

THE  
SCOTTS HILL  
MUNICIPAL  
CODE

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

in cooperation with the  
TENNESSEE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

July 2000

TOWN OF SCOTTS HILL, TENNESSEE

MAYOR

Gordon Scott

ALDERMEN

Arlie Bingham

Woody Capley

Jeanne Crocker

Harold Dyer

Tom Dyer

L. D. Sims

Joe Tomblin

RECORDER

Marty Newell

## PREFACE

The Scotts Hill Municipal Code contains the codification and revision of the ordinances of the Town of Scotts Hill, Tennessee. By referring to the historical citation appearing at the end of each section, the user can determine the origin of each particular section. The absence of a historical citation means that the section was added by the codifier. The word "modified" in the historical citation indicates significant modification of the original ordinance.

The code is arranged into titles, chapters, and sections. Related matter is kept together, so far as possible, within the same title. Each section number is complete within itself, containing the title number, the chapter number, and the section of the chapter of which it is a part. Specifically, the first digit, followed by a hyphen, identifies the title number. The second digit identifies the chapter number, and the last two digits identify the section number. For example, title 2, chapter 1, section 6, is designated as section 2-106.

By utilizing the table of contents and the analysis preceding each title and chapter of the code, together with the cross references and explanations included as footnotes, the user should locate all the provisions in the code relating to any question that might arise. However, the user should note that most of the administrative ordinances (e.g. Annual Budget, Zoning Map Amendments, Tax Assessments, etc...) do not appear in the code. Likewise, ordinances that have been passed since the last update of the code do not appear here. Therefore, the user should refer to the town's ordinance book or the town recorder for a comprehensive and up to date review of the town's ordinances.

Following this preface is an outline of the ordinance adoption procedures, if any, prescribed by the town's charter.

The code has been arranged and prepared in loose-leaf form to facilitate keeping it up to date. MTAS will provide updating service under the following conditions:

- (1) That all ordinances relating to subjects treated in the code or which should be added to the code are adopted as amending, adding, or deleting specific chapters or sections of the code (see section 8 of the adopting ordinance).
- (2) That one copy of every ordinance adopted by the town is kept in a separate ordinance book and forwarded to MTAS annually.

(3) That the town agrees to pay the annual update fee as provided in the MTAS codification service charges policy in effect at the time of the update.

When the foregoing conditions are met MTAS will reproduce replacement pages for the code to reflect the amendments and additions made by such ordinances. This service will be performed at least annually and more often if justified by the volume of amendments. Replacement pages will be supplied with detailed instructions for utilizing them so as again to make the code complete and up to date.

The able assistance of Linda Dean, the MTAS Sr. Word Processing Specialist who did all the typing on this project, and Sandy Selvage, Administrative Services Assistant, is gratefully acknowledged.

Steve Lobertini  
Codification Consultant

ORDINANCE ADOPTION PROCEDURES PRESCRIBED BY THE  
TOWN CHARTER

SECTION 11. The Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall, in the passing or enacting of all ordinances, observe the following;

Each ordinance shall be submitted and passed on one (1) reading at a regular meeting of the Board called for the purpose shall receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board present and be signed by the Mayor before the same shall become effective. The Mayor shall sign all ordinances which have received the affirmative vote of the majority of the Board present, within twenty-four (24) hours after the time of the passage of the ordinance, and in case of the inability of the Mayor to sign such ordinance, it shall become the duty of the Vice-Mayor to sign the same. When an ordinance is introduced, it shall be the duty of the Recorder or Secretary to note on said ordinance the name of the person introducing the same, the date of its passage, and date approved by the Mayor or Vice-Mayor. The ordinance shall be divided into appropriate sections, shall be in brief, intelligible form, and shall, after passage, be recorded in a well-bound book or printed or typewritten upon durable paper, and a copy thereof, whether printed or typewritten, as ordered by the Board and certified by the Recorder or Secretary, shall be received in evidence by Courts of this State as competent evidence of the provisions of such ordinance.

All ordinances shall commence as follow: "BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE TOWN OF SCOTTS HILL, TENNESSEE AS FOLLOWS:" (Charter § 11)

## TITLE 1

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER

1. BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.
2. MAYOR.

## CHAPTER 1

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

## SECTION

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

1-101. Time and place of regular meetings. The governing body shall hold regular monthly meetings at 7:00 P.M. on the first Monday of each month at the town hall. (Ord. #A-1, Dec. 1979)

1-102. Order of business. At each meeting of the governing body, 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.
- (6) Reports from committees, members of the governing body, and other officers.

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<sup>1</sup>Charter references

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

Municipal code references

Utilities: title 18.

<sup>2</sup>Charter reference

Board of mayor and aldermen: §§ 8, 10, and 17.

- (7) Old business.
- (8) New business.
- (9) Adjournment. (Ord. #A-1, Dec. 1979)

1-103. General rules of order. The rules of order and parliamentary procedure contained in Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised, 1990 (9th) Edition, shall govern the transaction of business by and before the governing body 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. #A-1, Dec. 1979, modified)

## CHAPTER 2

MAYOR<sup>1</sup>

## SECTION

1-201. Generally supervises municipality's affairs.

1-202. Executes municipality's contracts.

1-203. To be bonded.

1-201. Generally supervises municipality's affairs. The mayor shall have general supervision of all municipal affairs and may require such reports from the officers and employees as he may reasonably deem necessary to carry out his executive responsibilities. (Ord. #A-2, Dec. 1979)

1-202. Executes municipality's contracts. The mayor shall execute all contracts as authorized by the governing body. (Ord. #A-2, Dec. 1979)

1-203. To be bonded. The mayor shall be bonded in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and said bond shall be paid for by the town. (Ord. #A-2, Dec. 1979)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter references

Mayor; powers and duties: §§ 9, 14, and 17.



TITLE 2

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 3

MUNICIPAL COURT

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

## TITLE 4

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

## CHAPTER

1. SOCIAL SECURITY.
2. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM.
3. INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL POLICY.
4. TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT REGULATIONS.
5. SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY.

## CHAPTER 1

SOCIAL SECURITY

## SECTION

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

4-101. Policy and purpose as to coverage. It is hereby declared to be the policy and purpose of the Town of Scotts Hill, Tennessee, to extend as of the date hereinafter set forth to the employees and officials thereof, not excluded by law or this chapter, and whether employed in connection with a governmental or proprietary function, the benefits of the System of Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance as authorized by the Federal Social Security Act and amendments thereto, including Public Law 734, 81st Congress. In pursuance of said policy, and for that purpose, the Town of Scotts Hill shall take such action as may be required by applicable state and federal laws or regulations. (Ord. #SS, Sept. 1972)

4-102. Necessary agreements to be executed. The mayor of the Town of Scotts Hill, Tennessee, is hereby authorized and directed to execute all the necessary agreements and amendments thereto with the Director of Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Agency, State of Tennessee, as agent or agency, to secure coverage of employees and officials as provided in the preceding section. (Ord. #SS, Sept. 1972)

4-103. Withholdings from salaries or wages. Withholding from salaries or wages of employees and officials for the purpose provided in the first section of this chapter are hereby authorized to be made in the amounts and at such

times as may be required by applicable state or federal laws or regulations, and shall be paid over to the state or federal agency designated by said laws or regulations. (Ord. #SS, Sept. 1972)

4-104. Appropriations for employer's contributions. There shall be appropriated from available funds such amounts at such times as may be required by applicable state or federal laws or regulations for employer's contributions; which shall be paid over to the state or federal agency designated by said laws or regulations. (Ord. #SS, Sept. 1972)

4-105. Records and reports to be made. The said Town of Scotts Hill shall keep such records and make such reports as may be required by applicable state and federal laws or regulations. (Ord. #SS, Sept. 1972)

4-106. Exclusions. There is hereby excluded from this chapter any authority to make any agreement with respect to part-time positions which normally requires less than 20 hours of work each week; full-time employees, the compensation for which is on a fee basis and elective officials in executive, judicial and legislative positions. There is further excluded from this chapter any authority to make any agreement with respect to any employee or official not authorized to be covered by applicable federal or state laws or regulations. The mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute an amendment to the social security agreement with the Director of Old Age and Survivors Insurance Agency, State of Tennessee, to extend the benefits of said federal system to elective officials engaged in rendering "executive" services, effective October 1, 1978. (Ord. #A-4, Sept. 1978)

## CHAPTER 2

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

## SECTION

- 4-201. Title.
- 4-202. Purpose.
- 4-203. Definitions.
- 4-204. Coverage.
- 4-205. Employer's rights and duties.
- 4-206. Employee's rights and duties.
- 4-207. Standards authorized.
- 4-208. Variances from standards authorized.
- 4-209. Abatement.
- 4-210. Inspection.
- 4-211. Administration.
- 4-212. Funding the program.
- 4-213. Confidentiality of trade secrets or privileged information.

4-201. Title. This section shall provide authority for establishing and administering the Occupational Safety and Health Program for the employees of Scotts Hill, Tennessee. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-202. Purpose. The Town of Scotts Hill, in electing to establish and maintain an effective occupational safety and health program for its employees, shall:

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

(6) Make an annual report to the state commissioner of labor to show accomplishments and progress of the total occupational safety and health program.

