

THE ADAMS MUNICIPAL CODE



Produced by

THE UNIVERSITY of
TENNESSEE 
MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL
ADVISORY SERVICE

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**THE
ADAMS
MUNICIPAL
CODE**

Prepared by the



Municipal Technical Advisory Service

In cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League

May 2020

CITY OF ADAMS, TENNESSEE

MAYOR

Mary Mantooth

VICE MAYOR

Wayne Evans

COMMISSIONER

Donna Boisseau

RECORDER

Anna Luke

CITY ATTORNEY

Jody Dorris

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) That all ordinances relating to subjects treated in the code or which should be added to the code are adopted as amending, adding, or deleting specific chapters or sections of the code (see section 7 of the adopting ordinance).
- (2) That one copy of every ordinance adopted by the city is kept in a separate ordinance book and forwarded to MTAS annually.
- (3) That the city agrees to pay the annual update fee as provided in the MTAS codification service charges policy in effect at the time of the update.

When the foregoing conditions are met MTAS will reproduce replacement pages for the code to reflect the amendments and additions made by such

ordinances. This service will be performed at least annually and more often if justified by the volume of amendments. Replacement pages will be supplied with detailed instructions for utilizing them so as again to make the code complete and up to date.

The able assistance of the codes team: Kelley Myers and Nancy Gibson is gratefully acknowledged.

Codification Consultant

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

1. General power to enact ordinances: (6-19-101)
2. All ordinances shall begin, "Be it ordained by the City of _____ as follows:" (6-20-214)
3. Ordinance procedure
 - (a) Every ordinance shall be read two (2) different days in open session before its adoption, and not less than one (1) week shall elapse between first and second readings, and any ordinance not so read shall be null and void. Any city incorporated under chapters 18-23 of this title may establish by ordinance a procedure to read only the caption of an ordinance, instead of the entire ordinance, on both readings. Copies of such ordinances shall be available during regular business hours at the office of the city recorder and during sessions in which the ordinance has its second reading.
 - (b) An ordinance shall not take effect until fifteen (15) days after the first passage thereof, except in case of an emergency ordinance. An emergency ordinance may become effective upon the day of its final passage, provided, that it shall contain the statement that an emergency exists and shall specify with distinctness the facts and reasons constituting such an emergency.
 - (c) The unanimous vote of all members of the board present shall be required to pass an emergency ordinance.
 - (d) No ordinance making a grant, renewal, or extension of a franchise or other special privilege, or regulating the rate to be charged for its service by any public utility shall ever be passed as an emergency ordinance. No ordinance shall be amended except by a new ordinance. (6-20-215)
4. Each ordinance of a penal nature, or the caption of each ordinance of a penal nature, shall be published after its final passage in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. (6-20-218)

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¹This compilation includes chapters 18--29 of Title 6, Tennessee Code Annotated, which contain the basic organizational provisions for this form of government, as amended. IMPORTANT NOTE: There are many other general laws affecting municipalities organized under this charter which have been omitted from this compilation because they apply to all municipalities. These are found in various parts of the Tennessee Code Annotated. This compilation has been amended to reflect legislation passed in the 2017 session of the Tennessee General Assembly.

²If this city has adopted any related acts, those acts will follow the general law charter starting on page C-62.

**CITY MANAGER-COMMISSION CHARTER
CHAPTER 18**

**CITY MANAGER-COMMISSION CHARTER
-ADOPTION OR SURRENDER**

SECTION

- 6-18-101. Definitions—Chapters 18-22.
- 6-18-102. Construction of chapters 18-22.
- 6-18-103. Right to adopt city manager form—Incorporation within specified distances from existing cities.
- 6-18-104. Election to adopt city manager form.
- 6-18-105. Registration of voters—Qualifications to vote—Certification of result.
- 6-18-106. Effect of favorable vote.
- 6-18-107. Succession to old corporation.
- 6-18-108. Surrender of charter.
- 6-18-109. Conduct of surrender—Qualifications to vote.
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- 6-18-112. Succession to assets, liabilities and obligations after surrender of charter.
- 6-18-113. Liquidation of affairs.
- 6-18-114. [Unconstitutional.]
- 6-18-115. Situs county of new municipality to continue receiving tax revenues until July 1—Exception—Notice to department of revenue of incorporation.

6-18-101. Definitions—Chapters 18-22. (a) (1) "City," in chapters 18-22 of this title, refers to any city that may adopt these chapters, and "county" refers to the county in which any such city is located; and
(2) "This charter" refers to chapters 18-22 of this title.

(b) Whenever the "county election commission" is referred to in chapters 18-22 of this title, it means the county election commission of the county in which the territory proposed to be incorporated or the municipality is situated. If the territory proposed to be incorporated or the municipality includes parts of two (2) or more counties, it means the county election commission in each of such counties and they shall act jointly in performing the functions required of county election commissions in chapters 18-22 of this title. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 22, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a244; Code 1932, § 3642; Acts 1977, ch. 300, § 1; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1801.]

6-18-102. Construction of chapters 18-22. In the construction of any portion of chapters 18-22 of this title whose meaning or application is in dispute,

it is intended that its phraseology shall be liberally construed to effect the substantial objects of these chapters. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 22, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a245; Code 1932, § 3643; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1802.]

6-18-103. Right to adopt city manager form—Incorporation within specified distances from existing cities.

(a) (1) The residents of any incorporated municipality or of any territory that it is desired to incorporate shall have the right to adopt chapters 18-22 of this title in the manner provided in this charter; and thereupon such city or territory shall be and become incorporated and be governed as set forth in this charter. No unincorporated territory shall be incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title unless such territory contains not less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) persons, who shall be actual residents of the territory, and shall also contain real estate included in the territory worth not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(2) No unincorporated territory shall be allowed to hold a referendum on the question of whether or not to incorporate under this charter until a plan of services is documented, setting forth the identification and projected timing of municipal services proposed to be provided and the revenue from purely local sources to be payable annually. The plan of services shall be attached to the petition to incorporate when such petition is filed with the county election commission. The plan of services shall include, but not be limited to, police protection, fire protection, water service, sanitary sewage system, solid waste disposal, road and street construction and repair, recreational facilities, a proposed five-year operational budget, including projected revenues and expenditures, and the revenue from purely local sources to be payable annually. Municipalities that are first incorporated on or after July 1, 1993, and that produce no local own-source revenues in any fiscal year, shall not receive any state-shared revenues during the next fiscal year.

(3) Prior to filing the petition with the county election commission, a public hearing on the referendum on the question of whether or not to incorporate under this charter and plan of services shall be conducted. The public hearing shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation for two (2) consecutive weeks.

(b) No unincorporated territory shall be incorporated within three (3) miles of an existing municipality or within five (5) miles of an existing municipality of one hundred thousand (100,000) or more in population, according to the latest census certified by the department of economic and community development. "Existing municipality" and "existing municipality of one hundred thousand (100,000) or more in population" do not include any county with a metropolitan form of government with a population of one hundred thousand (100,000) or more, according to the 1990 federal census or

any subsequent federal census certified by the department of economic and community development.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a) or (b) to the contrary, a territory may be incorporated if the following conditions are fulfilled:

(1) The territory contains two hundred twenty-five (225) residents or more;

(2) The territory is composed of property that is one thousand six hundred feet (1,600') or more above sea level on the western border of the territory and contiguous with a county boundary on the eastern border of the territory;

(3) The territory is located within an area that is bordered on the west, north and east by the Tennessee River and on the south by the border between Tennessee and another state; and

(4) The territory is located within a metropolitan statistical area.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a)-(c) to the contrary, a territory may be incorporated that meets the following conditions:

(1) The territory contains three hundred (300) residents or more;

(2) The territory's western boundary is contiguous with the western boundary of the county in which it is located;

(3) The territory is located within an area that is bordered on the north by the Loosahatchie River and on the south by the Wolf River;

(4) The territory's eastern boundary is approximately parallel with the western boundary, but in no place is more than eight (8) miles from the western boundary; and

(5) The territory is located within a metropolitan statistical area.

(e) Notwithstanding the requirements of § 6-18-104, or any other provision of law to the contrary, the petition for incorporation of the territory described in subsection (d) may consist of a letter from a resident of the territory desiring to incorporate to the county election commission requesting that the question of incorporating the territory be placed on the ballot. The letter shall describe the exact boundaries of the proposed municipality, indicate the name of the proposed municipality, and indicate under which charter the territory desires to incorporate. The letter shall be treated as a petition meeting all the requirements of law.

(f) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, whenever the governing body of any existing city affected by this section, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of its governing body, indicates that it has no interest in annexing the property to be incorporated, and when a certified copy of such resolution and a petition requesting that an incorporation election be held are filed with the county election commission, then the proceedings shall continue as provided in this

chapter as though the proposed new incorporation was not within the specified distance of such existing city as provided in this section.

(2) Subdivision (f)(1) shall only apply in counties having a population of not less than eighty thousand (80,000) nor more than eighty-three thousand (83,000), according to the 1990 federal census or any subsequent federal census; provided, that in any adjoining county an existing municipality that is within the specified distance may also use the procedure authorized by subdivision (f)(1). [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 1, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a120; Code 1932, § 3517; Acts 1955, ch. 7, § 1; Acts 1957, ch. 347, § 1; Acts 1971, ch. 260, § 2; Acts 1974, ch. 776, § 2; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1803; Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 3; Acts 1993, ch. 320, §§ 5, 6; Acts 1995, ch. 13, § 6; Acts 1996, ch. 666, §§ 2, 5; Acts 1996, ch. 708, § 2, 3.]

6-18-104. Election to adopt city manager form. (a) An election for the purpose of determining whether or not chapters 18-22 of this title shall become effective for any city shall be included on the ballot at the next election, as defined in § 2-1-104, by the county election commission upon the petition in writing of thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) of the registered voters of the city or territory, which petition shall state therein in a sufficient manner the boundaries of the proposed municipal corporation, which may be done by a general reference to the boundaries then existing if there is one. Petitioners shall attach a list of the names of all persons who at the time of making the list would be qualified voters in the proposed territory. The county election commission shall, in addition to all other notices required by law, publish one (1) notice of the election in a newspaper of general circulation within the territory of the city or of the proposed city and post the notice in at least ten (10) places in the territory.

(b) At any time not less than thirty (30) days prior to the election provided for in this section, the request or petition may be withdrawn or may be amended to call for a smaller territory for the proposed municipal corporation so long as all of the proposed smaller territory is contained within the boundaries of the territory described in the first petition or request. The withdrawal or amendment shall be valid if filed with the county election commission in writing and executed by twenty percent (20%) of the number of the registered voters voting at the last election within the boundaries of the territory described in the original request or petition, and if signed by not less than fifty-one percent (51%) of those who signed the original request or petition. In the event such an amended request or petition is filed, all provisions relating to time periods in § 6-18-103 shall be controlled by the date of the filing of the original petition, notwithstanding the filing of the amended request or petition, and the county election commission shall publish the notice of election as provided for in this section. A petition for request to withdraw, when filed with

and validated by the county election commission, shall render the original request or petition null and void.

(c) Following the defeat of an incorporation in an election held pursuant to this section, no new request for petition for an election may be filed until after the expiration of four (4) years. If the territory included in the boundaries of the newly proposed municipal corporation includes less than fifty percent (50%) of the territory subject to incorporation in such previous election, and if the territory subject to incorporation in such election comprises less than fifty percent (50%) of the territory included in the boundaries of the newly proposed municipal corporation, the four-year waiting period shall not be required.

(d) (1) If a proposal to incorporate a territory is defeated in an election held pursuant to this section by a number of negative votes comprising more than sixty percent (60%) of the persons voting, no further incorporation election shall be held for a period of four (4) years from the previous election unless the conditions established in subsection (c) are met.

(2) If a proposal to incorporate a territory is defeated in an election held pursuant to this section by a number of negative votes comprising less than sixty percent (60%) of the persons voting, no further incorporation election shall be held for a period of two (2) years from the previous election unless the conditions established in subsection (c) are met. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 1, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a122; Code 1932, § 3519; modified; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(26); T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1804; Acts 1980, ch. 778, § 1; Acts 1983, ch. 33, §§ 3, 4; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 1; Acts 1997, ch. 98, § 5.]

6-18-105. Registration of voters—Qualifications to vote—Certification of result. (a) The county election commission shall use such methods authorized by title 2 as it judges necessary to facilitate registration before the election.

(b) All registered voters of the city or of the territory of the proposed city are eligible to vote in the election.

(c) The county election commission shall determine and declare the results of the election and shall certify the results within forty-eight (48) hours after it completes its duties under § 2-8-105(3). It shall publish the certificate in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or territory and, if the city is already incorporated, shall file the certificate with the city council or other legislative body of the city at its first meeting after the certification. The certificate shall be entered at large on the minutes of the body with which it is filed. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 1, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a123; Code 1932, § 3520; modified; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(27); T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1805.]

6-18-106. Effect of favorable vote. (a) If it is found, as provided in § 6-18-105, that the majority of the votes cast are in favor of the adoption of chapters 18-22 of this title, it shall be deemed to have been adopted.

(b) Except for the provisions of chapters 18-22 of this title that are adopted by reference in other municipal charters, chapters 18-22 of this title apply only to those cities that have adopted chapters 18-22 of this title by referendum as authorized by law. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 1, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a124; Code 1932, § 3521; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1806; Acts 1983, ch. 33, § 5; Acts 1995, ch. 13, § 7.]

6-18-107. Succession to old corporation. (a) Chapters 18-22 of this title shall take effect in any city immediately after the election and organization of the first board of commissioners provided for in this charter, and thereupon any then existing charter of such city shall immediately become abrogated and null. The right, title and ownership of all property of the city and all of its uncollected taxes, dues, claims, judgments, and choses in action, and all of its rights of every kind whatsoever, shall immediately become vested in the corporation so chartered under chapters 18-22 of this title. The new corporation shall answer and be liable for all debts, contracts, and obligations of the corporation that it succeeds in the same manner and proportion and to the same extent as the former corporation was liable under existing laws. All ordinances, laws, resolutions, and bylaws duly enacted and in force under the preexisting charter and not inconsistent with chapters 18-22 of this title shall remain in full force until repealed, modified, or amended as provided in this charter.

(b) The zoning ordinance duly enacted and in force in any county shall apply to any unincorporated territory in the county incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title until such incorporated city shall duly enact zoning ordinances, or for a period of six (6) months from the date the first board of commissioners shall take their respective offices, whichever occurs first. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 1, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a121; Code 1932, § 3518; Acts 1973, ch. 14, § 1; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1807.]

6-18-108. Surrender of charter. (a) After the adoption of this charter and the election of the commissioners, a majority of whom are elected for a four-year period as provided in subsection (b), no election for the surrender of this charter shall be called or held for a period of four (4) years from the date the first board of commissioners shall take their respective offices.

(b) After the expiration of the four-year period, and upon the filing of a petition in the same manner as provided for the adoption of chapters 18-22 of this title containing the signatures of the same number of registered voters and praying for a surrender of such charter, an election shall be held to determine whether or not the same shall be surrendered; provided, that in case of a failure to surrender such charter, the election shall not be held more frequently than at two-year intervals thereafter. For a four-year period after the first board of

commissioners shall take office, the cost of calling and holding such an election shall be borne by those petitioning therefor if such election does not result in a surrender of this form of charter. Should such election, however, result in a surrender, the cost of such election shall be borne by the city and following the expiration of such four-year period the cost of such election shall be borne by the city. [Acts 1951, ch. 92, § 1; 1972, ch. 740, § 4(28); T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1808.]

6-18-109. Conduct of surrender—Qualifications to vote. The county election commission has the same duties with respect to an election for the surrender of a charter as it has with respect to an election to adopt a charter under this title. Any registered voter of the city may vote in the election. [Acts 1951, ch. 92, § 1; modified; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(29); T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1809.]

6-18-110. Termination of charter—New charter. (a) If a majority of the votes cast in the election provided for in this charter shall favor the termination of such form of government, such charter shall terminate at one (1) minute past midnight (12:01 a.m.) on the sixtieth day following the date of such election unless it falls upon a Sunday, in which case it shall terminate at one (1) minute past midnight (12:01 a.m.) on the next day. If previous to the adoption of this form of charter such city or town functions under a different charter, then upon termination of this charter such prior charter shall become effective at the time mentioned in this subsection (a), and territory previously unincorporated shall revert to that status.

(b) If by law in the case of unincorporated territory another charter may be adopted by vote of the electors, the question as to whether or not such other form of charter shall be adopted may be placed upon the ballot to be used in the election mentioned in this section, if the petition filed requests the same, and if all other necessary legal steps to adopt such other form of charter have been taken prior to the election. [Acts 1951, ch. 92, § 1; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1810.]

6-18-111. Election of new officers after surrender of charter—Filing deadline—Qualifications to vote. (a) In case there is a previously incorporated city or if a new charter is adopted as provided in § 6-18-110, the county election commission shall call an election not less than forty (40) days nor more than fifty (50) days following the election for surrender of the charters provided in § 6-18-108, at which time municipal officials for the newly adopted form of government shall be chosen who shall take office upon the date fixed for the termination of the previous charter.

(b) The qualifying deadline for filing nominating petitions shall be twelve o'clock (12:00) noon of the sixth Thursday before the election.

(c) All registered voters of the municipality may vote in the election. [Acts 1951, ch. 92, § 1; modified; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(30); T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1811.]

6-18-112. Succession to assets, liabilities and obligations after surrender of charter. In case of a reversion to a former form of charter or adoption of a new one simultaneously with the surrender of the old, all assets, liabilities and obligations of such city shall become assets, liabilities and obligations of the new municipality, and in the event that a city shall revert to an unincorporated status, the governing body of such city thereupon shall become trustees of the property and funds of such former city and, under such bonds as may be required by the county legislative body, shall proceed to terminate the affairs of the city and dispose of its property. [Acts 1951, ch. 92, § 1; impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 7, 36; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1812.]

6-18-113. Liquidation of affairs. Should the property and funds be more than sufficient to meet the city's obligations, the surplus shall be paid into the treasury of the county to become a part of its general fund. Should the property and funds be insufficient to meet all the city's current obligations, the county legislative body is hereby authorized to levy and collect taxes upon the property within the boundaries of the former city and to pay same over to the trustees for the purpose of meeting such current deficit. The trustees shall terminate the affairs of the city as soon as possible, but in no event shall the trusteeship continue for more than thirty-six (36) months. Any matters, including obligations maturing after thirty-six (36) months, not disposed of within the period designated in this section shall become the responsibility of the county legislative body of the county wherein the city was located. [Acts 1951, ch. 92, § 1; impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 7, 36; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1813.]

6-18-114. Unconstitutional.

6-18-115. Situs county of new municipality to continue receiving tax revenues until July 1—Exception—Notice to department of revenue of incorporation.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, whenever a new municipality incorporates under any form of charter, the county or counties in which the new municipality is located shall continue to receive the revenue from all state and local taxes distributed on the basis of situs of collection, generated within the newly incorporated area, until July 1 following the incorporation, unless the incorporation takes effect on July 1.

(b) If the incorporation takes effect on July 1, then the municipality shall begin receiving revenue from such taxes generated within its corporate boundaries for the period beginning July 1.

(c) Whenever a municipality incorporates, the municipality shall notify the department of revenue of such incorporation prior to the incorporation becoming effective, for the purpose of tax administration.

(d) Such taxes shall include the local sales tax authorized in § 67-6-103, the income tax on dividends authorized in § 67-2-102, and all other such taxes distributed to counties and municipalities based on the situs of their collection. [Acts 1998, ch. 651, § 2.]

CHAPTER 19

POWERS UNDER CITY MANAGER-COMMISSION CHARTER

SECTION

- 6-19-101. General powers.
- 6-19-102. Enumeration of powers not exclusive.
- 6-19-103. School systems.
- 6-19-104. Purchasing and contract procedures.
- 6-19-105. Retirement benefits.

6-19-101. General powers. (a) Every city incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title may:

- (1) Assess, levy and collect taxes for all general and special purposes on all subjects or objects of taxation, and privileges taxable by law for municipal purposes;
- (2) Adopt such classifications of the subjects and objects of taxation as may not be contrary to law;
- (3) Make special assessments for local improvements;
- (4) Contract and be contracted with;
- (5) Incur debts by borrowing money or otherwise, and give any appropriate evidence thereof, in the manner provided in this section;
- (6) Issue and give, sell, pledge, or in any manner dispose of, negotiable or nonnegotiable interest-bearing or noninterest-bearing bonds, warrants, promissory notes or orders of the city, upon the credit of the city or solely upon the credit of specific property owned by the city, or solely upon the credit of income derived from any property used in connection with any public utility owned or operated by the city, or solely upon the credit of the proceeds of special assessments for local improvements, or upon any two (2) or more such credits;
- (7) Expend the money of the city for all lawful purposes;
- (8) Acquire or receive and hold, maintain, improve, sell, lease, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of property, real or personal, and any estate or interest therein, within or without the city or state;
- (9) Condemn property, real or personal or any easement, interest, or estate or use therein, either within or without the city, for present or future public use; such condemnation to be made and effected in accordance with the terms and provisions of title 29, chapter 16, or in such other manner as may be provided by general law;
- (10) Take and hold property within or without the city or state upon trust; and administer trusts for the public benefit;
- (11) Acquire, construct, own, operate and maintain, or sell, lease, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of public utilities or any estate or

interest therein, or any other utility that is of service to the city, its inhabitants, or any part of the city;

(12) Grant to any person, firm, association or municipality, franchises for public utilities and public services to be furnished the municipality and those in the municipality. The power to grant franchises embraces the power to grant exclusive franchises. When an exclusive franchise is granted, it shall be exclusive not only as against any other person, firm, association, or corporation, but also against the municipality itself. Franchises may be granted for a period of twenty-five (25) years or less, but not longer, except as provided in § 65-4-107(b). The board may prescribe, in each grant of a franchise, the rates, fares, charges and regulations that may be made by the grantee of the franchise in accordance with state and federal law. Franchises may by their terms apply to the territory within the corporate limits of the municipality at the date of the franchises, and as the corporate limits may be enlarged, and to the existing streets, alleys and thoroughfares that may be opened after the grant of the franchise;

(13) Make contracts with any person, firm, association or corporation, for public utilities and public services to be furnished the city and those in the city. Such power to make contracts shall embrace the power, expressly conferred, to make exclusive contracts. When an exclusive contract is entered into, it shall be exclusive not only against any other person, firm, association or corporation, but also as against the city itself. Such contracts may be entered into for the period of twenty-five (25) years or less, but not longer. The board of commissioners may prescribe in each such contract entered into, the rates, fares, charges, and regulations that may be made by the person, firm, association, or corporation with whom the contract is made. Such contracts may by their terms apply to the territory within the corporate limits of the city at the date of the contract, and as the corporate limits thereafter may be enlarged; and to the then existing streets, alleys and thoroughfares and to any other streets, alleys and other thoroughfares that may be opened after the grant of the contract;

(14) Prescribe reasonable regulations regarding the construction, maintenance, equipment, operation and service of public utilities and compel, from time to time, reasonable extensions of facilities for such services, but nothing in this subdivision (14) shall be construed to permit the alteration or impairment of any of the terms or provisions of any exclusive franchise granted or of any exclusive contract entered into under subdivisions (12) and (13);

(15) Establish, open, relocate, vacate, alter, widen, extend, grade, improve, repair, construct, reconstruct, maintain, light, sprinkle, and clean public highways, streets, boulevards, parkways, sidewalks, alleys, parks, public grounds, and squares, wharves, bridges, viaducts, subways,

tunnels, sewers and drains within or without the corporate limits and regulate the use thereof within the corporate limits, and property may be taken and appropriated therefor under §§ 7-31-107 -- 7-31-111 and 29-16-203, or in such other manner as may be provided by general laws;

(16) Construct, improve, reconstruct and reimprove by opening, extending, widening, grading, curbing, guttering, paving, graveling, macadamizing, draining, or otherwise improving any streets, highways, avenues, alleys or other public places within the corporate limits, and assess a portion of the cost of such improvements upon the property abutting upon or adjacent to such streets, highways or alleys as provided by title 7, chapters 32 and 33;

(17) Assess against abutting property within the corporate limits the cost of planting shade trees, removing from sidewalks all accumulations of snow, ice, and earth, cutting and removing obnoxious weeds and rubbish, street lighting, street sweeping, street sprinkling, street flushing and street oiling, the cleaning and rendering sanitary or removal, abolishing, and prohibiting of closets and privies, in such manner as may be provided by general law or by ordinance of the board of commissioners;

(18) Acquire, purchase, provide for, construct, regulate, and maintain and do all things relating to all marketplaces, public buildings, bridges, sewers and other structures, works and improvements;

(19) Collect and dispose of drainage, sewage, ashes, garbage, refuse or other waste, or license and regulate such collection and disposal, and the cost of such collection, regulation or disposal may be funded by taxation or special assessment to the property owner;

(20) License and regulate all persons, firms, corporations, companies and associations engaged in any business, occupation, calling, profession, or trade not forbidden by law;

(21) Impose a license tax upon any animal, thing, business, vocation, pursuit, privilege, or calling not prohibited by law;

(22) Define, prohibit, abate, suppress, prevent and regulate all acts, practices, conduct, business, occupations, callings, trades, uses of property and all other things whatsoever detrimental, or liable to be detrimental, to the health, morals, comfort, safety, convenience, or welfare of the inhabitants of the city, and to exercise general police powers;

(23) Prescribe limits within which business occupations and practices liable to be nuisances or detrimental to the health, morals, security or general welfare of the people may lawfully be established, conducted or maintained;

(24) Inspect, test, measure and weigh any article for consumption or use within the city, and charge reasonable fees therefor, and to provide

standards of weights, tests and measures in such manner as may be provided pursuant to title 47, chapter 26, part 9;

(25) Establish, regulate, license and inspect weights and measures in accordance with subdivision (24);

(26) Regulate the location, bulk, occupancy, area, lot, location, height, construction and materials of all buildings and structures in accordance with general law, and to inspect all buildings, lands and places as to their condition for health, cleanliness and safety, and when necessary, prevent the use thereof and require any alteration or changes necessary to make them healthful, clean or safe;

(27) Provide and maintain charitable, educational, recreative, curative, corrective, detentive, or penal institutions, departments, functions, facilities, instrumentalities, conveniences and services;

(28) Purchase or construct, maintain and establish a correctional facility for the confinement and detention of persons who violate laws within the corporate limits of the city, or to contract with the county to keep these persons in the correctional facility of the county and to enforce the payment of fines and costs in accordance with §§ 40-24-104 and 40-24-105 or through contempt proceedings in accordance with general law;

(29) Enforce any ordinance, rule or regulation by fines, forfeitures and penalties, and by other actions or proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(30) Establish schools, to the extent authorized pursuant to general law, determine the necessary boards, officers and teachers required therefor, and fix their compensation, purchase or otherwise acquire land for schoolhouses, playgrounds and other purposes connected with the schools; purchase or erect all necessary buildings and do all other acts necessary to establish, maintain and operate a complete educational system within the city;

(31) Regulate, tax, license or suppress the keeping or going at large of animals within the city, impound the same and, in default of redemption, to sell or kill the same;

(32) Call elections as provided in this charter; and

(33) Have and exercise all powers that now or hereafter it would be competent for this charter specifically to enumerate, as fully and completely as though such powers were specifically enumerated in this section.

(b) (1) In addition to the general powers provided in subsection (a), any city incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title may, upon the adoption of an ordinance by a two thirds (2/3) vote of the board of commissioners, impose a fee for the specific purpose of raising revenue to fund the construction and maintenance of a municipal fire station and fire department and for no other purpose.

(2) Any city establishing a fee under this subsection (b) shall provide in the ordinance a system for the collection and enforcement of fees authorized and imposed pursuant to this subsection (b).

(3) The amount of the fee shall initially be set by the city in the ordinance imposing the fee. The ordinance may provide for a means of increasing and decreasing the fee as determined by the board of commissioners. After the construction of the fire station for which the fee is initially imposed, the city shall reduce the fee to reflect only the cost of maintenance of the fire station or operation of the municipal fire department unless additional fire stations are needed.

(4) If a city imposing a fee under this subsection (b) is in a county that imposes a fire fee:

(A) The fees established under this subsection (b) shall not be set in excess of the rates imposed by the county at the time the city adopts the ordinance pursuant to subdivision (b)(1); and

(B) The county shall not collect the fire fee from residents after the date the city adopts the ordinance pursuant to subdivision (b)(1). [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 3, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a131; Code 1932, § 3528; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(31); Acts 1977, ch. 344, § 1; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1901; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 3; Acts 1995, ch. 13, §§ 8, 9; Acts 2011, ch. 453, § 6; Acts 2014, ch. 927, § 7, Acts 2016, ch. 645, § 3; Acts 2017, ch 459, § 1.]

6-19-102. Enumeration of powers not exclusive. The enumeration of particular powers in this charter is not exclusive of others, nor restrictive of general words or phrases granting powers, nor shall a grant or failure to grant power in this chapter impair a power granted in any other part of this charter, and whether powers, objects, or purposes are expressed, conjunctively or disjunctively, they shall be construed so as to permit the city to exercise freely any one (1) or more such powers as to any one (1) or more such objects for any one (1) or more such purposes. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 3, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a132; Code 1932, § 3529; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1902.]

6-19-103. School systems. Such town may establish, erect, and maintain public schools, and may assess and levy taxes for such purpose. [Acts 1921, ch. 175, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 2023a53b1; Code 1932, § 3647; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1903.]

6-19-104. Purchasing and contract procedures. (a) The city manager shall be responsible for all city purchasing, but the city manager may delegate the duty to make purchases to any subordinate appointed by the city manager.

(b) Competitive prices for all purchases and public improvements shall be obtained whenever practicable and in accordance with regulations

established by ordinance, and the purchase made from or the contract awarded to the lowest and best bidder; provided, that the city may reject any and all bids.

(c) Formal sealed bids shall be obtained in all transactions involving the expenditure of an amount to be set by ordinance. The amount set shall be equal to or greater than the amount set in chapter 56, part 3 of this title, but may not be greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The transaction shall be evidenced by written contract. In cases where the board indicates by unanimous resolution of those present at the meeting, based upon the written recommendation of the manager, that it is clearly to the advantage of the city not to contract with competitive bidding, it may authorize noncompetitive contracts.

(d) The city manager may reject all bids and authorize the making of public improvements or accomplishment of any other city work by any city department.

(e) Purchasing and contract procedures not prescribed by this charter or other law may be established by ordinance.

(f) The board of commissioners may by ordinance delegate to the city manager the authority to enter into binding contracts on behalf of the city, without specific board approval, in routine matters and matters having insubstantial long-term consequences. The ordinance shall enumerate the types of matters to which the city manager's authority extends and may place other limitations on the city manager's authority under this subsection (f). As used in this subsection (f), "routine matters and matters having insubstantial long-term consequences" means any contract for which expenditures during the fiscal year will be less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 21, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a243; Code 1932, § 3641; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1905; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 4; Acts 1999, ch. 270, § 1.]

6-19-105. Retirement benefits. The board of commissioners may provide for the retirement of the city's full-time nonelective officers and employees and make available to them any group, life, hospital, health, or accident insurance, either independently of, or as a supplement to, any retirement or other employee welfare benefits otherwise provided by law. [Acts 1975, ch. 179, § 1; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-1906.]

CHAPTER 20**COMMISSIONERS AND MAYOR UNDER CITY
MANAGER-COMMISSION CHARTER****Part 1—Election of Commissioners****SECTION**

- 6-20-101. Number and terms of commissioners—Election by districts.
- 6-20-102. Date of elections.
- 6-20-103. Persons eligible as commissioners.
- 6-20-104. Disqualification from office.
- 6-20-105. Calling elections.
- 6-20-106. Qualifications of voters.
- 6-20-107. Declaration of results.
- 6-20-108. Improper solicitation of political support.
- 6-20-109. Beginning of terms of office.
- 6-20-110. Vacancies.
- 6-20-111. Term limits for mayor and board of commissioners.

Part 2—Powers and Duties of Board

- 6-20-201. Election of mayor—Absence or disability of mayor.
- 6-20-202. Appointment of vice mayor.
- 6-20-203. Duties of vice mayor.
- 6-20-204. Compensation of mayor and commissioners.
- 6-20-205. Powers of board—Conflict of interest.
- 6-20-206. Exercise of board's powers.
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- 6-20-209. Mayor presiding.
- 6-20-210. Quorum.
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- 6-20-212. Board sessions public—Emergencies.
- 6-20-213. Powers of mayor.
- 6-20-214. Style of ordinances.
- 6-20-215. Ordinance procedure.
- 6-20-216. Voting by board.
- 6-20-217. Recording of ordinances.
- 6-20-218. Publication of penal ordinances—Effective date.
- 6-20-219. Mayoral duties required by ordinance.
- 6-20-220. Removal of officers.

