as shall be necessary for the orderly and efficient operation of the volunteer fire department under such rules and regulations as the board of mayor and aldermen may prescribe.

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 such written reports on those matters to the mayor as the mayor requires. The mayor shall submit reports on those matters to the board of mayor and aldermen, as the board of mayor and aldermen requires.

7-105. Tenure and compensation of members. The fire chief shall have the authority to suspend or discharge any other member of the volunteer fire department when he deems such action to be necessary for the good of the department. The fire chief may be suspended for up to thirty (30) days by the mayor, but may be dismissed only by the board of mayor and aldermen.

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

7-106. Chief responsible for training and maintenance. The chief of the fire department, shall be fully responsible for the training of the firemen and for maintenance of all property and equipment of the fire department, under the direction and subject to the requirements of the board of mayor and aldermen.

7-107. Chief to be assistant to state officer. Pursuant to requirements of Tennessee Code Annotated, section 68-17-108, the fire chief is designated as an assistant to the state commissioner of insurance and is subject to all the duties and obligations imposed by Tennessee Code Annotated, title 68, chapter 17, and shall be subject to the directions of the commissioner in the execution of the provisions thereof.

CHAPTER 2

FIRE SERVICE OUTSIDE TOWN LIMITS

SECTION

7-201. Restrictions on fire service outside city limits.

7-201. Restrictions on fire service outside city limits. No personnel or equipment of the fire department shall be used for fighting any fire outside the city limits unless the fire is on city property or, in the opinion of the fire chief, is in such hazardous proximity to property owned or located within the city as to endanger the city property, or unless the board of mayor and aldermen has developed policies for providing emergency services outside of the city limits or entered into a contract or mutual aid agreement pursuant to the authority of

(1) The Local Government Emergency Assistance Act of 1987, as amended, codified in Tennessee Code Annotated, section 58-21-601 et seq.¹

¹Charter and state law references

Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 58-2-601 et seq., as amended by Public Acts 1988, Ch. 499, authorizes any municipality or other local governmental entity to go outside of its boundaries in response to a request for emergency assistance by another local government. It does not create a duty to respond to or to stay at the scene of an emergency outside its jurisdiction. This statute, as amended, does not require written agreements between the local governments, but authorizes them to develop policies and procedures for requesting and responding to requests for emergency assistance, including provisions for compensation for service rendered.

The statute specifies which municipal officers may request and respond to requests for emergency assistance and provides for the appointment by municipal governing bodies of additional municipal officers with the same authority.

The statute provides that the senior officer of the requesting party will be in command at the scene of the emergency.

The statute outlines the liabilities of the requesting and responding governments as follows: (1) Neither the responding party nor its employees shall be liable for any property damage or bodily injury at
(continued...)

- (2) Tennessee Code Annotated, section 12-9-101 et seq.¹
- (3) Tennessee Code Annotated, section 6-54-601.²

(...continued)

the actual scene of any emergency due to actions performed in responding to a request for emergency assistance; (2) The requesting party is not liable for damages to the equipment and personnel of the responding party in response to the request for emergency assistance; and (3) Neither the requesting party nor its employees is liable for damages caused by the negligence of the personnel of the responding party while enroute to or from the scene of the emergency.

¹Charter and state law references

Tennessee Code Annotated, section 6-54-601 authorizes municipalities (1) To enter into mutual aid agreements with other municipalities, counties, privately incorporated fire departments, utility districts and metropolitan airport authorities which provide for firefighting service, and with individual fire departments to furnish one another with fire fighting assistance. (2) Enter into contracts with organizations of residents and property owners of unincorporated communities to provide the latter with firefighting assistance. (3) Provide fire protection outside their city limits to either areas or citizens on an individual contractual basis whenever an agreement has first been entered into between the municipality providing the fire service and the county or counties in which the fire protection is to be provided.

²Tennessee Code Annotated, section 12-9-101 et seq. is the Interlocal Governmental Cooperation Act which authorizes municipalities and other governments to enter into mutual aid agreements of various kinds.

TITLE 8

HEALTH AND SANITATION¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL.
3. JUNKYARDS.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

- 8-101. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc.
- 8-102. Stagnant water.
- 8-103. Weeds.
- 8-104. Dead animals.
- 8-105. Health and sanitation nuisances.

8-101. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the escape of such quantities of dense smoke, soot, cinders, noxious acids, fumes, dust, or gases as to be detrimental to or to endanger the health, comfort, and safety of the public or so as to cause or have a tendency to cause injury or damage to property or business. (Ord. No. 6, sec. 1)

8-102. Stagnant water. It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to allow any pool of stagnant water to accumulate and stand on his property without treating it so as effectively to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. (Ord. No. 6, sec. 1)

8-103. 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 recorder to cut such vegetation when it has reached a height of over one (1) foot. (Ord. No. 6, sec. 1)

¹Municipal code reference

Animals and fowls: title 3.