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

(8) Provide for education and training of personnel for the fair and efficient administration of occupational safety and health standards, and provide for education and notification of all employees of the existence of this program. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-203. Definitions. For the purpose of the program established pursuant to this chapter.

(1) "Commissioner of labor" means the chief executive officer of Tennessee Department of Labor. This includes any person appointed, designated, or deputized to perform the duties or to exercise the powers assigned to the commissioner of labor.

(2) "Commissioner of public health" means the chief executive officer of the Tennessee Department of Public Health. This includes any person appointed, designated, or deputized to perform the duties or to exercise the powers assigned to the commissioner of public health.

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

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

(5) "Inspector(s)" means the individual(s) appointed and designated by the director of safety and health to conduct inspections provided for herein. If no such compliance inspector(s) is appointed, the inspections shall be conducted by the director of safety and health.

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

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

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

(9) "Standard" means an occupational safety and health standard promulgated by the Tennessee State Commissioner of Labor or the state commissioner of public health which requires conditions or the adoption or the

use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations or processes necessary or appropriate to provide safe and healthful employment and places of employment.

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

(11) "Establishment" or workplace means a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-204. Coverage. The provisions of the program shall apply to employees of each administrative department, commission, board, division or other agency of the town. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-205. Employer's rights and duties. Rights and duties of the employer shall include, but are not limited to the following provisions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Employer shall notify and inform any employee, who has been or is being exposed in a biologically significant manner to harmful agents or material in excess of the applicable standard, of corrective action being taken by the town. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-206. Employee's rights and duties. Rights and duties of employees shall include, but are not limited to the following provisions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Nothing in this section or any other provision of this program shall be deemed to authorize or require medical examination, immunization, or treatment for those who object thereto on religious grounds, except where such is necessary for the protection of the health or safety of others, and except when such medical examination is reasonable required for performance of a specified job. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-207. Standards authorized. The standards adopted by the Town of Scotts Hill are the State of Tennessee Safety and Health Standards developed under Section 6 of the State Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-208. Variances from standards authorized. The Town of Scotts Hill may, upon written application to the state commissioner of labor or the state commissioner of public health, request an order granting a temporary variance from any approved standards. Prior to requesting such temporary variance, the employer shall notify or serve notice to employees or interested parties and present them with an opportunity for a hearing. The posting of notice on the main bulletin board as designated by the town, shall be deemed sufficient notice to employees. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)



4-209. Abatement. The program will provide for administrative procedures for abating hazard. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-210. Inspection. (1) In order to carry out the purposes of this program resolution, the safety and health inspectors are authorized:

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

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

(2) The Town of Scotts Hill shall establish and maintain a system for collecting, maintaining and reporting safety and health data.

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

(4) After this chapter has been enacted, the Town of Scotts Hill, shall report within forty-eight (48) hours, either orally or in writing, to the commissioner of labor any accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in the hospitalization of five (5) or more employees. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-211. Administration. For the purpose of this chapter, the mayor/town manager has the authority to designate the director of safety and health program to perform duties or to exercise powers assigned so as to plan, develop, and administer the town's Occupational Safety and Health Program. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-212. Funding the program. Sufficient funds for administering the program pursuant to this chapter shall be made available as authorized by the budgeting authority. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

4-213. Confidentiality of trade secrets or privileged information. (1) Compliance with any other law, statute or town ordinance which regulates safety and health in employment and places of employment shall not excuse the town or any town employee, or any other person from compliance with the provisions of this program.

(2) Compliance with any provisions of the program pursuant to this resolution or any standard or regulation promulgated pursuant to this program shall not excuse the town or any town employee, or any other person from compliance with any state law or town ordinance regulating and promoting

safety and health unless such law or resolution is specifically repealed. (Ord. #A-3, March 1977)

## CHAPTER 3

INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL POLICY

## SECTION

- 4-301. Purpose.
- 4-302. Coverage.
- 4-303. Administration.
- 4-304. Definitions.
- 4-305. Policy statement.
- 4-306. General guidelines.
- 4-307. Hepatitis B vaccinations.
- 4-308. Reporting potential exposure.
- 4-309. Hepatitis B virus post-exposure management.
- 4-310. Human immunodeficiency virus post-exposure management.
- 4-311. Disability benefits.
- 4-312. Training regular employees.
- 4-313. Training high risk employees.
- 4-314. Training new employees.
- 4-315. Records and reports.
- 4-316. Legal rights of victims of communicable diseases.

4-301. Purpose. It is the responsibility of the Town of Scotts Hill to provide employees a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that may cause death or serious physical harm. In providing services to the citizens of the Town of Scotts Hill, employees may come in contact with life-threatening infectious diseases which can be transmitted through job related activities. It is important that both citizens and employees are protected from the transmission of diseases just as it is equally important that neither is discriminated against because of basic misconceptions about various diseases and illnesses.

The purpose of this policy is to establish a comprehensive set of rules and regulations governing the prevention of discrimination and potential occupational exposure to Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), and Tuberculosis (TB). (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-302. Coverage. Occupational exposures may occur in many ways, including needle sticks, cut injuries or blood spills. Several classes of employees are assumed to be at high risk for blood borne infections due to their routinely increased exposure to infectious material from potentially infected individuals. Those high risk occupations include but are not limited to:

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

- (4) Police and security personnel;
- (5) Firefighters;
- (6) Sanitation and landfill workers; and
- (7) Any other employee deemed to be at high risk per this policy and an exposure determination. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-303. Administration. This infection control policy shall be administered by the mayor or his/her designated representative who shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- (1) Exercise leadership in implementation and maintenance of an effective infection control policy subject to the provisions of this chapter, other ordinances, the town charter, and federal and state law relating to OSHA regulations;
- (2) Make an exposure determination for all employee positions to determine a possible exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials;
- (3) Maintain records of all employees and incidents subject to the provisions of this chapter;
- (4) Conduct periodic inspections to determine compliance with the infection control policy by municipal employees;
- (5) Coordinate and document all relevant training activities in support of the infection control policy;
- (6) Prepare and recommend to the board of mayor and aldermen any amendments or changes to the infection control policy;
- (7) Identify any and all housekeeping operations involving substantial risk of direct exposure to potentially infectious materials and shall address the proper precautions to be taken while cleaning rooms and blood spills; and
- (8) Perform such other duties and exercise such other authority as may be prescribed by the board of mayor and aldermen. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-304. Definitions. (1) "Body fluids" - fluids that have been recognized by the Center for Disease Control as directly linked to the transmission of HIV and/or HBV and/or to which universal precautions apply: blood, semen, blood products, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, and concentrated HIV or HBV viruses.

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

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

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

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

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

(6) "Universal precautions" - refers to a system of infectious disease control which assumes that every direct contact with body fluid is infectious and requires every employee exposed to direct contact with potentially infectious materials to be protected as though such body fluid were HBV or HIV infected. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-305. Policy statement. All blood and other potentially infectious materials are infectious for several blood-borne pathogens. Some body fluids can also transmit infections. For this reason, the Center for Disease Control developed the strategy that everyone should always take particular care when there is a potential exposure. These precautions have been termed "universal precautions."

Universal precautions stress that all persons should be assumed to be infectious for HIV and/or other blood-borne pathogens. Universal precautions apply to blood, tissues, and other potentially infectious materials. Universal precautions also apply to semen, (although occupational risk or exposure is quite limited), vaginal secretions, and to cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal, pericardial and amniotic fluids. Universal precautions do not apply to feces, nasal secretions, human breast milk, sputum, saliva, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus unless these substances contain visible blood. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-306. General guidelines. General guidelines which shall be used by everyone include:

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

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

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

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

they are used, disposable syringes and needles, scalpel blades and other sharp items shall be placed in puncture resistant containers for disposal. The puncture resistant container shall be located as close as practical to the use area.

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

- (a) While handling an individual where exposure is possible;
- (b) While cleaning or handling contaminated items or equipment;
- (c) While cleaning up an area that has been contaminated with one of the above;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12) Tags shall be used as a means of preventing accidental injury or illness to employees who are exposed to hazardous or potentially hazardous conditions, equipment or operations which are out of the ordinary, unexpected or not readily apparent. Tags shall be used until such time as the identified hazard is eliminated or the hazardous operation is completed.

All required tags shall meet the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

(14) Whenever possible, disposable equipment shall be used to minimize and contain clean-up. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-307. Hepatitis B vaccinations. The Town of Scotts Hill shall offer the appropriate Hepatitis B vaccination to employees at risk of exposure free of charge and in amounts and at times prescribed by standard medical practices. The vaccination shall be voluntarily administered. High risk employees who wish to take the HBV vaccination should notify their department head who shall make the appropriate arrangements through the Infectious Disease Control Coordinator. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-308. Reporting potential exposure. Town employees shall observe the following procedures for reporting a job exposure incident that may put them at risk for HIV or HBV infections (i.e., needle sticks, blood contact on broken skin, body fluid contact with eyes or mouth, etc...):

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

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

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

Once an exposure has occurred, a blood sample should be drawn after consent is obtained from the individual from whom exposure occurred and tested for Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and/or antibody to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV antibody). Testing of the source individual should be done at a location where appropriate pretest counseling is available. Post-test counseling and referral for treatment should also be provided. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-309. Hepatitis B virus post-exposure management. For an exposure to a source individual found to be positive for HBsAg, the worker who has not previously been given the hepatitis B vaccine should receive the vaccine series. A single dose of hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) is also recommended, if it can be given within seven (7) days of exposure.

