

TITLE 13

PROPERTY MAINTENANCE REGULATIONS¹

CHAPTER

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. SLUM CLEARANCE.
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CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

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

13-101. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the escape of such quantities of dense smoke, soot, cinders, noxious acids, fumes, dust, or gases as to be detrimental to or to endanger the health, comfort, and safety of the public or so as to cause or have a tendency to cause injury or damage to property or business. (1988 Code, § 8-101)

13-102. Stagnant water. It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to allow any pool of stagnant water to accumulate and stand on his property without treating it so as effectively to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. (1988 Code, § 8-102)

13-103. Weeds, trees, vegetation, trash, etc. (1) It shall be unlawful for any person owning, leasing, occupying, or having control of property in the city to permit or suffer weeds, trees, or other vegetation to grow and/or trash, rubbish and refuse to accumulate on such property to such an extent that a nuisance is created and injurious to the health and welfare of the inhabitants

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

of the city. Weeds which have obtained a height of twelve (12) inches or more shall be presumed to be detrimental to the public health and a public nuisance, which presumption may be rebutted by competent evidence.

(2) In complying with the provisions of this section it shall be unlawful for any person owning, leasing, occupying or having control of property in the city to rake up, cut up or pile up weeds, grass, brush, vegetation, dead or broken tree limbs, dead trees or rubbish into any ditch or natural drain or at any place on the property that might obstruct the vision of the operators of vehicles or pedestrians or obstruct the flow of water drainage. (1988 Code, § 8-103)

13-104. Overgrown and dirty lots. (1) Prohibition. Pursuant to the authority granted to municipalities under Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-54-113, it is unlawful for any owner of record of real property to create, maintain, or permit to be maintained on such property the growth of trees, vines, grass, underbrush and/or the accumulations of debris, trash, litter, or garbage or any combination of the preceding elements so as to endanger the health, safety, or welfare of other citizens or to encourage the infestation of rats and other harmful animals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Clean-up at property owner's expense. If the property owner of record fails or refuses to remedy the condition within ten (10) days after receiving the notice (twenty (20) days if the owner is a carrier engaged in the transportation of property or is a utility transmitting communications, electricity, gas, liquids, steam sewage, or other materials), the department or person designated by the board of commissioners to enforce the provisions of this section shall immediately cause the condition to be remedied or removed at a cost in conformity with reasonable standards, and the costs thereof shall be assessed against the owner of the property. The city may collect the costs assessed against the owner through an action for debt filed in any court of competent jurisdiction. The city may bring one (1) action for debt against more than one (1) or all of the owners of properties against whom such costs have been assessed, and the fact that multiple owners have been joined in one (1) action shall not be considered by the court as a misjoinder of parties. Upon the filing of the notice with the office of the register of deeds in Monroe County, the costs shall be a lien on the property in favor of the municipality, second only to liens of the state, county, and municipality for taxes, any lien of the municipality for special assessments, and any valid lien, right, or interest in such property duly recorded or duly perfected by filing, prior to the filing of such notice. These costs shall be placed on the tax rolls of the municipality as a lien and shall be added to property tax bills to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as property taxes are collected. If the owner fails to pay the costs, they may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as delinquent property taxes are collected and shall be subject to the same penalty and interest as delinquent property taxes.

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

(6) Appeal. The owner of record who is aggrieved by the determination and order of the public officer may appeal the determination and order to the board of commissioners. The appeal shall be filed with the city recorder within ten (10) days following the receipt of the notice issued pursuant to subsection (3)

above. The failure to appeal within this time shall, without exception, constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing.

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

(8) Supplemental nature of this section. The provisions of this section are in addition and supplemental to, and not in substitution for, any other provision in the municipal charter, this municipal code or ordinances or other applicable law which permits the city to proceed against an owner, tenant or occupant of property who has created, maintained, or permitted to be maintained on such property the growth of trees, vines, grass, weeds, underbrush and/or the accumulation of the debris, trash, litter, or garbage or any combination of the preceding elements, under its charter, any other provisions of this municipal code of ordinances or any other applicable law. (1988 Code, § 8-104, modified, as replaced by Ord. #08-130-0, April 2008)