Littering streets, etc.: section 12-107.

Sewage and human excreta disposal: title 8, chapter 2.

8-104. 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 city recorder and dispose of such animal in such manner as the city recorder shall direct. (Ord. No. 6, sec. 1)

8-105. 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. (Ord. No. 6, sec. 1)

CHAPTER 2

SEWAGE AND HUMAN EXCRETA DISPOSAL

SECTION

- 8-201. Definitions.
- 8-202. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods.
- 8-203. When a connection to the public sewer is required.
- 8-204. When a septic tank shall be used.
- 8-205. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc.
- 8-206. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal.
- 8-207. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc.
- 8-208. Owner to provide disposal facilities.
- 8-209. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities.
- 8-210. Only specified methods of disposal to be used.
- 8-211. Discharge into watercourses restricted.
- 8-212. Pollution of ground water prohibited.
- 8-213. Enforcement of chapter.
- 8-214. Carnivals, circuses, etc.
- 8-215. Violations.

8-201. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation of this chapter.

(1) "Accessible sewer." A public sanitary sewer located in a street or alley abutting on the property in question or otherwise within two hundred (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.

(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.

8-202. Places required to have sanitary disposal methods. Every residence, building, or place where human beings reside, assemble, or are employed within the corporate limits shall be required to have a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta.

8-203. When a connection to the public sewer is required. Wherever an accessible sewer exists and water under pressure is available, approved plumbing facilities shall be provided and the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged through a connection to said sewer made in compliance with the requirements of the official responsible for the public sewerage system. On any lot or premise accessible to the sewer no other method of sewage disposal shall be employed.

8-204. When a septic tank shall be used. Wherever water-carried sewage facilities are installed and their use is permitted by the health officer, and an accessible sewer does not exist, the wastes from such facilities shall be discharged into an approved septic tank system.

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

8-205. Registration and records of septic tank cleaners, etc. Every person, firm, or corporation who operates equipment for the purpose of removing digested sludge from septic tanks, cesspools, privies, and other sewage disposal installations on private or public property must register with the health officer and furnish such records of work done within the corporate limits as may be deemed necessary by the health officer.

8-206. Use of pit privy or other method of disposal. Wherever a sanitary method of human excreta disposal is required under section 8-202 and water-carried sewage facilities are not used, a sanitary pit privy or other approved method of disposal shall be provided.

8-207. Approval and permit required for septic tanks, privies, etc. Any person, firm, or corporation proposing to construct a septic tank system, privy, or other sewage disposal facility, requiring the approval of the health officer under this chapter, shall before the initiation of construction obtain the approval of the health officer for the design and location of the system and secure a permit from the health officer for such system.

8-208. Owner to provide disposal facilities. It shall be the duty of the owner of any property upon which facilities for sanitary sewage or human excreta disposal are required by section 8-202, or the agent of the owner, to provide such facilities.

8-209. Occupant to maintain disposal facilities. It shall be the duty of the occupant, tenant, lessee, or other person in charge to maintain the facilities for sewage disposal in a clean and sanitary condition at all times, and no refuse or other material which may unduly fill up, clog, or otherwise interfere with the operation of such facilities shall be deposited therein.

8-210. Only specified methods of disposal to be used. No sewage or human excreta shall be thrown out, deposited, buried, or otherwise disposed of except by a sanitary method of disposal as specified in this chapter.

8-211. Discharge into watercourses restricted. No sewage or excreta shall be discharged or deposited into any lake or watercourse except under conditions specified by the health officer and specifically authorized by the Tennessee Stream Pollution Control Board.

8-212. Pollution of ground water prohibited. No sewage effluent from a septic tank, sewage treatment plant, or discharges from any plumbing facility shall empty into any well, cistern, sinkhole, crevice, ditch, or other opening,

either natural or artificial, in any formation which may permit the pollution of ground water.

8-213. Enforcement of chapter. It shall be the duty of the health officer to make an inspection of the methods of disposal of sewage and human excreta as often as is considered necessary to insure full compliance with the terms of this chapter. Written notification of any violation shall be given by the health officer to the person or persons responsible for the correction of the condition, and correction shall be made within 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.

8-214. Carnivals, circuses, etc. Whenever carnivals, circuses, or other transient groups of persons come within the corporate limits, such groups of transients shall provide a sanitary method for disposal of sewage and human excreta. Failure of a carnival, circus, or other transient group to provide such sanitary method of disposal and to make all reasonable changes and corrections proposed by the health officer shall constitute a violation of this section. In these cases the violator shall not be entitled to the notice of forty-five (45) days provided for in the preceding section.