Part 1—Election of Commissioners

6-20-101. Number and terms of commissioners—Election by districts. (a) In all cities that adopt the provisions of chapters 18-22 of this title, commissioners as provided for in this charter shall be elected in the manner prescribed in this chapter.

(b) If such city or territory has a population of five thousand (5,000) or more according to the last federal census, there shall be elected at the first election five (5) commissioners, the three (3) receiving the highest number of votes to hold office for four (4) years, and the other two (2) for two (2) years. If such city or territory has a population of less than five thousand (5,000) according to the last federal census, there shall be elected at the first election three (3) commissioners, the two (2) receiving the highest number of votes to hold office for four (4) years and the third for two (2) years. The term of all commissioners thereafter elected shall be for four (4) years, or until their successors are elected and qualified. Any such city that has a population of not less than two thousand nine hundred twenty (2,920) nor more than two thousand nine hundred twenty-two (2,922), according to the federal census of 1960 or any subsequent federal census, five (5) commissioners shall be elected as provided for cities of more than five thousand (5,000) population. The deadline for filing nominating petitions for the first commissioners is thirty-five (35) days before the incorporation election.

(c) Any city having a population of less than five thousand (5,000) shall have the option of increasing the number of commissioners to five (5) by ordinance. In the next regular city election after the adoption of such an ordinance, voters shall be entitled to vote for three (3) commissioners, or four (4) commissioners, as the case may be, and at the same election the approval of the ordinance shall also be submitted to the voters. If a majority of those voting on the ordinance shall be for approval and the number of commissioners to be elected is three (3), the two (2) receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for four (4) years, and the third for two (2) years. If the number of commissioners to be elected is four (4), the two (2) receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for four (4) years, and the other two (2) for two (2) years. The terms of all commissioners thereafter elected shall be for four (4) years, or until their successors are elected and qualified. If a majority of those voting on the ordinance shall not be for approval, the ordinance shall be null and void, and the results of the election shall be certified as though the election were for one (1) commissioner, or two (2) commissioners, as the case may be, and as though no ordinance had been adopted. Any city that has previously adopted an ordinance approved by the voters pursuant to this subsection (c) increasing the number of commissioners from three (3) to five (5), may, after six (6) years, adopt an ordinance to decrease the number of commissioners from five (5) to three (3) following the same procedure. If a majority of those persons voting on the ordinance shall be for approval, then the number of commissioners shall be

reduced to three (3). Any such ordinance providing for a decrease in the number of commissioners shall not operate to abbreviate the term of office of any elected commissioner.

(d) An ordinance increasing the number of commissioners to five (5) may also be submitted to the voters in an election on the question that the board of commissioners directs the county election commission to hold. At such election, voters shall be entitled to vote for two (2) commissioners to serve until the next regular city election. If a majority of those voting on the ordinance shall be for approval, the two (2) candidates for commissioner receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. At the next regular city election if the number of commissioners to be elected is four (4), the three (3) receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for four (4) years, and the fourth for two (2) years; if the number of commissioners to be elected is three (3), they shall hold office for four (4) years. The terms of all commissioners thereafter elected shall be for four (4) years, or until their successors are elected and qualified. If a majority of those voting on the ordinance in the special election shall not be for approval, the ordinance and the election of the two (2) commissioners shall be null and void.

(e) Notwithstanding subsections (a)-(d), a city with a population of not less than six hundred (600) nor more than six hundred twenty-five (625) persons, according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, located in a county with a population in excess of seven hundred thousand (700,000) persons, also according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, shall elect all commissioners at one time for a four-year term so that the city may be spared the expense of conducting elections every two (2) years. In order to effectuate this provision, all commissioners to be elected at the 1983 election shall be elected to a two-year term only, to serve until the 1985 election at which time, and every four (4) years thereafter, all commissioners shall be elected to four-year terms. Subsection (e) shall have no effect unless approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the governing body of any municipality to which it may apply.

(f) Cities that have adopted § 6-20-201(a)(3) to provide for popular election of the mayor shall have two (2) or four (4) commissioners as the case may be under subsection (b) or (c).

(g) Notwithstanding subsections (a)-(f), any city incorporated under or adopting this charter may, by ordinance, choose to elect the members of the board of commissioners by district. If the board chooses to elect commissioners by district, the board shall by ordinance create contiguous single-member districts equal to the number of commissioners. The districts shall be equitably apportioned according to population. The establishment of the districts and the fixing of their boundaries shall be accomplished not less than twelve (12) months prior to the regular city election at which commissioners are to be elected, and any change in district boundaries shall also be accomplished within this time limitation. The board shall, within ten (10) years from the initial

establishment of districts and at least once in every ten (10) years thereafter, reapportion the districts so that the apportionment shall comply with the requirements of this section. One (1) commissioner shall be elected from each district of the city. The ordinance providing that the commissioners will be chosen by districts may provide that each district commissioner will be elected by the voters of the city at-large or by only the voters of the district. A person must reside in a district to run for or hold the office of commissioner from that district. The ordinance providing that commissioners will be chosen by district may also provide for transition provisions, including increasing the terms of the number of commissioners necessary so that the initial election from all districts shall take place at the same time. The ordinance may provide that all commissioners initially elected serve four-year terms or that some serve four (4) years and some serve two (2) years. If some are elected for two (2) years, their successors shall be elected for four (4) years, so that the commissioners have staggered terms. After the initial election, all commissioners shall be elected for four-year terms.

(h) Any city having a population of more than twenty thousand (20,000), according to the last federal census, shall have the option of increasing the number of commissioners to seven (7) by ordinance. Upon adoption of such an ordinance, it shall be filed with the county election commission, which shall submit approval of the ordinance to the voters of the city at the next general election or regular city election that follows the filing period required pursuant to § 2-3-204(b). If a majority of those voting on the ordinance are not for approval, the ordinance shall be null and void. If a majority of those voting on the ordinance are for approval, then at the next regular city election, voters shall be entitled to vote for four (4) commissioners, or five (5) commissioners, as the case may be, in order to provide for a total of seven (7) commissioners. If the number of commissioners to be elected is four (4), each shall hold office for four (4) years. If the number of commissioners to be elected is five (5), the three (3) receiving the highest number of votes shall hold office for four (4) years, and the other two (2) for two (2) years. The terms of all commissioners thereafter elected shall be for four (4) years, or until their successors are elected and qualified. An ordinance approved by the voters pursuant to this section may not be repealed or amended.

(i) (1) In elections of commissioners in a city having a population of not less than five thousand seven hundred sixty (5,760) nor more than five thousand eight hundred eighty (5,880) which is located inside a county having a population of not less than eighty-nine thousand eight hundred (89,800) nor more than eighty-nine thousand nine hundred (89,900) according to the 2010 federal census or any subsequent federal census, commission positions shall be designated as Seat A, Seat B, Seat C, Seat D, or Seat E. Any candidate for the commission shall designate, upon qualifying for election, the particular designated seat that the candidate seeks. In each regular city election, all voters in the city may

vote for one (1) candidate for each designated seat that is open by reason of the expiration of a commissioner's term. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 2, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a125; Code 1932, § 3522; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2001; Acts 1963, ch. 114, § 1; Acts 1967, ch. 79, § 1; Acts 1968, ch. 438, § 1; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(32); Acts 1983, ch. 14, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 61, § 2; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 5; Acts 2006, ch. 540, § 1; Acts 2015, ch. 394, §§ 1, 2; Acts 2016, ch. 696, § 1.]

6-20-102. Date of elections. (a) The first election of commissioners in any city under chapters 18-22 of this title shall be held on the fourth Tuesday following the election at which the provisions of these chapters have been adopted. The board of commissioners shall fix the date of all subsequent elections; provided, that any date so designated shall fall within ninety (90) days of the annual anniversary of the first election of the board of commissioners.

(b) In any city having a population of not less than three hundred seventy-five (375) nor more than four hundred twenty-five (425), in any county having a population of not less than twenty-eight thousand (28,000) nor more than twenty-eight thousand one hundred (28,100), all according to the 1970 federal census or any subsequent federal census, the board of commissioners shall fix the date of all subsequent elections; provided, that any date so designated shall be set at least one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the date such election is to be held. The presiding officer of the board of commissioners shall certify such election date, or any subsequent change thereto, to the secretary of state.

(c) (1) The board of commissioners may by ordinance change the date of municipal elections to coincide with the August or November general election. The ordinance changing the election date shall provide for the extension of the terms of members of the board necessary to meet the election date, but no term may be extended for more than two (2) years beyond its regular expiration date.

(2) Nothing in subdivision (c)(1) shall be construed to remove any incumbent from office or abridge the term of any incumbent prior to the end of the term for which an elected official was selected.

(3) If the board of commissioners changes the date of municipal elections pursuant to subdivision (c)(1), the board may at a later date change the election date back to what such date was prior to moving the election date to coincide with the August or November general election. The board may only make an election date change under this subdivision (c)(3) one (1) time. Terms of incumbent members of the board shall not be abridged to accomplish an election date change under this subsection (c); however members elected at a date change pursuant to this subsection (c) may take office at a later date so as to not abridge terms of incumbent members. If such members take office at a later date, their term may be abridged due to such members having to take office at the later date.

(d) (1) In addition to the authority granted by subsections (a), (b) and (c), the board of commissioners of any municipality incorporated under the general laws of this state and having a population of not less than four hundred fifty (450) nor more than four hundred sixty (460), or not less than four hundred eight-five (485) nor more than four hundred ninety-four (494), that is located in any county having a population of not less than fifty-one thousand two hundred (51,200) nor more than fifty-one thousand three hundred (51,300), all according to the 2000 federal census or any subsequent federal census, may, by an ordinance approved by an affirmative two-thirds (2/3) vote of its membership, fix the date of subsequent regular municipal elections as the date of the regular November election as defined in § 2-1-104, by one (1) of the following alternative methods specified in the ordinance:

(A) The terms of office of the incumbent members of the board of commissioners and popularly-elected mayor, if there is one, that would have expired on the date of the first regular municipal election occurring after the adoption of the ordinance shall be extended to the date of the regular state November election occurring thereafter. The terms of office of the incumbent members of the board of commissioners and popularly-elected mayor, if there is one, that would have expired on the date of the second regular municipal election occurring after the adoption of the ordinance shall be extended to the date of the regular state November election occurring thereafter; or

(B) The terms of incumbent members of the board of commissioners, and the popularly-elected mayor, if there is one, that expire six (6) months or less before a regular state November election, shall be extended to the date of that state election. The terms of members of the board of commissioners and the popularly-elected mayor, if there is one, that expire more than six (6) months before a regular state November election shall be filled at the regular city election pertinent to those offices for terms extending to the next regular state November election.

(2) Members of the board of commissioners, and the popularly-elected mayor, if there is one, shall be elected for terms of four (4) years, except for the transitional term provided for in subdivision (d)(1)(B).

(3) Nothing in this subsection (d) shall be construed to remove any incumbent from office or abridge the term of any incumbent prior to the end of the term for which an elected official was selected. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 2, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1977a128; Code 1932, § 3525; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2002; Acts 1971, ch. 273, § 1; Acts 1982, ch. 898, § 1; Acts 1985, ch. 79, § 1; Acts 2007, ch. 44, § 1; Acts 2010, ch. 1008, § 2.]

6-20-103. Persons eligible as commissioners. A qualified voter of the city, other than a person qualified to vote based only on nonresident ownership of real property under § 6-20-106(b), shall be eligible for election to the office of commissioner. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a134; Code 1932, § 3531; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2003; Acts 2001, ch. 1, § 1.]

6-20-104. Disqualification from office. No person shall become commissioner who has been convicted of malfeasance in office, bribery, or other corrupt practice, or crime, or of violating any of the provisions of § 6-20-108 in reference to elections. Any commissioner so convicted shall forfeit such commissioner's office. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a135; Code 1932, § 3532; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2004.]

6-20-105. Calling elections. The board of commissioners has the power by ordinance to direct the calling by the county election commission of municipal elections, including all elections respecting bond issues. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 2, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a126; Code 1932, § 3523; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2005; Acts 1970, ch. 403, § 1; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(33).]

6-20-106. Qualifications of voters. (a) In any election of commissioners under this charter, registered voters of the city or territory may vote.

(b) In cities having populations of not less than one thousand three hundred fifty (1,350) nor more than one thousand three hundred seventy-five (1,375), according to the 1970 federal census or any subsequent federal census, registered voters who own real property located in any such city shall be entitled to vote in all municipal elections and municipal referenda held in such city. In cases of multiple ownership of real property, no more than two (2) owners who are registered voters shall be eligible to vote under this subsection (b). This subsection (b) shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of commissioners of any city to which it applies. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of such board and certified by such presiding officer to the secretary of state.

(c) In cities having a population of not less than four thousand five hundred fifty (4,550) nor more than four thousand six hundred eight (4,608) according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, all registered voters who own real property located in any such city shall also be entitled to vote in all municipal elections and municipal referenda held in such city.

(d) In any city having a population of not less than one thousand nine hundred forty (1,940) nor more than two thousand (2,000), according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census, a registered voter who resides outside the boundaries of the city, but who owns at least eight thousand square feet (8,000 sq. ft.) of real property located within the boundaries of the city, shall

be entitled to vote in all municipal elections and municipal referenda held in the city. In any case of multiple ownership of such real property, the nonresident voter must own at least one-half (1/2) interest of such property. This subsection (d) shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of commissioners of any city to which it applies. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of such board and certified by such presiding officer to the secretary of state.

(e) In municipalities having a population of not less than one thousand ten (1,010) and not more than one thousand fifteen (1,015), according to the 1990 federal census or any subsequent federal census, all registered voters who own real property located in any such municipality shall also be entitled to vote in all municipal elections and municipal referenda held in such city. In cases of multiple ownership of real property, no more than two (2) owners who are registered voters are eligible to vote under this subsection (e). This subsection (e) shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of commissioners of any city to which it applies. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of such municipality and certified by the presiding officer to the secretary of state.

(f) (1) In any city incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title having a population of net less than four hundred sixty (460) nor more than four hundred sixty-nine (469), according to the 2010 federal census or any subsequent federal census, registered voters who own real property located in any such city shall be entitled to vote in all municipal elections and municipal referenda held in such city; provided, that in cases of multiple ownership of real property, no more than two (2) owners who are registered voters shall be eligible to vote.

(2) Subdivision (f)(1) shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of commissioners of any city to which it applies. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the board and certified by the presiding officer to the secretary of state. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 2, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a126; Code 1932, § 3523; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2006; Acts 1970, ch. 403, § 1; Acts 1971, ch. 261, § 1; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(34); Acts 1976, ch. 846, §§ 1, 2; Private Acts 1978, ch. 263, §§ 1, 2; Acts 1989, ch. 30, § 1; Acts 1991, ch. 461, § 1; Acts 1996, ch. 820, § 1; Acts 2015, ch. 252, § 1.]

6-20-107. Declaration of results. The county election commission shall determine and declare the results of the election. The requisite number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 2, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a127; Code 1932, § 3524; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2007; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(35).]

6-20-108. Improper solicitation of political support. No candidate for any office nor any other person shall, directly or indirectly, give or promise

any person or persons any office, employment, money, benefit, or anything of value for the purpose of influencing or obtaining political support, aid, or vote for any candidate. Any person violating this section shall be punished by fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 22, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a247; Code 1932, § 3645; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2009.]

6-20-109. Beginning of terms of office. The terms of all commissioners shall begin at the beginning of the first regularly scheduled meeting of the board of commissioners following the date of their election. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 2, § 6; Shan. Supp., § 1997a130; Code 1932, § 3527; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2010; Acts 1990, ch. 632, § 1.]

6-20-110. Vacancies. (a) Any vacancy on the board occurring prior to a regular city election shall be filled by the remaining members of the board until that election. At the election, the remaining unexpired term shall be filled. No member shall be appointed under this section at any time when the board already has one (1) member so appointed. In the case of any additional vacancy, the board shall by ordinance or resolution, call upon the county election commission to call a special election for the purpose of filling such additional vacancy. If a city has chosen to elect commissioners from districts, any vacancy in a district commissioner's office shall be filled by the appointment or election of a qualified person who resides in the district.

(b) If, within ninety (90) days of the occurrence of a vacancy, the vacancy has not been filled by the remaining members of the commission in accordance with subsection (a), then the mayor, or, if a vacancy exists in the position of mayor, then the city manager, or, if a vacancy exists in the positions of mayor and city manager, then the city recorder, shall notify the county election commission within five (5) business days following the passage of such ninety-day period. The county election commission shall call a special election for the purpose of filling the vacancy; provided, however, that such special election shall be held in conjunction with the next general election or city election, if such election is scheduled to occur more than seventy-five (75) days but less than one hundred twenty (120) days from the date the county election commission is notified of the unfilled vacancy. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 8; Shan. Supp., § 1997a142; Code 1932, § 3539; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2011; Acts 1972, ch. 740, § 4(36); Acts 1973, ch. 222, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 6; Acts 2005, ch. 255, § 1.]

6-20-111. Term limits for mayor and board of commissioners.

(a) Subject to the further provisions of this section, the board of commissioners of any municipality incorporated under this charter that is located within a county that has adopted a charter form of government is authorized, upon its own initiative and upon the adoption of an ordinance by a two-thirds (2/3) vote at two (2) separate meetings, to establish term limits for

the mayor and the board of commissioners of such municipality in such manner as shall be designated by the ordinance. The operation of the ordinance shall be subject to approval of the voters as required in subsection (b).

(b) (1) Any ordinance to establish term limits for the mayor and board of commissioners of any municipality to which subsection (a) applies shall not become operative until approved in an election herein provided in the municipality. Upon the adoption of the ordinance, the mayor shall notify the county election commission to hold an election as provided in this subsection (b).

(2) After the receipt of a certified copy of such ordinance, the county election commission shall hold an election on the question pursuant to § 2-3-204, providing options to vote "FOR" or "AGAINST" the ordinance, and a majority vote of those voting in the election shall determine whether the ordinance is to be operative.

(3) If the majority vote is for the ordinance, it shall be deemed to be operative on the date that the county election commission makes its official canvass of the election returns; provided, however, that no term limits shall apply until the election of the mayor and board of commissioners held after the ordinance is operative.

(4) If the majority vote is against the ordinance, no further elections on the question of term limits shall be held until at least four (4) years have expired from the previous election and only after the board of commissioners adopts a new ordinance for such purposes in accordance with subsection (a).

(c) Any referendum required by this section may only be submitted to the voters at a regular August election, regular November election, or regularly scheduled municipal election. [Acts 2015, ch. 243, § 1.]

Part 2—Powers and Duties of Board

6-20-201. Election of mayor—Absence or disability of mayor.

(a) (1) The commissioners, at the first regular meeting after each biennial election, shall elect one (1) of their number mayor for a term of two (2) years, and, thus organized, the body shall be known as the board of commissioners.

(2) In cities holding elections every four (4) years under the terms of § 6-20-101(e), the commissioners, at the first regular meeting after the quadrennial election and every two (2) years subsequent thereto, shall elect one (1) of their number mayor for a term of two (2) years, and the body so organized shall be known as the board of commissioners. This subdivision (a)(2) shall have no effect unless approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the governing body of any municipality to which it may apply.

(3) (A) Cities holding elections every four (4) years under the terms of § 6-20-101 and having a population of not less than one thousand twenty (1,020) nor more than one thousand thirty (1,030), according to a 1987 state certified census or any subsequent federal census, shall have the option of a popular election of a mayor, to serve four (4) consecutive years, as the board of commissioners directs the county election commission to hold under § 6-20-102. Voters shall be entitled to vote for a mayor and two (2) or four (4) commissioners dependent upon those provisions of § 6-20-101 in effect for that city.

(B) Subdivision (a)(3)(A) shall have no effect unless approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the governing body of any municipality to which it may apply.

(b) (1) (A) Rather than being elected by the board of commissioners, the mayor may be elected by popular vote if this method of electing the mayor is approved in a referendum in the city. In the referendum, the question on the ballot shall appear in substantially this form:

Shall the mayor of this city be elected by popular vote rather than by the board of commissioners?

(B) The referendum may be called by resolution of the board of commissioners or by petition of ten percent (10%) of the registered voters of the city. The referendum shall be held by the county election commission as provided in the general election law for elections on questions, or the resolution or petition may provide that the referendum be held at the next regular city election.

(2) Once the popular election of the mayor has been approved by a majority of those voting, the board of commissioners shall designate by ordinance one (1) of the commissioner positions as that of mayor. The

popular election of the mayor shall take effect at the next election for the position designated. In the mayoral election, the person receiving the most votes shall become the mayor. The term of the popularly elected mayor shall be four (4) years.

(3) In a city that has chosen to elect commissioners from districts and that also has chosen to elect the mayor by popular vote, the board of commissioners shall establish one (1) less district than the number of commissioners, and the mayor shall be elected at-large for a four-year term.

(4) The popularly elected mayor shall have the same powers and duties as a mayor chosen by the board of commissioners.

(c) During the absence or disability of the mayor, the board shall designate some properly qualified person to perform the mayor's duties. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 1; art. 7, § 1; modified; Shan. Supp., §§ 1997a133, 1997a157; Code 1932, §§ 3530, 3554; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2012; Acts 1983, ch. 14, § 2; Acts 1989, ch. 61, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 7.]

6-20-202. Appointment of vice mayor. At the first meeting of the board, and thereafter at the first meeting after a general city election, the board shall choose from its membership a member to act in the absence, inability, or failure to act of the mayor. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 9; Shan. Supp., § 1997a143; Code 1932, § 3540; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2013.]

6-20-203. Duties of vice mayor. The vice mayor shall act as mayor during any temporary absence, inability, or failure to act of the mayor, and whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor, such member shall become mayor and hold office as such for the unexpired term. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 9; Shan. Supp., § 1997a144; Code 1932, § 3541; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2014.]

6-20-204. Compensation of mayor and commissioners. (a) The salary of the mayor shall not exceed three hundred dollars (\$300) per month, and the salary of each commissioner shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per month; except that in cities that have a population of not less than one thousand (1,000), according to the federal census of 1970 or any subsequent federal census, the salary of the mayor shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per month, and the salary of each commissioner shall not exceed four hundred fifty dollars (\$450) per month. No increase in the salaries permitted by this section shall become effective unless approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of commissioners.

(b) (1) The salary of the mayor and commissioners shall be set by the board of commissioners. In cities with a population of less than one thousand (1,000), however, the salary of the mayor shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) per month, and the salary of each commissioner shall not exceed four hundred fifty dollars (\$450) per month. In cities

with a population of one thousand (1,000) or more, the salary of the mayor shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per month, and the salary of each commissioner shall not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) per month. No increase in salaries of the mayor and commissioners shall be effective unless approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members to which the board of commissioners is entitled. Populations referred to in this section shall be as determined by the latest federal decennial census.

(2) This subsection (b) shall only apply in counties having a population of not less than four hundred seventy thousand (470,000) nor more than four hundred eighty thousand (480,000), according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding the limits established in subsections (a) and (b), the salaries of the mayor and commissioners may be established annually by the board of commissioners at the time of adoption of the annual operating budget; provided, however, that such salaries shall not be increased or diminished prior to the end of the term for which such officials were elected.

(2) This subsection (c) shall become effective upon approval by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the board of commissioners. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a136; mod.; Code 1932, § 3533; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2015; Acts 1968, ch. 541, § 1; Acts 1977, ch. 238, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 579, §§ 1, 2; Acts 2001, ch. 141, § 1.]

6-20-205. Powers of board—Conflict of interest. (a) The legislative and all other powers, except as otherwise provided by this charter, are delegated to and vested in the board of commissioners. The board may by ordinance or resolution not inconsistent with this charter prescribe the manner in which any powers of the city shall be exercised, provide all means necessary or proper therefor, and do all things needful within or without the city or state to protect the rights of the city. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a137; Code 1932, § 3534; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2016; Acts 1986, ch. 765, §§ 1-3; Acts 2016, ch. 1072, § 3.]

6-20-206. Exercise of board's powers. The board shall exercise its powers in session duly assembled, and no member or group of members thereof shall exercise or attempt to exercise the powers conferred upon the board, except through proceedings adopted at some regular or special session. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a138; Code 1932, § 3535; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2017.]

6-20-207. Regular meetings. The board of commissioners shall by ordinance fix the time and place at which the regular meetings of the board shall be held. Until otherwise provided by ordinance, the regular meetings of the

board shall be held at eight o'clock p.m. (8:00 p.m.) on the first and third Thursdays of each month. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 6; Shan. Supp., § 1997a139; Code 1932, § 3536; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2018.]

6-20-208. Special meetings. Whenever, in the opinion of the mayor, city manager or any two (2) commissioners the welfare of the city demands it, the mayor or the recorder shall call special meetings of the board of commissioners upon at least twelve (12) hours written notice to each commissioner, the city manager, recorder, and city attorney, served personally or left at such person's usual place of residence. Each call for a special meeting shall set forth the character of the business to be discussed at such meeting and no other business shall be considered at such meeting. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 6; Shan. Supp., § 1997a140; Code 1932, § 3537; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2019.]

6-20-209. Mayor presiding. The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the board of commissioners. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 7; Shan. Supp., § 1997a141; Code 1932, § 3538; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2020.]

6-20-210. Quorum. A majority of all the members of the board constitutes a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of the absentees in such manner and under such penalties as the board may provide. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 10; Shan. Supp., § 1997a145; Code 1932; § 3542; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2021.]

6-20-211. Procedural powers and duties of board—Penalties.

(a) The board may determine the rules of its proceedings, subject to this charter, and may arrest and punish by fine any member or other person guilty of disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence.

(b) (1) The board has the power and may delegate it to any committee to:

(A) Subpoena witnesses, and order the production of books and papers relating to any subject within its jurisdiction;

(B) Call upon its own officers or the chief of police to execute its process; and

(C) Arrest and punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, any person refusing to obey such subpoena or order.

(2) The refusal to obey a subpoena or order of the board is a Class C misdemeanor.

(c) A violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor, and each day's continuance in any refusal to comply with the requirements of this section is a separate offense.

(d) The board's presiding officer or the chair of any committee may administer oaths to witnesses.

(e) The board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on all questions shall be entered thereon. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 11; Shan. Supp., § 1997a146; Code 1932, § 3543; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2022; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 8; Acts 1989, ch. 591, § 113.]

6-20-212. Board sessions public—Emergencies. (a) All sessions of the board shall be public.

(b) All sessions of the board shall be subject to change of plan in case of emergency. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 12; Shan. Supp., § 1997a147; Code 1932, § 3544; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2023.]

6-20-213. Powers of mayor. The mayor shall preside at all meetings of the board of commissioners and perform such other duties consistent with the mayor's office as may be imposed by it, and the mayor shall have a seat, a voice and a vote, but no veto. The mayor shall sign the journal of the board and all ordinances on their final passage, execute all deeds, bonds, and contracts made in the name of the city, and the mayor may introduce ordinances to the board of commissioners. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 6, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a154; Code 1932, § 3551; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2024.]

6-20-214. Style of ordinances. All ordinances shall begin, "Be it ordained by the city of (here insert name) as follows:." [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 5, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a149; Code 1932, § 3546; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2025.]

6-20-215. Ordinance procedure. (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (a)(2), every ordinance shall be read two (2) different days in open session before its adoption, and not less than one (1) week shall elapse between first and second readings, and any ordinance not so read shall be null and void. Any city incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title may establish by ordinance a procedure to read only the caption of an ordinance, instead of the entire ordinance, on both readings. Copies of such ordinances shall be available during regular business hours at the office of the city recorder and during sessions in which the ordinance has its second reading.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (a)(1), the board of commissioners governing any city incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title may adopt ordinances pursuant to a consent calendar if the board unanimously passes an ordinance approving the consent calendar; provided, the ordinance approving the consent calendar shall require that:

(A) Each ordinance on the consent calendar be considered on two (2) different days in open session before its adoption and that not less than one (1) week shall elapse between first and second consideration;

(B) Copies of each ordinance adopted pursuant to the consent calendar be available during regular business hours at the office of the city recorder and during sessions in which the ordinance has its second reading;

(C) If any board member objects to an ordinance on the consent calendar or any amendment is adopted to an ordinance on the consent calendar, then the ordinance shall be removed from the consent calendar and may be adopted pursuant to subdivision (a)(1); and

(D) Copies of the consent calendar shall be published along with the agenda prior to any meeting at which the consent calendar will be considered.

(3) A city that has established a consent calendar pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) may eliminate the consent calendar by passage of an ordinance in the same manner required to create the consent calendar.

(b) An ordinance shall not take effect until fifteen (15) days after the first passage thereof, except in case of an emergency ordinance. An emergency ordinance may become effective upon the day of its final passage; provided, that it shall contain the statement that an emergency exists and shall specify the distinct facts and reasons constituting such an emergency.

(c) The unanimous vote of all members of the board present shall be required to pass an emergency ordinance.

(d) No ordinance making a grant, renewal, or extension of a franchise or other special privilege, or regulating the rate to be charged for its service by any public utility shall ever be passed as an emergency ordinance. No ordinance shall be amended, except by a new ordinance. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 5, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a150; Code 1932, § 3547; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2026; Acts 1976, ch. 420, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 9; Acts 1995, ch. 13, § 10; Acts 1996, ch. 652, § 4; Acts 2015, ch. 115, § 1.]

6-20-216. Voting by board. In all cases under § 6-20-215, the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against an ordinance shall be entered upon the journal. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 5, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a151; Code 1932, § 3548; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2027.]

6-20-217. Recording of ordinances. Every ordinance shall be immediately taken charge of by the recorder and by the recorder be numbered, copied in an ordinance book, filed and preserved in the recorder's office. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 5, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a152; Code 1932, § 3549; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2028.]

6-20-218. Publication of penal ordinances—Effective date. (a) Each ordinance of a penal nature, or the caption of each ordinance of a penal nature,

shall be published after its final passage in a newspaper of general circulation in the city.

(b) No such ordinance shall take effect until the ordinance, or its caption, is published, except as otherwise provided in chapter 54, part 5 of this title. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 5, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a153; Code 1932, § 3550; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2029; Acts 1981, ch. 194, § 1; Acts 1984, ch. 811, § 2.; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 16.]

6-20-219. Mayoral duties required by ordinance. The mayor has the power and it is hereby made the mayor's duty to perform all acts that may be required of the mayor by any ordinance duly enacted by the board of commissioners, not in conflict with any of the provisions of this charter. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 6, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a155; Code 1932, § 3552; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2030.]

6-20-220. Removal of officers. (a) The mayor or any commissioner may be removed from office by the board of commissioners for crime or misdemeanor in office, for grave misconduct showing unfitness for public duty, or for permanent disability, by a majority vote of the other members of the board voting for such removal. The proceedings for such removal shall be upon specific charges in writing, which, with a notice stating the time and place of the hearing, shall be served on the accused or published at least three (3) times on three (3) successive days in a daily newspaper circulating in the city.

(b) The hearing shall be public and the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person or by counsel and have process of the board to compel the attendance of witnesses in the accused's behalf. Such vote shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against such removal shall be entered in the journal.

(c) Immediately upon the vote for removal, the term of the accused shall expire and the accused's official status, power and authority shall cease without further action.

(d) Anyone removed under this section shall have the right of appeal. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 4, § 13; Shan. Supp., § 1997a148; Code 1932, § 3545; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2032; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 10.]

CHAPTER 21

CITY MANAGER, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

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Part 1—General Provisions

6-21-101. Appointment and removal of city manager. (a) The board of commissioners shall appoint and fix the salary of the city manager, who shall serve at the will of the board.

(b) (1) The city manager may not be removed within twelve (12) months from the date on which the city manager assumed the duties of the city manager, except for incompetence, malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of duty.

(2) In case of the city manager's removal within that period, the city manager may demand written charges and a public hearing thereon before the board prior to the date on which final removal shall take effect. The decision and action of the board on such hearing shall be final, and pending such hearing, the board may suspend the city manager from duty. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 7, § 1; modified; Shan. Supp., § 1997a157; Code 1932, § 3554; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2101.]