13-105. Dead animals. Any person owning or having possession of any dead animal not intended for use as food shall promptly bury the same or notify the city recorder and dispose of such animal in such manner as the city recorder or city foreman shall direct. (1988 Code, § 8-105, modified)

13-106. Health and sanitation nuisances. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit any premises owned, occupied, or controlled by him to become or remain in a filthy condition, or permit the use or occupation of same in such a manner as to create noxious or offensive smells and odors in connection therewith, or to allow the accumulation or creation of unwholesome and offensive matter or the breeding of flies, rodents, or other vermin on the premises to the menace of the public health or the annoyance of people residing within the vicinity. (1988 Code, § 8-106)

13-107. Violations and penalty. Violations of this chapter shall subject the offender to a penalty of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

CHAPTER 2

SLUM CLEARANCE¹

SECTION

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

13-201. Findings of board. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 13-21-101, *et seq.*, the city council finds that there exists in the city structures which are unfit for human occupation due to dilapidation, defects increasing the hazards of fire, accident or other calamities, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or due to other conditions rendering such dwellings unsafe or unsanitary, or dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety and morals, or otherwise inimical to the welfare of the residents of the city and, therefore, ordains as follows. (1988 Code, § 4-401)

13-202. Definitions. (1) "Governing body" shall mean the city council charged with governing the city.

(2) "Municipality" shall mean the City of Madisonville, Tennessee, and the areas encompassed within existing city limits or as hereafter annexed.

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

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

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

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, title 13, chapter 21.

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

(6) "Public officer" means any officer or officers who are authorized by this chapter to exercise the power prescribed herein and pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, § 13-21-101, et seq.

(7) "Structures" shall mean any building or structure, or part thereof, used for human occupation and intended to be so used, and includes any outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith. (1988 Code, § 4-402)

13-203. "Public officer" designated; powers. There is hereby designated and appointed a "public officer," to be the building inspector of the city, to exercise the powers prescribed by this chapter, which powers shall be supplemental to all others held by the building inspector. (1988 Code, § 4-403)

13-204. Initiation of proceedings; hearings. Whenever a petition is filed with the public officer by a public authority or by at least five (5) residents of the city charging that any structure is unfit for human occupancy or use, or whenever it appears to the public officer (on his own motion) that any structure is unfit for human occupation or use, the public officer shall, if his preliminary investigation discloses a basis for such charges, issue and cause to be served upon the owner of, and parties in interest of, such structure a complaint stating the charges in that respect and containing a notice that a hearing will be held before the public officer (or his designated agent) at a place therein fixed, not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days after the service of the complaint; and the owner and parties in interest shall have the right to file an answer to the complaint and to appear in person, or otherwise, and give testimony at the time and place fixed in the complaint; and the rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law or equity shall not be controlling in hearings before the public officer. (1988 Code, § 4-404)

13-205. Orders to owners of unfit structures. If, after such notice and hearing as provided for in the preceding section, the public officer determines that the structure under consideration is unfit for human occupation or use, he shall state in writing his finding of fact in support of such determination and shall issue and cause to be served upon the owner thereof an order:

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

(2) If the repair, alteration or improvement of said structure cannot be made at a reasonable cost in relation to the value of the structure (not to exceed fifty percent [50%] of the value of the premises), requiring the owner within the time specified in the order, to remove or demolish such structure. (1988 Code, § 4-405)

13-206. When public officer may repair, etc. If the owner fails to comply with the order to repair, alter, or improve or to vacate and close the structure as specified in the preceding section hereof, the public officer may cause such structure to be repaired, altered, or improved, or to be vacated and closed; and the public officer may cause to be posted on the main entrance of any dwelling so closed, a placard with the following words: "This building is unfit for human occupation or use. The use or occupation of this building for human occupation or use is prohibited and unlawful." (1988 Code, § 4-406)

13-207. When public officer may remove or demolish. If the owner fails to comply with an order, as specified above, to remove or demolish the structure, the public officer may cause such structure to be removed and demolished. (1988 Code, § 4-407)