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

If the source individual is negative for HBsAg and the worker has not been vaccinated, this opportunity should be taken to provide the hepatitis B vaccine series. HBIG administration should be considered on an individual basis when the source individual is known or suspected to be at high risk of HBV infection. Management and treatment, if any, of previously vaccinated workers who receive an exposure from a source who refuses testing or is not identifiable should be individualized. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-310. Human immunodeficiency virus post-exposure management. For any exposure to a source individual who has AIDS, who is found to be positive for HIV infection, or who refuses testing, the worker should be counseled regarding the risk of infection and evaluated clinically and serologically for evidence of HIV infection as soon as possible after the exposure. The worker should be advised to report and seek medical evaluation for any acute febrile illness that occurs within 12 weeks after the exposure. Such an illness, particularly one characterized by fever, rash, or lymphadenopathy, may be indicative of recent HIV infection.

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



sexual intercourse. During all phases of follow-up, it is vital that worker confidentiality be protected.

If the source individual was tested and found to be seronegative, baseline testing of the exposed worker with follow-up testing 12 weeks later may be performed if desired by the worker or recommended by the health care provider. If the source individual cannot be identified, decisions regarding appropriate follow-up should be individualized. Serologic testing should be made available by the town to all workers who may be concerned they have been infected with HIV through an occupational exposure. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-311. Disability benefits. Entitlement to disability benefits and any other benefits available for employees who suffer from on-the-job injuries will be determined by the Tennessee Worker's Compensations Bureau in accordance with the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 50-6-303. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-312. Training regular employees. On an annual basis all employees shall receive training and education on precautionary measures, epidemiology, modes of transmission and prevention of HIV/HBV infection and procedures to be used if they are exposed to needle sticks or potentially infectious materials. They shall also be counseled regarding possible risks to the fetus from HIV/HBV and other associated infectious agents. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-313. Training high risk employees. In addition to the above, high risk employees shall also receive training regarding the location and proper use of personal protective equipment. They shall be trained concerning proper work practices and understand the concept of "universal precautions" as it applies to their work situation. They shall also be trained about the meaning of color coding and other methods used to designate contaminated material. Where tags are used, training shall cover precautions to be used in handling contaminated material as per this policy. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-314. Training new employees. During the new employee's orientation to his/her job, all new employees will be trained on the effects of infectious disease prior to putting them to work. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-315. Records and reports. (1) Reports. Occupational injury and illness records shall be maintained by the infectious disease control coordinator. Statistics shall be maintained on the OSHA-200 report. Only those work-related injuries that involve loss of consciousness, transfer to another job, restriction of work or motion, or medical treatment are required to be put on the OSHA-200.

(2) Needle sticks. Needle sticks, like any other puncture wound, are considered injuries for recordkeeping purposes due to the instantaneous nature

of the event. Therefore, any needle stick requiring medical treatment (i.e. gamma globulin, hepatitis B immune globulin, hepatitis B vaccine, etc...) shall be recorded.

(3) Prescription medication. Likewise, the use of prescription medication (beyond a single dose for minor injury or discomfort) is considered medical treatment. Since these types of treatment are considered necessary, and must be administered by physician or licensed medical personnel, such injuries cannot be considered minor and must be reported.

(4) Employee interviews. Should the town be inspected by the U.S. Department of Labor Office of Health Compliance, the compliance safety and health officer may wish to interview employees. Employees are expected to cooperate fully with the compliance officers. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

4-316. Legal rights of victims of communicable diseases. Victims of communicable diseases have the legal right to expect, and municipal employees, including police and emergency service officers are duty bound to provide, the same level of service and enforcement as any other individual would receive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Any employee who disseminates confidential information in regard to a victim, or suspected victim of a communicable disease in violation of this policy shall be subject to serious disciplinary action and/or civil/and/or criminal prosecution. (Ord. #A-6, July 1992)

## CHAPTER 4

TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT REGULATIONS

## SECTION

4-401. Purpose.

4-402. Enforcement.

4-403. Travel policy.

4-404. Travel reimbursement rate schedule.

4-405. Administrative procedures.

4-401. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter and referenced regulations is to bring the town into compliance with Public Acts 1993, Chapter 433. This act requires Tennessee municipalities to adopt travel and expense regulations covering expenses incurred by "any mayor and any member of the local governing body and any board or committee member elected or appointed by the mayor or local governing body, and any official or employee of the municipality whose salary is set by charter or general law."

To provide consistent travel regulations and reimbursement, this chapter is expanded to cover regular town employees. It's the intent of this policy to assure fair and equitable treatment to all individuals traveling on town business at town expense. (Ord. #A-7, Sept. 1993)

4-402. Enforcement. The chief administrative officer (CAO) of the town or his or her designee shall be responsible for the enforcement of these travel regulations. (Ord. #A-7, Sept. 1993)

4-403. Travel policy. (1) In the interpretation and application of this chapter, the term "traveler" or "authorized travel" means any elected or appointed municipal officer or employee, including members of municipal boards and committees appointed by the mayor or the municipal governing body, and the employees of such boards and committees who are traveling on official municipal business and whose travel was authorized in accordance with this chapter. "Authorized traveler" shall not include the spouse, children, other relatives, friends, or companions accompanying the authorized traveler on town business, unless the person(s) otherwise qualifies as an authorized traveler under this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Actual, reasonable, and necessary under the circumstances.

The CAO may make exceptions for unusual circumstances.

Expenses considered excessive won't be allowed.

(7) Claims of \$5 or more for travel expense reimbursement must be supported by the original paid receipt for lodging, vehicle rental, phone call, public carrier travel, conference fee, and other reimbursable costs.

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

(9) Mileage and motel expenses incurred within the town aren't ordinarily considered eligible expenses for reimbursement. (Ord. #A-7, Sept. 1993)

4-404. Travel reimbursement rate schedule. Authorized travelers shall be reimbursed according to the State of Tennessee travel regulation rates. The town's travel reimbursement rates will automatically change when the state rates are adjusted.

The municipality may pay directly to the provider for expenses such as meals, lodging, and registration fees for conferences, conventions, seminars, and other education programs. (Ord. #A-7, Sept. 1993)

4-405. Administrative procedures. The town adopts and incorporates by reference--as if fully set out herein--the administrative procedures submitted by MTAS to, and approved by letter by, the Comptroller of the Treasury, State of Tennessee, in June 1993. A copy of the administrative procedures is on file in the office of the town recorder.

This chapter shall take effect upon its final reading by the municipal governing body. It shall cover all travel and expenses occurring on or after July 1, 1993. (Ord. #A-7, Sept. 1993)

## CHAPTER 5

SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

## SECTION

4-501. General policy.

4-502. Definition.

4-503. Employee complaints.

4-504. Investigation.

4-501. General policy. The Town of Scotts Hill has a strict policy against sexual harassment. Sexual harassment by any employee will not be tolerated. (Ord. #A-8, \_\_\_\_\_)

4-502. Definition. Sexual harassment is unwanted sexual conduct, or conduct based upon sex, by an employee's supervisor(s) or fellow employees that adversely affects an employee's job or job performance.

Examples of conduct that may constitute sexual harassment are: sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, propositions, physical touching, sexually provocative language, sexual jokes, and display of sexually-oriented pictures or photographs. (Ord. #A-8, \_\_\_\_\_)

4-503. Employee complaints. Any employee who believes that he or she has been subjected to sexual harassment should immediately report this to the mayor, board of aldermen, or city recorder. The Town of Scotts Hill will handle the matter with as much confidentiality as possible. There will be no retaliation against an employee who makes a claim of sexual harassment or who is a witness to the harassment. (Ord. #A-8, \_\_\_\_\_)

4-504. Investigation. The Town of Scotts Hill will conduct an immediate investigation in an attempt to determine all the facts concerning the alleged harassment. In doing the investigation, the Town of Scotts Hill will try to be fair to all parties involved.

If the Town of Scotts Hill determines that sexual harassment has occurred, corrective action will be taken. This corrective action may include a reprimand, demotion, discharge, or other appropriate action. The Town of Scotts Hill will attempt to make the corrective action reflect the severity of the conduct.

If it is determined that no harassment has occurred or that there is not sufficient evidence that harassment occurred, this will be communicated to the employee who made the complaint, along with the reasons for this determination. (Ord. #A-8, \_\_\_\_\_)

TITLE 5

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

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

5-101. Purchasing; public advertisement and competitive bidding.

5-101. Purchasing; public advertisement and competitive bidding. The dollar amount required by the Town of Scotts Hill, Tennessee, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-56-306, for public advertisement and competitive bidding is increased from \$2,500.00 to a maximum of \$5,000.00. (Ord. #99-1, March 1999)

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<sup>1</sup>Charter references

Corporate powers; taxes, special taxes: § 6.