8-215. 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.

CHAPTER 3

JUNKYARDS

SECTION

8-301. Junkyards.

8-301. Junkyards.¹ All junkyards within the corporate limits shall be operated and maintained subject to the following regulations:

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

(2) All such junkyards shall be enclosed within close fitting plank or metal solid fences touching the ground on the bottom and being not less than six (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. (Ord. No. 6, sec. 1)

¹State law reference

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

TITLE 9

MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC¹

CHAPTER

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

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS²

SECTION

- 9-101. Motor vehicle requirements.
- 9-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc.
- 9-103. Reckless driving.
- 9-104. Driving under the influence.
- 9-105. One-way streets.
- 9-106. Unlaned streets.
- 9-107. Laned streets.
- 9-108. Yellow lines.

¹Municipal code reference

Excavations and obstructions in streets, etc.: title 12.

²State law reference

Under Tennessee Code Annotated, section 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, section 55-10-401; failing to stop after a traffic accident, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-10-101 et seq.; driving while license is suspended or revoked, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-7-116; and drag racing, as prohibited by Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-10-501.

- 9-109. Miscellaneous traffic control signs, etc.
- 9-110. General requirements for traffic control signs, etc.
- 9-111. Unauthorized traffic control signs, etc.
- 9-112. Presumption with respect to traffic control signs, etc.
- 9-113. Driving through funerals or other processions.
- 9-114. Clinging to vehicles in motion.
- 9-115. Riding on outside of vehicles.
- 9-116. Backing vehicles.
- 9-117. Projections from the rear of vehicles.
- 9-118. Causing unnecessary noise.
- 9-119. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 9-120. Passing.
- 9-121. Motorcycles, motor driven cycles, motorized bicycles, bicycles, etc.
- 9-122. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc.

9-101. 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.

9-102. 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.

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

9-104. Driving under the influence. (See the Tennessee Code Annotated, sections 55-10-401, 55-10-303, and 55-10-307).

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

9-106. Unlaned streets. (1) Upon all unlaned streets of sufficient width, a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the street except:

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

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

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

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

9-107. Laned streets. On streets marked with traffic lanes, it shall be unlawful for the operator of any vehicle to fail or refuse to keep his vehicle within the boundaries of the proper lane for his direction of travel except when lawfully passing another vehicle or preparatory to making a lawful turning movement.

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

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

9-109. Miscellaneous traffic control signs, etc.¹ It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to violate or fail to comply with any traffic control sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected by the state or the city unless otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer.

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle willfully to violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any law enforcement officer.

¹Municipal code reference

Stop signs, yield signs, flashing signals, pedestrian control signs, traffic control signals generally: sections 9-505--9-509.

9-110. General requirements for traffic control signs, etc. . All traffic control signs, signals, markings, and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,¹ published by the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and shall, so far as practicable, be uniform as to type and location throughout the city. This section shall not be construed as being mandatory but is merely directive.

9-111. 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.

9-112. 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 city authority.

9-113. Driving through funerals or other processions. Except when otherwise directed by a law enforcement 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.

9-114. 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.

9-115. 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.

¹This manual may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

9-116. Backing vehicles. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reason-able safety and without interfering with other traffic.

9-117. 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.

9-118. 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.

9-119. 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."

9-120. 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.

9-121. Motorcycles, motor driven cycles, motorized bicycles, bicycles, etc.

(1) Definitions. For the purpose of the application of this section, the following words shall have the definitions indicated:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9-122. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc..

(1) Definitions.

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

(b) "Adult" shall mean any person eighteen years of age or older.

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

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

(e) "Drivers license" shall mean a motor vehicle operators license or chauffeurs license issued by the State of Tennessee.

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

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

CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

SECTION

- 9-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined.
9-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.
9-203. Following emergency vehicles.
9-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.

9-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined. Authorized emergency vehicles shall be fire department vehicles, law enforcement vehicles, and such ambulances and other emergency vehicles as are designated by the mayor.

9-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.¹

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

(2) The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call, or when in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section, subject to the conditions herein stated.

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

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the

¹Municipal code reference

Operation of other vehicle upon the approach of emergency vehicles:
section 9-501.

safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

9-203. 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.

9-204. 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 law enforcement officer.

CHAPTER 3

SPEED LIMITS

SECTION

9-301. In general.

9-302. At intersections.

9-303. In school zones.

9-301. 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.