13-208. Lien for expenses; sale of salvaged materials; other powers not limited. The amount of the cost of such repairs, alterations or improvements, or vacating and closing, or removal or demolition by the public officer shall be a lien against the real property upon which such costs were incurred. If the structure is removed or demolished by the public officer, he shall sell the materials of such structure and shall credit the proceeds of such sale against the cost of the removal or demolition, and any balance remaining shall be deposited in the chancery court of Monroe County by the public officer, shall be secured in such manner as may be directed by such court, and shall be disbursed by such court to the person found to be entitled thereto by final order or decree of such court. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair or limit in any way the power of the City of Madisonville to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or as otherwise may be provided by the charter or ordinances of the city. (1988 Code, § 4-408)

13-209. Basis for a finding of unfitness. The public officer defined herein shall have the power and may determine that a structure is unfit for human occupation and use if he finds that conditions exist in such structure which are dangerous or injurious to the health, safety or morals of the occupants or users of such structure, the occupants or users of neighboring structures or other residents of the City of Madisonville. Such conditions may include the following (without limiting the generality of the foregoing): defects therein increasing the hazards of fire, accident, or other calamities; lack of adequate

ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities; dilapidation; disrepair; structural defects; or uncleanliness. (1988 Code, § 4-409)

13-210. Service of complaints or orders. Complaints or orders issued by the public officer pursuant to this chapter shall be served upon persons, either personally or by registered mail, but if the whereabouts of such persons are unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the public officer in the exercise of reasonable diligence, and the public officer shall make an affidavit to that effect, then the serving of such complaint or order upon such persons may be made by publishing the same once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper printed and published in the city. In addition, a copy of such complaint or order shall be posted in a conspicuous place on premises affected by the complaint or order. A copy of such complaint or order shall also be filed for record in the Register's Office of Monroe County, Tennessee, and such filing shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law. (1988 Code, § 4-410)

13-211. Enjoining enforcement of orders. Any person affected by an order issued by the public officer served pursuant to this chapter may file a suit in chancery court for an injunction restraining the public officer from carrying out the provisions of the order, and the court may, upon the filing of such suit, issue a temporary injunction restraining the public officer pending the final disposition of the cause; provided, however, that within sixty (60) days after the posting and service of the order of the public officer, such person shall file such bill in the court.

The remedy provided herein shall be the exclusive remedy and no person affected by an order of the public officer shall be entitled to recover any damages for action taken pursuant to any order of the public officer, or because of noncompliance by such person with any order of the public officer. (1988 Code, § 4-411)

13-212. Additional powers of public officer. The public officer, in order to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, shall have the following powers in addition to those otherwise granted herein:

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

(5) To delegate any of his functions and powers under this chapter to such officers and agents as he may designate. (1988 Code, § 4-12)

13-213. Powers conferred are supplemental. This chapter shall not be construed to abrogate or impair the powers of the city with regard to the enforcement of the provisions of its charter or any other ordinances or regulations, nor to prevent or punish violations thereof, and the powers conferred by this chapter shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by the charter and other laws. (1988 Code, § 4-413)

CHAPTER 3**JUNKYARDS¹****SECTION**

- 13-301. Definitions.
- 13-302. Junkyard screening.
- 13-303. Screening methods.
- 13-304. Requirements for effective screening.
- 13-305. Maintenance of screens.
- 13-306. Utilization of highway right-of-way.
- 13-307. Non-conforming junkyards.
- 13-308. Permits and fees.

13-301. Definitions. (1) "Junk" shall mean old or scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, trash, rubber, debris, waste, or junked, dismantled, or wrecked automobiles, trucks, vehicles of all kinds, or parts thereof, iron, steel, and other old or scrap ferrous or nonferrous material.

(2) "Junkyard" shall mean an establishment or place of business which is maintained, operated, or used for storing, keeping, buying, or selling junk, or for the maintenance or operation of an automobile graveyard. This definition includes scrap metal processors, used auto parts yards, yards providing temporary storage of automobile bodies or parts awaiting disposal as a normal part of the business operation when the business will continually have like materials located on the premises, garbage dumps, sanitary landfills, and recycling centers.

(3) "Recycling center" means an establishment, place of business, facility or building which is maintained, operated, or used for the storing, keeping, buying, or selling of newspaper or used food or beverage containers or plastic containers for the purpose of converting such items into a usable product.

(4) "Person" means any individual, firm, agency, company, association, partnership, business trust, joint stock company, body politic, or corporation.