Property tax assessment board: § 15.

## TITLE 6

LAW ENFORCEMENT

## CHAPTER

1. POLICE AND ARREST.
2. WORKHOUSE.
3. USE OF TOWN VEHICLES.

## CHAPTER 1

POLICE AND ARREST<sup>1</sup>

## SECTION

- 6-101. Chief of police to be bonded.
- 6-102. Policemen subject to chief's orders.
- 6-103. Policemen to preserve law and order, etc.
- 6-104. Policemen to wear uniforms and be armed.
- 6-105. When policemen to make arrests.
- 6-106. Policemen may require assistance.
- 6-107. Disposition of persons arrested.
- 6-108. Police department records.

6-101. Chief of police to be bonded. The chief of police shall be bonded in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and said bond shall be paid for by the town. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

6-102. Policemen subject to chief's orders. All policemen shall obey and comply with such orders and administrative rules and regulations as the police chief may officially issue. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

6-103. Policemen to preserve law and order, etc. Policemen shall preserve law and order within the municipality. They shall patrol the municipality and shall assist the town court during the trial of cases. Policemen shall also promptly serve any legal process issued by the town court. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

6-104. Policemen to wear uniforms and be armed. All policemen shall wear such uniform and badge as the governing body shall authorize and shall

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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



carry a service pistol and billy club at all times while on duty unless otherwise expressly directed by the chief for a special assignment. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

6-105. When policemen to make arrests.<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise authorized or directed in this code or other applicable law, an arrest of the person shall be made by a policeman in the following cases:

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

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

(3) Whenever a felony has in fact been committed and the officer has reasonable cause to believe the person has committed it. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

6-106. Policemen may require assistance. It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to refuse to aid a policeman in maintaining law and order or in making a lawful arrest when such person's assistance is requested by the policeman and is reasonably necessary. Any person violating this provision of the chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and court costs. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

6-107. Disposition of persons arrested. Unless otherwise authorized by law, when a person is arrested he shall be brought before the town court for immediate trial or allowed to post bond. When the town judge is not immediately available and the alleged offender is not able to post the required bond, he shall be confined. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

6-108. Police department records. The police department shall keep a comprehensive and detailed daily record in permanent form, showing:

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

(2) All arrests made by policemen.

(3) All police investigations made, funerals convoyed, fire calls answered, and other miscellaneous activities of the police department. (Ord. #A-5, Dec. 1979)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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

## CHAPTER 2

WORKHOUSE

## SECTION

6-201. County workhouse to be used.

6-202. Inmates to be worked.

6-203. Compensation of inmates.

6-201. County workhouse to be used. The county workhouse is hereby designated as the municipal workhouse, subject to such contractual arrangement as may be worked out with the county. (Ord. #H-4, Dec. 1979)

6-202. Inmates to be worked. All persons committed to the workhouse, to the extent that their physical condition shall permit, shall be required to perform such public work or labor as may be lawfully prescribed for the county prisoners. (Ord. #H-4, Dec. 1979)

6-203. Compensation of inmates. Each workhouse inmate shall be allowed five dollars (\$5.00) per day as credit toward payment of the fines assessed against him. (Ord. #H-4, Dec. 1979)

## CHAPTER 3

USE OF TOWN VEHICLES

## SECTION

6-301. Passengers of officer while on duty.

6-302. Persons authorized to drive police cars.

6-303. Responsibility of officer in charge of car.

6-304. Unauthorized drivers.

6-301. Passengers of officer while on duty. No one but a town official may ride with an officer while on duty other than those, who in case of emergency, need to do so. (Ord. #99-2, April 1999)

6-302. Persons authorized to drive police cars. No one other than town officials and officers drive police cars, unless the vehicle is being worked on. This does not include town employees that need a ride to his or her work station, car, or to and from a class they need to attend with an officer. (Ord. #99-2, April 1999)

6-303. Responsibility of officer in charge of car. The officer in charge of said car will be held responsible if anyone riding with him or her does not have permission first. This does not include prisoners being transported. (Ord. #99-2, April 1999, as amended by Ord. #\_\_\_\_, June 1999)

6-304. Unauthorized drivers. Anyone caught driving a police car by himself will be charged with theft of said vehicle, other than those stated above. (Ord. #99-2, April 1999)

TITLE 7

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

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

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<sup>1</sup>Charter reference

Fire department, fire zone, fire regulations: § 6.

Municipal code reference

Blocking the entrance of the fire station: § 15-205.

## TITLE 8

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER

## 1. BEER.

## CHAPTER 1

BEER

## SECTION

8-101. Beer.

8-102. "Beer" defined.

8-103. Penalty provision.

8-101. Beer. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, store for sale, distribute, or manufacture beer within the Town of Scotts Hill. (Ord. #B-1, Oct. 1977)

8-102. "Beer" defined. The term "beer" as used in this chapter shall mean and include all beer, ales, and other malt liquors having an alcoholic content of not more than five percent (5%) by weight. (Ord. #B-1, Oct. 1977)

8-103. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. Each day any violation of the chapter continues shall constitute a separate offense. 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 any punitive or remedial action where called for or permitted under the provisions of the municipal code or other applicable law. (Ord. #B-1, Oct. 1977)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated title 57.

## TITLE 9

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

## CHAPTER

1. POOL ROOMS.
2. CABLE TELEVISION.
3. TELEPHONE.

## CHAPTER 1

POOL ROOMS

## SECTION

- 9-101. Prohibited in residential areas.  
9-102. Hours of operation regulated.  
9-103. Minors to be kept out; exception.  
9-104. Penalty provision.

9-101. Prohibited in residential areas. It shall be unlawful for any person to open, maintain, conduct, or operate any place where pool tables or billiard tables are kept for public use or hire on any premises located in any block where fifty percent (50%) or more of the land is used or zoned for residential purposes. (Ord. #D-1, Dec. 1979)

9-102. Hours of operation regulated. It shall be unlawful for any person to open, maintain, conduct, or operate any place where pool tables or billiard tables are kept for public use or hire at any time on Sunday or between the hours of 11:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. on other days. (Ord. #D-1, Dec. 1979)

9-103. Minors to be kept out; exception. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged regularly, or otherwise, in keeping billiard, bagatelle, or pool rooms or tables, their employees, agents, servants, or other persons for them, knowingly to permit any person under the age of eighteen (18) years to play on said tables at any game of billiards, bagatelle, pool, or other games requiring the use of cue and balls, without first having obtained the written consent of the father and mother of such minor, if living; if the father is dead, then the mother, guardian, or other person having legal control of such minor; or if the minor be in attendance as a student at some literary institution, then the written consent

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

Beer regulations: title 8.

Noise reductions: title 11.

of the principal or person in charge of such school; provided that this section shall not apply to the use of billiards, bagatelle, and pool tables in private residences. (Ord. #D-1, Dec. 1979)

9-104. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. Each day any violation of the chapter continues shall constitute a separate offense. 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 any punitive or remedial action where called for or permitted under the provisions of the municipal code or other applicable law. (Ord. #D-1, Dec. 1979)

## CHAPTER 2

CABLE TELEVISION

## SECTION

9-201. To be furnished under franchise.

9-201. To be furnished under franchise. Cable television service shall be furnished to the Town of Scotts Hill and its inhabitants under franchise as the board of mayor and aldermen shall grant. The rights, powers, duties and obligations of the Town of Scotts Hill and its inhabitants and the grantee of the franchise shall be clearly stated in the franchise agreement which shall be binding upon the parties concerned.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>For complete details relating to the cable television franchise agreement see Ord. #01-82, and Ord. #9-99, in the office of the town recorder.



## CHAPTER 3

TELEPHONE

## SECTION

9-301. To be furnished under franchise.

9-301. To be furnished under franchise. A telephone system shall be furnished to the Town of Scotts Hill and its inhabitants under franchise as the board of mayor and aldermen shall grant. The rights, powers, duties and obligations of the Town of Scotts Hill and its inhabitants and the grantee of the franchise shall be clearly stated in the franchise agreement which shall be binding upon the parties concerned.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>For complete details relating to the telephone franchise agreement see Ord. #F-1 in the office of the town recorder.

## TITLE 10

ANIMAL CONTROL

## CHAPTER

## 1. DOGS.

## CHAPTER 1

DOGS

## SECTION

- 10-101. Rabies vaccination and registration required.
- 10-102. Dogs to wear tags.
- 10-103. Running at large prohibited.
- 10-104. Vicious dogs to be securely restrained.
- 10-105. Noisy dogs prohibited.
- 10-106. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid.
- 10-107. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large.
- 10-108. Violation and penalty.