9-302. At intersections. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any intersection at a rate of speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour unless such person is driving on a street regulated by traffic control signals or signs which require traffic to stop or yield on the intersecting streets.

9-303. In school zones. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-8-152, the city shall have the authority to enact special speed limits in school zones. Such special speed limits shall be enacted based on an engineering investigation; shall not be less than fifteen (15) miles per hour; and shall be in effect only when proper signs are posted with a warning flasher or flashers in operation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any such special speed limit enacted and in effect in accordance with this paragraph.

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

CHAPTER 4

TURNING MOVEMENTS

SECTION

9-401. Generally.

9-402. Right turns.

9-403. Left turns on two-way roadways.

9-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways.

9-405. U-turns.

9-401. Generally. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect any pedestrian or the operation of any other vehicle without first ascertaining that such movement can be made in safety and signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law.¹

9-402. Right turns. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway.

9-403. 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.

9-404. 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.

9-405. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited.

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, sec. 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 5

STOPPING AND YIELDING

SECTION

- 9-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 9-502. When emerging from alleys, etc.
- 9-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection.
- 9-504. At railroad crossings.
- 9-505. At "stop" signs.
- 9-506. At "yield" signs.
- 9-507. At traffic control signals generally.
- 9-508. At flashing traffic control signals.
- 9-509. Stops to be signaled.

9-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.¹ Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer.

9-502. 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.

9-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection. No driver shall enter any intersection or marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of such intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of traffic in or on the intersecting street or crosswalk. This provision shall be effective notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.

¹Municipal code reference

Special privileges of emergency vehicles: title 9, chapter 2.

9-504. At railroad crossings. Any driver of a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop within not less than fifteen (15) feet from the 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.

9-505. At "stop" signs. The driver of a vehicle facing a "stop" sign shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety.

9-506. 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.

9-507. At traffic control signals generally. Traffic control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution," or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one at a time, or with arrows, shall show the following colors only and shall apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

- (1) Green alone, or "Go":
 - (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits such turn. But vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such signal is exhibited.
 - (b) Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- (2) Steady yellow alone, or "Caution":
 - (a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal is thereby warned that the red or "Stop" signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter, and such vehicular traffic shall not enter or be crossing the intersection when the red or "Stop" signal is exhibited.

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

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

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

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

(4) Steady red with green arrow:

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

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

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

9-508. 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 city it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

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

(b) "Flashing yellow (caution signal)." When a yellow lens is illuminated with intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

(2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules set forth in section 9-504 of this code.

9-509. 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,¹ except in an emergency.

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-8-143.

CHAPTER 6

PARKING

SECTION

- 9-601. Generally.
- 9-602. Angle parking.
- 9-603. Occupancy of more than one space.
- 9-604. Where prohibited.
- 9-605. Loading and unloading zones.
- 9-606. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.

9-601. Generally. No person shall leave any motor vehicle unattended on any street without first setting the brakes thereon, stopping the motor, removing the ignition key, and turning the front wheels of such vehicle toward the nearest curb or gutter of the street.

Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within this city shall be so parked that its right wheels are approximately parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right edge or curb of the street. On one-way streets where the city has not placed signs prohibiting the same, vehicles may be permitted to park on the left side of the street, and in such cases the left wheels shall be required to be within eighteen (18) inches of the left edge or curb of the street.

Notwithstanding anything else in this code to the contrary, no person shall park or leave a vehicle parked on any public street or alley within the fire limits between the hours of 1:00 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. or on any other public street or alley for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without the prior approval of the mayor.

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.

9-602. Angle parking. On those streets which have been signed or marked by the city 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.

9-603. 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.

9-604. Where prohibited. No person shall park a vehicle in violation of any sign placed or erected by the state or city, nor:

(1) On a sidewalk; provided, however, a bicycle may be parked on a sidewalk if it does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic.

(2) In front of a public or private driveway;

(3) Within an intersection;

(4) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant.

(5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk;

(6) Within twenty feet (20') of a crosswalk at an intersection.

(7) Within thirty feet (30') upon the approach of any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway.

(8) Within fifty feet (50') of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing.

(9) Within twenty feet (20') of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet (75') of such entrance when properly signposted;

(10) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic:

(11) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;

(12) Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel;

(13) In a parking space clearly identified by an official sign as being reserved for the physically handicapped, unless, however, the person driving the vehicle is (a) physically handicapped, or (b) parking such vehicle for the benefit of a physically handicapped person. A vehicle parking in such a space shall display a certificate of identification or a disabled veteran's license plate issued under Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-8-160(c).

9-605. 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 city as a loading and unloading zone.

9-606. 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.