6-21-102. Subordinate officers and employees. (a) The city manager may appoint, promote, suspend, transfer and remove any officer or employee of the city responsible to the city manager; or the city manager may, in the city manager's discretion, authorize the head of a department or office responsible to the city manager to take such actions regarding subordinates in such department or office. The city manager shall appoint such heads of administrative offices or organizational units as the city manager deems necessary. The city manager may combine, or personally hold, any such administrative offices established pursuant to this subsection (a) or otherwise established or may delegate parts of the duties of the city manager's office to designated subordinates.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this charter, the compensation of all officers and employees of the city shall be fixed by the city manager within the limits of the appropriations ordinance and in accordance with a comprehensive pay plan adopted by the board of commissioners. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 7, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a158; Code 1932, § 3555; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2102; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 11.]

6-21-103. Oath of office. Every officer, agent, and employee holding a position upon an annual salary shall, before entering upon such person's duties, take and subscribe and file with the recorder, an oath or affirmation that such person has all the qualifications named in this charter for the office or employment such person is about to assume, that such person will support the constitutions of the United States and of this state and the charter and ordinances of the city and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office or employment. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 7, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a159; Code 1932, § 3556; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2103.]

6-21-104. Surety bond. The city manager and every officer, agent, and employee having duties embracing the receipt, disbursement, custody, or handling of money shall, before entering upon these duties, execute a fidelity bond with some surety company authorized to do business in the state of Tennessee, as surety, except that bonds for five hundred dollars (\$500) or less may be given with personal surety, in such amount as shall be prescribed by ordinance of the board of commissioners, except where the amount is prescribed in this charter. All such bonds and sureties thereto shall be subject to the approval of the board of commissioners. The cost of making these bonds is to be paid by the city. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 7, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a160; Code 1932, § 3557; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2104.]

6-21-105. Additional bond. If, at any time, it appears to the mayor, city manager, or recorder that the surety or sureties on any official bond are insufficient, the officer or employee shall be required to give additional bond, and if such officer or employee fails to give additional bond within twenty (20) days after being notified, the officer or employee's office shall be vacant. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 7, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a161; Code 1932, § 3558; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2105.]

6-21-106. Political activities of officers and employees—Penalties.

(a) Neither the city manager, recorder, city judge, chief of police nor any person in the employ of the city, under any of such officers, shall take any active part in or contribute any money toward the nomination or election of any candidate for election to the board of commissioners, except to answer such questions as may be put to them and as they may desire to answer.

(b) A violation of this section shall subject the offenders to removal from office or employment, and to punishment by fine of not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 22, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a246; Code 1932, § 3644; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2106.]

6-21-107. Manager as administrative head—Absence—Time devoted to office. (a) In addition to all other powers conferred upon the city manager, the city manager shall be the administrative head of the municipal government under the direction and supervision of the board of commissioners. The city manager shall be appointed without regard to the city manager's political beliefs and need not be a resident of the city or state at the time of appointment.

(b) During the absence or disability of the city manager, the board of commissioners may designate some properly qualified person to perform the functions of the city manager.

(c) The city manager shall not be required to give the city manager's entire time to the affairs of the city, unless the city commissioners, when employing the city manager, make the employment conditional upon the city manager's devoting the city manager's entire time to the interest of the city.

[Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 8, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a162; Code 1932, § 3559; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2107.]

6-21-108. Powers and duties of manager. The powers and duties of the city manager are to:

(1) See that the laws and ordinances are enforced, and upon knowledge or information of any violation thereof, see that prosecutions are instituted in the city court;

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this charter, appoint, promote, demote, suspend, transfer, remove, and otherwise discipline all department heads and subordinate employees at any time, subject only to any personnel rules and regulations adopted by ordinance or resolution by the commission. Any hearings on, or appeals from, the city manager's personnel decisions provided for in the personnel rules and regulations shall be exclusively before the city manager or a hearing officer designated by the city manager;

(3) Supervise and control the work of the recorder, the chief of police, the city attorney, treasurer, and all other officers, and of all departments and divisions created by this charter or that hereafter may be created by the board of commissioners;

(4) See that all terms and conditions imposed in favor of the city or its inhabitants in any public utility or franchise are faithfully done, kept and performed, and, upon knowledge or information of any violation thereof, call the same to the attention of the city attorney, who is hereby required to take such steps as are necessary to enforce the same;

(5) Attend all meetings of the board, with the right to take part in the discussion, but not to vote;

(6) Recommend to the board for adoption such measures as the city manager deems necessary or expedient;

(7) Act as budget commissioner and keep the board fully advised as to the financial condition and need of the city;

(8) Act as purchasing agent for the city and purchase all material, supplies and equipment for the proper conduct of the city's business as provided in § 6-19-104;

(9) Execute contracts on behalf of the city when this authority is delegated to the city manager by ordinance; and

(10) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this charter or required of the city manager by resolution or ordinance of the board. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 8, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a163; Code 1932, § 3560; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2108; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 12; Acts 1995, ch. 13, § 11; Acts 1999, ch. 270, § 2.]

Part 2—City Attorney

6-21-201. Qualifications. The city attorney shall be an attorney at law entitled to practice in the courts of the state. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 19, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a171; Code 1932, § 3568; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2109.]

6-21-202. Duties and compensation. (a) The city attorney shall:

(1) Direct the management of all litigation in which the city is a party, including the functions of prosecuting attorney in the city courts;

(2) Represent the city in all legal matters and proceedings in which the city is a party or interested, or in which any of its officers are officially interested;

(3) Attend any meetings of the board of commissioners when required by the board;

(4) Advise the board and committees or members thereof, the city manager, and the heads of all departments and divisions, as to all legal questions affecting the city's interest; and

(5) Approve as to form all contracts, deeds, bonds, ordinances, resolutions and other documents to be signed in the name of or made by or with the city.

(b) The city attorney shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a172; Code 1932, § 3569; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2110; Acts 1990, ch. 635, § 1.]

Part 3—Departments Generally

6-21-301. Departments of city. That the work and affairs of the city may be classified and arranged conveniently and conducted efficiently, there are hereby established the following departments:

- (1) Department of education;
- (2) Department of finance;
- (3) Department of public safety; and
- (4) Department of public works and welfare. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 17, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a224; Code 1932, § 3622; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2111.]

6-21-302. Creation and control of departments by board. The board of commissioners may by ordinance create new departments or combine or abolish existing departments and prescribe their duties and functions, but before doing so must receive the written recommendations of the city manager. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 17, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a225; Code 1932, § 3623; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2112; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 13.]

6-21-303. Supervision of departments by manager. The city manager shall supervise and control all departments now or hereafter created, except as otherwise provided by this charter. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 17, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a226; Code 1932, § 3624; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2113.]

Part 4—City Recorder

6-21-401. City recorder—Appointment. The city manager shall appoint a city recorder, who also may be appointed to the positions of finance director or treasurer or both. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, §§ 1, 15; modified; Shan. Supp., §§ 1997a181, 1997a194; Code 1932, §§ 3578, 3592; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), §§ 6-2114, 6-2127; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 14.]

6-21-402. Recorder pro tempore. In the event of the temporary absence or disability of the recorder, the city manager may appoint a recorder pro tempore. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 16; Shan. Supp., § 1997a195; Code 1932, § 3593; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2115.]

6-21-403. Functions at board meeting. It is the duty of the recorder to be present at all meetings of the board of commissioners, and to keep a full and accurate record of all business transacted by the same, to be preserved in permanent book form. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a182; Code 1932, § 3579; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2116.]

6-21-404. Custody of official records. The recorder shall have custody of, and preserve in the recorder's office, the city seal, the public records, original rolls of ordinance, ordinance books, minutes of the board of commissioners, contracts, bonds, title deeds, certificates, and papers, all official indemnity or security bonds, except the recorder's bond, which shall be in the custody of the mayor, and all other bonds, oaths and affirmations, and all other records, papers, and documents not required by this charter or by ordinance to be deposited elsewhere, and register them by numbers, dates, and contents, and keep an accurate and modern index thereof. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a183; Code 1932, § 3580; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2117.]

6-21-405. Copies of records and ordinances. The recorder shall provide, and when required by any officer or person certify, copies of records, papers, and documents in the recorder's office, and charge therefor, for the use of the city, such fees as may be provided by ordinance, cause copies of ordinances to be printed, as may be directed by the board of commissioners, and keep them in the recorder's office for distribution. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a184; Code 1932, § 3581; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2118.]

Part 5—City Court

6-21-501. City judges—Jurisdiction—Qualifications and compensation—Elections—Temporary replacement. (a) There shall be a city court presided over by a city judge. The board of commissioners may appoint a city judge who shall serve at the will of the board. The city judge shall have such qualifications and receive such compensation as the board may provide by ordinance.

(b) (1) At the regular general election in August 1990, the candidate for city judge who receives the highest number of votes shall be elected to the position of city judge for a term of eight (8) years and shall be a licensed attorney authorized to practice in the courts of this state. The city judge shall be not less than thirty (30) years of age and shall be a resident of the county within which the city lies. The city judge shall receive such compensation as the board by ordinance may establish; provided, that such compensation shall not be altered for the term for which the city judge is elected.

(2) All fees shall be paid into the treasury of the city and are not to be considered as part of the compensation of the city judge. In the absence or disability of the city judge, a general sessions court judge of the county within which the city lies shall sit temporarily as city judge. Any vacancy in the office of city judge shall be filled by the board until the next regularly scheduled election is conducted.

(3) This subsection (b) is local in effect and shall become effective in a particular municipality upon the contingency of a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the legislative body of the municipality approving the provisions of this subsection (b). Unless the municipality's charter provides otherwise, by the same vote, the legislative body of the municipality may revoke the approval of the provisions of this subsection (b), and this subsection (b) shall become ineffective upon the end of the term of the city judge elected under this subsection (b).

(4) (A) This subsection (b) only applies in counties having a population in excess of two hundred fifty thousand (250,000), according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent federal census.

(B) This subsection (b) does not apply in any county having a population greater than seven hundred seventy thousand (770,000), according to the 1980 federal census or any subsequent census.

(C) This subsection (b) shall not apply in any county having a population of not less than four hundred seventy thousand (470,000) nor more than four hundred eighty thousand (480,000), according to the 1980 federal census of population or any subsequent federal census.

(c) If a city judge is unable to preside over city court for any reason, then, to the extent a general sessions court judge agrees to serve temporarily as city judge, the judge shall appoint a general sessions judge of the county within which the city lies to sit in the city judge's stead. If there is not a general sessions judge available, then the city judge shall appoint an attorney, meeting the same qualifications as a general sessions judge, to sit temporarily. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 9, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a164; Code 1932, § 3561; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2119; Acts 1965, ch. 330, § 1; Acts 1979, ch. 309, § 1; Acts 1981, ch. 176, § 1; Acts 1982, ch. 888, § 1; Acts 1982, ch. 889, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 191, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 520, §§ 1, 2, 4-6; Acts 1990, ch. 622, § 1; Acts 1996, ch. 633, § 1; Acts 2004, ch. 914, § 6; Acts 2011, ch. 453, § 7.]

6-21-502. Power to enforce ordinances. (a) The city judge has the power and authority to:

(1) Impose fines, costs, and forfeitures, and punish by fine for violations of city ordinances;

(2) Preserve and enforce order in such city judge's court;

(3) Enforce the collection of all such fines, costs, and forfeitures imposed by such city judge; and

(4) (A) In default of payment, or of good and sufficient security given for the payment of such fines, costs or forfeitures imposed by such city judge, if:

(i) The city court has concurrent jurisdiction with the general sessions court, the city judge is authorized to enter an order in accordance with § 40-24-104 which, in accordance with such section, may include imprisonment until the fine, costs or forfeitures, or any portion of it, is paid. No such imprisonment shall exceed the period of time established in § 40-24-104, for any one (1) offense or violation.

(ii) The city court does not have concurrent jurisdiction with the general sessions court, the city judge is authorized to enter an order for contempt of court for the payment of the fine in the amount established pursuant to § 16-18-306.

(B) Fines may be paid in installments in the manner provided by ordinance or in accordance with § 40-24-104. Any court is authorized to enforce the collection of unpaid fines or forfeitures as a judgment in a civil action in any court with competent jurisdiction in accordance with § 40-24-105. The city judge may remit, with or without condition, fines and costs imposed for violation of any ordinance provision.

(b) The city judge may remit, with or without condition, fines and costs imposed for violation of any ordinance or charter provision. [Acts 1921, ch. 173,

art. 9, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a165; Code 1932, § 3562; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2120; Acts 1965, ch. 330, § 2; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 15; Acts 1995, ch. 13, § 12; Acts 2011, ch. 453, § 8.]

6-21-503. Docket. The city judge shall keep, or cause to be kept, a court docket or dockets embodying complete detailed records of all cases handled by the city judge. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 9, § 7; Shan. Supp., § 1997a170; Code 1932, § 3567; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2121; Acts 1965, ch. 330, § 2.]

6-21-504. Arrest warrant. (a) Only one (1) warrant shall be issued for the same offense, the warrant to embrace all of the parties charged with the same offense.

(b) No arrest shall be made, except upon a warrant duly issued, unless the offense is committed in the presence of the officer making the arrest, or unless in a case of felony.

(c) The affidavit upon which the warrant is issued shall especially state the offense charged. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 9, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a167; Code 1932, § 3564; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2122.]

6-21-505. Appearance bond. Whenever any person is arrested for the violation of any city ordinance in the presence of a police officer, and no warrant has been issued or served, such person may execute an appearance bond in an amount not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00), and file same with a police desk sergeant, or may, in lieu of the execution of an appearance bond, deposit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00), with a police desk sergeant and be given a receipt for same, and, on the appearance of such person before the city court at the time specified in the receipt, such deposit shall be returned to that person. On the failure of such person to appear at the time specified, the amount so deposited shall be forfeited to the municipality and such person shall not be entitled to the return of any part thereof and it shall not be necessary to issue a scire facias; provided, that within two (2) days of the imposition of the forfeiture, the city judge shall have the power to set aside the conditional judgment imposing such forfeiture when it shall be made to appear that the failure of the accused to appear and defend such accused's suit was due to no fault or negligence of the accused. After the expiration of the two (2) days, there may be a final judgment imposing a forfeiture. [T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2123; Acts 1953, ch. 196, § 1; Acts 1965, ch. 330, § 2.]

6-21-506. Disposition of fines and labor. (a) All fines imposed by the city judge for violations of city ordinances shall belong to and be paid into the treasury of the city.

(b) Any labor performed in the execution of a workhouse or prison sentence for such violation or violations shall be performed for the city under the direction of the city manager. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 9, § 5; Shan. Supp.,

§ 1997a168; Code 1932, § 3565; T.C.A. (orig. ed), § 6-2124; Acts 1965, ch. 330, § 2.]

6-21-507. Collection of fines and cost. (a) The city judge, in all cases heard or determined by such city judge for offenses against the corporate laws and ordinances, shall set and collect municipal court costs in accordance with the provisions of § 16-18-304, shall levy and collect the litigation tax in accordance with the provisions of § 16-18-305 and, in addition, shall add thereto one dollar (\$1.00), as a tax on all such cases. The city judge shall certify to the chief of police for collection, all fines, costs, and forfeitures imposed by the city judge for offenses against the laws and ordinances of the city. Costs in favor of any person paid a fixed salary by the city shall belong to the city and be paid into its treasury. It is the duty of the city judge to collect and receipt for all fines imposed by the city judge, and the city judge shall render a monthly report to the board of commissioners of all costs and fines collected and of all assessed and uncollected.

(b) It is unlawful for any other person or officer to collect or receipt for such fines, costs, and recoveries, but the city judge may authorize the chief of police to collect and receipt for fines and costs. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 9, § 6; Shan. Supp., § 1997a169; Code 1932, § 3566; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2125; Acts 1965, ch. 330, § 2; impl. am. Acts 1979, ch. 68, §§ 2, 3; Acts 2004, ch. 914, § 6.]

6-21-508. Appeal from city judge's judgment. Any person dissatisfied with the judgment of the city judge in any case or cases heard and determined by the city judge, may, within ten (10) entire days thereafter, Sundays exclusive, appeal to the next circuit court of the county, upon giving bond with good and sufficient security as approved by the city judge for such person's appearance or the faithful prosecution of the appeal; provided, that in prosecutions for violations of the city ordinances, the bond shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250). [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 9, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a166; Code 1932, § 3563; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2126; Acts 1965, ch. 330, § 2; Acts 1969, ch. 287, § 1.]

Part 6—Police

6-21-601. Appointment. The city manager shall appoint a chief of police and such patrol officers and other members of the police force as may be provided by ordinance. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 18, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a227; Code 1932, § 3625; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2128.]

6-21-602. Duties. It is the duty of the chief of police and the members of the police force to:

- (1) Preserve order in the city;
- (2) Protect the inhabitants and property owners therein from violence, crime, and all criminal acts;
- (3) Prevent the commission of crime, violations of law and of the city ordinances; and
- (4) Perform a general police duty, execute and return all processes, notices, and orders of the mayor, city manager, city attorney, and recorder, and all other processes, notices, and orders as provided in this charter or by ordinance. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 18, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a228; Code 1932, § 3626; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2129.]

6-21-603. Emergency assistance to police. In time of riot or other emergency, the mayor or city manager shall have power to summon any number of inhabitants to assist the police force. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 18, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a229; Code 1932, § 3627; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2130.]

6-21-604. Duties in prosecution of violations. Members of the police force, whenever necessary for the purpose of enforcing the ordinances of the city, shall procure the issuance of warrants, serve the same, and appear in the city courts as prosecutors, relieving complaining citizens insofar as practical of the burden of instituting cases involving the violation of city ordinances; but this section shall not be construed to relieve any person from the duty of appearing in court and testifying in any case. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 18, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a230; Code 1932, § 3628; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2131.]

6-21-605. [Repealed.]

Part 7--Fire Department

6-21-701. Appointment. The city manager shall appoint a chief of the fire department and such other members of the department as may be provided by ordinance. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 19, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a232; Code 1932, § 3630; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2133.]

6-21-702. Duties. It is the duty of the chief of the fire department and the members thereof to take all proper steps for fire prevention and suppression. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 19, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a233; Code 1932, § 3631; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2134.]

6-21-703. Emergency powers. (a) When any fire department or company recognized as duly constituted by the commissioner of commerce and insurance pursuant to § 68-102-108 is requested to respond to a fire, hazardous materials incident, natural disaster, service call, or other emergency, it may, regardless of where the emergency exists, proceed to the emergency site by the most direct route at the maximum speed consistent with safety. While responding to, operating at, or returning from such emergency, the chief of the responding fire department or company, or any member serving in capacity of fire officer-in-charge, shall also have the authority to:

- (1) Control and direct the activities at the scene of the emergency;
- (2) Order any person or persons to leave any building or place in the vicinity of such scene for the purpose of protecting such person or persons from injury;
- (3) Blockade any public highway, street or private right-of-way temporarily while at such scene;
- (4) Trespass at any time of the day or night without liability while at such scene;
- (5) Enter any building or premises, including private dwellings, where a fire is in progress, or where there is reasonable cause to believe a fire is in progress, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire;
- (6) Enter any building or premises, including private dwellings, near the scene of the fire for the purpose of protecting the building or premises, or for the purpose of extinguishing the fire that is in progress in another building or premises;
- (7) Inspect for preplanning all buildings, structures, or other places in the chief's fire district, except the interior of a private dwelling, where any combustible material, including waste paper, rags, shavings, waste, leather, rubber, crates, boxes, barrels, rubbish, or other combustible material that is or may become dangerous as a fire menace to such buildings, structures, or other places has been allowed to accumulate, or where such chief or the chief's designated representative

has reason to believe that such combustible material has accumulated or is likely to accumulate;

(8) Direct without liability the removal or destruction of any fence, house, motor vehicle, or other thing, if such person deems such action necessary to prevent the further spread of the fire;

(9) Request and be furnished with additional materials or special equipment at the expense of the owner of the property on which the emergency occurs, if deemed necessary to prevent the further spread of the fire or hazardous condition; and

(10) Order disengagement or dis耦plement of any convoy, caravan, or train of vehicles, craft, or railway cars, if deemed necessary in the interest of safety of persons or property.

(b) When any fire department or company responds to any emergency outside its fire district, however, it shall at all times be subject to the control of the fire chief or designated representative in whose district the emergency occurs. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 19, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a234; Code 1932, § 3632; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2135; Acts 1975, ch. 166, § 2; Acts 1993, ch. 171, § 1.]

6-21-704. Fire marshal. The city manager may appoint a fire marshal whose duty shall be, subject to the chief of the fire department, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires and the loss occasioned thereby, and assist in the prevention of arson. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 19, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a235; Code 1932, § 3633; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2136.]

Part 8—Schools

6-21-801. Authority of city manager. The city manager of any municipality incorporated under chapters 18-22 of this title has full power to manage and control the public or city schools. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 20, § 1; modified; Shan. Supp., § 1997a236; Code 1932, § 3634; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2137; Acts 1955, ch. 121, § 2.]

6-21-802. Officers and employees. The city manager shall appoint, prescribe the duties and powers of, and fix the salary of the director of schools of the city and appoint, fix the salaries of, and have power to remove, all other officers and all teachers, agents, and employees of the department of education. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 20, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a237; Code 1932, § 3635; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2138; Acts 1955, ch. 121, § 2.]

6-21-803. Building plans. All plans for the erection or improvement of school buildings or other buildings used for educational purposes shall be subject to the approval of the city manager. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 20, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a239; Code 1932, § 3637; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2140; Acts 1955, ch. 121, § 2.]

6-21-804. Equipment and supplies. All materials, supplies, and equipment for educational purposes shall be purchased by the city manager. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 20, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a240; Code 1932, § 3638; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2141; Acts 1955, ch. 121, § 2.]

6-21-805. State and county school funds. In apportioning the state and county school funds of the county, the county board of education, or other apportioning and disbursing body, shall apportion and pay over to the treasurer of the city such portion of the state and county school funds as by law is applicable to the schools within the limits of the city. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 20, § 6; Shan. Supp., § 1997a241; Code 1932, § 3639; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2142; Acts 1955, ch. 121, § 2.]

6-21-806. Disbursement from school fund. The board of commissioners shall provide by ordinance for the manner in which the state, county, and city taxes apportioned to the school fund shall be paid over by the city treasurer. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 20, § 7; Shan. Supp., § 1997a242; Code 1932, § 3640; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2143; Acts 1955, ch. 121, § 2.]

6-21-807. Board of education—Election—Powers. (a) The provisions of §§ 6-21-801 and 6-21-802 notwithstanding, the board of commissioners, by ordinance, may delegate the power to manage and control the city public schools to an elected board of education.

(b) The board of education shall have the same number of members as the board of commissioners and shall be elected on the same day and in the same manner as the board of commissioners.

(c) If the board of commissioners is elected by district, the board of education shall also be elected by district.

(d) The board shall exercise the power otherwise granted to the city manager in this part. [Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 18.]

CHAPTER 22

FISCAL AFFAIRS UNDER CITY MANAGER-COMMISSION
CHARTER

SECTION

- 6-22-101. Duties of finance director.
- 6-22-102. Taxes and assessments under department of finance.
- 6-22-103. Property and privileges taxable.
- 6-22-104. Ad valorem tax.
- 6-22-105. Certification of assessments.
- 6-22-106. Tax books.
- 6-22-107. Statement of taxable property–Tax levy.
- 6-22-108. Effective date of levy.
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- 6-22-124. Appropriation ordinance–Amendments.
- 6-22-125. Reversion of appropriations to general fund.
- 6-22-126. Approval of claims against city.
- 6-22-127. Issuance of warrants.
- 6-22-128. Certification of availability of funds to meet contract obligations.
- 6-22-129. Emergency expenditures.
- 6-22-130. Annual operating budget–Publication–Budgetary comparison.

6-22-101. Duties of finance director. The city manager or an officer appointed by the city manager shall serve as finance director and shall:

- (1) Exercise a general supervision over the fiscal affairs of the city, and general accounting supervision over all the city's property, assets and claims, and the disposition of such property, assets and claims;
- (2) Be the general accountant and auditor of the city;

(3) Have custody of all records, papers, and vouchers relating to the fiscal affairs of the city, and the records in the city manager's office shall show the financial operations and conditions, property, assets, claims, and liabilities of the city, all expenditures authorized and all contracts in which the city is interested;

(4) Require proper fiscal accounts, records, settlements and reports to be kept, made and rendered to the city manager by the several departments and officers of the city, including all deputies or employees of the city manager's department charged with the collection or expenditures of money, and shall control and audit the same; and

(5) At least monthly, adjust the settlements of officers engaged in the collection of the revenue. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a185; Code 1932, § 3582; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2201; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 19.]

6-22-102. Taxes and assessments under department of finance.

The assessment, levy, and collection of taxes and special assessments shall be in the charge of the department of finance, subject to the limitations elsewhere found in this charter. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 12, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a196; Code 1932, § 3594; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2202.]

6-22-103. Property and privileges taxable. All property, real, personal and mixed subject to state, county, and city taxes, and all privileges taxable by law, shall be taxed, and taxes thereon collected by the city for municipal purposes as provided in this chapter. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 12, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a197; Code 1932, § 3595; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2203.]

6-22-104. Ad valorem tax. The ad valorem tax upon the stocks, accounts, and equipment may be assessed and collected in like manner as state and county merchant's ad valorem tax is assessed upon the same property. It is the duty of the county assessor of property and the comptroller of the treasury to prepare a separate assessment book or roll showing real, personal and mixed property assessable by the county assessor of property or the comptroller of the treasury lying within the limits of the city. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 12, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a198; Code 1932, § 3596; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2204; impl. am. Acts 1955, ch. 69, § 1; Acts 1995, ch. 305, § 70.]

6-22-105. Certification of assessments. The records referenced in § 6-22-104 shall be certified to the finance director of the city upon the completion of the work of the boards of equalization, after they have been copied by the county clerk or the department of revenue. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 12, § 1; modified; Shan. Supp., § 1997a199; Code 1932, § 3597; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2205; impl. am. Acts 1959, ch. 9, § 14; impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 22, 36; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-106. Tax books. (a) As soon as practicable in each year after the assessment books for the state and county are complete, which shall be after boards of equalization provided for by general laws shall have finished their work, it is the duty of the finance director to prepare or cause to be prepared, from the assessment books of the county and of the comptroller of the treasury, a tax book similar in form to that required by laws of the state to be made out for the county trustee, embracing, however, only such property and persons as are liable for taxes within the city.

(b) Such tax books, when certified to be true, correct and complete by the finance director, shall be the assessment for taxes in the city for all municipal purposes; provided, that there may be an assessment by the finance director at any time, of any property subject to taxation found to have been omitted, and such assessment shall be duly noted and entered on the assessment books of the city. Instead of the assessment made by county and state officials as provided in this section, the city may, by ordinance insofar as not prohibited by general laws, provide for and regulate an assessment to be made by its own assessor of property. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 12, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a201; Code 1932, § 3599; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2206; impl. am. Acts 1955, ch. 69, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20; Acts 1995, ch. 305, § 71.]

6-22-107. Statement of taxable property—Tax levy. (a) It is the duty of the finance director, in each year, as soon as the assessment roll for the city is complete, to submit to the board of commissioners a certified statement of the total amount of the valuation or assessment of the taxable property for the year within the city limits, including the assessment of all railroads, telephone, telegraph, and other public utility properties, together with a certified statement of the revenue derived by the city from privilege taxes, merchant's ad valorem taxes, street labor taxes, fines for the preceding fiscal year, and miscellaneous revenue.

(b) Upon the presentation of such statements by the finance director, the board shall proceed by ordinance to make the proper levy to meet the expenses of the city for the current fiscal year. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a173; Code 1932, § 3570; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2207; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-108. Effective date of levy. The board of commissioners of the city shall have full power to levy and collect taxes as of January 10 of each and every year. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 12, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a200; Code 1932, § 3598; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2208.]

6-22-109. Extension of levy on tax books. It is the duty of the finance director, immediately after the levy of taxes by the board of commissioners, to cause the levy to be extended upon the tax book prepared by the finance director in the same manner that extensions are made upon the tax books in the hands

of the county trustee. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 4; Shan. Supp., § 1997a174; Code 1932, § 3571; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2210; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-110. Due date of taxes–Tax collector–Distress warrants.

(a) All taxes due the city, except privilege and merchant's ad valorem taxes and street labor taxes, shall, until otherwise provided by ordinance, be due and payable on November 1 of the year for which the taxes are assessed.

(b) The treasurer shall be custodian of the tax books and shall be the tax collector of the city.

(c) Distress warrants may issue for the collection of taxes and any such distress warrant shall be executed by the chief of police or any police officers of the city by a levy upon, and sale of goods and chattels under the same provisions as prescribed by law for the execution of such process of courts of general sessions. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 5; Shan. Supp., § 1997a175; Code 1932, § 3572; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2211.]

6-22-111. Tax liens–Errors and irregularities in assessment.

(a) All municipal taxes on real estate in the city, and all penalties and costs accruing thereon, are hereby declared to be a lien on such realty from and after January 1 of the year for which same are assessed, superior to all other liens, except the liens of the United States, the state of Tennessee and the county, for taxes legally assessed thereon, with which it shall be a lien of equal dignity.

(b) No assessment shall be invalid because the size and dimensions of any tract, lot or parcel of land shall not have been precisely named nor the amount of the valuation or tax not correctly given, nor because the property has been assessed in the name of a person who did not own the same, nor because the same was assessed to unknown owners, nor on account of any objection or informality merely technical, but all such assessments shall be good and valid.

(c) The board of commissioners shall have power to correct any errors in the tax assessments upon a certificate filed by the assessor of property or assessing body. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 6; Shan. Supp., § 1997a176; Code 1932, § 3573; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2212; Acts 1974, ch. 771, § 3.]

6-22-112. Delinquency penalties–Discount for early payment.

(a) On December 1 of the year for which the taxes are assessed, or other date provided by ordinance, a penalty of two percent (2%) upon all taxes remaining unpaid shall be imposed and collected by the city and paid into the city treasury. An additional penalty of two percent (2%) shall be added for each month thereafter for twelve (12) months.

(b) If any taxpayer elects to pay such taxpayer's taxes prior to October 1, that taxpayer shall be entitled to a discount of two percent (2%) from the amount of the taxpayer's bill. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 7; Shan. Supp., § 1997a177; Code 1932, § 3574; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2213.]

6-22-113. Change of due date—Semiannual installments. (a) The board of commissioners may, by ordinance passed by unanimous vote, change the due date and delinquent date of all taxes, and may provide for the semiannual payment of taxes and a discount for the prompt payment of such taxes.

(b) In case a semiannual installment of taxes is made due and payable before the assessment and levy of taxes in the city for the current year is complete, the amount of the installment so collected as a tax upon any property shall be not more than fifty percent (50%) of the taxes levied on the property for the preceding year, such installment to be credited on the current year's taxes when determined and levied. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 8; Shan. Supp., § 1997a178; Code 1932, § 3575; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2214.]

6-22-114. Sale of real property for delinquency. The finance director shall, under the provisions of the state law for the collection of delinquent taxes, certify to the trustee of the county a list of all real estate upon which municipal taxes remain due and unpaid, or that is liable for sale for other taxes, and the same shall be sold in like manner and upon the same terms and conditions as real estate is sold for delinquent state and county taxes. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 9; Shan. Supp., § 1997a179; Code 1932, § 3576; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2215; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-115. Complaints in chancery to collect special assessments. The board of commissioners has the power, and is hereby given authority, to file complaints in the chancery court in the name of the city for the collection of assessments and levies made for payment for improvements or service in the city, such as paving, sidewalks, curbing, guttering, sewers and other improvements, or services for which assessments may be made under the charter, or by any other acts of the general assembly, and the cost of which is made a charge on property owners abutting the improvements and a lien on abutting property. The suits commenced by such complaints shall be conducted as other suits in chancery for the enforcement of like liens and under the rules of law and practice provided for the same. The complaints shall not be objectionable because the owners of different parcels or lots of land are made parties thereto, it being the intention that all persons in the same improvement district, or liable for portions of the same assessment and levy for improving a portion of the city as provided in this section, and on whose property the assessment or levy is a lien, shall be made parties defendant to one (1) complaint. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 10, § 10; Shan. Supp., § 1997a180; Code 1932, § 3577; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2216.]

6-22-116. License taxes. (a) License taxes may be imposed by ordinance upon any and all privileges, businesses, occupations, vocations,

pursuits, or callings, or any class or classes thereof, now or hereafter subject to such taxation under the laws of Tennessee, and a separate license tax may be imposed for each place of business conducted or maintained by the same person, firm, or corporation.

(b) The treasurer shall enforce the collection of merchants' taxes and all other license taxes, and for that purpose have and exercise the powers of law vested in, and follow the procedure and methods prescribed for, county clerks. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 13, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a204; Code 1932, § 3602; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2217; impl. am. Acts 1978, ch. 934, §§ 22, 36.]