10-101. Rabies vaccination and registration required. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, keep, or harbor any dog or cat without having the same duly vaccinated against rabies and registered in accordance with the "Tennessee Anti-Rabies Law" (Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 68-8-101 through 68-8-114) or other applicable law. (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

10-102. 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. (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

10-103. Running at large prohibited.<sup>1</sup> It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to permit any dog owned by him or under his control to run at large within the corporate limits. (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

10-104. 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. A violation of this section shall

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

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

subject the offender to a penalty of up to three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) for each offense. (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

10-105. 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. (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

10-106. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid. If any dog has bitten any person or is suspected of having bitten any person or is for any reason suspected of being infected with rabies, the chief of police or any other properly designated officer or official may cause such dog to be confined or isolated for such time as he deems reasonably necessary to determine if such dog is rabid. (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

10-107. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large. When, because of its viciousness or apparent infection with rabies, a dog found running at large cannot be safely impounded it may be summarily destroyed by any policeman or other properly designated officer.<sup>1</sup> (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

10-108. Violation and penalty. Any violation of this chapter shall constitute a civil offense and shall, upon conviction, be punishable under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation shall be allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. #99-5, Dec. 1999)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

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

## TITLE 11

MUNICIPAL OFFENSES<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER

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

## CHAPTER 1

ALCOHOL<sup>2</sup>

## SECTION

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

11-101. Drinking beer, etc., on streets, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drink or consume, or have an open can or bottle of beer in or on any public street, alley, avenue, highway, sidewalk, public park, public school ground, or other public place unless the place has a beer permit and license for on premises consumption. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references  
Traffic offenses: title 15.

<sup>2</sup>Municipal code reference  
Sale of alcoholic beverages, including beer: title 8.

State law reference

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

CHAPTER 2

FORTUNE TELLING, ETC.

SECTION

11-201. Fortune telling, etc.

11-201. Fortune telling, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to hold himself forth to the public as a fortune teller, clairvoyant, hypnotist, spiritualist, palmist, phrenologist, or other mystic endowed with supernatural powers. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

## CHAPTER 3

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND QUIET

## SECTION

11-301. Disturbing town court.

11-302. Disturbing the peace.

11-303. Disorderly conduct.

11-304. Disturbing assemblies.

11-305. Anti-noise regulations.

11-301. Disturbing town court. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to create a disturbance of any trial before the town court by any loud or unusual noise or any indecorous, profane or blasphemous language. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-302. 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. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-303. Disorderly conduct. Any person who shall make aid countenance or assist in making improper noise, disturbance or breach of the peace or diversion tending to a breach of the peace, or who shall engage in, aid or abet in any fight, quarrel or other disturbance, or who shall do any other act or thing contrary to the peace, security and good order of the town, shall be guilty of disorderly conduct. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-304. Disturbing assemblies. It shall be unlawful for any person to disturb any lawful assemblage of persons by rude or indecent behavior, or otherwise, within the place of assembly or so near the same as to disturb the order and solemnity of the meeting. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-305. Anti-noise regulations. Subject to the provisions of this section, the creating of any unreasonably loud, disturbing, and unnecessary noise is prohibited. Noise of such character, intensity, or duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual, or in disturbance of the public peace and welfare, is prohibited.

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

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

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

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

(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 town authorities.

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

(h) Building operations. The erection (including excavation), demolition, alteration, or repair of any building in any residential area or section or the construction or repair of streets and highways in any residential area or section, other than between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. on week days, except in case of urgent necessity in the interest of public health and safety, and then only with a permit from the building inspector granted for a period while the emergency continues not to exceed thirty (30) days. If the building inspector should determine that

the public health and safety will not be impaired by the erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of any building or the excavation of streets and highways between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M., and if he shall further determine that loss or inconvenience would result to any party in interest through delay, he may grant permission for such work to be done between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. upon application being made at the time the permit for the work is awarded or during the process of the work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Noncommercial and nonprofit use of loudspeakers or amplifiers. The reasonable use of amplifiers or loudspeakers in the course of public addresses which are noncommercial in character and in the course of advertising functions sponsored by nonprofit organizations. However, no such use shall be made until a permit therefor is secured from the recorder. Hours for the use of an amplifier or public address system will be designated in the permit so issued and the use of such systems shall be restricted to the hours so designated in the permit. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)



## CHAPTER 4

INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC OPERATIONS AND PERSONNEL

## SECTION

11-401. Impersonating a government officer or employee.

11-402. False emergency alarms.

11-403. Coercing people not to work.

11-401. Impersonating a government officer or employee. No person other than an official police officer of the municipality shall wear the uniform, apparel, or badge, or carry any identification card or other insignia of the office like or similar to, or a colorable imitation of that adopted and worn or carried by the official police officers of the municipality. Furthermore, no person shall deceitfully impersonate or represent that he is any government officer or employee. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-402. False emergency alarms. It shall be unlawful for any person intentionally to make, turn in, or give a false alarm of fire, or of need for police or ambulance assistance, or to aid or abet in the commission of such an act. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-403. Coercing people not to work. It shall be unlawful for any person in association or agreement with any other person to assemble, congregate, or meet together in the vicinity of any premises where other persons are employed or reside for the purpose of inducing any such other person by threats, coercion, intimidation, or acts of violence to quit or refrain from entering a place of lawful employment. It is expressly not the purpose of this section to prohibit peaceful picketing. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

## CHAPTER 5

FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES

## SECTION

11-501. Air rifles, etc.

11-502. Throwing missiles.

11-503. Weapons and firearms generally.

11-501. Air rifles, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person in the municipality to discharge any air gun, air pistol, air rifle, "BB" gun, or sling shot capable of discharging a metal bullet or pellet, whether propelled by spring, compressed air, expanding gas, explosive, or other force-producing means or method. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-502. Throwing missiles. It shall be unlawful for any person to throw any stone, snowball, bottle, or any other missile maliciously upon or at any vehicle, building, tree, or private property or upon or at any person (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993).

11-503. Weapons and firearms generally. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry in any manner whatever, with the intent to go armed, any razor, dirk, knife, blackjack, brass knucks, pistol, revolver, or any other dangerous weapon or instrument except the army or navy pistol which shall be carried openly in the hand. However, the foregoing prohibition shall not apply to members of the United States Armed Forces carrying such weapons as are prescribed by applicable regulations nor to any officer or policeman engaged in his official duties, in the execution of process, or while searching for or engaged in arresting persons suspected of having committed crimes. Furthermore, the prohibition shall not apply to persons who may have been summoned by such officer or policeman to assist in the discharge of his said duties, nor to any conductor of any passenger or freight train of any steam railroad while he is on duty. It shall also be unlawful for any unauthorized person to discharge a firearm within the municipality. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

## CHAPTER 6

TRESPASSING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND INTERFERENCE  
WITH TRAFFIC

## SECTION

11-601. Trespassing.

11-602. Malicious mischief.

11-603. Interference with traffic.

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

It shall also be unlawful and deemed to be a trespass for any peddler, canvasser, solicitor, transient merchant, or other person to fail to leave promptly the private premises of any person who requests or directs him to leave. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-602. Malicious mischief. It shall be unlawful and deemed to be malicious mischief for any person willfully, maliciously, or wantonly to damage, deface, destroy, conceal, tamper with, remove, or withhold real or personal property which does not belong to him. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

11-603. Interference with traffic. It shall be unlawful for any person to stand, sit, or engage in any activity whatever on any public street, sidewalk, bridge, or public ground in such a manner as to prevent, obstruct, or interfere unreasonably with the free passage of pedestrian or vehicular traffic thereon. (Ord. #H-2, Sept. 1993)

## CHAPTER 7

MISCELLANEOUS

## SECTION

- 11-701. Generally.
- 11-702. Abandoned refrigerators, etc.
- 11-703. Caves, wells, cisterns, etc.
- 11-704. Posting notices, etc.
- 11-705. Curfew for the Town of Scotts Hill.
- 11-706. Penalty provision.

11-701. Generally. This title is not an exclusive enumeration of all offenses and certain other offenses may be found in other ordinances of the town or in the Tennessee Code Annotated. (Ord. #H-2, Dec. 1993)

11-702. Abandoned refrigerators, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to leave in any place accessible to children any abandoned, unattended, unused, or discarded refrigerator, icebox, or other container with any type latching or locking door without first removing therefrom the latch, lock, or door. (Ord. #H-2, Dec. 1993)

11-703. Caves, wells, cisterns, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit to be maintained on property owned or occupied by him any cave, well, cistern, or other such opening in the ground which is dangerous to life and limb without an adequate cover or safeguard. (Ord. #H-2, Dec. 1993)

11-704. Posting notices, etc. No person shall fasten, in any way, any show-card, poster, or other advertising device upon any public or private property unless legally authorized to do so. (Ord. #H-2, Dec. 1993)

11-705. Curfew for the Town of Scotts Hill. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to be abroad at night between 12:01 A.M. and 5:00 A.M. to the contrary to the peace, security and good order of the town, unless going directly to or from lawful activity or upon a legitimate errand. Let it be minor's or adults. (Ord. #H-2, Dec. 1993)

11-706. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this title shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. The imposition of a penalty under the provisions of this title 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. (Ord. #H-2, Dec. 1993)

TITLE 12

BUILDING, UTILITY, ETC. CODES

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 13

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE REGULATIONS

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 14

ZONING AND LAND USE CONTROL

CHAPTER

1. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE.
2. SUBDIVISION STANDARDS.

CHAPTER 1

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

SECTION

14-101. Flood damage control to be governed by flood damage prevention ordinance.