CHAPTER 7

TRUCK ROUTES AND LOAD LIMITATIONS

SECTION

9-701. Trucks prohibited on certain streets.

9-702. Limited load streets.

9-703. Exceptions.

9-704. Parking limited.

9-701. Trucks prohibited on certain streets. It shall be unlawful to drive any truck except for the purpose of making a delivery on any street unless designated by the proper sign designating the street as a "truck route."

9-702. Limited load streets. It shall be unlawful to operate any vehicle on any street when gross weight on the surface of any street through any axle of such vehicle exceeds 12,000 pounds, gross volume weight, except for the purposes of making a delivery or picking up a load, in which case such vehicles may be driven on such street for not more than the minimum distance necessary for such purposes.

9-703. Exceptions. The foregoing provisions hereof shall not apply to any emergency vehicle, any school bus or any road construction equipment being operated by or for the city in connection with repairs on property or right of way owned by the city.

9-704. Parking limited. No tractor-trailer unit or truck in excess of 5,000 pounds, gross volume weight, shall be parked on a public street unattended except as provided in section 9-701 above.

CHAPTER 8

ENFORCEMENT

SECTION

- 9-801. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 9-802. Failure to obey citation.
- 9-803. Illegal parking.
- 9-804. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 9-805. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles.
- 9-806. Deposit of drivers license in lieu of bail.

9-801. Issuance of traffic citations.¹ When a law enforcement 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.

9-802. 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.

9-803. Illegal parking. Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of any of the restrictions imposed by this code, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its license number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a citation for the driver and/or owner to answer for the violation within thirty (30) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation.

If the offense is a parking violation, the offender may, within thirty (30) days, have the charge against him disposed of by paying to the city recorder a

¹State law reference

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

fine of one dollar (\$1.00) provided he waives his right to a judicial hearing. If he appears and waives his right to a judicial hearing after thirty (30) days, but before a warrant for his arrest is issued, his fine shall be three dollars (\$3.00). For the violation of parking in a handicapped parking space under section 9-604 (13) of this code, the offender may be punished according to the general penalty provisions of this code of ordinances.

9-804. Impoundment of vehicles. The law enforcement officers of the city are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary for the security of the vehicle or to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested or any unattended vehicle which is parked so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic, or which has been parked for more than one (1) hour in excess of the time allowed for parking in any place, or which has been involved in two (2) or more violations of this title for which citation tags have been issued and the vehicle not removed. Any impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner or other person entitled thereto claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership or right to possession, and pays all applicable fees and costs of impoundment and storage, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed of.

9-805. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. "Abandoned motor vehicles," as defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-16-103, shall be impounded and disposed of by the sheriff's department in accordance with the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, sections 55-16-103 through 55-16-109.

9-806. Deposit of drivers' license in lieu of bail.

(1) Deposit allowed. Whenever any person lawfully possessing a chauffeur's or operator's license theretofore issued to him by the Tennessee Department of Safety, or under the driver licensing laws of any other state or territory or the District of Columbia, is issued a citation or arrested and charged with the violation of any city ordinance or state statute regulating traffic, except those ordinances and statutes, the violation of which call for the mandatory revocation of a operator's or chauffeur's license for any period of time, such person shall have the option of depositing his chauffeur's or operator's license with the officer or court demanding bail in lieu of any other security required for his appearance in the city court of this city in answer to such charge before said court.

(2) Receipt to be issued. The officer, or the court demanding bail, who receives any person chauffeur's or operator's license as herein provided, shall issue to said person a receipt for said license upon a form approved or provided by the Tennessee Department of Safety.

(3) Failure to appear - disposition of license. In the event that any driver who has deposited his chauffeur's or operator's license in lieu of bail fails to appear in answer to the charges filed against him, the clerk or judge of the city court accepting the license shall forward the same to the Tennessee Department of Safety for disposition by said department in accordance with provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, section 55-7-401 et seq.

TITLE 10

OFFENSES¹

CHAPTER

1. MISDEMEANORS OF THE STATE ADOPTED.
2. ALCOHOL.
3. GAMBLING, FORTUNE TELLING, ETC.
4. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.
5. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET.
6. INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL.
7. FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES.
8. TRESPASSING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC.

CHAPTER 1

MISDEMEANORS OF STATE ADOPTED

SECTION

10-101. Misdemeanors of the state adopted.

10-101. Misdemeanors of the state² adopted. All offenses against the State of Tennessee which are committed within the corporate limits and which are defined by the state law or are recognized by the Common Law to be misdemeanors are hereby designated and declared to be offenses against this city also. Any violation of any such law within the corporate limits is also a violation of this section.

¹Municipal code reference

Animals and fowls: title 3.