6-22-117. Accounting system. The finance director, with the approval of the city manager, shall cause an efficient system of accounting for the city to be installed and maintained. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 6; Shan. Supp., § 1997a185; Code 1932, § 3583; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2218; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-118. Fiscal forms. The finance director shall cause all forms used in connection with either the receipt or disbursement of city funds to be numbered consecutively, and shall account for all spoiled or unused forms. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 14; Shan. Supp., § 1997a193; Code 1932, § 3591; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2219; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-119. Appointment and duties of treasurer. (a) The city manager shall appoint a treasurer.

(b) It is the duty of the treasurer to collect, receive and receipt for the taxes and all other revenue and bonds of the city, and the proceeds of its bond issues, and to disburse the same.

(c) The city manager may appoint the recorder as treasurer. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 7; Shan. Supp., § 1997a186; Code 1932, § 3584; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2220.]

6-22-120. Depositories of municipal funds. Depositories of the municipal funds shall be designated by ordinance. The board shall require any financial institution that becomes a depository of municipal funds to secure such funds by collateral in the same manner and under the same conditions as state deposits under title 9, chapter 4, parts 1 and 4, or as provided in a collateral pool created under title 9, chapter 4, part 5. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 13; Shan. Supp., § 1997a192; Code 1932, § 3590; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2221; Acts 1977, ch. 80, § 1; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 21; Acts 1994, ch. 752, § 5.]

6-22-121. Budget commissioner–Fiscal year. (a) The city manager shall be budget commissioner.

(b) The fiscal year of the city shall begin on July 1, unless otherwise provided by ordinance. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 16, § 1; Shan. Supp., § 1997a218; Code 1932, § 3616; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2222; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 22.]

6-22-122. Budget estimate submitted to commissioners. The city manager shall, on or before May 15 of each year, submit to the board of commissioners an estimate of the expenditures and revenue of the city for the ensuing fiscal year. This estimate shall be compiled from detailed information obtained from the several departments on uniform blanks to be furnished by the city manager. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 16, § 1; Shan. Supp., §§ 1997a219, 1997a220; Code 1932, §§ 3617, 3618; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2223; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 23.]

6-22-123. [Repealed.]

6-22-124. Appropriation ordinance—Amendments. (a) Upon receipt of the estimate provided for in § 6-22-122, the board of commissioners shall prepare a tentative appropriation ordinance.

(b) The appropriation ordinance for each fiscal year shall be finally adopted before the first day of the fiscal year.

(c) Amendments may be made to the original appropriations ordinance at any time during a current fiscal year; provided, however, that, except for emergency expenditures under § 6-22-129, increased appropriations may be made only after the city manager has certified in writing that sufficient unappropriated revenue will be available. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 16, § 2; Shan. Supp., § 1997a222; Code 1932, § 3620; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2225; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 24; Acts 1992, ch. 760, § 4; Acts 1995, ch. 13, § 13.]

6-22-125. Reversion of appropriations to general fund. At the end of each year, all unencumbered balances or appropriations in the treasury shall revert to the general fund and be subject to further appropriations. Such balances shall be considered unencumbered only when the city manager shall certify in writing that the purposes for which they were appropriated have been completely accomplished and that no further expenditure in connection with them is necessary. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 16, § 3; Shan. Supp., § 1997a223; Code 1932, § 3621; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2226.]

6-22-126. Approval of claims against city. (a) Except as by this charter or by law or ordinance otherwise provided, the finance director shall prescribe and regulate the manner of paying creditors, officers and employees of the city. The finance director shall audit all payrolls, accounts and claims against the city and certify thereon the balance as stated by the finance director, but no payroll, account, or claim, or any part thereof, shall be audited against the city or paid unless authorized by law or ordinance and approved and

certified by the city manager and the head of the department for which the indebtedness was incurred, and the amount required for payment of the same appropriated for that purpose by ordinance and in the treasury.

(b) Whenever any claim is presented to the city finance director, the finance director shall have power to require evidence that the amount claimed is justly due, and is in conformity to law and ordinance, and for that purpose may summon before such finance director any officer, agent or employee of any department of the municipality, or any other person, and examine the officer, agent or employee upon oath or affirmation relative thereto.

(c) The city manager, finance director and head of the department concerned, and their sureties, shall be liable to the municipality for all loss or damages sustained by the municipality by reason of the corrupt approval of any claim against the municipality. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 8; Shan. Supp., § 1997a187; Code 1932, § 3585; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2227; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-127. Issuance of warrants. (a) Subject to § 6-22-126, warrants shall be issued by the finance director.

(b) Each warrant shall specify the particular departmental fund against which it is drawn and shall be payable out of no other fund.

(c) Any officer or employee in the finance director's office may be designated by such finance director to draw warrants with the same effect as if signed by the finance director, such designation to be in writing, in duplicate, filed with the city manager. The city manager may make such designation if the finance director is absent or disabled and there is no one in the finance director's office designated to act. Any such designation may be revoked by the finance director while acting as such by filing the revocation in duplicate with the city manager and the treasury division. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 9; Shan. Supp., § 1997a188; Code 1932, § 3586; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2228; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-128. Certification of availability of funds to meet contract obligations. No contract, agreement, or other obligation involving the expenditure of money shall be entered into, nor shall any ordinance, resolution or order for the expenditure of money be passed by the board of commissioners or be authorized by any officer of the city, unless the finance director shall first certify to the board or the proper officer, as the case may be, that the money required for such contract, agreement, obligation or expenditure, is in the treasury or safely assured to be forthcoming and available in time to comply with, or meet such contract, agreement, obligation or expenditures; and no contract, agreement or other obligation involving the expenditure of money payable from the proceeds of bonds of the city shall be entered into until the issuance and sale of such bonds have been duly authorized in accordance with the provisions of this charter in reference to city bonds. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art.

11, § 10; Shan. Supp., § 1997a189; Code 1932, § 3587; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2229; Acts 1989, ch. 175, § 20.]

6-22-129. Emergency expenditures. No contract liability shall be incurred without previous authority of law or ordinance, but the board of commissioners may, by ordinance, empower the proper officials to pay out money or incur contract liability for the city for the necessary preservation of the city's credit, or in other extreme emergency, under such restrictions as may be provided in the ordinance; provided, that any such liability shall mature not later than one (1) year from the date of its incurrence. [Acts 1921, ch. 173, art. 11, § 11; Shan. Supp., § 1997a190; Code 1932, § 3588; T.C.A. (orig. ed.), § 6-2230.]

6-22-130. Annual operating budget–Publication–Budgetary comparison. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, the governing body shall publish the annual operating budget and budgetary comparisons of the proposed budget with the prior year's actual figures and the current year's estimated figures, which information shall include the following:

- (1) Revenues and expenditures for the following governmental funds: general, streets/public works, general purpose school and debt service;
- (2) Revenues for each fund shall be listed separately by local taxes, state of Tennessee, federal government and other sources;
- (3) Expenditures for each fund shall be listed separately by salaries and other costs;
- (4) Beginning and ending fund balances shall be shown for each fund; and
- (5) The number of full-time equivalent employee positions shall be shown for each fund.

(b) The publication shall be in a newspaper of general circulation and shall be published not less than ten (10) days prior to the meeting where the governing body will consider final passage of the budget. [Acts 1991, ch. 484, § 9; Acts 1992, ch. 760, § 5.]

CHAPTER 23

BONDS UNDER CITY MANAGER-COMMISSION CHARTER

SECTION

6-23-101-6-23-113. [Repealed.]

CHAPTERS 24–29

[Reserved.]

COPY



ORD-1

ORDINANCE NO. 2020-27

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

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

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

WHEREAS the Board of Commissioners of the City of Adams, 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 "Adams Municipal Code," now, therefore:

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF ADAMS, AS FOLLOWS:¹

Section 1. Ordinances codified. The ordinances of the City of Adams 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 "Adams Municipal Code," hereinafter referred to as the "Municipal Code."

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

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

¹Charter reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-20-214.

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

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

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

Each day any violation of the municipal code continues shall constitute a separate civil offense.¹

¹State law reference

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

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

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

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

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

Section 10. Date of effect. This ordinance shall take effect no sooner than fifteen (15) days after first passage thereof, provided that it is read two (2) different days in open session before its adoption, and not less than one week elapses between first and second readings, the welfare of the town requiring it, and the municipal code, including all the codes and ordinances therein adopted by reference, shall be effective on and after that date.

Passed 1st reading July 9th, 2020.

Passed 2nd reading August 14th, 2020.

Mary Mantua
Mayor

Anna Luke
Recorder

TITLE 1**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION¹****CHAPTER**

1. GOVERNING BODY; CLERK.
2. MAYOR.
3. RECORDER.
4. CODE OF ETHICS.

CHAPTER 1**GOVERNING BODY; CLERK****SECTION**

- 1-101. Time and place of regular meetings.
- 1-102. Order of business.
- 1-103. General rules of order.
- 1-104. Bonds for elected officials and employees.

1-101. Time and place of regular meetings. (1) The monthly city meetings for the City of Adams will be held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M. (CST), as this is the most convenient day of the week for the commissioners and will rarely conflict with federal, state, and local holidays.

(2) The monthly city meetings for the City of Adams will be located in the Bell School Auditorium. (Ord. #2017-013, June 2017)

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;

¹Municipal code references

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

Fire department: title 7.

Utilities: titles 18 and 19.

Wastewater treatment: title 18.

Zoning: title 14.

- (6) Reports from committees, members of the governing body and other officers;
- (7) Old business;
- (8) New business; and
- (9) Adjournment. (1964 Code, § 1-102)

1-103. General rules of order. The rules of order and parliamentary procedure contained in *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised*, shall govern the transaction of business by and before the 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. (1964 Code, § 1-103)

1-104. Bonds for elected officials and employees. (1) The amount of surety bonds required for the mayor and city recorder are fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) each.

(2) The amount of surety bonds required for the vice mayor and city clerk are twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) each. (Ord. #2017-014, June 2017)

CHAPTER 2**MAYOR****SECTION**

- 1-201. Generally supervises municipality's affairs.
- 1-202. Executes municipality's contracts.
- 1-203. Co-signs municipality's checks.
- 1-204. To be bonded.

1-201. Generally supervises municipality's affairs. The mayor shall have general supervision of all the affairs of the municipality and may require such reports from the various officers and employees of the municipality as he may reasonably deem necessary to carry out his executive responsibilities. (1964 Code, § 1-201)

1-202. Executes municipality's contracts. The mayor shall execute all contracts authorized by the governing body. (1964 Code, § 1-202)

1-203. Co-signs municipality's checks. The mayor shall co-sign all checks of the municipality along with the recorder. (1964 Code, § 1-203)

1-204. To be bonded. The mayor shall be bonded in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), with surety acceptable to the governing body before assuming the duties of his office. (1964 Code, § 1-204, as amended by Ord. #2017-014, June 2017)

CHAPTER 3**RECORDER****SECTION**

1-301. To be bonded.

1-302. To keep minutes, etc.

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

1-301. To be bonded. The recorder shall be bonded in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00), with surety acceptable to the governing body, before assuming the duties of this office. (1964 Code, § 1-301, as amended by Ord. #2017-014, June 2017)

1-302. To keep minutes, etc. The recorder shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the governing body and shall preserve the original copy of all ordinances in a separate ordinance book. (1964 Code, § 1-302)

1-303. To perform general administrative duties, etc. The recorder shall perform all administrative duties for the governing body and for the municipality which are not expressly assigned by the charter of this code to another corporate officer. He shall also have custody of, and be responsible for, maintaining all corporate bonds, records, and papers in such fireproof vault or safe as the municipality shall provide. (1964 Code, § 1-303)

CHAPTER 4
CODE OF ETHICS¹

SECTION

- 1-401. Applicability.
- 1-402. Definition of personal interest.
- 1-403. Disclosure of personal interest by official with vote.
- 1-404. Disclosure of personal interest in non-voting matters.
- 1-405. Acceptance of gratuities, etc.
- 1-406. Use of information.
- 1-407. Use of municipal time, facilities, etc.
- 1-408. Use of position or authority.
- 1-409. Outside employment.
- 1-410. Ethics complaints.
- 1-411. Violations and penalty.

¹State statutes dictate many of the ethics provisions that apply to municipal officials and employees. For provisions relative to the following, see the *Tennessee Code Annotated* sections indicated:

Campaign finance: *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 2, ch. 10.

Conflict of interests: *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 6-54-107, 108; 12-4-101, 102.

Conflict of interests disclosure statements: *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 8-50-501 and the following sections.

Consulting fee prohibition for elected municipal officials: *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 2-10-122, 124.

Crimes involving public officials (bribery, soliciting unlawful compensation, buying and selling in regard to office): *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 39-16-101 and the following sections.

Crimes of official misconduct, official oppression, misuse of official information: *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 39-16-401 and the following sections.

Ouster law: *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 8-47-101 and the following sections.

1-401. Applicability. This chapter is the code of ethics for personnel of the municipality. It applies to all full-time and part-time elected or appointed officials and employees, whether compensated or not, including those of any separate board, commission, committee, authority, corporation, or other instrumentality appointed or created by the municipality. The words "municipal" and "municipality" include these separate entities. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-402. Definition of personal interest. (1) For purposes of §§ 1-403 and 1-504, "personal interest" means:

(a) Any financial, ownership, or employment interest in the subject of a vote by a municipal board not otherwise regulated by state statutes on conflicts of interests;

(b) Any financial, ownership, or employment interest in a matter to be regulated or supervised; or

(c) Any such financial, ownership, or employment interest of the official's or employee's spouse, parent(s), stepparent(s), grandparent(s), sibling(s), child(ren), or stepchild(ren).

(2) The words "employment interest" include a situation in which an official or employee or a designated family member is negotiating possible employment with a person or organization that is the subject of the vote or that is to be regulated or supervised.

(3) In any situation in which a personal interest is also a conflict of interest under state law, the provisions of the state law take precedence over the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-403. Disclosure of personal interest by official with vote. An official with the responsibility to vote on a measure shall disclose during the meeting at which the vote takes place, before the vote and so it appears in the minutes, any personal interest that affects or that would lead a reasonable person to infer that it affects the official's vote on the measure. In addition, the official may recuse himself¹ from voting on the measure. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-404. Disclosure of personal interest in non-voting matters. An official or employee who must exercise discretion relative to any matter, other than casting a vote, and who has a personal interest in the matter that affects or that would lead a reasonable person to infer that it affects the exercise of the discretion shall disclose, before the exercise of the discretion when possible, the interest on a form provided by and filed with the recorder. In addition, the

¹Masculine pronouns include the feminine. Only masculine pronouns have been used for convenience and readability.

official or employee may, to the extent allowed by law, charter, ordinance, or policy, recuse himself from the exercise of discretion in the matter. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-405. Acceptance of gratuities, etc. An official or employee may not accept, directly or indirectly, any money, gift, gratuity, or other consideration or favor of any kind from anyone other than the municipality:

(1) For the performance of an act, or refraining from performance of an act, that he would be expected to perform, or refrain from performing, in the regular course of his duties; or

(2) That might reasonably be interpreted as an attempt to influence his action, or reward him for past action, in executing municipal business. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-406. Use of information. (1) An official or employee may not disclose any information obtained in his official capacity or position of employment that is made confidential under state or federal law except as authorized by law.

(2) An official or employee may not use or disclose information obtained in his official capacity or position of employment with the intent to result in financial gain for himself or any other person or entity. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-407. Use of municipal time, facilities, etc. (1) An official or employee may not use or authorize the use of municipal time, facilities, equipment, or supplies for private gain or advantage to himself.

(2) An official or employee may not use or authorize the use of municipal time, facilities, equipment, or supplies for private gain or advantage to any private person or entity, except as authorized by legitimate contract or lease that is determined by the governing body to be in the best interests of the municipality. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

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

(2) An official or employee may not use or attempt to use his position to secure any privilege or exemption for himself or others that is not authorized by the charter, general law, or ordinance or policy of the municipality. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-409. Outside employment. An official or employee may not accept or continue any outside employment if the work unreasonably inhibits the performance of any affirmative duty of the municipal position or conflicts with any provision of the municipality's charter or any ordinance or policy. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-410. Ethics complaints. (1) The city attorney is designated as the ethics officer of the municipality. Upon the written request of an official or employee potentially affected by a provision of this chapter, the city attorney may render an oral or written advisory ethics opinion based upon this chapter and other applicable law.

(2) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the city attorney shall investigate any credible complaint against an appointed official or employee charging any violation of this chapter, or may undertake an investigation on his own initiative when he acquires information indicating a possible violation and make recommendations for action to end or seek retribution for any activity that, in the attorney's judgment, constitutes a violation of this code of ethics.

(b) The city attorney may request that the governing body hire another attorney, individual, or entity to act as ethics officer when he has or will have a conflict of interests in a particular matter.

(c) When a complaint of a violation of any provision of this chapter is lodged against a member of the municipality's governing body, the governing body shall either determine that the complaint has merit, determine that the complaint does not have merit, or determine that the complaint has sufficient merit to warrant further investigation. If the governing body determines that a complaint warrants further investigation, it shall authorize an investigation by the city attorney or another individual or entity chosen by the governing body.

(3) The interpretation that a reasonable person in the circumstances would apply shall be used in interpreting and enforcing this code of ethics.

(4) When a violation of this code of ethics also constitutes a violation of a personnel policy, rule, or regulation or a civil service policy, rule, or regulation, the violation shall be dealt with as a violation of the personnel or civil service provisions rather than as a violation of this code of ethics. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

1-411. Violations and penalty. An elected official or appointed member of a separate municipal board, commission, committee, authority, corporation, or other instrumentality who violates any provision of this chapter is subject to punishment as provided by the municipality's charter or other applicable law and in addition is subject to censure by the governing body. An appointed official or an employee who violates any provision of this chapter is subject to disciplinary action. (Ord. #2007-01, Feb. 2007)

TITLE 2

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 3**MUNICIPAL COURT****CHAPTER****1. CITY COURT.****CHAPTER 1****CITY COURT****SECTION**

- 3-101. City judge.
- 3-102. Maintenance of docket.
- 3-103. Issuance of summonses.
- 3-104. Issuance of subpoenas.
- 3-105. Trial and disposition of cases.
- 3-106. Imposition and remission of fines and costs.
- 3-107. Appeals.
- 3-108. Bond amounts, conditions and forms.
- 3-109. Disposition and report of fines and costs.
- 3-110. Disturbance of proceedings.

3-101. City judge. (1) Appointment. The city judge designated by the charter to handle judicial matters within the city shall be a licensed attorney appointed by the board of commissioners and shall serve at the pleasure of the governing body. Vacancies in the office of the city judge arising from resignation, disqualification or for any other reason whatsoever, shall be filled in the same manner as prescribed for the appointment of the city judge.

(2) Qualifications. The city judge shall be licensed by the State of Tennessee to practice law, and be a resident of Robertson County. If the city judge for any reason removes his domicile from Robertson County after his appointment, the removal of his domicile shall automatically create a vacancy in the office of city judge.

3-102. Maintenance of docket. The court clerk shall keep a complete docket of all matters coming before him in his judicial capacity. The docket shall include for each defendant, such information as his name, warrant and/or summons numbers, alleged offense, and all other information that may be relevant. (1964 Code, § 1-502, modified)

3-103. Issuance of summonses. When a complaint of an alleged ordinance violation is made to the city judge, the judge may in his discretion, issue a summons ordering the alleged offender to personally appear before the

city court at a time specified therein to answer to the charges against him. The summons shall contain a brief description of the offense charged but need not set out verbatim the provisions of the ordinance alleged to have been violated. Upon failure of any person to appear before the city court as commanded in a summons lawfully served on him, the cause may be proceeded with ex parte, and the judgment of the court shall be valid and binding subject to the defendant's right of appeal. (1964 Code, § 1-504, modified)

3-104. Issuance of subpoenas. The city judge may subpoena as witnesses all persons whose testimony he believes will be relevant and material to matters coming before his court, and it shall be unlawful for any person lawfully served with such a subpoena to fail or neglect to comply therewith. (1964 Code, § 1-505)

3-105. Trial and disposition of cases. Every person charged with violating a municipal ordinance shall be entitled to an immediate trial and disposition of his case, provided the city court is in session or the city judge reasonably available. However, the provisions of this section shall not apply when the alleged offender, by reason of drunkenness or other incapacity, is not in a proper condition or is not able to appear before the court. (1964 Code, § 1-506)

3-106. Imposition and remission of fines and costs. All fines and costs shall be imposed and recorded by the court clerk on the city court docket in open court. After any fine and costs have been so imposed and recorded, the city judge shall have no power to remit or release the same or any part thereof except when necessary to correct an error. (1964 Code, § 1-508, modified)

3-107. Appeals. Any defendant who is dissatisfied with any judgement of the city court against him may, within ten (10) days next after such judgement is rendered, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, appeal to the next term of the circuit court upon posting a proper appeal bond. (1964 Code, § 1-509)

3-108. Bond amounts, conditions and forms. An appeal bond in any case shall be in the sum of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and shall be conditioned that if the circuit court shall find against the appellant the fine and all costs of the trial and appeal shall be promptly paid by the defendant and/or his sureties. An appearance or appeal bond in any case may be made in the form of a cash deposit or by any corporate surety company authorized to do business in Tennessee or by two (2) private persons who individually own real property located within the county. No other type bond shall be acceptable. (1964 Code, § 1-510, modified)

3-109. Disposition and report of fines and costs. All funds coming into the hands of the court clerk in the form of fines, costs and forfeitures shall be recorded by him and paid over daily to the municipality. At the end of each month, he shall submit to the governing body a report accounting for the collection or non-collection of all fines and costs imposed by his court during the current month and to date for the current fiscal year. (1964 Code, § 1-511, modified)

3-110. Disturbance of proceedings. It shall be unlawful for any person to create any disturbance of any trial before the city court by making loud or unusual noises. (1964 Code, § 1-512, modified)

TITLE 4

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

CHAPTER

1. PERSONNEL REGULATIONS.
2. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM.
3. TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER 1

PERSONNEL REGULATIONS

SECTION

4-101. Personnel rules and regulations.

4-101. Personnel rules and regulations.¹ The personnel rules and regulations for the City of Adams are adopted herein as if set out verbatim.

¹The personnel rules and regulations for the City of Adams, as amended from time to time, are available in the office of the recorder.

CHAPTER 2**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM****SECTION**

- 4-201. Title.
- 4-202. Purpose.
- 4-203. Coverage.
- 4-204. Standards authorized.
- 4-205. Variances from standards authorized.
- 4-206. Administration.
- 4-207. Funding the program plan.

4-201. Title. This section shall be known as the occupational safety and health program plan for the employees of the City of Adams. (Ord. #2018-019, July 2018)

4-202. Purpose. The City of Adams, in electing to update the established program plan, will maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program plan for its employees and shall:

- (1) Provide a safe and healthful place and condition of employment that includes:
 - (a) Top management commitment and employee involvement;
 - (b) Continually analyze the worksite to identify all hazards and potential hazards;
 - (c) Develop and maintain methods for preventing or controlling the existing or potential hazards; and
 - (d) Train managers, supervisors, and employees to understand and deal with worksite hazards.
- (2) Acquire, maintain, and require the use of safety equipment, personal protective equipment, and devices reasonably necessary to protect employees;
- (3) Record, keep, preserve, and make available to the commissioner of labor and workforce development, or persons within the department of labor and workforce development to whom such responsibilities have been delegated, adequate records of all occupational accidents and illnesses and personal injuries for proper evaluation and necessary corrective action as required;
- (4) Consult with the commissioner of labor and workforce development with regard to the adequacy of the form and content of records;
- (5) Consult with the commissioner of labor and workforce development, as appropriate, regarding safety and health problems which are considered to be unusual or peculiar and are such that they cannot be achieved under a standard promulgated by the state;

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

(7) 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 plan. (Ord. #2018-019, July 2018)

4-203. Coverage. The provisions of the occupational safety and health program plan for the employees of the City of Adams shall apply to all employees of each administrative department, commission, board, division, or other agency whether part-time or full-time, seasonal or permanent. (Ord. #2018-019, July 2018)

4-204. Standards authorized. The occupational safety and health standards adopted by the City of Adams are the same as, but not limited to, the State of Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Standards promulgated, or which may be promulgated, in accordance with section 6 of the Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972 (*Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 50, chapter 3). (Ord. #2018-019, July 2018)

4-205. Variances from standards authorized. Upon written application to the Commissioner of Labor and Workforce Development of the State of Tennessee, the city council may request an order granting a temporary variance from any approved standards. Applications for variances shall be in accordance with Rules of Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development Occupational Safety and Health, VARIANCES FROM OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS, CHAPTER 0800-01-02, as authorized by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 50. Prior to requesting such temporary variance, we will notify or serve notice to our employees, their designated representatives, or interested parties and present them with an opportunity for a hearing.

The posting of notice on the main bulletin board shall be deemed sufficient notice to employees. (Ord. #2018-019, July 2018, modified)

4-206. Administration. For the purposes of this chapter, the mayor is designated as the safety director of occupational safety and health to perform duties and to exercise powers assigned to plan, develop, and administer this program plan. The safety director shall develop a plan of operation for the program plan in accordance with Rules of Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development Occupational Safety and Health, SAFETY AND HEALTH PROVISIONS FOR THE PUBLIC SECTOR, CHAPTER 0800-01-05,

as authorized by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 50. (Ord. #2018-019, July 2018)

4-207. Funding the program plan. Sufficient funds for administering and staffing the program plan pursuant to this chapter shall be made available as authorized by the City of Adams. (Ord. #2018-019, July 2018)

CHAPTER 3

TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENT REGULATIONS

SECTION

- 4-301. Purpose.
- 4-302. Enforcement.
- 4-303. Travel policy.
- 4-304. Travel reimbursement rate schedules.
- 4-305. Administrative procedures.

4-301. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter and referenced regulations is to bring the city into compliance with *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-901--907. This law 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 ordinance is expanded to cover regular city employees. It is the intent of this policy to assure fair and equitable treatment to all individuals traveling on city business at city expense.

4-302. Enforcement. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of the city or his or her designee shall be responsible for the enforcement of these travel regulations.

4-303. Travel policy. (1) In the interpretation and application of this chapter, the term "traveler" or "authorized traveler" 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 city 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 city. 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 city for registration fees, air fares, meals, lodging, conferences and similar expenses.

Travel advance requests are not considered documentation of travel expenses. If travel advances exceed documented expenses, the traveler must immediately reimburse the city. 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:

(i) Directly related to the conduct of the city business for which travel was authorized; and

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

The CAO may make exceptions for unusual circumstances.

Expenses considered excessive will not be allowed.

(7) Claims of five dollars (\$5.00) 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 city or misuse city travel funds is subject to legal action for recovery of fraudulent travel claims and/or advances.

(9) Mileage and motel expenses incurred within the city are not ordinarily considered eligible expenses for reimbursement.

4-304. Travel reimbursement rate schedules. Authorized travelers shall be reimbursed according to the federal travel regulation rates. The city's travel reimbursement rates will automatically change when the federal 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.

4-305. Administrative procedures. The city 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. A copy of the administrative procedures is on file in the office of the recorder.¹

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 6-54-904, requires a city to notify the comptroller in writing that it has adopted the MTAS policy, including the date of such adoption.

TITLE 5**MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND TAXATION****CHAPTER**

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. REAL PROPERTY TAXES.
3. MERCHANT'S AD VALOREM TAXES.
4. PRIVILEGE TAXES GENERALLY.
5. WHOLESALE BEER TAX.
6. PURCHASING POLICY.
7. FUND BALANCE POLICY.

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

- 5-101. Official depository for city funds.
- 5-102. Fiscal year.
- 5-103. Processing fee, charges for those paying with cards or checks.

5-101. Official depository for city funds. The F&M Bank is hereby designated as the official depository for all municipal funds. (1964 Code, § 6-501, as amended by Ord. #2016-003, May 2016)

5-102. Fiscal year. The fiscal year for the City of Adams shall be the period beginning July 1 each calendar year and extending through June 30 of the succeeding calendar year. (1964 Code, § 6-502)

5-103. Processing fee, charges for those paying with cards or checks. (1) The City of Adams is hereby establishing a processing fee of five percent (5%) from customers using credit or debit cards as a method of payment for taxes and other services.

(2) The City of Adams is hereby establishing a handling charge of thirty dollars (\$30.00) against the maker or drawer of any check that is dishonored because the maker or drawer did not have an account without sufficient funds with the financial institution, or the check has an incorrect or insufficient signature thereon.

(3) In the event that the credit or debit card company issuing the card does not honor payment of the charge, the city shall collect the same fee that it normally charges for returned checks, and this fee shall be in addition to the normal fee for using a credit or debit card for payment.

(4) A notice of the aforementioned charges shall be posted in plain view to all customers at City Hall. (Ord. #2016-006, July 2016)

CHAPTER 2**REAL PROPERTY TAXES****SECTION**

5-201. When due and payable.

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

5-201. When due and payable. Taxes levied by the municipality against real property shall become due and payable annually to the City of Adams on the first day of October of the year for which levied. (1964 Code, § 6-101, modified)

5-202. When delinquent – penalty and interest. All real property taxes shall become delinquent on and after the first day of March next after they become due and payable and shall thereupon be subject to such penalty and interest as is authorized and prescribed by the state law for delinquent county real property taxes. (1964 Code, § 6-102)

CHAPTER 3**MERCHANT'S AD VALOREM TAXES****SECTION**

5-301. Tax payable -- merchants included.

5-302. Administration, collection, etc.

5-301. Tax payable – merchants included. Merchants shall pay an ad valorem tax upon the capital invested in their businesses at the same rate as that levied on real property. The term "merchant" includes all persons, co-partnerships, agents, or corporations engaged in trading or dealing in any kind of goods, fares, and/or merchandise, and confectioners, and others, whether such goods, wares, or merchandise be kept on hand for sale or the same be purchased and delivered for profit as ordered. (1964 Code, § 5-201)

5-302. Administration, collection, etc. The merchant's ad valorem tax shall be administered and collected in accordance with the provisions of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 67, chapter 47, by the recorder, who shall have such powers and duties as are prescribed therein for the county court clerk. The required tax return shall be made on such form as the recorder shall prescribe. (1964 Code, § 5-202)

CHAPTER 4**PRIVILEGE TAXES****SECTION**

5-401. Tax levied.

5-402. License required.

5-401. Tax levied. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this code, there is hereby levied on all vocations, occupations, and businesses by the general laws of the state to be privileges taxable by municipalities, an annual privilege tax in the maximum amount allowed by said state laws. (1964 Code, § 6-301)

5-402. License required. No person shall exercise any such privilege within the municipality without a currently effective privilege license, which shall be issued by the recorder to each applicant therefor upon such applicant's payments of the appropriate privilege tax. (1964 Code, § 6-302)

CHAPTER 5

WHOLESALE BEER TAX

SECTION

5-501. To be collected.

5-501. To be collected. The recorder is hereby directed to take appropriate action to assure payment to the city of the wholesale beer tax levied by the Wholesale Beer Tax Act, as set out in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 57, chapter 6. (1964 Code, § 6-401, modified)

CHAPTER 6

PURCHASING POLICY

SECTION

- 5-601. Definitions.
- 5-602. Purchasing agent.
- 5-603. General procedures.
- 5-604. Rejection of bids.
- 5-605. Conflict of interest.
- 5-606. Purchasing from employee.
- 5-607. Sealed bid requirements \$10,000.00 or greater.
- 5-608. Competitive bidding \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00.
- 5-609. Purchases and contracts costing less than \$5,000.00.
- 5-610. Bid deposit.
- 5-611. Performance bond.
- 5-612. Record of bids.
- 5-613. Considerations in determining bid awards.
- 5-614. Award splitting.
- 5-615. Statement when award not given to low bidder.
- 5-616. Award in case of tie bids.
- 5-617. Back orders.
- 5-618. Emergency purchases.
- 5-619. Waiver of the competitive bidding process.
- 5-620. Goods and services exempt from competitive bidding.
- 5-621. Procedures upon taking delivery of purchased items.
- 5-622. Property control.
- 5-623. Disposal of surplus property.
- 5-624. Employee participation in disposal of surplus property.
- 5-625. Surplus property; items consumed in the course of work thought to be worthless.
- 5-626. Surplus property; items estimated to have monetary value.
- 5-627. Surplus property; city identification removed prior to sale.
- 5-628. Liability for excess purchases.
- 5-629. Additional forms and procedures.

5-601. Definitions. For the purpose of implementing this chapter, the following definitions shall apply.