14-101. Flood damage control to be governed by flood damage prevention ordinance. Regulations governing flood damage control within the Town of Scotts Hill shall be governed by Ordinance #I-2, April 1993, titled "Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance" and any amendments thereto.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Ordinance #I-2, April 1993, and any amendments thereto, are published as separate documents and are of record in the office of the town recorder.

## CHAPTER 2

SUBDIVISION STANDARDS

## SECTION

## 14-201. Requirements of subdivision developers.

14-201. Requirements of subdivision developers. The subdivision developer shall be required to:

(1) Grade and improve streets, to include pavement base, prime coat, and wearing coat, which conforms to adjoining street system and specifications, established by the Town of Scotts Hill. The surface area of streets in development should be at least 18 feet wide and dead end streets shall be provided with a turn-around designed in such a way so that vehicles can safely maneuver out of a dead end street, such as fire trucks, garbage trucks, police, etc.

(2) Install storm water inlets which provides adequate drainage of all surface water, including necessary open ditches, pipes, culverts, drains, drop inlets, bridges, etc.

(3) Install water mains in such a manner as to serve adequately for both domestic use and fire protection, all lots shown on the subdivision plat. The installation shall conform to accepted standards of good practice for municipal water systems. No water line shall be less than six (6) inches in diameter.

(4) Install sanitary sewers, when applicable in such a manner as to serve adequately all lots with connection to the public system. No sewer line shall be less than eight (8) inch diameter. Where lots are not or cannot be economically connected with a sewerage system, they must contain adequate area for the installation of approved septic tank and disposal fields and must be approved in writing by the county health officer. (Ord. #2000-1, March 2000)



## TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING

## CHAPTER

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

## CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS<sup>1</sup>

## SECTION

- 15-101. Motor vehicle requirements.
- 15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc.
- 15-103. Reckless driving.
- 15-104. One-way streets.
- 15-105. Unlaned streets.
- 15-106. Laned streets.
- 15-107. Yellow lines.
- 15-108. Miscellaneous traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-109. General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-110. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-111. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-112. School safety patrols.
- 15-113. Driving through funerals or other processions.
- 15-114. Clinging to vehicles in motion.
- 15-115. Riding on outside of vehicles.

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<sup>1</sup>State law references

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

- 15-116. Backing vehicles.
- 15-117. Projections from the rear of vehicles.
- 15-118. Causing unnecessary noise.
- 15-119. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 15-120. Passing.
- 15-121. Damaging pavements.
- 15-122. Bicycle riders, etc.
- 15-123. Penalty provision.

15-101. Motor vehicle requirements. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the corporate limits unless such vehicle is equipped with properly operating muffler, lights, brakes, horn, and such other equipment as is prescribed and required by Tennessee Code Annotated, title 55, chapter 9. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc. Except for necessary access to property abutting thereon, no motor vehicle shall be driven upon any street that is barricaded or closed for repairs or other lawful purpose. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-103. Reckless driving. Irrespective of the posted speed limit, no person, including operators of emergency vehicles, shall drive any vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-104. One-way streets. On any street for one-way traffic with posted signs indicating the authorized direction of travel at all intersections offering access thereto, no person shall operate any vehicle except in the indicated direction. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

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

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

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

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

(2) All vehicles proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

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

On two (2) lane and three (3) lane streets, the proper lane for travel shall be the right hand lane unless otherwise clearly marked. On one-way streets either lane may be lawfully used in the absence of markings to the contrary. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-107. Yellow lines. On streets with a yellow line placed to the right of any lane line or center line, such yellow line shall designate a no-passing zone, and no operator shall drive his vehicle or any part thereof across or to the left of such yellow line except when necessary to make a lawful left turn from such street. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

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

It shall be unlawful for any pedestrian or the operator of any vehicle to willfully violate or fail to comply with the reasonable directions of any police officer. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-109. General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc. All traffic control signs, signals, markings, and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways,<sup>2</sup> published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and shall, so far as practicable, be uniform as to type and location throughout the municipality. This section shall not be construed as being mandatory, but is merely directive. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-110. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc. No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any street, any unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or railroad sign or

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code references

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

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

signal, or which attempts to control the movement of traffic or parking of vehicles, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device or any railroad sign or signal. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-111. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc. When a traffic-control sign, signal, marking, or device has been placed, the presumption shall be that it is official and that it has been lawfully placed by the proper municipal authority. All presently installed traffic-control signs, signals, markings and devices are hereby expressly authorized, ratified, approved and made official. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-112. School safety patrols. All motorists and pedestrians shall obey the directions or signals of school safety patrols when such patrols are assigned under the authority of the chief of police and are acting in accordance with instructions; provided, that such persons giving any order, signal, or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-113. Driving through funerals or other processions. Except when otherwise directed by a police officer, no driver of a vehicle shall drive between the vehicles comprising a funeral or other authorized procession while they are in motion and when such vehicles are conspicuously designated. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-114. 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. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-115. 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. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-116. Backing vehicles. The driver of a vehicle shall not back the same unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-117. 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 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) hour after sunset and one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) hour before sunrise, there shall be displayed in place of the flag a red light plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least two hundred (200) feet from the rear of such vehicle. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-118. 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. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-119. 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." (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-120. 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. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-121. Damaging pavements. No person shall operate or cause to be operated upon any street of the municipality any vehicle, motor propelled or otherwise, which by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels, tires, or track is likely to damage the surface or foundation of the street. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-122. Bicycle riders, etc. Every person riding or operating a bicycle, motorcycle, or motor driven cycle shall be subject to the provisions of all traffic ordinances, rules, and regulations of the town applicable to the driver or operator of other vehicles except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application to bicycles, motorcycles, or motor driven cycles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or ride on any vehicle in violation of this section and it shall also be unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit any minor to operate a motorcycle or motor driven cycle in violation of this section. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-123. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. 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.  
(Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

## CHAPTER 2

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

## SECTION

- 15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined.
- 15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 15-203. Following emergency vehicles.
- 15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.
- 15-205. Blocking the entrance of the fire station.
- 15-206. Penalty provision.

15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined. Authorized emergency vehicles shall be fire department vehicles, police vehicles, and such ambulances and other emergency vehicles as are designated by the chief of police. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

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

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

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

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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



consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-203. Following emergency vehicles. No driver of any vehicle shall follow any authorized emergency vehicle apparently travelling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred (500) feet or drive or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over any hose lines or other equipment of the fire department except in obedience to the direction of a fireman or policeman. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

15-205. Blocking the entrance of the fire station. For the safety and protection from fire, of the citizens and property of the Town of Scotts Hill, a fine of \$25.00 will be imposed on the owner of any vehicle or object left unattended, which might block the entrance of the fire station and thereby prevent the exit of fire fighting equipment. The area of no parking is to be marked clearly and the amount of fine to be posted in appropriate place, easily visible to everyone. (Ord. #E-1, Feb. 1980)

15-206. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. 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. (Ord. #G-1, Dec. 1979)

## CHAPTER 3

SPEED LIMITS

## SECTION

15-301. In general.

15-302. At intersections.

15-303. In school zones.

15-304. In congested areas.

15-305. Penalty provision.

15-301. In general. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a rate of speed in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour except where official signs have been posted indicating other speed limits, in which cases the posted speed limit shall apply. (Ord. #G-2, Dec. 1979)

15-302. At intersections. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any intersection at a rate of speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour unless such person is driving on a street regulated by traffic-control signals or signs which require traffic to stop or yield on the intersecting streets. (Ord. #G-2, Dec. 1979)

15-303. In school zones. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle at a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour when passing a school during recess or while children are going to or leaving school during its opening or closing hours. (Ord. #G-2, Dec. 1979)

15-304. In congested areas. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any congested area at a rate of speed in excess of any posted speed limit when such speed limit has been posted by authority of the municipality. (Ord. #G-2, Dec. 1979)

15-305. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. The imposition of a penalty under the provisions of this chapter 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. (Ord. #G-2, Dec. 1979)

## CHAPTER 4

TURNING MOVEMENTS

## SECTION

15-401. Generally.

15-402. Right turns.

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

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

15-405. U-turns.

15-406. Penalty provision.

15-401. Generally. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect any pedestrian or the operation of any other vehicle without first ascertaining that such movement can be made in safety and signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law.<sup>1</sup> (Ord. #G-3, Dec. 1979)

15-402. Right turns. Both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway. (Ord. #G-3, Dec. 1979)

15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the center lines of the two roadways. (Ord. #G-3, Dec. 1979)

15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. (Ord. #G-3, Dec. 1979)

15-405. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited. (Ord. #G-3, Dec. 1979)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.

15-406. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. (Ord. #G-3, Dec. 1979)

## CHAPTER 5

STOPPING AND YIELDING

## SECTION

15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc.

15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection.

15-504. At "stop" signs.

15-505. At "yield" signs.

15-506. At flashing traffic-control signals.

15-507. Stops to be signaled.

15-508. Penalty provision.