Housing and utilities: title 4.

Health and sanitation: title 8.

Traffic offenses: title 9.

Streets and sidewalks (non-traffic): title 12.

²State law reference

For the definition of "misdemeanor," see Tennessee Code Annotated, sections 39-1-103 and 39-1-104.

CHAPTER 2

ALCOHOL¹

SECTION

10-201. Public drunkenness.

10-202. Drinking alcoholic beverages in public, etc.

10-201. Public drunkenness. See Tennessee Code Annotated, section 39-6-925, et. seq.; also see title 33, chapter 8.

10-202. Drinking alcoholic beverages in public, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drink, consume or have an open can or bottle of beer or intoxicating liquor in or on any public street, alley, avenue, highway, sidewalk, public park, public school ground or other public place.

¹Municipal code reference

Sale of alcoholic beverages, including beer: title 2.

CHAPTER 3

GAMBLING, FORTUNE TELLING, ETC.

SECTION

10-301. Gambling prohibited.

10-302. Promotion of gambling.

10-303. Fortune telling, etc.

10-301. Gambling prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to play at any game of hazard or chance for money or other valuable thing or to make or accept any bet or wager for money or other valuable thing.

10-302. Promotion of gambling. It shall be unlawful for any person to encourage, promote, aid, or assist the playing at any game, or the making of any bet or wager, for money or other valuable thing, or to possess, keep, or exhibit for the purpose of gambling, any gaming table, device, ticket, or any other gambling paraphernalia.

10-303. 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, phreoneologist, or other mystic endowed with supernatural powers.

CHAPTER 4

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

SECTION

10-401. Assault and battery.

10-401. Assault and battery. It shall be unlawful for any person to commit an assault and battery upon another person.

CHAPTER 5

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET

SECTION

10-501. Disturbing the peace.

10-502. Anti-noise regulations.

10-501. 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.

10-502. Antinoise regulations. Subject to the provisions of this section, the creating of any unreasonably loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noise is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity, or duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual, or in disturbance of the public peace and welfare, is prohibited.

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

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

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

(c) Yelling, shouting, etc. Yelling, shouting, whistling, or singing on the public streets, particularly between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., or at any time or place so as to annoy or disturb the

quiet, comfort, or repose of any person in any hospital, dwelling, hotel, or other type of residence, or of any person in the vicinity.

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

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

(f) 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 city 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 hour 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.

(1) 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) City vehicles. Any vehicle of the city 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 city, 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 board of mayor and aldermen. Hours for the use of an amplified or public address system will be designated in the permit so issued and the use of such systems shall be restricted to the hours so designated in the permit.

CHAPTER 6

INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL

SECTION

10-601. Escape from custody or confinement.

10-602. Impersonating a government officer or employee.

10-603. False emergency alarms.

10-601. Escape from custody or confinement. It shall be unlawful for any person under arrest or otherwise in custody of or confined by the city to escape or attempt to escape, or for any other person to assist or encourage such person to escape or attempt to escape from such custody or confinement.

10-602. Impersonating a government officer or employee. No person shall deceitfully impersonate or represent that he is any government officer or employee.

10-603. False emergency alarms. It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally make, turn in, or give a false alarm of fire, or of need for law enforcement or ambulance assistance, or to aid or abet in the commission of such act.

CHAPTER 7

FIRE ARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES

- 10-701. Air rifles, etc.
- 10-702. Throwing missiles.
- 10-703. Discharge of firearms.

10-701. Air rifles, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person in the city to discharge any air gun, air pistol, air rifle, "BB" gun, or sling shot capable of discharging a bullet or pellet, made of metal, plastic or any other kind of material, whether propelled by spring, compressed air, expanding gas, explosive, or other force-producing means or method.

10-702. Throwing missiles. It shall be unlawful for any person maliciously to throw any stone, snowball, bottle, or any other missile upon or at any vehicle, building, tree, or other public or private property or upon or at any person.

10-703. Discharge of firearms. It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to discharge a firearm within the corporate limits.

CHAPTER 8

TRESPASSING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC

SECTION

10-801. Trespassing.

10-802. Malicious mischief.

10-803. Interference with traffic.

10-801. Trespassing.¹ (1) On premises open to the public.

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

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

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

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

(4) Lots and buildings in general. It shall be unlawful for any person to enter or remain on or in any lot or parcel of land or any building or other structure after notice against trespass is personally communicated to him by the owner or other authorized person or is posted in a conspicuous manner.

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

¹State law reference

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

10-802. Malicious mischief. It shall be unlawful and deemed to be malicious mischief for any person to willfully, maliciously, or wantonly damage, deface, destroy, conceal, tamper with, remove, or withhold real or personal property which does not belong to him.