- (1) "Accept." To receive with approval or satisfaction.
- (2) "Acknowledgment." Written confirmation from the vendor to the purchaser of an order implying obligation or incurring responsibility.
- (3) "Agreement." A coming together in opinion or determination; understanding and agreement between two (2) or more parties.

- (4) "All or none." In procurement, the city reserves the right to award each item individually or to award all items on an "all or none" basis.
- (5) "Annual." Recurring, done, or performed every year.
- (6) "Appropriations." Public funds set aside for a specific purpose or purposes.
- (7) "Approved." To be satisfied with; admit the propriety or excellence of; to be pleased with; to confirm or ratify.
- (8) "Approved equal." Alike; uniform; on the same plane or level with respect to efficiency, worth, value, amount or rights.
- (9) "Attest." To certify to the verity of a public document formally by signature; to affirm to be true or genuine.
- (10) "Award." The presentation of a contract to a vendor; to grant; to enter into with all required legal formalities.
- (11) "Awarded bidder." Any individual, company, firm, corporation, partnership or other organization to whom an award is made by the city.
- (12) "Back order." The portion of a customer's order undelivered due to temporary unavailability of a particular product or material.
- (13) "Bid." A vendor's response to an invitation for bids or request for proposal; the information concerning the price or cost of materials or services offered by a vendor.
- (14) "Bid bond." An insurance agreement in which a third party agrees to be liable to pay a certain amount of money should a specific vendor's bid be accepted and the vendor fails to sign the contract as bid.
- (15) "Bid file." A folder containing all of the documentation concerning a particular bid. This documentation includes the names of all vendors to whom the invitation to bid was mailed, the responses of the vendors, the bid tabulation forms and any other information as may be necessary.
- (16) "Bid opening." The opening and reading of the bids, conducted at the time and place specified in the invitation for bids and in the presence of anyone who wishes to attend.
- (17) "Bid solicitation." Invitations for bids.
- (18) "Bidder." Any individual, company, firm, corporation, partnership or other organization or entity bidding on solicitations issued by the city and offering to enter into contracts with the city.
- (19) "Blanket bid order." A type of bid used by buyers to purchase repetitive products. The city establishes its need for a product for a specified period of time. The vendor is then informed of the city's expected usage during the duration of the proposed contract. The city may then order small quantities of these items from the vendor, at the bid price, over the term of the contract.
- (20) "Business." Any corporation, partnership, individual, sole proprietorship, joint stock company, joint venture, or legal entity through which business is conducted.
- (21) "Cancel." To revoke a contract or bid.

(22) "Capital items." Equipment which has a life expectancy of one year longer and a value in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00). Additionally, real estate shall be considered a capital item.

(23) "Cash discount." A discount from the purchase price allowed to the purchaser if payment is made within a specified period of time.

(24) "Caveat emptor." Let the buyer beware; used in proposals or contracts to caution a buyer to avoid misrepresentation.

(25) "Certify." To testify in writing; to make known or establish as a fact.

(26) "City." The City of Adams, Tennessee.

(27) "Competitive bidding." Bidding on the same undertaking or material items by more than one (1) vendor.

(28) "Conspicuously." To be prominent or obvious; located, positioned, or designed to be noticed.

(29) "Construction." The building, alteration, demolition, or repair of public buildings, structures, highways and other improvements or additions to real property.

(30) "Contract." An agreement, grant, or order for the procurement, use, or disposal of supplies, services, construction, insurance, real property or any other item.

(31) "Date." Recorded information, regardless of form or characteristic.

(32) "Delivery schedule." The required or agreed upon rate of delivery of goods or services.

(33) "Discount for prompt payment." A predetermined discount offered by a vendor for prompt payment.

(34) "Encumber." To reserve funds against a budgeted line item; to charge against an account.

(35) "Evaluation of bid." The process of examining a bid to determine a bidder's responsibility, responsiveness to requirements, qualifications, or other characteristics of the bid that determine the eventual selection of a winning bid.

(36) "Fiscal year." An accounting period of twelve (12) months, July 1 through June 30.

(37) "F.O.B. destination." An abbreviation for free on board that refers to the point of delivery of goods. The seller absorbs the transportation charges and retains title to and responsibility for the goods until the City of Adams, Tennessee has received and signed for the goods.

(38) "Goods." All materials, equipment, supplies, and printing.

(39) "Invitation forbid." All documents utilized for soliciting bids.

(40) "Invoice." A written account of merchandise and process, delivered to the purchaser; a bill.

(41) "Lead time." The period of time from the date of ordering to the date of delivery which the buyer must reasonably allow the vendor to prepare goods for shipment.

(42) "Life cycle costing." A procurement technique that considers the total cost of purchasing, maintaining, operating, and disposal of a piece of equipment when determining the low bid.

(43) "Local bidder." A bidder who has and maintains a business office located within the corporate city limits of Adams, Tennessee.

(44) "Material receiving report." A form used by the department head or supervisor to inform others of the receipt of good purchased.

(45) "Performance bond." A bond given to the purchaser by a vendor or contractor guaranteeing the performance of certain services or delivery of goods within a specified period of time. The purpose is to protect the purchaser against a cash loss which might result if the vendor did not deliver as promised.

(46) "Pre-bid conference." A meeting held with potential vendors a few days after an invitation for bids has been issued to promote uniform interpretation of work statements and specifications by all prospective contractors.

(47) "Procurement or purchasing." Buying, renting, leasing, or otherwise obtaining supplies, services, construction, insurance or any other item. It also includes functions that pertain to the acquisition of such supplies, services, construction, insurance and other items, including descriptions of requirements, selection and solicitation of sources, preparation and award of contracts, contract administration, and all phases of warehousing and disposal.

(48) "Public." Open to all.

(49) "Public purchasing unit." The State of Tennessee, any county, city, town, governmental entity and other subdivision of the State of Tennessee, or any public agency, or any other public authority.

(50) "Purchasing order." A legal document used to authorize a purchase from a vendor. A purchase order, when given to a vendor, should contain statements about the quantity, description, and price of goods or services ordered, agreed terms of payment, discounts, date of performance, transportation terms, and all other agreements pertinent to the purchase and its execution by the vendor.

(51) "Reject." Refuse to accept, recognize, or make use of; repudiate, to refuse to consider or grant.

(52) "Responsive bidder." One who has submitted a bid which conforms in all material respects to the invitation for bids.

(53) "Sealed." Secured in any manner so as to be closed against the inspection of contents.

(54) "Sole source procurement." An award for a commodity which can only be purchased from one (1) supplier, usually because of its technological, specialized, or unique character.

(55) "Specifications." Any description of the physical or functional characteristics of a supply, service, or construction item, it may include a description of any requirement for inspecting, testing, or preparing a supply, service, or construction item for delivery.

(56) "Standardization." The making, causing, or adapting of items to conform to recognized qualifications.

(57) "Telephone bids." Contacting at least two (2) vendors to obtain verbal quotes for items of a value of less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

(58) "Using department." The city department seeking to purchase goods and services or which will be the ultimate user of the purchased goods and services.

(59) "Vendor." The person who transfers property, goods, or services by sale. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-602. Purchasing agent. The city recorder shall be the purchasing agent for the municipality. Except as otherwise provided in this policy, all supplies, materials, equipment, and services of any nature shall be approved and acquired by the purchasing agent or his representative. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-603. General procedures. The following procedures shall be followed by all city employees when purchasing goods or services on behalf of the city.

(1) Items expected to cost more than \$5,000.00. (a) The department head of the using department shall deliver to the purchasing agent a written purchase request for the item(s) to be purchased. Such request shall include a brief description of the item(s) to be purchased, specifications for the item being purchased, the estimated cost of the items, and shall indicate whether the item(s) have been approved in the annual budget.

(b) The purchasing agent shall review the purchase request for completeness and accuracy. The request shall then be forwarded to the board of commissioners for final review and approval. The board shall have the authority to adjust or eliminate various specifications for goods and services, or may disapprove the purchase request, to comply with city policy, the annual budget, or for any other reason it deems in the public interest.

(c) All approved purchase requests shall be signed by the mayor and returned to the purchasing agent who shall proceed with procurement in compliance with this chapter.

(2) Items expected to cost \$500.00 to \$5,000.00. (a) The department head of the using department shall deliver to the purchasing agent a written purchase request for the item(s) to be purchased. Such request shall include a brief description of the item(s) to be purchased, specifications for the item(s) being purchased, the estimated cost of the item(s), and shall indicate whether the item(s) have been approved in the annual budget.

(b) The purchasing agent shall review the purchase request for completeness and accuracy. The request shall then be forwarded to the

mayor for final review and approval. The mayor shall not approve the purchase of any item not approved in the annual budget or for which there are not sufficient funds in the city treasury. The mayor shall have the authority to adjust or eliminate various specifications for goods or services to comply with city policy, the annual budget, or to avoid depletion of the city treasury.

(c) All approved purchase requests shall be signed by the mayor and returned to the purchasing agent who shall proceed with procurement in compliance with this chapter.

5-604. Rejection of bids. The purchasing agent shall have the authority to reject any and all bids, parts of bids, or all bids for any one (1) or more supplies or contractual services included in the proposed contract, when the public interest will be served thereby. The purchasing agent shall not accept the bid of a vendor or contractor who is in default on the payment of taxes, licenses, fees or other monies of whatever nature that may be due the city by said vendor or contractor. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-605. Conflict of interest. All employees who participate in any phase of the purchasing function are to be free of interests or relationships which are actually or potentially hostile or detrimental to the best interests of the City of Adams and shall not engage in or participate in any commercial transaction involving the city, in which they have a significant interest. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-606. Purchasing from employee. It shall be the policy of the city not to purchase any goods or services from any employee or close relative of any city employee without the prior approval of the board of commissioners. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-607. Sealed bid requirements \$10,000.00 or greater. (1) On all purchases and contracts estimated to be in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), except as otherwise provided in this chapter, formal sealed bids shall be submitted at a specified time and place to the purchasing agent. The purchasing agent shall submit all such bids for award by the board of commissioners at the next regularly scheduled board meeting or special-called meeting together with the recommendation as to the lowest responsive bidder.

(2) Notice inviting bids shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in Robertson County, and at least five (5) days preceding the last day to receive bids. The newspaper notice shall contain a general description of the article(s) to be secured, and the date, time, and place for opening bids.

(3) In addition to publication in a newspaper, the purchasing agent may take other actions deemed appropriate to notify all prospective bidders of

the invitation to bid, including, but not limited to, advertisement in community bulletin boards, metropolitan newspapers, professional journals, and electronic media. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-608. Competitive bidding \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00. (1) All purchases of supplies, equipment, services, and contracts estimated to be in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) but less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), shall be by competitive bidding and may be awarded to the lowest responsive bidder.

(2) A written record shall be required and available for public inspection showing that competitive bids were obtained by one (1) of the following methods:

- (a) Direct mail advertisement;
- (b) Telephone bids; or
- (c) Public notice.

(3) The purchasing agent shall verify account balances, prior to issuing approval to purchase, for all purchases over one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00).

(4) In the purchasing agent's absence, the mayor shall designate a suitable substitute to perform the purchasing agent's duties. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-609. Purchases and contracts costing less than \$5,000.00. The purchasing agent is expected to obtain the best prices and services available for purchases and contracts estimated to be less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), but is exempted from the formal bid requirements specified in §§ 5-607 and 5-608. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-610. Bid deposit. When deemed necessary, bid deposits may be prescribed and noted in the public notices inviting bids. The deposit shall be in such amount as the purchasing agent shall determine and unsuccessful bidders shall be entitled to a return of such deposits within ten (10) calendar days of the bid opening. A successful bidder shall forfeit any required deposit upon failure on his part to enter a contract within ten (10) days after the award. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-611. Performance bond. The purchasing agent may require a performance bond before entering into a contract, in such amount as he shall find reasonably necessary to protect the best interests of the city and furnishers of labor and materials in the penalty of not less than the amount provided by *Tennessee Code Annotated*. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-612. Record of bids. (1) The purchasing agent shall keep a record of all open market orders and bids submitted in competition thereon, including a list of the bidders, the amount bid by each, and the method of solicitation and

bidding, and such records shall be open to public inspection and maintained in the city recorder's office.

- (2) As a minimum, the bid file shall contain the following information:
 - (a) Request to start bid procedures;
 - (b) A copy of the bid advertisement;
 - (c) A copy of the bid specifications;
 - (d) A list of bidders and their responses;
 - (e) A copy of the purchase order; and
 - (f) A copy of the invoice. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-613. Considerations in determining bid awards. The following criteria shall be considered in determining all bid awards:

- (1) The ability of the bidder to perform the contract or provide the material or service required;
- (2) Whether the bidder can perform the contract or provide the service promptly, or within the time specified, without delay or interference;
- (3) The character, integrity, reputation, judgment, experience, and efficiency of the bidder;
- (4) The previous and existing compliance by the bidder with laws and ordinances relating to the contract or service;
- (5) The quality of performance of previous contracts or services, including the quality of such contracts or services in other municipalities, or performed for private sector contractors;
- (6) The sufficiency of financial resources and the ability of the bidder to perform the contract or provide the service;
- (7) The ability of the bidder to provide future maintenance and service for the use of the supplies or contractual service contracted;
- (8) Compliance with all specifications in the solicitation for bids;
- (9) The ability to deliver and maintain any requisite bid bonds or performance bonds; and
- (10) Total cost of the bid, including life expectancy of the commodity, maintenance costs, and performance. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-614. Award splitting. If total savings generated is less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), bid awards shall not be split among two (2) or more bidders. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-615. Statement when award not given to low bidder. When the award for purchases and contracts in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) is not given to the lowest bidder, a full and complete statement of the reasons for placing the order elsewhere shall be prepared by the purchasing agent or department head and filed with all the other papers relating to the transaction. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-616. Award in case of tie bids. When two (2) or more vendors have submitted the low bid, the following criteria shall be used to award the bid.

(1) If all bids received are for the same amount, quality of service being equal, the purchase contract shall be awarded to the local bidder.

(2) If two (2) or more local bidders have submitted the low bid, quality of service being equal, the purchase contract shall be awarded by a coin toss or drawing lots.

(3) If no local bids are received and two (2) or more out-of-town bidders have submitted the low bid, quality of service being equal, the purchase contract shall be awarded by a coin toss or drawing lots.

(4) When the award is to be decided by coin toss or drawing lots, representatives of the bidders shall be invited to observe. In no event shall such coin toss or drawing lots be performed with fewer than three (3) witnesses. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-617. Back orders. All orders must be completed, whether through complete fulfillment of the purchase order or through closing the purchase order with items not received. The non-delivered items shall be cancelled from the purchase order and the check will be issued to the equal amount of the amended purchase order. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-618. Emergency purchases. When in the judgment of the purchasing agent an emergency exists, the provisions of this chapter may be waived; provided, however, the purchasing agent shall report the purchases and/or contracts to the board of commissioners at the next regular board meeting stating the item(s) purchased, the amount(s) paid, from whom the purchase(s) was made, and the nature of the emergency. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-619. Waiver of the competitive bidding process. Upon the recommendation of the mayor, and the subsequent approval of the board of commissioners, that it is clearly to the advantage of the city not to contract by competitive bidding, the requirements of competitive bidding may be waived provided that the following criteria are met and documented in a written report to the board of commissioners.

(1) Single source of supply. The availability of only one (1) vendor of a product or service within a reasonable distance of the city as determined after a complete and thorough search by the using department and the purchasing agent.

(2) State department of general services. A thorough effort was made to purchase the product or service through or in conjunction with the state department of general services or via a state contract, such effort being unsuccessful.

(3) Purchase from other governmental entities. A thorough effort was made to purchase the product or service through or in conjunction with other municipalities or from any federal or state agency. These purchases may be made without competitive bidding and public advertisement.

(4) Purchases from non-profit organizations. A thorough effort was made to purchase the goods or services from any non-profit organization whose sole purpose is to provide goods and services specifically to municipalities.

(5) Purchases from Tennessee state industries. A thorough effort was made to purchase the goods or services from Tennessee state industries (prison industries).

(6) Purchases from instrumentalities created by two or more co-operating governments. An effort was made to purchase the goods or services from a co-op or group of governments which was formed to purchase goods and services for their members. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-620. Goods and services exempt from competitive bidding. The following goods and services need not be awarded on the basis of competitive bidding; provided, however, that the purchasing agent and/or the department head shall make a reasonable effort to assure that such purchases are made efficiently and in the best interest of the city.

(1) Certain insurance. The city may purchase tort liability insurance, without competitive bidding, from the Tennessee Municipal League or any other plan offered by a governmental entity representing cities and counties. All other insurance plans, however, are to be awarded on the basis of competitive bidding.

(2) Certain investments. The city may make investments of municipal funds in, or purchases from, the pooled investment fund established pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 9-17-105.

(3) Motor fuel, fuel products, or perishable commodities. Such commodities may be purchased without competitive bidding.

(4) Professional service contracts. Any services of a professional person or firm, including attorneys, accountants, physicians, architects, engineers, and other consultants required by the city, whose fee is less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), may be hired without competitive bidding. In those instances where such professional service fees are expected to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00), a written contract shall be developed and approved by the board of commissioners prior to the provision of any goods or services. Contracts for professional services shall not be awarded on the basis of competitive bidding; rather, professional service contracts shall be awarded on the basis of recognized competence and integrity. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-621. Procedures upon taking delivery of purchased items. Before accepting delivery of purchased equipment, supplies, materials and other tangible goods, the department head of the using department shall:

(1) Inspect the goods to verify that they are in acceptable condition;

- (2) Verify that all operating manuals and warranty cards are included in the delivery of the goods, if applicable;
- (3) Verify that the number of items purchased have been delivered, making special note when part or all of a particular purchase has been back ordered;
- (4) Record serial numbers for all capital items, notifying the city recorder of same; and
- (5) Complete and return to the purchasing agent a material receiving report form. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-622. Property control. A physical inventory of the city's fixed assets shall be taken annually. The goals of the annual inventory shall be as follows:

- (1) To identify unneeded and duplicate assets;
- (2) To provide a basis for insurance claims, if necessary;
- (3) To deter the incidence of theft and negligence;
- (4) To aid in the establishment of replacement schedules for equipment; and
- (5) To note transfers of surplus property.

To be classified as a fixed asset, an item must be tangible, have an expected life longer than the current fiscal year, and have a value of at least one hundred dollars (\$100.00). Any property or equipment that meets this criteria shall be assigned an asset number (affixed with a property sticker), have a completed property card, and be inventoried annually. Such records shall be controlled and maintained by the city recorder. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-623. Disposal of surplus property. The purchasing agent shall be in charge of the disposal of surplus property and make a full report to the board of commissioners after the items are disposed of. When a department head determines there is surplus equipment or materials within the department, he shall notify the purchasing agent in writing of any such equipment. The purchasing agent may transfer surplus equipment or materials from one department to another. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-624. Employee participation in disposal of surplus property. No city employee shall be permitted to bid on surplus property; nor shall any surplus property be sold or given to a city employee by the board of commissioners, the purchasing agent or any city department head. For the purposes of this chapter, members of the board of commissioners shall be considered city employees. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-625. Surplus property; items consumed in the course of work thought to be worthless. City property which may be consumed in the course of normal city business and items thought to be worthless shall be disposed of

in a like manner as any other refuse. For accounting purposes, such items shall be charged off as a routine cost of doing business. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-626. Surplus property; items estimated to have monetary value.

When disposing of surplus property estimated to have monetary value, the purchasing agent shall comply with the following procedures.

(1) Obtain from the board of commissioners a resolution declaring said items to be surplus property and fixing the date, time and location for the purchasing agent to receive bids.

(2) A copy of the resolution shall be posted in at least three (3) locations in the community.

(3) Such equipment or materials shall be sold to the highest bidder. In the event the highest bidder is unable to pay within twenty-four (24) hours, the item shall be awarded to the second highest bidder.

(4) All pertinent information concerning the sale shall be noted in the fixed asset records of the city.

(5) The advertisement, bids, and property cards shall be retained for a minimum period of five (5) years. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-627. Surplus property; city identification removed prior to sale.

No surplus city property shall be sold unless and until all decals, emblems, lettering, or coloring which identifies the item as belonging to the City of Adams have been removed or repainted. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

5-628. Liability for excess purchases. This chapter shall authorize only the purchase of materials and supplies and the procurement of contracts for which funds have been appropriated and are within the limits of the funds estimated for each department in the annual budget or which have been authorized and lawfully funded by the board of commissioners. The city shall have no liability for any purchase made in violation of this chapter.

5-629. Additional forms and procedures. The purchasing agent is hereby authorized and directed to develop such forms and procedures as are necessary to comply with this chapter. (Ord. #2016-001, March 2016)

CHAPTER 7

FUND BALANCE POLICY

SECTION

- 5-701. Purpose.
- 5-702. Categories.
- 5-703. Responsibility.
- 5-704. Order of use of restricted and unrestricted funds.
- 5-705. Authority to commit funds.
- 5-706. Stabilization funds.
- 5-707. Authority to assign funds.
- 5-708. Unassigned fund balance.

5-701. Purpose. The fund balance policy is intended to provide guidelines during the preparation and execution of the annual budget to ensure that sufficient reserves are maintained for unanticipated expenditures or revenue shortfalls. It also is intended to preserve flexibility throughout the fiscal year to make adjustments in funding for programs approved in connection with the annual budget. The fund balance policy should be established based upon a long-term perspective recognizing that stated thresholds are considered minimum balances. The main objective of establishing and maintaining a fund balance policy is for the city to be in a strong fiscal position that will allow for better position to weather negative economic trends. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

5-702. Categories. The fund balance consists of five (5) categories: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

(1) Nonspendable fund balance consists of funds that cannot be spent due to their form (e.g., inventories and prepaids) or funds that legally or contractually must be maintained intact.

(2) Restricted fund balance consists of funds that are mandated for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

(3) Committed fund balance consists of funds that are set aside for a specific purpose by the city's highest level of decision making authority (governing body). Formal action must be taken prior to the end of the fiscal year. The same formal action must be taken to remove or change the limitations placed on the funds.

(4) Assigned fund balance consists of funds that are set aside with the intent to be used for a specific purpose by the city's highest level of decision making authority or a body or official that has been given the authority to assign funds. Assigned funds cannot cause a deficit in unassigned fund balance.

(5) Unassigned fund balance consists of excess funds that have not be classified in the previous four (4) categories. All funds in this category are considered spendable resources. This category also provides the resources necessary to meet unexpected expenditures and revenue shortfalls. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

5-703. Responsibility. (1) Nonspendable funds are those funds that cannot be spent because they are either:

- (a) Not in spendable form (e.g., inventories and prepaids); or
- (b) Legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

(2) It is the responsibility of the city recorder to report all nonspendable funds appropriately in the city's financial statements.

(3) Restricted funds are those funds that have constraints placed on their use either:

- (a) Externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations or other governments; or
- (b) By law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

(4) It is the responsibility of the city recorder to report all restricted funds appropriately in the city's financial statements. All restricted funds must also be reported to the city's governing body within two (2) months of the end of the fiscal year. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

5-704. Order of use of restricted and unrestricted funds. When both restricted and unrestricted funds are available for expenditure, restricted funds should be spent first unless legal requirements disallow it.

When committed, assigned and unassigned funds are available for expenditure, committed funds should be spent first, assigned funds second, and unassigned funds last. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

5-705. Authority to commit funds. The city's governing body has the authority to set aside funds for a specific purpose. Any funds set aside as committed fund balance requires, at a minimum, the passage of a resolution by a simple majority vote. An ordinance may also be used. Commitment must take place prior to June 30th of the applicable fiscal year. If the actual amount of the commitment is not available by June 30th, the resolution or ordinance must state the process or formula necessary to calculate the actual amount as soon as information is available. In the event the governing body wishes to lift the committed status of funds so that they may be used for general purposes, a formal action equal to that which originally committed the funds must be taken. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

5-706. Stabilization funds. The city's governing body has the authority to establish a financial stabilization account that will be a committed fund

balance. A financial stabilization account may be established for the purpose of providing funds for an urgent event that affects the safety of the general public (e.g., flood, tornado, etc.). The minimum level for the financial stabilization account is five percent (5%) of general fund expenditures. The recognition of an urgent event must be established by the governing body or its designee (e.g., chief administrative officer). If established by the governing body's designee, the specific urgent event must be reported to the governing body at its next meeting. A budget amendment must be approved by the city's governing body. In the event that the balance drops below the established minimum level, the city's governing body will develop a plan to replenish the financial stabilization account balance to the established minimum level within four (4) years. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

5-707. Authority to assign funds. Upon passage of the fund balance policy, authority is given to the city recorder to assign funds for specific purposes in an amount not to exceed four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) per purpose or in total not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00). Any funds set aside as assigned fund balance must be reported to the city's governing body at its next regular meeting and recorded in the minutes. The governing body has the authority to remove or change the assignment of the funds with a simple majority vote.

The city's governing body has the authority to set aside funds for the intended use of a specific purpose. Any funds set aside as assigned fund balance requires a simple majority vote and must be recorded in the minutes. The same action is required to change or remove the assignment.

Upon passage of a budget ordinance where fund balance is used as a source to balance the budget, the city recorder shall record the amount as assigned fund balance. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

5-708. Unassigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of fund balance in the general fund. It represents the resources available for future spending. An appropriate level of unassigned fund balance should be maintained in the general fund in order to cover unexpected expenditures and revenue shortfalls. Unassigned fund balance may be accessed in the event of unexpected expenditures up to the minimum established level upon approval of a budget amendment by the city's governing body. In the event of projected revenue shortfalls, it is the responsibility of the city recorder to report the projections to the city's governing body on a quarterly basis and shall be recorded in the minutes.

Any budget amendment that will result in the unassigned fund balance dropping below the minimum level will require the approval of two-thirds (2/3) vote of the city's governing body.

The fund balance policy establishes a minimum unassigned fund balance equal to fifteen percent (15%) of general fund expenditures. In the event that the

balance drops below the established minimum level, the city's governing body will develop a plan to replenish the fund balance to the established minimum level within two (2) years. (Ord. #2017-010, March 2017)

TITLE 6**LAW ENFORCEMENT****CHAPTER**

1. POLICE DEPARTMENT.
2. ENFORCEMENT.

CHAPTER 1**POLICE DEPARTMENT****SECTION**

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

6-101. Police officers subject to city manager's orders. All police officers shall obey and comply with such orders and administrative rules and regulations as the city manager may officially issue. (1964 Code, § 1-401)

6-102. Police officers to preserve law and order, etc. Police officers shall preserve law and order within the municipality. They shall patrol the municipality and shall assist the city court during the trial of cases. Police officers shall also promptly serve any legal process issued by the city court. (1964 Code, § 1-402)

6-103. Police officers to wear uniforms and be armed. All police officers shall wear such uniform and badge as the governing body shall authorize and shall carry a service pistol and billy club at all times while on duty unless otherwise expressly directed by the city manager for a special assignment. (1964 Code, § 1-403)

6-104. When police officers to make arrests. Unless otherwise authorized or directed in this code or other applicable law, an arrest of the person shall be made by police officers 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; or

(3) Whenever a felony has in fact been committed and the officer has reasonable cause to believe the person has committed it. (1964 Code, § 1-404)

6-105. Police officers may require assistance in making arrests.

It shall be unlawful for any male person to willfully refuse to aid a police officer in making a lawful arrest when such person's assistance is requested by the police officer and is reasonably necessary to effect the arrest. (1964 Code, § 1-405)

6-106. Disposition of persons arrested. Unless otherwise authorized by law, when any person is arrested for any offense other than one involving drunkenness, he shall be brought before a court of competent jurisdiction for immediate trial or allowed to post bond. When the arrested person is drunk or when the city judge is not immediately available and the alleged offender is not able to post the required bond, he shall be confined. (1964 Code, § 1-406, modified)

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

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

(2) All arrests made by police officers; and

(3) All police investigations made, funerals convoyed, fire calls answered, and other miscellaneous activities of the police department. (1964 Code, § 1-407)

CHAPTER 2

ENFORCEMENT

SECTION

6-201. Authorization and approval of contract with county.

6-201. Authorization and approval of contract with county. The mayor is hereby authorized to execute an interlocal agreement with Robertson County for the Robertson County Sheriff's Department and the General Sessions Court of Robertson County to enforce the ordinances of the City of Adams within its corporate limits. (Ord. #97-01, Jan. 1997)

TITLE 7

FIRE PROTECTION AND FIREWORKS

CHAPTER

1. FIRE DISTRICT.
2. FIRE CODE.
3. FIRE DEPARTMENT.
4. FIREWORKS.

CHAPTER 1

FIRE DISTRICT

SECTION

7-101. Fire limits described.

7-101. Fire limits described. The corporate fire limits shall be as follows: the central business district, including any area serviced by water mains six inches (6") or larger in diameter. (1964 Code, § 7-101)

CHAPTER 2**FIRE CODE****SECTION**

7-201. Fire code adopted.

7-202. Enforcement.

7-203. Definition of "municipality."

7-204. Storage of flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gas.

7-205. Gasoline trucks.

7-206. Modifications.

7-207. Violations and penalty.

7-201. Fire code adopted. Pursuant to authority granted by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-620, and for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion, the *Fire Prevention Code, Abbreviated Edition*, as recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is hereby adopted by reference and included herein as a part of this code. Pursuant to the requirement of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-621, three (3) copies of said fire prevention code have been filed with the city recorder and are available for public use and inspection. Said fire prevention code is adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein and shall be controlling within the corporate limits. (1964 Code, § 7-201)

7-202. Enforcement. The fire prevention code herein adopted by reference shall be enforced by the chief of the fire department. (1964 Code, § 7-202)

7-203. Definition of "municipality." Whenever the word "municipality" is used in the fire prevention code herein adopted, it shall be held to mean this municipality. (1964 Code, § 7-203)

7-204. Storage of flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gas. The limits referred to in the fire prevention code herein adopted, in which storage of flammable liquids in outside above ground tanks is prohibited, and the limits referred to in said fire prevention code, in which bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted, are hereby declared to be the fire limits as set out in § 7-101 of this code. (1964 Code, § 7-204)

7-205. Gasoline trucks. No person shall operate or park any gasoline tank truck within the central business district or within any residential area at any time except for the purpose of and while actually engaged in the expeditious delivery of gasoline. (1964 Code, § 7-205)

7-206. Modifications. The chief of the fire department may recommend to the governing body modifications of the provisions of the fire prevention code upon application in writing by any property owner or lessee, or the duly authorized agent of either, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the code, provided that the spirit of the code shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modifications when granted or allowed shall be contained in an amendment to this code or a resolution of the governing body. (1964 Code, § 7-206)

7-207. Violations and penalty. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or the fire prevention code hereby adopted, or fail to comply therewith, or violate or fail to comply with any order made thereunder; or build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken; or fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the governing body of the municipality or by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the time fixed herein. The application of a penalty under the general penalty clause for the city code shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions. (1964 Code, § 7-207)

CHAPTER 3

FIRE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

- 7-301. Establishment, equipment and membership.
- 7-302. Objectives.
- 7-303. Organization, rules and regulations.
- 7-304. Records and reports.
- 7-305. Tenure and compensation of members.
- 7-306. Chief responsible for training.
- 7-307. Equipment to be used only within corporate limits.
- 7-308. Chief to be assistant to state officer.

7-301. Establishment, equipment and membership. There is hereby established a fire department to be supported and equipped from appropriations by the governing body of the municipality. All apparatus, equipment and supplies shall be purchased by or through the municipality and shall be and remain the property of the municipality, the fire department shall be composed of a chief appointed by the governing body and such member of physically fit subordinate officers and firemen as the chief shall appoint. (1964 Code, § 7-301)

7-302. Objectives. The fire department shall have as its objectives:

- (1) To prevent uncontrolled fires from starting;
- (2) To prevent loss of life and property in case a fire does start;
- (3) To confine a fire to the place of origin;
- (4) To extinguish uncontrolled fires;
- (5) To prevent loss of life from asphyxiation or drowning; and
- (6) To perform such rescue work as its equipment and/or the training of its personnel makes practicable. (1964 Code, § 7-302)

7-303. Organization, rules and regulations. The chief of the fire department shall set up the organization of the department, make definite assignments to individuals, and shall formulate and enforce such rules and regulations as shall be necessary for the orderly and efficient operation of the fire department. (1964 Code, § 7-303)

7-304. Records and reports. The chief of the fire department shall keep adequate records of all fires, inspections, apparatus, equipment, personnel and work of the department. He shall submit a written report on such matters to the mayor once each month, and at the end of the year a detailed annual report shall be made. (1964 Code, § 7-304)

7-305. Tenure and compensation of members. (1) The chief shall hold office so long as his conduct and efficiency are satisfactory to the governing body. However, so that adequate discipline may be maintained, the chief shall have the authority to suspend or discharge any other member of the fire department when he deems such action to be necessary for the good of the department. The chief may be suspended up to thirty (30) days by the city manager but may be dismissed only by the governing body.