(5) "Screening" means the use of plantings, fencing, natural objects, and other appropriate means which screen any deposit of junk so that the junk is not visible from the highways and streets of the city. (1988 Code, § 8-501)

13-302. Junkyard screening. Every junkyard shall be screened or otherwise removed from view by its owner or operator in such a manner as to bring the junkyard into compliance with this chapter. (1988 Code, § 8-502)

¹Municipal code reference

Refuse and trash disposal: title 17.

13-303. Screening methods. The following methods and materials for screening are given for consideration only:

(1) Landscape planting. The planting of trees, shrubs, etc., of sufficient size and density to provide a year-round effective screen. Plants of the evergreen variety are recommended.

(2) Earth grading. The construction of earth mounds which are graded, shaped, and planted to a natural appearance.

(3) Architectural barriers. The utilization of:

(a) Panel fences made of metal, plastic, fiberglass, or plywood.

(b) Wood fences of vertical or horizontal boards using durable woods such as western cedar or redwood or others treated with a preservative.

(c) Walls of masonry, including plain or ornamented concrete block, brick, stone, or other suitable materials.

(4) Natural objects. Naturally occurring rock outcrops, woods, earth mounds, etc., may be utilized for screening or used in conjunction with fences, plantings, or other appropriate objects to form an effective screen. (1988 Code, § 8-503)

13-304. Requirements for effective screening. Screening may be accomplished using natural objects, earth mounds, landscape plantings, fences, or other appropriate materials used singly or in combination as approved by the city. The effect of the completed screening must be the concealment of the junkyard from view on a year-round basis.

(1) Screens which provide a "see-through" effect when viewed from a moving vehicle shall not be acceptable.

(2) Open entrances through which junk materials are visible from the main traveled way shall not be permitted except where entrance gates, capable of concealing the junk materials when closed, have been installed. Entrance gates must remain closed from sundown to sunrise.

(3) Screening shall be located on private property and not on any part of the highway right-of-way.

(4) At no time after the screen is established shall junk be stacked or placed high enough to be visible above the screen nor shall junk be placed outside of the screened area. (1988 Code, § 8-504)

13-305. Maintenance of screens. The owner or operator of the junkyard shall be responsible for maintaining the screen in good repair to insure the continuous concealment of the junkyard. Damaged or dilapidated screens, including dead or diseased plantings, which permit a view of the junk within shall render the junkyard visible and shall be in violation of this code and shall be replaced as required by the city.

If not replaced within sixty (60) days the city shall replace said screening and shall require payment upon demand. Failure to pay in full shall result in

the fee plus interest to be assessed to the property and shall be combined with the subsequent taxation of the property by the city. (1988 Code, § 8-505)

13-306. Utilization of highway right-of-way. The utilization of highway right-of-way for operating or maintaining any portion of a junkyard is prohibited; this shall include temporary use for the storage of junk pending disposition. (1988 Code, § 8-506)

13-307. Non-conforming junkyards. Those junkyards within the city and lawfully in existence prior to the enactment of this code, which do not conform with the provisions of the code shall be considered as "non-conforming." Such junkyards shall be subject to the following conditions, any violation of which shall terminate the non-conforming status:

- (1) The junkyard must continue to be lawfully maintained.
- (2) There must be existing property rights in the junk or junkyard.
- (3) Abandoned junkyards shall no longer be lawful.
- (4) The location of the junkyard may not be changed for any reason.

If the location is changed, the junkyard shall be treated as a new establishment at a new location and shall conform to the laws of the city.

- (5) The junkyard may not be extended or enlarged. (1988 Code, § 8-507)

13-308. Permits and fees. It shall be unlawful for any junkyard located within the city to operate without a "Junkyard Control Permit" issued by the city.

- (1) Permits shall be valid for the fiscal year for which issued and shall be subject to renewal each year. The city's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 the year next following.

(2) Each application for an original or renewal permit shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) which is not subject to either proration or refund.

(3) All applications for an original or renewal permit shall be made on a form prescribed by the city.

(4) Permits shall be issued only to those junkyards that are in compliance with these rules.

(5) A permit is valid only while held by the permittee and for the location for which it is issued. (1988 Code, § 8-508)