15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles.<sup>1</sup> Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible and/or visual signals meeting the requirements of the laws of this state, the driver of every other vehicle shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc. The drivers of all vehicles emerging from alleys, parking lots, driveways, or buildings shall stop such vehicles immediately prior to driving onto any sidewalk or street. They shall not proceed to drive onto the sidewalk or street until they can safely do so without colliding or interfering with approaching pedestrians or vehicles. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection. No driver shall enter any intersection or marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of such intersection or crosswalk to accommodate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of traffic in or on the intersecting street or crosswalk. This provision shall be effective notwithstanding any traffic-control signal indication to proceed. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

15-504. At "stop" signs. The driver of a vehicle facing a "stop" sign shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then immediately

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

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

before entering the intersection, and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

15-505. At "yield" signs. The drivers of all vehicles shall yield the right of way to approaching vehicles before proceeding at all places where "yield" signs have been posted. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

15-506. 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 by the municipality it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

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

(b) Flashing yellow (caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

15-507. Stops to be signaled. No person operating a motor vehicle shall stop such vehicle, whether in obedience to a traffic sign or signal or otherwise, without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law,<sup>1</sup> except in an emergency. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

15-508. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. (Ord. #G-4, Dec. 1979)

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-8-143.

## CHAPTER 6

PARKING

## SECTION

- 15-601. Generally.
- 15-602. Angle parking.
- 15-603. Occupancy of more than one space.
- 15-604. Where prohibited.
- 15-605. Loading and unloading zones.
- 15-606. Presumption with respect to illegal parking.
- 15-607. Penalty provision.

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

Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within this municipality shall be so parked that its right wheels are approximately parallel to and within eighteen (18) inches of the right edge or curb of the street. On one-way streets where the municipality has not placed signs prohibiting the same, vehicles may be permitted to park on the left side of the street, and in such cases the left wheels shall be required to be within eighteen (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 for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without the prior approval of the chief of police.

Furthermore, no person shall wash, grease, or work on any vehicle, except to make repairs necessitated by an emergency, while such vehicle is parked on a public street. (Ord. #G-5, Dec. 1979)

15-602. Angle parking. On those streets which have been signed or marked by the municipality for angle parking, no person shall park or stand a vehicle other than at the angle indicated by such signs or markings. No person shall angle park any vehicle which has a trailer attached thereto or which has a length in excess of twenty-four (24) feet. (Ord. #G-5, Dec. 1979)

15-603. Occupancy of more than one space. No person shall park a vehicle in any designated parking space so that any part of such vehicle occupies more than one such space or protrudes beyond the official markings on the street or curb designating such space unless the vehicle is too large to be parked within a single designated space. (Ord. #G-5, Dec. 1979)

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

- (1) On a sidewalk.
- (2) In front of a public or private driveway.
- (3) Within an intersection or within fifteen (15) feet thereof.
- (4) Within fifteen (15) feet of a fire hydrant.
- (5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk.
- (6) Within fifty (50) feet of a railroad crossing.
- (7) Within twenty (20) feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five (75) feet of the entrance.
- (8) Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when other traffic would be obstructed.
- (9) On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.
- (10) Upon any bridge.
- (11) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the municipality. (Ord. #G-5, Dec. 1979)

15-605. Loading and unloading zones. No person shall park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or merchandise in any place marked by the municipality as a loading and unloading zone. (Ord. #G-5, Dec. 1979)

15-606. Presumption with respect to illegal parking. When any unoccupied vehicle is found parked in violation of any provision of this chapter, there shall be a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle is responsible for such illegal parking. (Ord. #G-5, Dec. 1979)

15-607. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and cost for each separate violation. The imposition of a penalty under the provisions of this chapter 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. (Ord. #G-5, Dec. 1979)



## CHAPTER 7

ENFORCEMENT

## SECTION

- 15-701. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 15-702. Failure to obey citation.
- 15-703. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 15-704. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles.
- 15-705. Option of depositing license in lieu of bail.
- 15-706. Issuance of a receipt.
- 15-707. Officials to comply.
- 15-708. Penalty provision.

15-701. Issuance of traffic citations.<sup>1</sup> When a police officer halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning, and does not take such person into custody under arrest, he shall take the name, address, and operator's license number of said person, the license number of the motor vehicle involved, and such other pertinent information as may be necessary, and shall issue to him a written traffic citation containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the town court at a specified time. The officer, upon receiving the written promise of the alleged violator to answer as specified in the citation, shall release such person from custody. It shall be unlawful for any alleged violator to give false or misleading information as to his name or address. (Ord. #G-6, Dec. 1979)

15-702. Failure to obey citation. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate his written promise to appear in court after giving said promise to an officer upon the issuance of a traffic citation, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was originally issued. (Ord. #G-6, Dec. 1979)

15-703. Impoundment of vehicles. Members of the police department are hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary for the security of the vehicle or to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested or any unattended vehicle which is parked so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic. Any impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner or other person entitled thereto, claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership or right to possession, and pays all applicable fees and costs, or until it is otherwise lawfully disposed of. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be five dollars (\$5.00) and the storage cost shall

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

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

be one dollar (\$1.00) for each twenty-four (24) hour period or fraction thereof that the vehicle is stored. (Ord. #G-6, Dec. 1979)

15-704. Disposal of abandoned motor vehicles. "Abandoned motor vehicles," as defined in Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-16-103, shall be impounded and disposed of by the police department in accordance with the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-16-103 through 55-16-109. (Ord. #G-6, Dec. 1979)

15-705. Option of depositing license in lieu of bail. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 55-50-801, et seq., whenever any person lawfully possessed of a chauffeur's or operator's license theretofore issued to him by the Department of Safety, State of Tennessee, 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 municipal ordinance or regulating traffic, except driving under the influence of an intoxicant or narcotic drug or leaving the scene of an accident, said 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 town court in answer to any such charge before said court. (Ord. #G1-A, June 1974, as amended by Ord. #H-3, Dec. 1979)

15-706. Issuance of a receipt. Whenever any person hereof deposits his chauffeur's or operator's license as provided, either the officer or the court demanding bail as hereinabove described, shall issue the person a receipt for the license upon a form approved or provided by the department of safety, and thereafter the person shall be permitted to operate a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state during the pendency of the case in which the license was deposited. (Ord. #H-3, Dec. 1979)

15-707. Officials to comply. All town officers and employees shall comply fully with the requirements of Tennessee Code Annotated, § 55-50-801 and any implementing orders of the Department of Safety, State of Tennessee. (Ord. #H-3, Dec. 1979)

15-708. Penalty provision. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a penalty of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and costs for each separate violation. (Ord. #G-6, Dec. 1979)

TITLE 16

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

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Related motor vehicle and traffic regulations: title 15.

## TITLE 17

REFUSE AND TRASH DISPOSAL

## CHAPTER

## 1. REFUSE.

## CHAPTER 1

REFUSE

## SECTION

17-101. Prohibited items.

17-102. Garbage to be bagged.

17-103. Other prohibited items.

17-104. Convenience center use.

17-105. Penalty.

17-101. Prohibited items. Per EPA mandates no whole tires, liquids, farm pesticides, hazardous materials, or asbestos are allowed into the landfill. (Ord. #99-3, Sept. 1999)

17-102. Garbage to be bagged. Garbage must be bagged; no loose garbage in metal barrels will be picked up; garbage on the ground stown by dogs or other animals will not be picked up. (Ord. #99-3, Sept. 1999)

17-103. Other prohibited items. There will be no picking up of items such as car batteries, brush or leaves, acids of any kind, and especially no dead animals, including decaying meat, fish, or poultry. (Ord. #99-3, Sept. 1999)

17-104. Convenience center use. No out of town garbage from friends, family, etc. There are convenience centers for their use. (Ord. #99-3, Sept. 1999)

17-105. Penalty. Violators will be fined not more than \$50.00 plus court cost and may be subject to discontinuation of garbage pick-up for a time to be determined by the mayor or town judge. Violations will not be tolerated. (Ord. #99-3, Sept. 1999)

## TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER

1. CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.
2. WATER FLUORIDATION.
3. MISCELLANEOUS.

## CHAPTER 1

CROSS CONNECTIONS, AUXILIARY INTAKES, ETC.

## SECTION

- 18-101. Definitions.
- 18-102. Standards.
- 18-103. Construction, operation, and supervision.
- 18-104. Statement required.
- 18-105. Inspections required.
- 18-106. Right of entry for inspections.
- 18-107. Correction of existing violations.
- 18-108. Use of protective devices.
- 18-109. Unpotable water to be labeled.
- 18-110. Violations.

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

(1) "Public water supply." The waterworks system furnishing water to the Town of Scotts Hill for general use and which supply is recognized as the public water supply by the Tennessee Department of Public Health.

(2) "Cross connection." Any physical connection whereby the public water supply is connected with any other water supply system, whether public or private, either inside or outside of any building or buildings, in such manner that a flow of water into the public water supply is possible either through the manipulation of valves or because of any other arrangement.

(3) "Auxiliary intake." Any piping connection or other device whereby water may be secured from a source other than that normally used.

(4) "Bypass." Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the water may be diverted around any part or portion of a water purification plant.

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<sup>1</sup>Municipal code reference

Refuse disposal: title 17.