(2) All personnel of the fire department shall receive such compensation for their services as the governing body may from time to time prescribe. (1964 Code, § 7-305)

7-306. Chief responsible for training. The chief of the fire department shall be fully responsible for the training of the firemen, and the minimum training shall consist of having the personnel take the fire apparatus out for practice operations not less than once a month. (1964 Code, § 7-306)

7-307. Equipment to be used only within the corporate limits. No equipment of the fire department shall be used fighting any fire outside the corporate limits. (1964 Code, § 7-307)

7-308. Chief to be assistant to state officer. Pursuant to requirements of *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 53-2408, the chief of the fire department is designated as assistant to the state commissioner of insurance and banking and is subject to all the duties and obligations imposed by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 53, chapter 24 and shall be subject to the directions of the fire prevention commissioner in the execution of the provisions thereof. (1964 Code, § 7-308)

CHAPTER 4**FIREWORKS****SECTION**

7-401. Sale of fireworks.

7-401. Sale of fireworks. The City of Adams, Tennessee, permits the sale of fireworks within the corporate limits of the municipality at the following times:

(1) Two (2) weeks before the 4th of July and one (1) week after the 4th of July; and two (2) weeks before December 25th and one (1) week after January 1st.

(2) Except at the above times, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to store fireworks in the City of Adams.

(3) Except at the above times, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to offer for sale any fireworks within the City of Adams.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to store or sale fireworks within three hundred feet (300') of any gas pumps or businesses.

(5) The City of Adams shall charge a fee of one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00) for each period of time fireworks are sold. (Ord. #66, June 1995)

TITLE 8

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

CHAPTER

1. INTOXICATING LIQUORS.
2. BEER.

CHAPTER 1

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

SECTION

8-101. Prohibited generally.

8-101. Prohibited generally. Except as authorized by applicable laws¹ and/or ordinances, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, receive, possess, store, transport, sell, furnish, or solicit orders for, any intoxicating liquor within this city. "Intoxicating liquor" shall be defined to include whiskey, wine, "home brew," "moonshine," and all other intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors and beers. "Beer" shall be defined pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-101.

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 39-17-701, *et seq.*

CHAPTER 2

BEER

SECTION

- 8-201. Beer board established.
- 8-202. Meetings of the beer board.
- 8-203. Record of beer board proceedings to be kept.
- 8-204. Requirements for beer board quorum and action.
- 8-205. Powers and duties of the beer board.
- 8-206. "Beer" defined.
- 8-207. Beer permits shall be restrictive.
- 8-208. Issuance of permits to aliens prohibited.
- 8-209. Interference with public health, safety, and morals prohibited.
- 8-210. Issuance of permits to persons convicted of certain crimes prohibited.
- 8-211. Prohibited conduct or activities by beer permit holders.
- 8-212. Revocation of beer permits.
- 8-213. Permit required for engaging in beer business.
- 8-214. Privilege tax.
- 8-215. Civil penalty in lieu of suspension.
- 8-216. Loss of clerk's certification for sale to minor.
- 8-217. Violations and penalty.

8-201. Beer board established. There is hereby established a beer board to be composed of all the members of the governing body. The mayor shall be its chairman and shall preside at its meetings. Its members shall serve without compensation. (1964 Code, § 2-201)

8-202. Meetings of the beer board. All meetings of the beer board shall be open to the public. The board shall hold regular meetings following each regular meeting of the governing body at the city hall whenever there is business to come before the beer board. A special meeting of the beer board may be called by its chairman, provided he gives a reasonable notice thereof to each board member, and the board may adjourn a meeting at any time to another time and place. (1964 Code, § 2-202)

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

8-204. Requirements for beer board quorum and action. The attendance of at least a majority of the members of the beer board shall be required to constitute quorum for the purpose of transacting business. Matters before the board shall be decided by a majority of the members present if a quorum is constituted. Any member present but not voting shall be deemed to have cast a "nay." vote. (1964 Code, § 2-204)

8-205. Powers and duties of the beer board. The beer board shall have the power and it is hereby directed to regulate the selling, storing for sale, distributing for sale and manufacturing of beer within this municipality in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. (1964 Code, § 2-205)

8-206. "Beer" defined. The term "beer" as used in this chapter shall be the same definition appearing in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-101.

8-207. Beer permits shall be restrictive. All beer permits shall be restrictive as to the type of beer business authorized under them. Separate permits shall be required for selling at retail, storing, distributing, and manufacturing. Beer permits for the retail sale of beer may be further restricted by the beer board so as to authorize sales only for off premises consumption. It shall be unlawful for any beer permit holder to engage in any type or phase of the beer business not expressly authorized by his permit. It shall likewise be unlawful for him not to comply with any and all express restrictions or conditions which may be written into his permit by the beer board. (1964 Code, § 2-208)

8-208. Issuance of permits to aliens prohibited. No permit to engage in the beer business shall be granted by the beer board to any person not a citizen of the United States nor to any syndicate or association unless all of the members thereof are citizens of the United States. (1964 Code, § 2-209)

8-209. Interference with public health, safety, and morals prohibited. No permit authorizing the sale of beer will be issued when such business would cause congestion of traffic, or would interfere with schools, churches, or other places of public gathering, or would otherwise interfere with the public health, safety, and morals. In no event will a permit be issued authorizing the storage, sale, or manufacture of beer at places within five thousand feet (5,000') of any school, church, or other such place of public gathering, measured along street rights-of-way. (1964 Code, § 2-210)

8-210. Issuance of permits to persons convicted of certain crimes prohibited. No beer permit shall be issued to any person who has been convicted for the possession, sale, manufacture, or transportation of intoxicating

liquor or any crime involving moral turpitude within the past ten (10) years. (1964 Code, § 2-211)

8-211. Prohibited conduct or activities by beer permit holders.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any beer permit holder to:
 - (a) Employ any person convicted for the possession, sale, manufacture, or transportation of intoxicating liquor or any crime involving moral turpitude within the past ten (10) years;
 - (b) Employ any minor under twenty-one (21) years of age in the sale, storage, distribution or manufacture of beer;
 - (c) Make or allow any sale of beer on Sunday except between the hours of 12:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M.; or anytime except between 5:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday;
 - (d) Allow any loud, unusual or obnoxious noises to emanate from his premises;
 - (e) Make or allow any sale of beer to a minor under twenty-one (21) years of age;
 - (f) Allow any minor under twenty-one (21) years of age to loiter in or about his place of business;
 - (g) Allow drunk or disreputable persons to loiter about his premises;
 - (h) Serve, sell or allow the consumption on his premises of any alcoholic beverage with an alcoholic content of more than that defined in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-101;
 - (i) Allow gambling on his premises;
 - (j) Allow dancing on his premises;
 - (k) Allow pool or billiard playing in the same room where beer is sold and/or consumed; and/or
 - (l) Fail to provide and maintain separate sanitary toilet facilities for man and women.
- (2) Beer shall not be consumed on the premises of the dispenser, in motor vehicles nor on public property in the City of Adams, Tennessee.
- (3) Beer in containers larger than one (1) liter shall not be stored or sold within the City of Adams, Tennessee.
- (4) Only signs lettered on the windows of the premises of the licensed dispenser shall be allowed.
- (5) No signs advertising the sale of beer shall be legal within the City of Adams.
- (6) In no event will a permit be issued authorizing the storage, sale, or manufacture of beer at places within five hundred feet (500') of any school, church, or other such place of public gathering, measured along street rights-of-way. (1964 Code, § 2-212, as amended by Ord. #38, Oct. 1982, Ord. #2004-01, June 2004, and Ord. #2007-05, July 2007, modified)

8-212. Revocation of beer permits. The beer board shall have the power to revoke any beer permit issued under the provisions of this chapter when the holder thereof is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter. However, no beer permit shall be revoked until a public hearing is held by the board after reasonable notice to all the known parties in interest. Revocation proceedings may be initiated by the police chief or by any member of the beer board. (1964 Code, § 2-213)

8-213. Permit required for engaging in beer business. (1) It shall be unlawful for any persons to sell, store for sale, distribute for sale, or manufacture beer without first making application to and obtaining a permit from the beer board.

(2) The application shall be made on such form as the board shall prescribe and/or furnish, and pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-101(b), and shall be accompanied by a non-refundable application fee of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00).

(3) Said fee shall be in the form of a cashier's check payable to the City of Adams.

(4) Each applicant must be a person of good moral character and certify that he has read and is familiar with the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. #59, Nov. 1993)

8-214. Privilege tax. (1) There is hereby imposed on the business of selling, distributing, storing or manufacturing beer an annual privilege tax of one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

(2) Any person, firm, corporation, joint stock company, syndicate or association engaged in the sale, distribution, storage or manufacture of beer shall remit the tax on January 1 of each year to the City of Adams, Tennessee.

(3) At the time a new permit is issued to any business subject to this tax, the permit holder shall be required to pay the privilege tax on a prorated basis for each month or portion thereof remaining until the next tax payment date. (Ord. #59, Nov. 1993)

8-215. Civil penalty in lieu of revocation or suspension. (1) **Definition.** "Responsible vendor" means a person, corporation or other entity that has been issued a permit to sell beer for off-premises consumption and has received certification by the Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission under the "Tennessee Responsible Vendor Act of 2006," *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-601, *et seq.*

(2) Penalty, revocation or suspension.¹ The beer board may, at the time it imposes a revocation or suspension, offer a permit holder that is not a responsible vendor the alternative of paying a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) for each offense of making or permitting to be made any sales to minors, or a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for any other offense.

The beer board may impose on a responsible vendor a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each offense of making or permitting to be made any sales to minors or for any other offense.

If a civil penalty is offered as an alternative to revocation or suspension, the holder shall have seven (7) days within which to pay the civil penalty before the revocation or suspension shall be imposed. If the civil penalty is paid within that time, the revocation or suspension shall be deemed withdrawn.

Payment of the civil penalty in lieu of revocation or suspension by a permit holder shall be an admission by the holder of the violation so charged and shall be paid to the exclusion of any other penalty that the city may impose.

8-216. Loss of clerk's certification for sale to minor.² If the beer board determines that a clerk of an off-premises beer permit holder certified under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 57-5-606, sold beer to a minor, the beer board shall report the name of the clerk to the alcoholic beverage commission within fifteen (15) days of determination of the sale. The certification of the clerk shall be invalid and the clerk may not reapply for a new certificate for a period of one (1) year from the date of the beer board's determination.

8-217. Violations and penalty. Except as provided in § 8-216, any violation of this chapter shall constitute a civil offense and shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation shall be allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

¹State law reference

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

²State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 57-5-607.

TITLE 9**BUSINESS, PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.****CHAPTER**

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

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

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

9-101. "Going out of business" sales. It shall be unlawful for any person to falsely represent a sale as being a "going out of business" sale. A "going out of business" sale, for the purposes of this section, shall be a "fire sale," "bankrupt sale," "loss of lease sale," or any other sale made in anticipation of the termination of a business at its present location. When any person, after advertising a "going out of business" sale, adds to his stock or fails to go out of business within ninety (90) days shall be prima facie be deemed to have violated this section. (1964 Code, § 5-102)

CHAPTER 2**PEDDLERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.¹****SECTION**

- 9-201. Definitions.
- 9-202. Exemptions.
- 9-203. Permit required.
- 9-204. Permit procedure.
- 9-205. Restrictions on peddlers and solicitors.
- 9-206. Restrictions on transient vendors.
- 9-207. Display of permit.
- 9-208. Suspension or revocation of permit.
- 9-209. Expiration and renewal of permit.
- 9-210. Violations and penalty.

9-201. Definitions. Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter, the following words shall have the meaning given to them in this section:

(1) "Peddler" means any person, firm or corporation, either a resident or a nonresident of the city, who has no permanent regular place of business and who goes from dwelling to dwelling, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, carrying or transporting goods, wares or merchandise and offering or exposing the same for sale.

(2) "Solicitor" means any person, firm or corporation who goes from dwelling to dwelling, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, taking or attempting to take orders for any goods, wares or merchandise, or personal property of any nature whatever for future delivery, except that the term shall not include solicitors for charitable and religious purposes and solicitors for subscriptions as those terms are defined below.

(3) "Solicitor for charitable or religious purposes" means any person, firm, corporation or organization who or which solicits contributions from the public, either on the streets of the city or from door to door, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, for any charitable or religious organization, and who does not sell or offer to sell any single item at a cost to the purchaser in excess of ten dollars (\$10.00). No organization shall qualify as a "charitable" or "religious" organization unless the organization meets one of the following conditions:

¹Municipal code references

Privilege taxes: title 5.

Trespass by peddlers, etc.: § 11-501.

(a) Has a current exemption certificate from the Internal Revenue Service issued under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service Code of 1954, as amended.

(b) Is a member of United Way, Community Chest or similar "umbrella" organizations for charitable or religious organizations.

(c) Has been in continued existence as a charitable or religious organization in Robertson County for a period of two (2) years prior to the date of its application for registration under this chapter.

(4) "Solicitor for subscriptions" means any person who solicits subscriptions from the public, either on the streets of the city, or from door to door, business to business, place to place, or from street to street, and who offers for sale subscriptions to magazines or other materials protected by provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

(5) "Transient vendor"¹ means any person who brings into temporary premises and exhibits stocks of merchandise to the public for the purpose of selling or offering to sell the merchandise to the public. Transient vendor does not include any person selling goods by sample, brochure, or sales catalog for future delivery; or to sales resulting from the prior invitation to the seller by the owner or occupant of a residence. For purposes of this definition, "merchandise" means any consumer item that is or is represented to be new or not previously owned by a consumer, and "temporary premises" means any public or quasi-public place including a hotel, rooming house, storeroom, building or part of a building, tent, vacant lot, railroad car, or motor vehicle which is temporarily occupied for the purpose of exhibiting stocks of merchandise to the public. Premises are not temporary if the same person has conducted business at those premises for more than six (6) consecutive months or has occupied the premises as his or her permanent residence for more than six (6) consecutive months.

9-202. Exemptions. The terms of this chapter shall neither apply to persons selling at wholesale to dealers, nor to newsboys, nor to bona fide merchants who merely deliver goods in the regular course of business.

¹State law references

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 62-30-101, *et seq.* contains permit requirements for "transitory vendors."

The definition of "transient vendors" is taken from *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 62-30-101(3). Note also that *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-4-709(a) prescribes that transient vendors shall pay a tax of \$50.00 for each 14 day period in each county and/or municipality in which such vendors sell or offer to sell merchandise for which they are issued a business license, but that they are not liable for the gross receipts portion of the tax provided for in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 67-4-709(b).

9-203. Permit required. No person, firm or corporation shall operate a business as a peddler, transient vendor or solicitor, and no solicitor for charitable or religious purposes or solicitor for subscriptions shall solicit within the city unless the same has obtained a permit from the city in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

9-204. Permit procedure. (1) Application form. A sworn application containing the following information shall be completed and filed with the recorder by each applicant for a permit as a peddler, transient vendor or solicitor, and by each applicant for a permit as a solicitor for charitable or religious purposes or as a solicitor for subscriptions:

(a) The complete name and permanent address of the business or organization the applicant represents.

(b) A brief description of the type of business and the goods to be sold.

(c) The dates for which the applicant intends to do business or make solicitations.

(d) The names and permanent addresses of each person who will make sales or solicitations within the city.

(e) The make, model, complete description, and license tag number and state of issue, of each vehicle to be used to make sales or solicitations, whether or not such vehicle is owned individually by the person making sales or solicitations, by the business or organization itself, or rented or borrowed from another business or person.

(f) Tennessee state sales tax number, if applicable.

(2) Permit fee. Each applicant for a permit as a peddler, transient vendor or solicitor shall submit with his application a nonrefundable fee of twenty dollars (\$20.00). There shall be no fee for an application for a permit as a solicitor for charitable purposes or as a solicitor for subscriptions.

(3) Permit issued. Upon the completion of the application form and the payment of the permit fee, where required, the recorder shall issue a permit and provide a copy of the same to the applicant.

(4) Submission of application form to chief of police. Immediately after the applicant obtains a permit from the recorder, the recorder shall submit to the chief of police a copy of the application form and the permit.

9-205. Restrictions on peddlers and solicitors. No peddler, solicitor, solicitor for charitable purposes, or solicitor for subscriptions shall:

(1) Be permitted to set up and operate a booth or stand on any street or sidewalk, or in any other public area within the city.

(2) Stand or sit in or near the entrance to any dwelling or place of business, or in any other place which may disrupt or impede pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

(3) Offer to sell goods or services or solicit in vehicular traffic lanes, or operate a "road block" of any kind.

(4) Call attention to his business or merchandise or to his solicitation efforts by crying out, by blowing a horn, by ringing a bell, or creating other noise.

(5) Enter in or upon any premises or attempt to enter in or upon any premises wherein a sign or placard bearing the notice "Peddlers or Solicitors Prohibited," or similar language carrying the same meaning, is located.

9-206. Restrictions on transient vendors. A transient vendor shall not advertise, represent, or hold forth a sale of goods, wares or merchandise as an insurance, bankrupt, insolvent, assignee, trustee, estate, executor, administrator, receiver's manufacturer's wholesale, cancelled order, or misfit sale, or closing-out sale, or a sale of any goods damaged by smoke, fire, water or otherwise, unless such advertisement, representation or holding forth is actually of the character it is advertised, represented or held forth.

9-207. Display of permit. Each peddler, solicitor, solicitor for charitable purposes or solicitor for subscriptions is required to have in his possession a valid permit while making sales or solicitations, and shall be required to display the same to any police officer upon demand.

9-208. Suspension or revocation of permit. (1) Suspension by the recorder. The permit issued to any person or organization under this chapter may be suspended by the recorder for any of the following causes:

(a) Any false statement, material omission, or untrue or misleading information which is contained in or left out of the application; or

(b) Any violation of this chapter.

(2) Suspension or revocation by the board of commissioners. The permit issued to any person or organization under this chapter may be suspended or revoked by the board of commissioners, after notice and hearing, for the same causes set out in paragraph (1) above. Notice of the hearing for suspension or revocation of a permit shall be given by the recorder in writing, setting forth specifically the grounds of complaint and the time and place of the hearing. Such notice shall be mailed to the permit holder at his last known address at least five (5) days prior to the date set for hearing, or it shall be delivered by a police officer in the same manner as a summons at least three (3) days prior to the date set for hearing.

9-209. Expiration and renewal of permit. The permit of peddlers, solicitors and transient vendors shall expire on the same date that the permit holder's privilege license expires. The registration of any peddler, solicitor, or transient vendor who for any reason is not subject to the privilege tax shall be

issued for six (6) months. The permit of solicitors for religious or charitable purposes and solicitors for subscriptions shall expire on the date provided in the permit, not to exceed thirty (30) days.

9-210. Violations and penalty. In addition to any other action the city may take against a permit holder in violation of this chapter, such violation shall be punishable under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

TITLE 10**ANIMAL CONTROL¹****CHAPTER**

1. IN GENERAL.
2. DOGS AND CATS.

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

- 10-101. Running at large prohibited.
- 10-102. Keeping near a residence or business restricted.
- 10-103. Pen or enclosure to be kept clean.
- 10-104. Adequate food, water, and shelter, etc. to be provided.
- 10-105. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited.
- 10-106. Seizure and disposition of animals.
- 10-107. Violations and penalty.

10-101. Running at large prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or being in charge of any cows, swine, sheep, horses, mules or goats, or any chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, or other domestic fowl, cattle or livestock, to knowingly or negligently permit any of them to run at large in any street, alley or unenclosed lot within the corporate limits. (1964 Code, § 3-101)

10-102. Keeping near a residence or business restricted. No person shall keep any animal or fowl enumerated in the preceding section within two hundred feet (200') of any residence, place of business, or public street without a permit from the health officer. The health officer shall issue a permit only when in his sound judgement the keeping of such an animal in a yard or building under a the circumstances as set forth in the application for the permit will not injuriously affect the public health. (1964 Code, § 3-102)

10-103. Pen or enclosure to be kept clean. When animals or fowls are kept within the corporate limits, the building, structure, corral, pen or enclosure in which they are kept shall at all times be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. (1964 Code, § 3-103)

¹Wherever this title mentions dogs it pertains to dog and cats.

10-104. Adequate food, water, and shelter, etc., to be provided. No animal or fowl of any kind shall be kept or confined in any place where the food, water, shelter and ventilation are not adequate and sufficient for the preservation of its health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food if so intended. (1964 Code, § 3-104)

10-105. Keeping in such manner as to become a nuisance prohibited. No animal or fowl shall be kept in such a place or condition as to become a nuisance either because of noise, odor, contagious disease, or other reason. (1964 Code, § 3-105)

10-106. Seizure and disposition of animals. Any animal or fowl running at large or otherwise being kept in violation of this chapter may be seized by the health officer or by any police officer and confined in a pound provided or designated by the governing body. If the owner is known, he shall be given notice in person, by telephone, or by a postcard addressed to his last known mailing address, and the animal or fowl will be humanely destroyed or sold if not claimed within five (5) days. If the owner is not known, a notice describing the impounded animal or fowl will be posted in at least three (3) public places within the corporate limits. The notice shall state that the impounded animal or fowl must be claimed within five (5) days by paying the pound costs or the same will be humanely destroyed or sold. If not claimed by the owner within the specified period, the animal or fowl shall be sold, humanely destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as authorized by the governing body. (1964 Code, § 3-107)

10-107. Violations and penalty. Any violation of any section of this chapter shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day the violation shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

CHAPTER 2**DOGS AND CATS****SECTION**

- 10-201. Rabies vaccination and registration required.
- 10-202. Dogs to wear tags.
- 10-203. Running at large prohibited.
- 10-204. Vicious dogs.
- 10-205. Noisy dogs prohibited.
- 10-206. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid.
- 10-207. Seizure and disposition of dogs.
- 10-208. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large.
- 10-209. Violations and penalty.

10-201. 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 provisions of the "Tennessee Anti-Rabies Law" (*Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 68-8-101 to 68-8-113) or other applicable law.

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

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

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

10-204. Vicious dogs.² (1) Definition of terms:

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 68-8-107.

²See cases stating the state's authority to regulate vicious dogs: *State of Tennessee v. Denver Hartly*, 15 TAM 23-2 (Tenn. S. Ct. 1990), and *Darnell v. Shappard*, 3 S.W.2d 661 (1928).

(a) "Owner" means any person, firm, corporation, organization or department possessing or harboring or having the care or custody of a dog, or the parents or guardian of a child claiming ownership.

(b) "Vicious dog" means:

(i) Any dog with a known propensity, tendency or disposition to attack unprovoked, to cause injury to, or otherwise threaten the safety of human beings or domestic animals; or

(ii) Any dog which because of its size, physical nature, or vicious propensity is capable of inflicting serious physical harm or death to humans and which would constitute a danger to human life or property if it were not kept in the manner required by this ordinance; or

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

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

(v) Any pit bull terrier, which shall be defined as any American Pit Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or American Staffordshire Terrier breed of dog, or any mixed breed of dog which contains as an element of its breeding the breed of American Pit Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or American Staffordshire Terrier as to be identifiable as partially of the breed of American Pit Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or Staffordshire Bull Terrier or American Staffordshire Bull Terrier.

(c) A vicious dog is "unconfined" if the dog is not securely confined indoors or confined in a securely enclosed and locked pen or structure upon the premises of the owner of the dog. The pen or structure must have secure sides and a secure top attached to the sides. If the pen or structure has no bottom secured to the sides, the sides must be embedded into the ground no less than one foot. All such pens or structures must be adequately lighted and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) Confinement. The owner of a vicious dog shall not suffer or permit the dog to go unconfined.

(3) Leash and muzzle. The owner of a vicious dog shall not suffer or permit the dog to go beyond the premises of the owner unless the dog is securely muzzled and restrained by a chain or leash, and under the physical restraint of a person. The muzzle shall be made in a manner that will not cause injury to the dog or interfere with its vision or respiration, but shall prevent it from biting any human or animal.

(4) Signs. The owner of a vicious dog shall display in a prominent place on his or her premises a clearly visible warning sign indicating that there is a

vicious dog on the premises. A similar sign is required to be posted on the pen or kennel of the animal.

(5) Dog fighting. No person, firm, corporation, organization or department shall possess or harbor or maintain care or custody of any dog for the purpose of dog fighting, or train, torment, badger, bait or use any dog for the purpose of causing or encouraging the dog to attack human beings or domestic animals.

(6) Insurance. Owners of vicious dogs must within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this section provide proof to the city/town clerk of public liability insurance in the amount of at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), insuring the owner for any personal injuries inflicted by his or her vicious dog.

(7) Penalties. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) and not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00). The conviction of any owner of three (3) or more offenses under this chapter for any dog during one (1) calendar year shall require a confiscation and forfeiture of that animal based on the danger and incorrigibility of owner and animal. Failure to abide by a lawful order of forfeiture is punishable by contempt.

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

10-206. Confinement of dogs suspected of being rabid. If any dog has bitten any person or is suspected of having bitten any person or is for any reason suspected of being infected with rabies, the 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.

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

Any new owner adopting a dog that has not been spayed or neutered must pay a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) deposit before a dog may be released, as required by the Tennessee Spay/Neuter Law.¹

10-208. Destruction of vicious or infected dogs running at large. When, because of its viciousness or apparent infection with rabies, a dog found running at large cannot be safely impounded it may be summarily destroyed by any policeman or other properly designated officer.²

10-209. Violations and penalty. Any violation of this chapter shall constitute a civil offense and shall, upon conviction, be punishable under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation shall be allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 44-17-501, *et seq.*, "The Tennessee Spay/Neuter Law," prohibits persons from adopting a dog or cat from an agency (pound, animal shelter, etc.) operated by a municipality unless the dog or cat was already spayed or neutered, was spayed or neutered while in the custody of the agency, or the new owner signs a written agreement to have the animal spayed or neutered within thirty (30) days of the adoption if the animal is sexually mature, or within thirty (30) days after the animal reaches six (6) months of age if it is not sexually mature.

Before an agency may release an animal which has not been spayed or neutered it must collect a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) deposit from the new owner to ensure compliance with the law. If the new owner does not comply with the law, the deposit is forfeited and the agency may file a petition in court to force the new owner to either comply with the law or return the animal.

An agency may not spay or neuter a dog or cat that is returned to its original owner within seven (7) days of its being taken into custody by the agency.

²State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 44-17-301, *et seq.*

TITLE 11

MUNICIPAL OFFENSES¹

CHAPTER

1. MISDEMEANORS OF THE STATE ADOPTED.
2. ALCOHOL.
3. FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES.
4. TRESPASSING, MALICIOUS MISCHIEF AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC.
5. OBSCENITY, MORALS.
6. LOITERING, ETC.
7. GAMBLING.
8. MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER 1

MISDEMEANORS OF THE STATE ADOPTED

SECTION

11-101. Misdemeanors of the state adopted.

11-101. Misdemeanors of the state adopted. All offenses against the State of Tennessee which are committed within the corporate limits and which are defined by the state law to be misdemeanors are hereby designated and declared to be offenses against this municipality also. Any violation of any such law within the corporate limits is also a violation of this section. (1964 Code, § 10-101)

¹Municipal code references

Animals and fowls: title 10.

Fireworks and explosives: title 7.

Residential and utilities: title 12.

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

Traffic offenses: title 15.

CHAPTER 2**ALCOHOL****SECTION**

11-201. Public drunkenness.

11-202. Drinking beer, etc. on streets, etc.

11-201. Public drunkenness. It shall be unlawful for any person to be drunk in a public place or in any other place open to public view. (1964 Code, § 10-227)

11-202. 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. (1964 Code, § 10-228)

CHAPTER 3**FIREARMS, WEAPONS AND MISSILES****SECTION**

11-301. Weapons and firearms generally.

11-302. Air rifles, etc.

11-301. Weapons and firearms generally. Prohibition shall not apply to persons who may have been summoned by such officer or police officer 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. (1964 Code, § 10-212, modified)

11-302. 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-produced means or method. (1964 Code, § 10-213)

CHAPTER 4**TRESPASSING AND INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC****SECTION**

11-401. Trespassing on trains.

11-402. Interference with traffic.

11-401. Trespassing on trains. It shall be unlawful for any person to climb, jump, step, stand upon, or cling to, or in any other way attach himself to any locomotive engine or railroad car unless he works for the railroad corporation and is acting in the scope of his employment or unless he is a lawful passenger or is otherwise lawfully entitled to be on such vehicle. (1964 Code, § 10-221)

11-402. Interference with traffic. It shall be unlawful for any person to stand, sit, or engage in any activity whatever on any public street, sidewalk, bridge, or public ground in such a manner as to prevent, obstruct or interfere with the free passage of pedestrian or vehicular traffic thereon. (1964 Code, § 10-232)

CHAPTER 5**OBSCENITY, MORALS****SECTION**

11-501. Disorderly houses.

11-801. Disorderly houses. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep a disorderly house or house of ill fame for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness or where drunkenness, quarreling, fighting, or other breaches of the peace are carried on or permitted to the disturbance of others. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly visit any such house. (1964 Code, § 10-203)

CHAPTER 6

LOITERING, ETC.

SECTION

11-601. Vagrancy.

11-601. Vagrancy. It shall be unlawful for any person to beg or solicit alms or, if without apparent lawful means of support, to wilfully neglect to apply himself to some honest occupation. (1964 Code, § 10-220)

CHAPTER 7

GAMBLING

SECTION

11-701. Gambling.

11-701. Gambling. It shall be unlawful for any person to play at any game of hazard or chance for money or other valuable thing or to make or accept any bet or wager for money or other valuable thing. (1964 Code, § 10-215)

CHAPTER 8

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION

- 11-801. Caves, wells, cisterns, etc.
11-802. Spitting.
11-803. State compulsory attendance law.

11-801. 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. (1964 Code, § 10-231)

11-802. Spitting. It shall be unlawful for any person to spit upon any public street or sidewalk or upon the floors or walks of any public place. (1964 Code, § 10-229)

11-803. State compulsory attendance law. (1) A child who has not reached his eighteenth (18th) birthday, and being subject to the state compulsory attendance law, *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 49-6-3001, shall not loiter, idle, wander or play in or upon the public streets, highways, alleys, parks or other public places, buildings, businesses, places of amusement and entertainment, vacant lots or other unsupervised places during those hours he is required to be in school under the state compulsory school attendance law. Further, no child shall be taken into custody for violation of this section until an investigation with the proper school officials has been made to determine if the child is required to be in school.

(2) No parent, guardian or other adult person who has been delegated the care and custody of such child under the age of eighteen (18), shall knowingly permit such child to violate the provisions of this section. A parent, guardian or other person who has been delegated the care or custody of such child found to be in violation of this section shall be held punishable. (Ord. #96-03, Nov. 1996)

TITLE 12

BUILDING, UTILITY, ETC. CODES

[RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE]

TITLE 13**PROPERTY MAINTENANCE REGULATIONS****CHAPTER**

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. SLUM CLEARANCE.
3. JUNKED MOTOR VEHICLES.

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

- 13-101. Health officer.
- 13-102. Adulterated food, drugs, and cosmetics.
- 13-103. Communicable diseases.
- 13-104. House trailers.
- 13-105. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc.
- 13-106. Stagnant water.
- 13-107. Weeds and grass.
- 13-108. Overgrown and dirty lots.
- 13-109. Dead animals.
- 13-110. Health and sanitation nuisances.
- 13-111. Property maintenance; notice; lien.
- 13-112. Violations and penalty.