10-803. Interference with traffic. It shall be unlawful for any person to stand, sit, or engage in any activity whatever on any public street, sidewalk, bridge, or public ground in such a manner as to prevent, obstruct, or interfere with the free passage of pedestrian or vehicular traffic thereon.

TITLE 11

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

TITLE 12

STREETS AND OTHER PUBLIC WAYS AND PLACES¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

- 12-101. Obstructing streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 12-102. Trees projecting over streets, etc., regulated.
- 12-103. Trees, etc., obstructing view at intersections prohibited.
- 12-104. Projecting signs and awnings, etc., restricted.
- 12-105. Banners and signs across streets and alleys restricted.
- 12-106. Gates or doors opening over streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 12-107. Littering streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 12-108. Obstruction of drainage ditches.
- 12-109. Abutting occupants to keep sidewalks clean, etc.
- 12-110. Parades, etc., regulated.
- 12-111. Operation of trains at crossings regulated.
- 12-112. Animals and vehicles on sidewalks.
- 12-113. Fires in streets, etc.

12-101. 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.

12-102. 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.

¹Municipal code reference

Related motor vehicle and traffic regulations: title 9.

12-103. 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 driving vehicles on public streets or alleys from obtaining a clear view of traffic when approaching an intersection.

12-104. Projecting signs and awnings, etc., restricted. Signs, awnings, or other structures which project over any street or other public way shall be erected so that they do not interfere with motorized or pedestrian traffic.

12-105. Banners and signs across streets and alleys restricted. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or have placed any banner or sign across or above any public street or alley except when expressly authorized by the board of mayor and aldermen after a finding that no hazard will be created by such banner or sign.

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

12-107. 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.

12-108. 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.

12-109. 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.

12-110. 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 city recorder.

12-111. Operation of trains at crossings regulated. No person shall operate any railroad train across any street or alley without giving a warning of its approach as required by state law; nor shall he make such crossing at a speed in excess of twenty-five (25) miles per hour. It shall also be unlawful to stop a railroad train so as to block or obstruct any street or alley for a period of more than five (5) consecutive minutes.

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

12-113. 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.

CHAPTER 2

EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS¹

SECTION

- 12-201. Permit required.
- 12-202. Applications.
- 12-203. Fee.
- 12-204. Deposit or bond.
- 12-205. Safety restrictions on excavations.
- 12-206. Restoration of streets, etc.
- 12-207. Insurance.
- 12-208. Time limits.
- 12-209. Supervision.
- 12-210. Driveway curb cuts and driveways.

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

12-202. Applications. Applications for such permits shall be made to the city 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,

¹State law reference

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

association, or others for whom the work is being done, and shall contain an agreement that the applicant will comply with all ordinances and laws relating to the work to be done. Such application shall be rejected or approved by the city recorder within twenty-four (24) hours of its filing.

12-203. Fee. The fee for such permits shall be twenty dollars (\$20.00).

12-204. Deposit or bond. No such permit shall be issued unless and until the applicant therefor has deposited with the city recorder a cash deposit. The deposit shall be in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) if no pavement is involved or one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) if the excavation is in a paved area and shall insure the proper restoration of the ground and, laying of the pavement, if any. Where the amount of the deposit is clearly inadequate to cover the cost of restoration, the 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 city of relaying the surface of the ground or pavement, and of making the refill if this is done by the city 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 city recorder a surety bond in such form and amount as the city recorder shall deem adequate to cover the costs to the city if the applicant fails to make proper restoration.

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

12-206. Restoration of streets, etc. Any person, firm, corporation, association, or others making any excavation or tunnel in or under any street, alley, or public place in this city shall restore the street, alley, or public place to its original condition except for the surfacing, which shall be done by the city but shall be paid for promptly upon completion by such person, firm, corporation, association, or others for which the excavation or tunnel was made. In case of unreasonable delay in restoring the street, alley, or public place, the city 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 city 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 city, an accurate account of the expense involved shall be kept, and the total cost shall be charged to the person, firm, corporation, association, or others who made the excavation or tunnel.

12-207. 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 city recorder in accordance with the nature of the risk involved; provided, however, that the liability insurance for bodily injury shall not be less than \$130,000 for each person and \$350,000 for each accident, and for property damages not less than \$25,000 for any one (1) accident, and a \$75,000 aggregate.

12-208. 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 city if the city 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 city recorder.

12-209. Supervision. The person designated by the board of mayor and aldermen shall from time to time inspect all excavations and tunnels being made in or under any public street, alley, or other public place in the city 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.