(5) "Interconnection." Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the public water supply is connected directly with a sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, or other device which does or may contain sewage or other waste or liquid which would be capable of imparting contamination to the public water supply.

(6) "Person." Any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association, and any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-102. Standards. The Scotts Hill Public Water Supply is to comply with Tennessee Code Annotated, §§ 68-221-701 through 68-221-720 as well as the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Supplies, legally adopted in accordance with this code, which pertain to cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, and interconnections, and establish an effective ongoing program to control these undesirable water uses. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-103. Construction, operation, and supervision. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause a cross connection to be made, or allow one to exist for any purpose whatsoever, unless the construction and operation of same have been approved by the Tennessee Department of Public Health and the operation of such cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass or interconnection is at all times under the direct supervision of the Water Operator of the Town of Scotts Hill. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-104. Statement required. Any person whose premises are supplied with water from the public water supply and who also has on the same premises a separate source of water supply, or stores water in an uncovered or unsanitary storage reservoir from which the water stored therein is circulated through a piping system, shall file with the water operator a statement of the non-existence of unapproved or unauthorized auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. Such statement shall also contain an agreement that no cross connection, auxiliary intake, bypass, or interconnection will be permitted upon the premises. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-105. Inspections required. It shall be the duty of the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply to cause inspections to be made of all properties served by the public water supply where cross connections with the public water supply are deemed possible. The frequency of inspections and reinspection, based on potential health hazards involved, shall be established by the Water Operator of the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply and as approved by the Tennessee Department of Public Health. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-106. Right of entry for inspections. The water operator or his authorized representative shall have the right to enter, at any reasonable time, any property served by a connection to the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply for the purpose of inspecting the piping system or systems thereof for cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections. On request, the owner, lessee, or occupant of any property so served shall furnish to the inspection agency any pertinent information regarding the piping system or systems on such property. The refusal of such information or refusal of access, when requested, shall be deemed evidence of the presence of cross connections. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-107. Correction of existing violations. Any person who now has cross connections, auxiliary intakes, bypasses, or interconnections in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed a reasonable time within which to comply with the provisions of this chapter. After a thorough investigation of existing conditions and an appraisal of the time required to complete the work, the amount of time shall be designated by the Water Operator of the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply.

The failure to correct conditions threatening the safety of the public water system as prohibited by this chapter and the Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-221-711, within a reasonable time and within the time limits set by the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply, shall be grounds for denial of water service. If proper protection has not been provided after a reasonable time, the utility shall give the customer legal notification that water service is to be discontinued, and physically separate the public water supply from the customer's on-site piping system in such a manner that the two systems cannot again be connected by an unauthorized person.

Where cross connections, interconnections, auxiliary intakes, or bypasses are found that constitute an extreme hazard of immediate concern of contaminating the public water system, the manager of the utility shall require that immediate corrective action be taken to eliminate the threat to the public water system. Immediate steps shall be taken to disconnect the public water supply from the on-site piping system unless the imminent hazard(s) is (are) corrected immediately. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-108. Use of protective devices. Where the nature of use of the water supplied a premises by the water department is such that it is deemed:

- (1) Impractical to provide an effective air-gap separation.
- (2) That the owner and/or occupant of the premises cannot, or is not willing, to demonstrate to the official in charge of the system, or his designated representative, that the water use and protective features of the plumbing are such as to propose no threat to the safety or potability of the water supply.
- (3) That the nature and mode of operation within a premises are such that frequent alterations are made to the plumbing.

(4) There is a likelihood that protective measures may be subverted, altered, or disconnected.

The Water Operator of the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply, or his designated representative, shall require the use of an approved protective device on the service line serving the premises to assure that any contamination that may originate in the customer's premises is contained therein. The protective device shall be a reduced pressure zone type backflow preventer approved by the Tennessee Department of Public Health as to manufacture, model, and size. The method of installation of backflow protective devices shall be approved by the Water Operator Public Water Supply prior to installation and shall comply with the criteria set forth by the Tennessee Department of Public Health. The installation shall be at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises.

Personnel of the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply shall have the right to inspect and test the device or devices on an annual basis or whenever deemed necessary by the water operator or his designated representative. Water service shall not be disrupted to test the device without the knowledge of the occupant of the premises.

Where the use of water is critical to the continuance of normal operations or protection of life, property, or equipment, duplicate units shall be provided to avoid the necessity of discontinuing water service to test or repair the protective device or devices. Where it is found that only one unit has been installed and the continuance of service is critical, the water operator shall notify, in writing, the occupant of the premises of plans to discontinue water service and arrange for a mutually acceptable time to test and/or repair the device. The water supply shall require the occupant of the premises to make all repairs indicated promptly, to keep the unit(s) working properly, and the expense of such repairs shall be borne by the owner or occupant of the premises. Repairs shall be made by qualified personnel acceptable to the Water Operator of the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply.

If necessary, water service shall be discontinued (following legal notification) for failure to maintain backflow prevention devices in proper working order. Likewise, the removal, bypassing, or altering of the protective device(s) or the installation thereof so as to render the device(s) ineffective shall constitute grounds for discontinuance of water service. Water service to such premises shall not be restored until the customer has corrected or eliminated such conditions or defects to the satisfaction of the Scotts Hill Public Water Supply. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-109. Unpotable water to be labeled. The potable water supply made available to premises served by the public water supply shall be protected from possible contamination as specified herein. Any water outlet which could be used for potable or domestic purposes and which is not supplied by the potable system must be labeled in a conspicuous manner as:



WATER UNSAFE  
FOR DRINKING

Minimum acceptable sign shall have black letters at least one-inch high located on a red background. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

18-110. Violations. The requirements contained herein shall apply to all premises served by the Scotts Hill Water System whether located inside or outside the corporate limits and are hereby made a part of the conditions required to be met for the town to provide water services to any premises. Such action, being essential for the protection of the water distribution system against the entrance of contamination which may render the water unsafe healthwise, or otherwise undesirable, shall be enforced rigidly without regard to location of the premises, whether inside or outside the Scotts Hill corporate limits.

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction therefor, shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), and each day of continued violation after conviction shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. #J-1, Sept. 1978)

## CHAPTER 2

WATER FLUORIDATION

## SECTION

18-201. Water fluoridation.

18-202. Costs.

18-201. Water fluoridation. The Water Department of the Town of Scotts Hill, Tennessee, is hereby authorized and instructed to make plans for the fluoridation of the water supply of the Town of Scotts Hill, Tennessee. To submit such plans to the Department of Public Health of the State of Tennessee for approval, and upon approval to add such chemicals as fluoride to the water supply in accord with such approval as will adequately provide for the fluoridation of said water supply. (Ord. #J-2, Aug. 1973)

18-202. Costs. The cost of such fluoridation will be borne by the revenues of the Water Department of the Town of Scotts Hill, Tennessee. (Ord. #J-2, Aug. 1973)

## CHAPTER 3

MISCELLANEOUS

## SECTION

18-301. Mobile homes connected to permanent residences water system.

18-302. Town may discontinue water service to property owners delinquent on taxes.

18-301. Mobile homes connected to permanent residences water system. All mobile homes that are connected to permanent residences water system shall be required to pay the regular installation charge of \$100.00 and have an individual meter. (Ord. #\_\_\_\_, Aug. 1977)

18-302. Town may discontinue water service to property owners delinquent on taxes. Water service by the town may be discontinued to any property owner who may be or may become delinquent in the payment of taxes, in the discretion of the board concerning each such case. (Ord. #\_\_\_\_, Nov. 1969)

TITLE 19

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 20

MISCELLANEOUS

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

ORD-1

## ORDINANCE NO. 2004-01

**AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING AND ENACTING A CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF SCOTTS HILL TENNESSEE.**

WHEREAS some of the ordinances of the Town of Scotts Hill are obsolete, and

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

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

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE TOWN OF SCOTTS HILL, TENNESSEE AS FOLLOWS:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Section 5. Penalty clause.** Unless otherwise specified in a title, chapter or section of the municipal code, including the codes and ordinances adopted by reference, whenever in the municipal code any act is prohibited or is made or declared to be a civil offense, or whenever in the municipal code the doing of any act is required or the failure to do any act is declared to be a civil offense, the violation of any such provision of the municipal code shall be punished by a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and costs for each separate violation; provided, however, that the imposition of a civil penalty under the provisions of this municipal code shall not prevent the revocation of any permit or license or the taking of other punitive or remedial action where called for or permitted under the provisions of the municipal code or other applicable law. In any place in the municipal code the term "it shall be a misdemeanor" or "it shall be an offense" or "it shall be unlawful" or similar terms appears in the context of a penalty provision of this municipal code, it shall mean "it shall be a civil offense." Anytime the word "fine" or similar term appears in the context of a penalty provision of this municipal code, it shall mean "a civil penalty."<sup>1</sup>

When a civil penalty is imposed on any person 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

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<sup>1</sup>State law reference

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

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extent that his physical condition shall permit, until such civil 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.

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

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

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

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

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



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

Passed 1st reading, October 4, 2004

Dan Buckingham  
Mayor

Martin Newell  
Recorder