13-101. Health officer. The "health officer" shall be such municipal, county or state officer as the governing body shall appoint or designate to administer and enforce health and sanitation regulations within the municipality. (1964 Code, § 8-401)

13-102. Adulterated food, drugs, and cosmetics. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this section for any person to violate within this municipality any provisions of the state food, drug and cosmetic laws. (1964 Code, § 8-402)

13-103. Communicable diseases. When there exists or is suspected to exist in any household a communicable disease other than a venereal disease or a common childhood disease it shall be the duty of any attending physician and the head, or other responsible person in such household, possessing knowledge of the facts to immediately notify the health officer. The health officer shall thereupon make such investigation and issue such quarantine orders as may reasonably be necessary to protect the public health. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any such orders of the health officer. (1964 Code, § 8-403)

13-104. House trailers. It shall be unlawful for any person to park, locate or occupy any house trailer or portable building unless it complies with all plumbing, electrical, sanitary and building provisions applicable to stationary structures and the proposed location conforms to the zoning provisions of the municipality and unless a permit therefor shall have been first duly issued by the building official, as provided for in the building code. (1964 Code, § 8-404)

13-105. Smoke, soot, cinders, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the escape of such quantities of dense smoke, soot, cinder, noxious acids, fumes or gases as to be detrimental to or to endanger the health, comfort and safety of the public or so a stop cause or have a tendency to cause injury or damage to property or business. (1964 Code, § 8-405)

13-106. 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 to effectively prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. (Ord. #2003-01, May 2003)

13-107. Weeds and grass. Every owner or tenant of property shall periodically cut the grass and other vegetation commonly recognized as weeds on his property, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to fail to comply with an order by the city recorder or chief of police to cut such vegetation when it has reached a height of over one foot (1'). (1964 Code, § 8-407)

13-108. Overgrown and dirty lots. (1) Prohibition. Pursuant to the authority granted to municipalities under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 6-54-113, it shall be unlawful for any owner of record of real property to create, maintain, or permit to be maintained on such property the growth of trees, vines, grass, underbrush and/or the accumulations of debris, trash, litter, or garbage or any combination of the preceding elements so as to endanger the health, safety, or welfare of other citizens or to encourage the infestation of rats and other harmful animals.

(2) 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 shall be 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 § 13-108 of the Adams 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 Robertson 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 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 judicial review.

(8) Supplemental nature of this section. The provisions of this section are in addition and supplemental to, and not in substitution for, any other provision in the municipal charter, this municipal code of ordinances or other applicable law which permits the 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.

13-109. Dead animals. Any person owning or having possession of any dead animal not intended for use as food shall promptly bury the same or notify the health officer and dispose of such animal in such manner as the health officer shall direct. (1964 Code, § 8-408)

13-110. 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 of unwholesome and offensive matter or the breeding of flies, rodents, or other vermin on the premises to the menace of the public health or the annoyance of people residing within the vicinity. (Ord. #2003-01, May 2003)

13-111. Property maintenance; notice; lien. Every owner or occupant of property within the corporate limits is required to provide for the orderly maintenance and upkeep of that property. In the event that the city or any agent determines in its sole discretion that the property is being maintained in a matter which may be considered dangerous or detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the community, the city or its agents may upon ten (10) days' written notice to the owner of record or occupant, enter upon the property and make any repairs or improvements which the city or its agents deem necessary to remedy such conditions. Thereafter, the owner shall be obligated to pay the city its cost for all improvements, work and/or labor, supplied or furnished to the property. All such costs shall be paid to the city within five (5) days of receipt from the city a statement for such costs. In order to secure payment at and after the due date, there shall arise a continuing lien and charge against the property in favor of the city, the amount which shall include costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the extent permissible by law. The city may bring an action at law against the owner, or foreclose the lien against the owner's property. The city's cost may also, at the city's option, be added to and collected as property tax from the property owner. (Ord. #2003-01, May 2003)

13-112. Violations and penalty. Violations of this chapter shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

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 the public officer.
- 13-213. Powers conferred are supplemental.
- 13-214. Structures unfit for human habitation or use deemed unlawful.

13-201. Findings of board. Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 13-21-101, *et seq.*, the board of mayor and commissioners finds that there exists in the city structures which are unfit for human occupation or use 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. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

13-202. Definitions. (1) "Dwelling" means any building or structure, or part thereof, used and occupied for human occupation or use or intended to be so used, and includes any outhouses and appurtenances belonging thereto or usually enjoyed therewith.

(2) "Governing body" shall mean the Mayor and Board of Commissioners charged with governing the city.

(3) "Municipality" shall mean the City of Adams, Tennessee, and the areas encompassed within the existing city limits or as hereinafter annexed.

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

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, title 13, chapter 21.

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

(6) "Place of public accommodation" means any building or structure in which goods are supplied or services performed, or in which the trade of the general public is solicited.

(7) "Public authority" shall mean any housing authority or any officer who is in charge of any department or branch of the government of the city or state relating to health, fire, building regulations, or other activities concerning structures in the city.

(8) "Public officer" shall mean the Mayor and Board of Commissioners for the City of Adams who are authorized by this chapter to exercise the powers prescribed herein and pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 13-21-101, *et seq.*

(9) "Structure" means any dwelling or place of public accommodation or vacant building or structure suitable as a dwelling or place of public accommodation. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

13-203. "Public officer" designated; powers. There is hereby designated and appointed a "public officer," to be the building official of the city, to exercise the powers prescribed by this chapter, which powers shall be supplemental to all others held by the building official. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

13-204. Initiation of proceedings; hearings. Whenever a petition is filed with the public officer by a private 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 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. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008, modified)

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 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. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

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." (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

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. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

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 assessed against the owner of the property, and shall upon the filing of the notice with the office of the Register of Deeds of Robertson County, be a lien on the property in favor of the municipality, second only to liens of the state, county, and municipality for taxes, any lien of the municipality for special assessments, and any valid lien, right, or interest in such property duly recorded or duly perfected by filing, prior to the filing of such notice. These costs shall be collected by the municipal tax collector or county trustee at the same time and in the same manner as property taxes are collected and shall be subject to the same penalty and interest as delinquent property taxes. 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. In addition, 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 said costs have been assessed and the fact that multiple owners have been joined in one (1) action shall not be considered by the court as a misjoinder of parties. If the structure is removed or demolished by the public officer, 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 Robertson 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 to define and declare nuisances and to cause their removal or abatement, by summary proceedings or otherwise. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

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 or 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 Adams. Such conditions may include the following (without limiting the generality of the foregoing): defects therein increasing the hazards of fire, accident, or other calamities; lack of adequate ventilation, light, or sanitary facilities; dilapidation, disrepair; structural defects; or uncleanness. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

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 of general circulation in the county. 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 of Deeds of Robertson County, Tennessee, and such filing shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008, modified)

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

posting and service of the order of the public officer, such person shall file such bill in the court. The remedy provided herein shall be the exclusive remedy and no person affected by an order of the public officer shall be entitled to recover any damages for action taken pursuant to any order of the public officer, or because of noncompliance by such person with any order of the public officer. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

13-212. Additional powers of the 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 the 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 and in compliance with legal requirements for gaining entry;

(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. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

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. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

13-214. Structures unfit for human habitation or use deemed unlawful. It shall be unlawful for any owner of record to create, maintain or permit to be maintained in the city structures which are unfit for human occupation or use 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. Violations of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense. (Ord. #2008-01, Feb. 2008)

CHAPTER 3

JUNKED MOTOR VEHICLES

SECTION

- 13-301. Definitions.
- 13-302. Nuisance.
- 13-303. Notice to remove.
- 13-304. Appeal.
- 13-305. Violations and penalty.

13-301. Definitions. (1) "Abandoned vehicle" is such as defined in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-16-103.

(2) A "disabled or junked vehicle" means any motor vehicle, the condition of which is any one (1) or more of the following: damaged or defective in any one (1) or combination of the following ways to indicate that the vehicle cannot be safely operated upon the streets and highways under its own power:

- (a) Broken or cracked windshield;
- (b) Missing tires or missing or partially disassembled tires and wheels;
- (c) Missing or totally disassembled essential part or parts;
- (d) Extensive exterior body damage or missing or partially or totally disassembled exterior body parts essential to the reasonably safe operation of the motor vehicle, such as, but not limited to fenders, doors, engine hood, bumper or bumpers;
- (e) Missing or partially or totally disassembled interior parts essential to the reasonably safe operation of the motor vehicle, such as but not limited to, driver's seat, steering wheel, clutch, brake, gear shift lever or instrument panel;
- (f) Missing or partially or totally disassembled other parts essential to the starting of vehicle under its own power, such as, but not limited to, starter, generator, alternator, battery, distributor, gas tank, radiator, spark plugs, carburetor, fuel injection system;
- (g) The interior is a container for metal, glass, paper, rags, wood, machinery, parts, cloth or other waste or discarded materials in one or any combination of such materials in such quantity and arrangement that the vehicle cannot be reasonably or safely operated upon the streets and highways;
- (h) Lying on the ground (upside down, on its side, or at other extreme angle), sitting on block or suspended in the air by any other method;
- (i) General environment in which the vehicle sits, including, but not limited to, vegetation that has grown up around, in or through

the vehicle, the collection of pools of water in the vehicle, and the accumulation of other garbage or debris around the vehicle;

(j) Without registration plates; and/or

(k) With expired registration plates.

(3) "Motor vehicle," for all purposes hereunder, is defined as any vehicle which is self-propelled and any device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported from one location to another excepting devices moved only by human power.

(4) "Private property" means any real property within the city which is privately owned and which is not public property. (Ord. #2004-02, June 2004)

13-302. Nuisance. The location or presence of any junked motor vehicle on a lot, tract, or parcel of land, or portion thereof, or upon any property occupied or unoccupied, improved or unimproved, shall be deemed a public nuisance, and it shall be unlawful for any person or other legal entity to cause, maintain, or permit such public nuisance by wrecking, dismantling, rendering inoperable, abandoning or discarding a motor vehicle or vehicles upon the property or another, or to suffer, permit or allow the same to be placed, located, maintained, or to exist upon real property belonging to such party. (Ord. #2004-02, June 2004)

13-303. Notice to remove. Whenever any junked motor vehicle is found within the City of Adams in violation of this chapter, a duly authorized representative of the City of Adams shall cause the owner of the vehicle or the occupant of the premises on which the vehicle is located to be sent a letter ordering the removal of such vehicle within ten (10) days after receipt of such letter and it shall be unlawful for the person, or persons, upon whom said letter is sent to fail, neglect, or refuse to obey such order within the time prescribed therein. (Ord. #2004-02, June 2004)

13-304. 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 recorder within ten (10) days following the receipt of the notice issued pursuant to § 13-303. The failure to appeal within this time shall, without exception, constitute a waiver of the right to a hearing. (modified)

13-305. Violations and penalty. Upon the failure of the owner of the property upon which disabled or junked vehicles sit to remove within the designated time, the City of Adams will proceed with appropriate legal action. The property owner will pay any and all legal expenses incurred by the City of Adams in this action. (Ord. #2004-02, June 2004)

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

1. MUNICIPAL PLANNING COMMISSION.
2. ZONING ORDINANCE.
3. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE.
4. MOBILE HOMES.

CHAPTER 1**MUNICIPAL PLANNING COMMISSION****SECTION**

14-101. Robertson County Regional Planning Commission.

14-101. Robertson County Regional Planning Commission. In accordance with, *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 13-3-301, the City of Adams, Tennessee, which is located within Robertson County, Tennessee, designates the Robertson County Regional Planning Commission as the planning commission for the city. The Robertson County Regional Planning Commission shall have such powers regarding the planning of the City of Adams and the plan of the City of Adams, made and adopted by the Robertson County Regional Planning Commission, shall have the same force and effect as provided by law for municipal planning commissions and municipal plans. (Ord. #58, Aug. 1993)

CHAPTER 2

ZONING ORDINANCE

SECTION

14-201. Land use to be governed by zoning ordinance.

14-202. Violations and penalty.

14-201. Land use to be governed by zoning ordinance. Land use within the City of Adams shall be governed by the "Zoning Ordinance of Adams, Tennessee," and any amendments thereto.¹

14-202. Violations and penalty. Violations of the zoning ordinance shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

new ordinance
adopted 3-11-2021
ord 64 - repealed
and replaced with
ord
2021-031

¹Ord. #64, and any amendments thereto, are published as separate documents and are of record in the office of the recorder.

CHAPTER 3**FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE****SECTION**

- 14-301. Statutory authorization, findings of fact, and objectives.
- 14-302. Definitions.
- 14-303. General provisions.
- 14-304. Administration.
- 14-305. Provisions for flood hazard reduction.
- 14-306. Variance procedures.
- 14-307. Violations and penalty.

14-301. Statutory authorization, findings of fact, and objectives.

(1) Statutory authorization. The legislature of the State of Tennessee has in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 13-7-201 to 13-7-210 delegated the responsibility to the local government units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the City Board of Adams, Tennessee, does ordain as follows.

(2) Findings of fact. (a) The City of Adams Board of Mayor of Alderman wishes to maintain eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program and in order to do so must meet the requirements of 60.3 of the Federal Insurance Administration Regulations found at 44 CFR ch. 1 (10-1-04 Edition).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;

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

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

(g) To ensure that potential homebuyers are notified that property is in a floodable area; and

(h) To maintain eligibility for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. (Ord. #2008-02, April 2008)

14-302. Definitions. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and give this chapter its most renewable application given its stated purpose and objectives.

(1) "Accessory structure." A subordinate structure to the principal structure and, for the purpose of this section, shall conform to the following:

(a) Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation.

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

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

(d) Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures.

(e) Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed.

(2) "Act." The statutes authorizing the National Flood Insurance Program that are incorporated in 42 U.S.C. 4001-4131.

(3) "Addition (to an existing building)." Any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load bearing wall other than a fire wall. Any walled and roofed addition which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by an independent perimeter load-bearing wall shall be considered "new construction."

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

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

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

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

(8) "Base flood." The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

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

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

(11) "Building." Any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage. (See "structure.")

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

(13) "Elevated building." A non-basement building built to have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area elevated above the ground level by

means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of floodwater, pilings, columns, piers, or shear walls adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a base flood event.

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

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

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

(17) "Existing construction." Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the first floodplain management code or ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for that community's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

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

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

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

(21) "Flood" or "flooding." A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

(a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or

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

(22) "Flood elevation determination." A determination by the administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent (1%) or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

(23) "Flood elevation study." An examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface

elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) or flood-related erosion hazards.

(24) "Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)." An official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A.

(25) "Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)." An official map of a community, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, delineating the areas of special flood hazard or the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

(26) "Flood insurance study." The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, evaluating flood hazards and containing flood profiles and water surface elevation of the base flood.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(33) "Flood-related erosion area management." The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related

erosion damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works and floodplain management regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

(39) "Historic structure." Any structure that is:

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

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

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

(d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by communities with historic preservation programs that has been certified either:

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

(ii) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior.

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

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

(42) "Lowest floor." The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including a basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this chapter.

(43) "Manufactured home." A structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle," unless such transportable structures are placed on a site for one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days or longer.

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

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

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

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

(48) "New construction." Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced after the effective date of this chapter or the effective date of the first floodplain management ordinance and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

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

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

(51) "100-year flood." See "base flood."

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

(53) "Public improvement." Any improvement, facility, or service, together with customary improvements and appurtenances thereto, necessary to provide for public needs such as streets, roads, alleys or pedestrian walks or paths, storm sewers, flood control improvements, water supply and distribution facilities, sanitary sewage disposal and treatment, public utility and energy services.

(54) "Recreational vehicle." A vehicle which is:

(a) Built on a single chassis;

(b) Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;

(c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

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

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

(56) "Riverine." Relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

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

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

garages or sheds, not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

(59) "State coordinating agency." The Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, local planning assistance office as designated by the Governor of the State of Tennessee at the request of the administrator to assist in the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program for the state.

(60) "Structure." For this section, means a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank, or other man-made facilities or infrastructures.

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

(62) Substantial improvement." Any repairs, reconstructions, rehabilitations, additions, alterations or other improvements to a structure, taking place during a five (5) year period, in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. The market value of the structure should be:

- (a) The appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement; or
- (b) In the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring.

This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage" regardless of the actual repair work performed.

For the purpose of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. The term does not, however, include either:

- (a) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been pre-identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions and not solely triggered by an improvement or repair project; or
- (b) Any alteration of a "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure."

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

(64) "Variance." A grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this chapter where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

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

(66) "Water surface elevation." The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas. (Ord. #2008-02, April 2008, modified)

14-303. General provisions. (1) Application. This chapter shall apply to all areas within the incorporated area of Robertson County, Tennessee.

(2) Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified on the Robertson County, Tennessee, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community Panel Number 470147C0180C through 470147C0185C, dated April 16, 2008, along with all supporting technical data, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Warning and disclaimer of liability. The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of Robertson County, Tennessee or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder. (Ord. #2008-02, April 2008)

14-304. Administration. (1) Designation of ordinance administrator. The planning director or a designee is hereby appointed as the administrator to implement the provisions of this chapter.

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

(a) Application stage.

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

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

(iii) Design certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the proposed non-residential flood-proofed building will meet the flood-proofing criteria in § 14-304(2).

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

(b) Construction stage. Within unnumbered A Zones, where flood elevation data are not available, the administrator shall record the elevation of the lowest floor on the development permit. The elevation of the lowest floor shall be determined as the measurement of the lowest floor of the building relative to the highest adjacent grade.

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

lowest floor or floodproofing. Within unnumbered A Zones, where flood elevation data is not available, the elevation of the lowest floor shall be determined as the measurement of the lowest floor of the building relative to the highest adjacent grade.

Any lowest floor certification made relative to mean sea level shall be prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a registered land surveyor and certified by same. When floodproofing is utilized for a non-residential building, said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same.

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

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

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

(b) Advice to permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permit requirements are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit. This shall include § 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1344;

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

(d) For any altered or relocated watercourse, submit engineering data/analysis within six (6) months to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure accuracy of community flood maps through the letter of map revision process. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained;

(e) Record the elevation, in relation to mean sea level or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable of the lowest floor including basement of all new or substantially improved buildings, in accordance with § 14-304(2);

(f) Record the actual elevation in relation to mean sea level or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable to which the new or substantially improved buildings have been flood-proofed, in accordance with § 14-304(2);

(g) When floodproofing is utilized for a structure, the administrator shall obtain certification of design criteria from a registered professional engineer or architect, in accordance with § 14-304(2);

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

(i) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency then the administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other sources, including data developed as a result of these regulations, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development in Zone A on the community FIRM meet the requirements of this chapter.

Within unnumbered A zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the administrator shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade (lowest floor and highest adjacent grade being defined in § 14-302). All applicable data including elevations or floodproofing certifications shall be recorded as set forth in § 14-304(2).

(j) All records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter shall be maintained in the office of the administrator and shall be open for public inspection. Permits issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be maintained in a separate file or marked for expedited retrieval within combined files. (Ord. #2008-02, April 2008, modified)

14-305. Provisions for flood hazard reduction. (1) General standards. In all flood prone areas the following provisions are required:

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

(b) Manufactured homes shall be elevated and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to

ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces;

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

(d) New construction or substantial improvements to existing buildings shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

(e) All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Specific standards. These provisions shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard as provided herein.

(a) Residential construction. Where base flood elevation data is available, new construction or substantial improvement of any residential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one foot (1') above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on both sides of exterior walls and to ensure unimpeded movement of floodwater shall be provided in accordance with the standards of § 14-305(2).

Within unnumbered A Zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the administrator shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least three feet (3') above the highest

adjacent grade (lowest floor and highest adjacent grade being defined in § 14-302). All applicable data including elevations or floodproofing certifications shall be recorded as set forth in § 14-304(2).

(b) Non-residential construction. New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential building, when BFE data is available, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated or floodproofed no lower than one foot (1') above the level of the base flood elevation.

Within unnumbered A zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the administrator shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade (lowest floor and highest adjacent grade being defined in § 14-302). All applicable data including elevations or flood-proofing certifications shall be recorded as set forth in § 14-304(2).

Buildings located in all A-zones may be floodproofed, in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building below the required elevation are watertight, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and are built with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the administrator as set forth in § 14-304(2).

(c) Elevated building. All new construction or substantial improvements to existing buildings that include any fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the base flood elevation, or required height above the highest adjacent grade, shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of flood waters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.

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

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

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

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

(ii) Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited

storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the elevated living area (stairway or elevator); and

(iii) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms in such a way as to impede the movement of floodwaters and all such petitions shall comply with the provisions of § 14-305(2).

(d) Standards for manufactured homes and recreational vehicles.

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

(A) Individual lots or parcels,

(B) in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, or

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

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

(A) When base flood elevations are available the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated on a permanent foundation no lower than one foot (1') above the level of the base flood elevation; or

(B) Absent base flood elevations the manufactured home chassis is elevated and supported by reinforced piers (or other foundation elements) at least three feet (3') in height above the highest adjacent grade.

(iii) Any manufactured home which has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood or that has substantially improved must meet the standards of § 14-305(2).

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

(v) All recreational vehicles placed on identified flood hazard sites must either:

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

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

(C) The recreational vehicle must meet all the requirements for new construction, including the anchoring and elevation requirements of this section above if on the site for longer than one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days.

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

(i) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

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

(iii) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; and

(iv) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions) that are greater than fifty (50) lots and/or five (5) acres in area.

(3) Standards for areas of special flood hazard with established base flood elevations and with floodways designated. Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in § 14-303(2), are areas designated as floodways. A floodway may be an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters, debris or erosion potential. In addition, the area must remain free of encroachment in order to allow for the discharge of the base flood without increased flood heights and velocities. Therefore, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Encroachments are prohibited, including earthen fill material, new construction, substantial improvements or other developments within the regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted however, provided it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the cumulative effect of the proposed encroachments or new development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not result in any increase the water surface elevation of the base flood level, velocities or floodway widths during the occurrence of a base flood discharge at any point within the community. A registered professional engineer must provide supporting technical data and certification thereof.

(b) New construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of § 14-305.

(4) Standards for areas of special flood hazard Zones AE with established base flood elevations but without floodways designated. Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in § 14-303(2), where streams exist with base flood data provided but where no floodways have been designated, (Zones AE) the following provisions apply:

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

(b) New construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall be elevated or flood-proofed to elevations established in accordance with § 14-305(2).

(5) Standards for streams without established base flood elevations or floodways (A Zones). Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in § 14-303, where streams exist, but no base flood data has been provided (A Zones), or where a floodway has not been delineated, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with § 14-303, then the administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any scientific or historic base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, in order to administer the provisions of § 14-305 only if data is not available from these sources, then the following provisions (subsections (5)(b) and (5)(c) below) shall apply.

(b) No encroachments, including structures or fill material, shall be located within an area equal to the width of the stream or twenty feet (20'), whichever is greater, measured from the top of the stream bank, unless certification by registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot (1') at any point within the community. The engineering certification should be supported by technical data that conforms to standard hydraulic engineering principles.

(c) In special flood hazard areas without base flood elevation data, new construction or substantial improvements of existing shall have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) elevated

no less than three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade at the building site. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with the standards of § 14-305(2) and "elevated buildings."

(6) Standards for areas of shallow flooding (AO and AH Zones). Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in § 14-303(2), are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet (1'-3') where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:

(a) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential and non-residential buildings shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to at least one foot (1') above the flood depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated, at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of § 14-305(2), and "elevated buildings."

(b) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential buildings may be flood-proofed in lieu of elevation. The structure together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities must be floodproofed and designed watertight to be completely flood-proofed to at least one foot (1') above the specified FIRM flood level, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be floodproofed to at least three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this chapter and shall provide such certification to the administrator as set forth above and as required in § 14-304(2).

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

(d) The administrator shall certify the elevation or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable, and the record shall become a permanent part of the permit file.

(7) Standards for areas protected by flood protection system (A-99 Zones). Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in § 14-303. Are areas of the 100-year floodplain protected by a flood protection system but where base flood elevations and flood hazard factors have not been determined.

Within these areas (A-99 Zones) all provisions of §§ 14-304 and 14-305(1) shall apply.

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

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

(b) When new elevation data is available, new construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall be elevated or floodproofed to elevations established in accordance with § 14-304. (Ord. #2008-02, April 2008)

14-306. Variance procedures. (1) Board of zoning appeals. See the zoning ordinance for the City of Adams (Ord. #64).

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

(a) The City of Adams Board of Appeals shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

(b) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures (see definition) upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

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

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

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

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

(iv) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the county;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Upon consideration of the factors listed above, and the purposes of this chapter, the board of appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances, as it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

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

(3) Conditions for variances. (a) Variances shall be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary, considering the flood hazard; and in the instance of a historical building, a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building.

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

(c) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance, and that such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.

(d) The administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request. (Ord. #2008-02, April 2008, modified)

14-307. Violations and penalty. Violation of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of

conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable as other misdemeanors as provided by law. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Robertson County, Tennessee from taking such other lawful actions to prevent or remedy any violation. (Ord. #2008-02, April 2008)

CHAPTER 4

MOBILE HOMES

SECTION

14-401. Future building sites for houses or trailers; land space.

14-401. Future building sites for houses or trailers; land space.
All future building sites minimum land space shall be twenty thousand (20,000) square feet. (Ord. #47, March 1986)

TITLE 15

MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAFFIC AND PARKING¹

CHAPTER

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

CHAPTER 1

MISCELLANEOUS²

SECTION

- 15-101. Motor vehicle requirements.
- 15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc.
- 15-103. Reckless driving.
- 15-104. Driving under the influence.
- 15-105. One-way streets.
- 15-106. Unlaned streets.
- 15-107. Miscellaneous traffic control signs, etc.
- 15-108. General requirements for traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-109. Unauthorized traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-110. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc.
- 15-111. School safety patrols.

¹Municipal code reference

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

²State 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 where death or injury occurs, as prohibited by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 55-10-101, *et seq.*; driving while license is suspended or revoked, as prohibited by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-50-504; and drag racing, as prohibited by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-501.

- 15-112. Driving through funerals or other processions.
- 15-113. Damaging pavements.
- 15-114. Clinging to vehicles in motion.
- 15-115. Riding on outside of vehicles.
- 15-116. Backing vehicles.
- 15-117. Projections from the rear of vehicles.
- 15-118. Vehicles and operators to be licensed.
- 15-119. Passing.
- 15-120. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc.
- 15-121. Compliance with financial responsibility law required.
- 15-122. Adoption of state traffic statutes.

15-101. Motor vehicle requirements. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate any motor vehicle within the corporate limits unless such vehicle is equipped with properly operating muffler, lights, brakes, horn and such other equipment as is prescribed and required by *Tennessee Code Annotated*, chapter 9, title 59. (1964 Code, § 9-101)

15-102. Driving on streets closed for repairs, etc. Except for necessary access to property abutting thereon, no motor vehicle shall be driven upon any street that is barricaded or closed for repairs or other lawful purpose. (1964 Code, § 9-106)

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. (1964 Code, § 9-107)

15-104. Driving under the influence. No person shall drive or operate any automobile or other motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant, or while under the influence of narcotic drugs, or while under the influence of drugs producing stimulating effects on the central nervous system. (1964 Code, § 9-108)

15-105. One-way streets. On any street for one-way traffic with posted signs indicating the authorized direction of travel at all intersections offering access thereto, no person shall operate any vehicle except in the indicated direction. (1964 Code, § 9-109)

15-106. Unlaned streets. (1) Upon all unlaned streets of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the street except:
(a) When lawfully overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction;

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

(c) Upon a roadway designated and sign posted 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 drive 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. (1964 Code, § 9-110)

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

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

15-108. General requirements for traffic control signs, etc. Pursuant to *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 54-5-108, all traffic control signs, signals, markings, and devices shall conform to the latest revision of the *Tennessee Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways*,² and shall be uniform as to type and location throughout the city.

15-109. Unauthorized traffic control signs, etc. No person shall place, maintain, or display upon or in view of any street, any unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic control sign, signal, marking, or device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to control the movement of traffic or parking of vehicles, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic control sign, signal, marking, or device or any railroad sign or signal.

15-110. Presumption with respect to traffic-control signs, etc. When a traffic-control sign, signal, marking or device has been placed, the

¹Municipal code references

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

²For 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.*

presumption shall be that it is official and that it has been lawfully placed by the proper municipal authority. (1964 Code, § 9-116)

15-111. School safety patrols. All motorists and pedestrians shall obey the directions or signals of school safety patrols, when such patrols are assigned under the authority of the chief of police, and are acting in accordance with instructions; provided, that such persons giving any order, signal or direction shall at the time be wearing some insignia and/or using authorized flags for giving signals. (1964 Code, § 9-117)

15-112. Driving through funerals and 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. (1964 Code, § 9-118)

15-113. Damaging pavements. No person shall operate upon any street of the municipality any vehicle, motor propelled or otherwise, which by reason of its weight or the character of its wheels or track is likely to damage the surface or foundation of the street. (1964 Code, § 9-119)

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. (1964 Code, § 9-120)

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. (1964 Code, § 9-121)

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. (1964 Code, § 9-122)

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 inches (12") square. Between one-half (1/2) hour after sunset and one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise there shall be displayed in place

of the flag a red light plainly visible under normal atmospheric conditions at least two-hundred feet (200') from the rear of such vehicle. (1964 Code, § 9-123)

15-118. Vehicles and operators to be licensed. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle in violation of the "Tennessee Motor Vehicle Title and Registration Law" or the "Uniform Classified and Commercial Driver License Act of 1988."

15-119. Passing. (1) Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of a vehicle passing another 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the street in overtaking or passing on the right.

(5) 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. (1964 Code, § 9-126)

15-120. Delivery of vehicle to unlicensed driver, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15-121. Compliance with financial responsibility law required.

(1) This section shall apply to every vehicle subject to the state registration and certificate of title provisions.

(2) At the time the driver of a motor vehicle is charged with any moving violation under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, title 55, chapters 8 and 10, parts 1-5, chapter 50; any provision in this title of this municipal code; or at the time of an accident for which notice is required under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-106, the officer shall request evidence of financial responsibility as required by this section. In case of an accident for which notice is required under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-10-106, the officer shall request such evidence from all drivers involved in the accident, without regard to apparent or actual fault. For the purposes of this section, "financial responsibility" means:

(a) Documentation, such as the declaration page of an insurance policy, an insurance binder, or an insurance card from an insurance company authorized to do business in Tennessee, stating that a policy of insurance meeting the requirements of the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, compiled in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, chapter 12, title 55, has been issued;

(b) A certificate, valid for one (1) year, issued by the commissioner of safety, stating that a cash deposit or bond in the amount required by the Tennessee Financial Responsibility Law of 1977, compiled in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, chapter 12, title 55, has been paid or filed with the commissioner, or has qualified as a self-insurer under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 55-12-111; or

(c) The motor vehicle being operated at the time of the violation was owned by a carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the department of safety or the interstate commerce commission, or was owned by the United States, the State of Tennessee or any political subdivision thereof, and that such motor vehicle was being operated with the owner's consent.

(3) It is a civil offense to fail to provide evidence of financial responsibility pursuant to this section. Any violation is punishable by a civil penalty of up to fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(4) The penalty imposed by this section shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed by the laws of this state or this municipal code:

(5) On or before the court date, the person so charged may submit evidence of financial responsibility at the time of the violation. If it is the person's first violation of this section and the court is satisfied that such financial responsibility was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge of failure to provide evidence of financial responsibility shall be dismissed. Upon the person's second or subsequent violation of this section, if the court is satisfied that such financial responsibility was in effect at the time of the violation, the charge of failure to provide evidence of financial responsibility may be dismissed. Any charge which is dismissed pursuant to this subsection shall be dismissed without costs to the defendant and no litigation tax shall be due or collected.

15-122. Adoption of state traffic statutes. By the authority granted under *Tennessee Code Annotated*, § 16-18-302, the town adopts by reference as if fully set forth in this section, the "Rules of the Road," as codified in *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 55-8-101 to 55-8-131, and §§ 55-8-133 to 55-8-180. Additionally, the town adopts *Tennessee Code Annotated*, §§ 55-8-181 to 55-8-193, §§ 55-9-601 to 55-9-606, § 55-12-139, § 55-21-108, and § 55-8-199 by reference as if fully set forth in this section.

CHAPTER 2**EMERGENCY VEHICLES****SECTION**

- 15-201. Authorized emergency vehicles defined.
- 15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles.
- 15-203. Following emergency vehicles.
- 15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc.

15-201. Authorized emergency vehicle 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. (1964 Code, § 9-102)

15-202. Operation of authorized emergency vehicles. (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 five hundred feet (500') to the front of such vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

(4) The foregoing provisions shall not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons, nor shall such provisions protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others. (1964 Code, § 9-103)

15-203. Following emergency vehicles. No driver of any vehicle shall follow any authorized emergency vehicle apparently traveling in response to an emergency call closer than five hundred feet (500') or drive or park such vehicle

within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm. (1964 Code, § 9-104)

15-204. Running over fire hoses, etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive over any hose lines or other equipment of the fire department except in obedience to the direction of a fireman or police officer. (1964 Code, § 9-105)

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

15-301. In general.

15-302. At intersections.

15-303. In congested areas.