12-210. Driveway curb cuts and driveways. 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 to separate said driveways. Driveway aprons shall not extend into the street.

No one shall build or maintain a driveway that intersects with a city street, alley, or other public place 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 approach shall be permitted to encompass any municipal or other public facilities. Under the permit provided for herein the applicant may be authorized to relocate any such utility upon application to the subject utility provider and upon making suitable arrangements for financial reimbursements to the provider. No driveway approach shall be permitted within twenty-five (25) feet of the right-of-way of the intersecting street, and no more than one driveway approach shall be permitted per lot when the lot is seventy-five (75) feet or less in width fronting on any street. All new constructions or replacement of driveway drainage culverts shall have minimum dimensions of 15 inches in diameter for metal corrugated pipe or 12 inches in diameter for concrete pipe, and twenty (20) feet in length, and shall be constructed in a manner not to impede adequate drainage along the road right-of-way. Larger culverts may be required, if deemed necessary by the city recorder.

TITLE 13

UTILITIES AND SERVICES

CHAPTER

1. WATER.
2. ELECTRICITY.

CHAPTER 1

WATER

SECTION

13-101. To be furnished by Loudon Utilities.

13-101. To be furnished by Loudon Utilities. Water shall be provided to the City of Philadelphia and its inhabitants by Loudon Utilities. The rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the City of Philadelphia and its inhabitants, are stated in the agreements between the parties.¹

¹The Agreements are of record in the office of the recorder.

CHAPTER 2

ELECTRICITY

SECTION

13-201. To be furnished by Loudon Utilities.

13-201. To be furnished by Loudon Utilities. Electricity shall be provided to the City of Philadelphia and its inhabitants by Loudon Utilities. The rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the City of Philadelphia and its inhabitants, are stated in the agreements between the parties.¹

¹The Agreements are of record in the office of the recorder.

ORDINANCE NO. 1

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AND ENACTING A CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, TENNESSEE.

WHEREAS some of the ordinances of the City of Philadelphia are obsolete, and

WHEREAS some of the other ordinances of the City are inconsistent with each other or are otherwise inadequate, now therefore:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, TENNESSEE, THAT:

Section 1. Ordinances codified. The ordinances of the city of a general, continuing, and permanent application or of a penal nature, as codified and revised in the following "titles," namely "titles" 1 to 13, both inclusive, are ordained and adopted as the "Philadelphia 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 city or authorizing the issuance of any bonds or other evidence of said city's indebtedness; any budget ordinance; any contract or obligation assumed by or in favor of said city; any ordinance establishing a social security system or providing coverage under that system; any administrative ordinances or resolutions not in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of such code; the portion of any ordinance not in conflict with such code which regulates speed, direction of travel, passing, stopping, yielding, standing, or parking on any specifically named public street or way; any right or franchise granted by the city; 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; any ordinance establishing or regulating a flood plain or related to flood plain management; nor shall such repeal affect any ordinance annexing territory to the city or amending its zoning map.

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. Wherever in the Municipal Code, including the codes and ordinances adopted by reference, any act is prohibited or is made or declared to be unlawful or an offense or a misdemeanor, or wherever in the Municipal Code the doing of any act is required or the failure to do any act is declared to be unlawful, the violation of any such provision of the Municipal Code shall be punishable by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation; provided, however, that the imposition of a penalty under the provisions of this section 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.

When any person is fined for violating any provision of the Municipal Code and such person defaults on payment of such penalty, he may be required to perform hard labor, within or without the workhouse, to the extent that his physical condition shall permit, until such penalty is discharged by payment, or until such person, being credited with such sum as may be prescribed for each day's hard labor, has fully discharged said penalty.¹

Each day any violation of the Municipal Code continues shall constitute a separate offense.

¹State law reference

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

Section 6. Code as evidence. Any printed copy of the Municipal Code certified under the signature of the recorder shall be held to be a true and correct copy of such codification and may be read in evidence in any court without further proof of the provisions contained therein.

Section 7. 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 8. Reproduction and amendment of code. The Municipal Code shall be reproduced in loose-leaf form. The board of mayor and aldermen, by motion or resolution, shall fix, and change from time to time as considered necessary, the prices to be charged for copies of the Municipal Code and revisions thereto. After adoption of the Municipal Code, each ordinance affecting the code shall be adopted as amending, adding, or deleting, by numbers, specific chapters or sections of said code. Periodically thereafter all affected pages of the Municipal Code shall be revised to reflect such amended, added, or deleted material and shall be distributed to city 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 9. 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 10. 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 11. 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, July 9th 1990, 1990.

Passed 2nd reading, Nov 12 1990, 1990.

Sarah Letterman
Mayor

Jay M Bacon
Recorder