15-301. In general. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a rate of speed in excess of thirty (30) miles per hour except where official signs have been posted indicating other speed limits in which cases the posted speed limit shall apply. (1964 Code, § 9-201)

15-302. At intersections. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate or drive a motor vehicle through any intersection at a rate of speed in excess of 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. (1964 Code, § 9-202)

15-303. 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 municipality. (1964 Code, § 9-204)

CHAPTER 4**TURNING MOVEMENTS****SECTION**

15-401. Signals.

15-402. Right turns.

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

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

15-405. U-turns.

15-401. Signals. No person operating a motor vehicle shall make any turning movement which might affect the operation of any other vehicle without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of state law. (1964 Code, § 9-301)

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. (1964 Code, § 9-302)

15-403. Left turns on two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the centerline thereof and by passing to the right of the intersection of the centerlines of the two (2) roadways. (1964 Code, § 9-303)

15-404. Left turns on other than two-way roadways. At any intersection where traffic is restricted to one (1) direction on one (1) or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. (1964 Code, § 9-304)

15-405. U-turns. U-turns are prohibited. (1964 Code, § 9-305)

CHAPTER 5**STOPPING AND YIELDING****SECTION**

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

15-501. Upon approach of authorized emergency vehicles. 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, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, 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. (1964 Code, § 9-401)

15-502. When emerging from alleys, etc. The drivers of all vehicles emerging from alleys, parking lots, driveways or buildings shall stop such vehicles immediately prior to driving onto any sidewalk or street. They shall not proceed to drive onto the sidewalk or street until they can safely do so without colliding or interfering with approaching pedestrians or vehicles. (1964 Code, § 9-402)

15-503. To prevent obstructing an intersection. No driver shall enter any intersection or marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of such intersection or 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. (1964 Code, § 9-403)

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

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

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

(3) A railroad train is approaching within approximately one thousand five hundred feet (1,500') of the highway crossing and is emitting an audible signal indication its approach.

(4) An approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing. (1964 Code, § 9-404)

15-505. At "stop" signs. The driver of a vehicle facing a "stop" sign shall bring his vehicle to a complete stop immediately before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then immediately before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until he can proceed through the intersection in safety. (1964 Code, § 9-405)

15-506. At "yield" signs. The drivers of all vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to approaching vehicles before proceeding at all places where "yield" signs have been posted. (1964 Code, § 9-406)

15-507. At traffic-control signals generally. Traffic-control signals exhibiting the words "Go," "Caution" or "Stop," or exhibiting different colored lights successively one (1) at a time, or with arrows, shall show the following colors only and shall apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green alone, or "Go:"

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

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

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

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

(b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway.

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

(a) Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remaining standing until green or "Go" is shown alone.

- (b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway.
- (4) Steady red with green arrow:
 - (a) Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
 - (b) Pedestrians facing such signal shall not enter the roadway.
- (5) In the event an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking the stop shall be made a vehicle length short of the signal. (1964 Code, § 9-407)

15-508. At flashing traffic-control signals. (1) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal placed or erected 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.
- (2) This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossing. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings shall be governed by the rules set forth in § 15-404 of this title. (1964 Code, § 9-408)

15-509. Stops to be signaled. No person operating a motor vehicle shall stop such vehicle whether in obedience to a traffic sign or signal or otherwise, without first signaling his intention in accordance with the requirements of the state law, except in an emergency. (1964 Code, § 9-409)

CHAPTER 6**PARKING****SECTION**

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

15-601. Generally. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, every vehicle parked upon a street within this municipality shall be so parked that its right wheels are parallel to and within eighteen inches (18") 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 inches (18") of the left edge or curb of the street.

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

(3) Furthermore, no person shall wash, grease, or work on any vehicle, except to make repairs necessitated by an emergence, while such vehicle is parked on a public street. (1964 Code, § 9-501)

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 feet (24'). (1964 Code, § 9-502)

15-603. Occupancy of more than one space. No person shall park a vehicle in any designated parking space so that any part of such vehicle occupies more than one (1) 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. (1964 Code, § 9-503)

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 feet (15') thereof;
 - (4) Within fifteen feet (15') of a fire hydrant;
 - (5) Within a pedestrian crosswalk;
 - (6) Within fifty feet (50') of a railroad crossing;
 - (7) Within twenty feet (20') of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and on the side of the street opposite to any fire station within seventy-five feet (75') 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; or
 - (11) Alongside any curb painted yellow or red by the municipality.
- (1964 Code, § 9-504)

15-605. Loading and unloading zones. No person shall park a vehicle for any purpose or period of time other than for the expeditious loading or unloading of passengers or merchandise in any place marked by the municipality as a loading or unloading zone. (1964 Code, § 9-505)

15-606. Presumption with respect to illegal parking. When any unoccupied vehicle is found parked in violation of any provision of this chapter there shall be a prima facie presumption that the registered owner of the vehicle is responsible for such illegal parking. (1964 Code, § 9-506)

CHAPTER 7**ENFORCEMENT****SECTION**

- 15-701. Impoundment of vehicles.
- 15-702. Issuance of traffic citations.
- 15-703. Failure to obey citation.
- 15-704. Illegal parking.

15-701. Impoundment of vehicles. The local law enforcement officer is hereby authorized, when reasonably necessary to prevent obstruction of traffic, to remove from the streets and impound any vehicle whose operator is arrested, or any vehicle which is illegally parked, abandoned, or otherwise parked so as to constitute an obstruction or hazard to normal traffic. Any vehicle left parked on any street or alley for more than seventy-two (72) consecutive hours without permission from the local law enforcement official shall be presumed to have been abandoned if the owner cannot be located after a reasonable investigation. Such an impounded vehicle shall be stored until the owner claims it, gives satisfactory evidence of ownership, and pays all applicable fines and costs. The fee for impounding a vehicle shall be five dollars (\$5.00) and a storage cost of one dollar (\$1.00) per day shall also be charged. (1964 Code, § 9-601)

15-702. Issuance of traffic citations. When a local law enforcement official halts a traffic violator other than for the purpose of giving a warning, and does not take such person into custody under arrest, he shall take the name, address, and operator's license number of said person, the license number of the motor vehicle involved, and such other pertinent information as may be necessary, and shall issue to him a written traffic citation containing a notice to answer to the charge against him in the city court at a specified time. The officer, upon receiving the written promise of the alleged violator to answer as specified in the citation, shall release such person from custody. (1964 Code, § 9-602)

15-703. 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. (1964 Code, § 9-603)

15-704. Illegal parking. (1) Whenever any motor vehicle without a driver is found parked or stopped in violation of and of the restrictions imposed by this code, the officer finding such vehicle shall take its license number and may take any other information displayed on the vehicle which may identify its

user, and shall conspicuously affix to such vehicle a citation for the driver and/or owner to answer for the violation within ten (10) days during the hours and at a place specified in the citation.

(2) For parking violations the offender may waive his right to a judicial hearing and have the charges disposed of out of court but the fines shall be three dollars (\$3.00) within ten (10) days and five dollars (\$5.00) thereafter. (1964 Code, § 9-604)

TITLE 16**STREETS AND SIDEWALKS, ETC.¹****CHAPTER**

1. MISCELLANEOUS.
2. EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS.

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

- 16-101. Obstructing streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 16-102. Trees projecting over streets, etc., regulated.
- 16-103. Trees, etc., obstructing views at intersections prohibited.
- 16-104. Projecting signs, awnings, etc., restricted.
- 16-105. Banners and signs across streets and alleys restricted.
- 16-106. Gates or doors opening over streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 16-107. Littering streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited.
- 16-108. Obstruction of drainage ditches.
- 16-109. Abutting occupants to keep sidewalks clean, etc.
- 16-110. Parades regulated.
- 16-111. Operation of trains at crossings regulated.
- 16-112. Animals and vehicles on sidewalks.
- 16-113. Violations and penalty.

16-101. Obstructing streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited. No person shall use or occupy any portion of any public street, alley, sidewalk or right-of-way for the purpose of storing, selling or exhibiting any goods, wares, merchandise or materials. (1964 Code, § 12-201)

16-102. Trees projecting over streets, etc. regulated. It shall be unlawful for any property owner or occupant to allow any limbs of trees on his property to project out over any street, alley or sidewalk at a height of less than fourteen feet (14'). (1964 Code, § 12-202)

16-103. Trees, etc., obstructing views at intersections prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any property owner or occupant to have or maintain on his property any tree, hedge, billboard, or other obstruction which prevents

¹Municipal code reference

Motor vehicle and traffic regulations: title 15.

persons driving vehicles, on public streets or alleys from obtaining a clear view of traffic when approaching an intersection. (1964 Code, § 12-203)

16-104. Projecting signs, awnings, etc., restricted. Signs, awnings, or other structures which project over any street or other public way shall be erected subject to the requirements of the building code. (1964 Code, § 12-204)

16-105. Banners and signs across streets and alleys restricted. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or have placed any banner or sign across any public street or alley except when expressly authorized by the governing body. (1964 Code, § 12-205)

16-106. Gates or doors opening over streets, alleys or sidewalks prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person owning or occupying property to allow any gate or door to swing open upon or over any street, alley or sidewalk. (1964 Code, § 12-206)

16-107. Littering streets, alleys, or sidewalks prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to litter, place, throw, or allow to fall on any street, alley or sidewalk any refuse, glass, tacks, or other objects or materials which are unsightly or which obstruct or tend to limit or interfere with the use of such public ways and places for their intended purposes. (1964 Code, § 12-207)

16-108. Obstruction of drainage ditches. It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or cause the obstruction of any drainage ditch in any public right-of-way. (1964 Code, § 12-208)

16-109. Abutting occupants to keep sidewalks clean, etc. The occupants of property abutting on a sidewalk are required to keep the sidewalk clean. Also, immediately after a snow or sleet, such occupants are required to remove all accumulated snow, or ice from the abutting sidewalk. Also, all such occupants are required to keep the sidewalk in reasonably safe repair. (1964 Code, § 12-209)

16-110. Parades regulated. It shall be unlawful for any club, organization or similar group to hold any meeting, parade, demonstration or exhibition on the public streets without some responsible representative first securing a permit from the recorder. No permit shall be issued by the recorder unless such activity will not unreasonably interfere with traffic and unless such representative shall agree to see to the immediate cleaning up of all litter which shall be left on the streets as a result of the activity. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person obtaining such a permit to fail to carry out his agreement to immediately clean up the resulting litter. (1964 Code, § 12-210)

16-111. Operation of trains at crossings regulated. (1) No person shall operate any railroad train through the City of Adams, Tennessee without giving a warning of its approach to each railroad crossing as required by state law, nor shall a person operate a train at a speed in excess of forty (40) miles per hour while passing through the City of Adams, Tennessee.

(2) It shall also be unlawful to stop a railroad train so as to block or obstruct any street or alley for a period of more than five (5) consecutive minutes. (Ord. #31, Sept. 1978)

16-112. Animals and vehicles on sidewalks. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride, lead or tie any animal, or ride, push, pull, or place any vehicle across or upon any sidewalk in such a manner as to unreasonably interfere with or inconvenience pedestrians using the sidewalk. It shall also be unlawful for any person to knowingly allow any minor under his control to violate this section. (1964 Code, § 12-212)

16-113. Violations and penalty. Violations of this chapter shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code.

CHAPTER 2

EXCAVATIONS AND CUTS

SECTION

- 16-201. Permit required.
- 16-202. Applications.
- 16-203. Fee.
- 16-204. Deposit or bond.
- 16-205. Manner of excavating, barricades and lights, temporary sidewalks.
- 16-206. Restoration of streets, etc.
- 16-207. Insurance.
- 16-208. Time limits.
- 16-209. Supervision.
- 16-210. Driveway curb cuts.
- 16-211. Violations and penalty.

16-201. Permit required. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association or others, to make an excavation in any street, alley or public place, or to tunnel under any street, alley or public place or sidewalk without first obtaining a permit as herein required, and without complying with the provisions of this chapter, and it shall also be unlawful to violate, or vary from, the terms of any such permit; provided, however, any person maintaining pipes, lines, or other underground facilities in or under the surface of any street may proceed with an opening without a permit when emergency circumstances demand the work to be done immediately and a permit cannot reasonably and practically be obtained beforehand. The person shall thereafter apply for a permit on the first regular business day on which the office of the recorder is open for business and said permit shall be retroactive to the date when the work was begun. (1964 Code, § 12-101)

16-202. Applications. Applications for such permits shall be made to the recorder or such person as he may designate to receive such applications, and shall state thereon the location of the intended excavation or tunnel, the size thereof, the purpose thereof, the person, firm, corporation, association or others for whom the work is being done, and shall contain an agreement that the applicant will comply with all ordinances and laws relating to the work to be done. Such application shall be rejected or approved by the recorder within twenty-four (24) hours of its filing. (1964 Code, § 12-102)

16-203. Fee. The fee for such permits shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00). (1964 Code, § 12-103, modified)

16-204. Deposit or bond. (1) No such permit shall be issued unless and until the applicant therefor has deposited with the recorder a cash deposit to be determined by current cost estimate, but in no event less than the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). If no pavement is involved, and an amount to be determined by current cost estimate, but in no event less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) if the excavation is in a paved area, to ensure the proper restoration of the ground and laying of the pavement, if any, except that where the amount of the deposit is clearly inadequate to cover the cost of restoration the recorder may increase the amount of the deposit to an amount considered by him to be adequate to cover said cost. From this deposit shall be deducted the expense of the municipality of relaying the surface of the ground or pavement, and of making the refill if this is done by the municipality or at its expense. The balance shall be returned to the applicant without interest after the tunnel or excavation is completely refilled and the surface or pavement is restored.

(2) In lieu of a deposit the applicant may deposit with the recorder a surety bond in such form and amount as the recorder shall deem adequate to cover the costs to the municipality if the applicant fails to make proper restoration. (1964 Code, § 12-104, modified)

16-205. Manner of excavating, barricades and lights, temporary sidewalks. Any person, firm, corporation, association or others making any excavation or tunnel shall do so according to the terms and conditions of the application and permit authorizing the work to be done. Sufficient and proper barricades and lights shall be maintained to protect persons and property from injury by or because of the excavation being made. If any sidewalk is blocked by any such work a temporary sidewalk shall be constructed and provided which shall be safe for travel and convenient for users. (1964 Code, § 12-105)

16-206. Restoration of streets, etc. Any person, firm, corporation, association or others making any excavation or tunnel in or under any street, alley, sidewalk or other public place in this municipality shall restore said street, alley, sidewalk or public place to its original condition except for the surfacing, which shall be done by the municipality, but shall be paid for by such person, firm, corporation, association or others promptly upon the completion of the work for which the excavation or tunnel was made. In case of unreasonable delay in restoring the street, alley, sidewalk or public place, the recorder shall give notice to the person, firm, corporation, association or others that unless the excavation or tunnel is refilled properly within a specified reasonable period of time, the municipality will do the work and charge the expense of doing the same to such person, firm, corporation, association or others. If within the specified time the conditions of the above notice have not been complied with, the work shall be done by the municipality, an accurate account of the expense involved shall be kept, and the total cost shall be charged to the person, firm,

corporation, association or others who made the excavation of tunnels. (1964 Code, § 12-106)

16-207. Insurance. In addition to making the deposit or giving the bond hereinbefore required to ensure that proper restoration is made, each person applying for an excavation permit shall file a certificate of insurance indicating that he is insured against claims for damages for personal injury as well as against claims for property damage which may arise from or out of the performance of the work, whether such performance be by himself, his subcontractor, or anyone directly or indirectly employed by him. Such insurance shall cover collapse, explosive hazards, and underground work by equipment on the street, and shall include protection against liability arising from completed operations. The amount of the insurance shall be prescribed by the recorder in accordance with the nature of the risk involved; provided, however, that the liability insurance for bodily injury shall not be less than three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00) for each person and seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000.00) for each accident, and for property damages not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00). (1964 Code, § 12-107, modified)

16-208. Time limits. Each application for a permit shall state the length of time it is estimated will elapse from the commencement of the work until the restoration of the surface of the ground or pavement, or until the refill is made ready for the pavement to be put on by the municipality if the municipality restores such surface pavement. It shall be unlawful to fail to comply with this time limitation unless permission for an extension of time is granted by the recorder. (1964 Code, § 12-108)

16-209. Supervision. The recorder shall from time to time inspect all excavations and tunnels being made in or under any public street, alley, sidewalk or other public place in the municipality and see to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. Notice shall be given to him at least ten (10) days before the work of refilling any such excavation or tunnel commences. (1964 Code, § 12-109)

16-210. Driveway curb cuts. No one shall cut, bind, or maintain a driveway across a curb or sidewalk without first obtaining a permit from the recorder. Such a permit will not be issued when the contemplated driveway is to be so located or constructed as to create an unreasonable hazard to pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic. No driveway shall exceed thirty-five feet (35') in width at its outer or street edge and when two (2) or more adjoining driveways are provided for the same property a safety island of not less than ten feet (10') in width at its outer or street edge shall be provided. Driveway aprons shall not extend out into the street. (1964 Code, § 12-110)

16-211. Violations and penalty. Any violation of this chapter shall constitute a civil offense and shall be punishable by a civil penalty under the general penalty provision of this code, by revocation of permit, or by both penalty and revocation. Each day a violation shall be allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

TITLE 17

REFUSE AND TRASH DISPOSAL¹

CHAPTER

1. REFUSE.

CHAPTER 1

REFUSE

SECTION

- 17-101. Refuse defined.
- 17-102. Premises to be kept clean.
- 17-103. Storage.
- 17-104. Disturbing containers.
- 17-105. Collection vehicles.
- 17-106. Disposal.
- 17-107. Violations and penalty.

17-101. Refuse defined. "Refuse" shall mean and include garbage, rubbish, and refuse as those terms are generally defined, except that dead animals and fowls, body wastes, hot ashes, rocks, concrete, bricks, and similar materials are expressly excluded therefrom and shall not be stored therewith. (1964 Code, § 8-101)

17-102. Premises to be kept clean. All persons within the municipality are hereby required to keep their premises in a clean and sanitary condition, free from accumulations of refuse. (1964 Code, § 8-102)

17-103. Storage. Each owner, occupant, or other responsible person using or occupying any building or other premises within this city where refuse accumulates or is likely to accumulate, shall provide and keep covered an adequate number of refuse containers. The refuse containers shall be strong, durable, and rodent and insect proof. They shall each have a capacity of not less than twenty (20) nor more than thirty-two (32) gallons. Furthermore, the combined weight of any refuse container and its contents shall not exceed thirty-five (35) pounds. No refuse shall be placed in a refuse container until such refuse has been drained of all free liquids. Tree trimmings, hedge clippings, and

¹Municipal code references

Littering: title 11, chapter 7.

Property maintenance regulations: title 13.

similar materials shall be cut to a length not to exceed four feet (4') and shall be securely tied in individual bundles weighing not more than thirty-five (35) pounds each and being not more than two feet (2') thick before being deposited for collection. (modified)

17-104. Disturbing containers. No unauthorized person shall uncover, rifle, pilfer, dig into, turn over, or in any other manner disturb or use any refuse container belonging to another. This section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of public refuse containers for their intended purpose.

17-105. Collection vehicles. The collection of refuse shall be by means of vehicles with beds constructed of impervious materials which are easily cleanable and so constructed that there will be no leakage of liquids draining from the refuse onto the streets and alleys. Furthermore, all refuse collection vehicles shall utilize closed beds or such coverings as will effectively prevent the scattering of refuse over the streets or alleys.

17-106. Disposal. All refuse accumulated within the corporate limits shall be collected, conveyed, and disposed of regularly and in accordance with the operating hours of the solid waste convenience centers. The disposal of refuse in any quantity by any person in any place, public or private, other than at the site or sites designated for refuse disposal by the board of commissioners is expressly prohibited. (modified)

17-107. Violations and penalty. Violations of this chapter shall subject the offender to a penalty under the general penalty provision of this code. Each day a violation is allowed to continue shall constitute a separate offense.

TITLE 18

WATER AND SEWERS¹

CHAPTER

1. WATER AND SEWER.

CHAPTER 1

WATER AND SEWER

SECTION

18-101. Service.

18-101. Service. Water and sewer services shall be provided and maintained by West Robertson Water Authority.

¹Municipal code references

Building, utility and residential codes: title 12.

Refuse disposal: title 17.

TITLE 19

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

CHAPTER

1. ELECTRICITY.

CHAPTER 1

ELECTRICITY

SECTION

19-101. To be furnished by Cumberland Electric Membership Corporation.

19-101. To be furnished by Cumberland Electric Membership Corporation. Electricity shall be provided to the City of Adams and its inhabitants by the Cumberland Electric Membership Corporation. The rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the City of Adams and its inhabitants, are stated in the agreements between the parties.¹

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

TITLE 20**MISCELLANEOUS****CHAPTER 1****FAIR HOUSING****CHAPTER****1. FAIR HOUSING.****SECTION**

- 20-101. Policy.
- 20-102. Definitions.
- 20-103. Unlawful practice.
- 20-104. Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.
- 20-105. Discrimination in the financing of housing.
- 20-106. Discrimination in the provision of brokerage services.
- 20-107. Exemption.
- 20-108. Administration.
- 20-109. Education and conciliation.
- 20-110. Enforcement.
- 20-111. Investigations; subpoenas; giving of evidence.
- 20-112. Enforcement by private persons.

20-101. Policy. It is the policy of the City of Adams to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing throughout the community. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-102. Definitions. (1) "Discriminatory housing practice" means an act that is unlawful under § 20-104.

(2) "Dwelling" means any building, structure, or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as a residence by one (1) or more families, and any vacant land which is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure, or portion thereof.

(3) "Family" includes a single individual.

(4) "Person" includes one (1) or more individuals, corporations, partnerships, associations, labor organizations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, and judiciaries.

(5) "To rent" includes to lease, to sublease, to let and otherwise to grant for a consideration the right to occupy premises owned by the occupant. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-103. Unlawful practice. Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) below and § 20-107, the prohibitions against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing set forth in § 20-104 shall apply to:

- (1) All dwellings except as exempted by subsection (2) below;
- (2) Nothing in § 20-104 shall apply to:

- (a) Any single-family house sold or rented by an owner; provided that such private individual owner does not own more than three such single-family houses at any one (1) time; provided further that in the case of the sale of any such single-family house by a private individual owner not residing in such house at the time of such sale or who was not the most recent resident of such house prior to such sale, the exemption granted by this subsection shall apply only with respect to one (1) such sale within any twenty-four (24) month period; provided further that such bona fide private individual owner does not own any interest in, nor is there owned or reserved on his or her behalf, under any express or voluntary agreement title to or any right to all or a portion of the proceeds from the sale or rental of, more than three (3) such single-family houses at any one (1) time; provided further that the sale or rental of any such single-family house shall be excepted from the application of this title only if such house is sold or rental: without the use in any manner of the sale or rental facilities or the sales or rental services of any real estate broker, agent, or salesperson, or of such facilities or services of any person in the business of selling or renting dwellings, or of any employee or agent of any such broker, agent, salesperson, or person; and without the publication, posting, or mailing, after notice of any advertisement or written notice in violation of § 20-104(3) of this chapter, but nothing in this proviso shall prohibit the use of attorneys, escrow agents, abstractors, title companies, and other such professional assistance as necessary to perfect or transfer the title; or

- (b) Rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four families living independently of each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies one (1) of such living quarters as his or her residence.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) above, persons shall be deemed to be in the business of selling or renting dwellings if:

- (a) They have, within the preceding twelve (12) months, participated as principal in three (3) or more transactions involving the sale or rental of any dwelling or any interest therein;

- (b) They have, within the preceding twelve (12) months, participated as agent, other than in the sale of his or her own personal residence in providing sales or rental facilities or sales or rental services in two (2) or more transaction involving the sale or rental of any dwelling or any interest therein; or

(c) They are the owner of any dwelling designed or intended for occupancy by, or occupied by, five (5) or more families. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-104. Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. As made applicable by § 20-103, and except as exempted by §§ 20-103(2) and 20-107, it shall be unlawful:

(1) To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, or to refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of, or otherwise make unavailable or deny, a dwelling to any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap;

(2) To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection therewith, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap;

(3) To make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published any notice, statement, or advertisement, with respect to the sale or rental of a dwelling that indicates any preference limitation or discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap, or an intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination;

(4) To represent to any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap that any dwelling is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when such dwelling is in fact so available;

(5) For profit, to induce or attempt to induce any person to sell or rent any dwelling by representations regarding the entry or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons of a particular race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap;

(6) To refuse to permit, at the expense of the person with a disability, reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by that person if such modifications are necessary to afford that person full enjoyment of the premises; or

(7) To refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or service, when such accommodations are necessary to afford a person with a disability equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-105. Discrimination in the financing of housing. It shall be unlawful for any bank, building and loan association, insurance company or other corporation, association, firm or enterprise whose business consists in whole or in part in the making of commercial real estate loans, to deny a loan or other financial assistance to a person applying therefor for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, or to discriminate against them in the fixing of the amount, interest rate, duration, or other terms or conditions of such loan or other financial assistance, because

of the race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap of such person or of any person associated with them in connection with such loan or other financial assistance or the purposes of such loan or other financial assistance, or of the present or prospective owners, lessees, tenants, or occupants of the dwelling or dwellings in relation to which such loan or other financial assistance is to be made or given; provided that nothing contained in the section shall impair the scope or effectiveness of the exception contained in § 20-103(2). (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-106. Discrimination in the provision of brokerage services. It shall be unlawful to deny any person access to or membership or participation in any multiple listing service, real estate brokers organization or other service organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting dwellings, or to discriminate against them in the terms of conditions of such access, membership, or participation, on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-107. Exemption. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a religious organization, association, or society, or any non-profit institution or organization operated, supervised or controlled by or in conjunction with a religious organization, association, or society, from limiting the sale, rental or occupancy of dwellings which it owns or operates for other than a commercial purpose to persons of the same religion, or from giving preference to such persons, unless membership in such religion is restricted on account of race, color, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap; nor shall anything in this chapter prohibit a private club not in fact open to the public, which as an incident to its primary purpose or purposes provides lodgings which it owns or operates for other than commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of such lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-108. Administration. (1) The authority and responsibility for administering this Act shall be in Mayor of Adams.

(2) The mayor may delegate any of these functions, duties, and powers to employees of the community or to boards of such employees, including functions, duties, and powers with respect to investigating, conciliating, hearing, determining, ordering, certifying, reporting or otherwise acting as to any work, business, or matter under this chapter. The mayor shall by rule prescribe such rights of appeal from the decisions of his or her hearing examiners to other hearing examiners to other officers in the community, to boards of officers or to themselves, as shall be appropriate and in accordance with law.

(3) All executive departments and agencies shall administer their programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the purposes of this chapter and shall cooperate with the mayor to further such purposes. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-109. Education and conciliation. Immediately after the enactment of this chapter, the mayor shall commence such educational and conciliatory activities as will further the purposes of this chapter. They shall call conferences of persons in the housing industry and other interested parties to acquaint them with the provisions of this chapter and his suggested means of implementing it, and shall endeavor with their advise to work out programs of voluntary compliance and of enforcement. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995)

20-110. Enforcement. (1) Any persons who claim to have been injured by a discriminatory housing practice or who believe that they will be irrevocably injured by a discriminatory housing practice that is about to occur (hereafter "person aggrieved") may file a complaint with the mayor.

(a) Complaints shall be in writing and shall contain such information and be in such form as the mayor requires. Upon receipt of such a complaint, the mayor shall furnish a copy of the same to the person or persons who allegedly committed or is about to commit the alleged discriminatory housing practice. Within thirty (30) days after receiving a complaint, or within thirty (30) days after the expiration of any period of reference under subsection (3) below, the mayor shall investigate the complaint and give notice in writing to the person aggrieved whether they intend to resolve it.

(b) If the mayor decides to resolve the complaints, they shall proceed to try to eliminate or correct the alleged discriminatory housing practice by information methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion. Nothing said or done in the course of such informal endeavors may be made public or used as evidence in a subsequent proceeding under this chapter without the written consent of the persons concerned.

(c) Any employee of the City of Adams who shall make public any information in violation of this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(2) A complaint under subsection (1) above shall be filed within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the alleged discriminatory housing practice occurred. Complaints shall be in writing and shall state the facts upon which the allegations of a discriminatory housing practice are based. Complaints may be reasonably and fairly amended at any time. A respondent may file an answer to the complaint against them and with the leave of the mayor, which shall be granted whenever it would be reasonable and fair to do so, may amend his or her answer at any time. Both complaints and answers shall be verified.

(3) If within thirty (30) days after a complaint is filed with the mayor, the mayor has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance with this chapter, the person aggrieved may, within thirty (30) days thereafter, file a complaint with the secretary of the department of housing and urban development. The mayor will assist in this filing.

(4) If the mayor has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance within thirty (30) days of the complaint, the person aggrieved may, within thirty (30) days hereafter commence a civil action in any appropriate court, against the respondent named in the complaint, to enforce the rights granted or protected by this chapter, insofar as such rights relate to the subject of the complaint. If the court finds that a discriminatory housing practice has occurred or is about to occur, the court may enjoin the respondent from engaging in such practice or order such affirmative action as may be appropriate.

(5) In any proceeding brought pursuant to this section, the burden of proof shall be on the complaint.

(6) Whenever an action filed by an individual shall come to trial, the mayor shall immediately terminate all efforts to obtain voluntary compliance. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995, modified)

20-111. Investigations; subpoenas; giving of evidence. (1) In conducting an investigation, the mayor shall have access at all reasonable times to premises, records, documents, individuals, and other evidence or possible sources of evidence and may examine, record, and copy such materials and take and record the testimony or statements of such persons as are reasonably necessary for the furtherance of the investigation; provided, however, that the mayor first complies with the provisions of the Fourth Amendment relating to unreasonable searches and seizures.

(a) The mayor may issue subpoenas to compel his or her access to or the production of such materials, or the appearance of such persons, and may issue interrogatories to a respondent, to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as would apply if the subpoenas or interrogatories were issued or served in aid of a civil action in the United States district court of the district in which the investigation is taking place.

(b) The mayor may administer oaths.

(2) Upon written application to the mayor, a respondent shall be entitled to the issuance of a reasonable number of subpoenas by and in the name of the mayor to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as subpoenas issued by the mayor himself or herself. Subpoenas issued at the request of a respondent shall show on their face the name and address of such respondent and shall state that they were issued at his or her request.

(3) Witnesses summoned by subpoena of the mayor shall be entitled to the same witness and mileage fees as are witnesses in proceedings in United States district courts. Fees payable to the witness summoned by a subpoena issued at the request of a respondent shall be paid by them.

(4) Within five (5) days after service of a subpoena upon any person, such person may petition the mayor to revoke or modify the subpoena. The mayor shall grant the petition if they find that the subpoena requires appearance or attendance at an unreasonable time or place, that it requires

production of evidence which does not relate to any matter under investigation, that it does not describe with sufficient particularity the evidence to be produced, that compliance would be unduly onerous, or for other good reason.

(5) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena, the mayor or other person at whose request it was issued may petition for its enforcement in the municipal or state court for the district in which the person to whom the subpoena was addressed resides, was served, or transacts business.

(6) Any person who willfully fails or neglects to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce records, documents, or other evidence, if in his or her power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful order of the mayor shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisoned not more than one (1) year, or both. Any person who, with intent thereby to mislead the mayor, shall make or cause to be made any false entry or statement of fact in any report, account, record, or other document submitted to the mayor pursuant to his or her subpoena or other order, or shall willfully neglect or fail to make or cause to be made full, true, and correct entries in such reports, accounts, records, or other documents, or shall willfully mutilate, alter, or by any other means falsify any documentary evidence, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(7) The City of Adams Attorney shall conduct all litigation in which the mayor participates as a party or as amicus pursuant to this chapter. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995, modified)

20-112. Enforcement by private persons. (1) The rights granted by §§ 20-103, 20-104, 20-105, and 20-106 may be enforced by civil actions in state or local courts or general jurisdiction. A civil action shall be commenced within one hundred and eighty (180) days after the alleged discriminatory housing practice occurred; provided, however, that the court shall continue such civil case brought to this section or § 20-110(4) from time to time before bringing it to trial or renting dwellings; or

(2) Any persons because they are or have been, or in order to intimidate such person or any other person or any class or persons from:

(a) Participating, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin, in any of the activities, services, organizations or facilities described herein; or

(b) Affording another person or class of persons opportunity or protection so to participate; or

(3) Any citizens because they are or have been, or in order to discourage such citizen or any other citizen from lawfully aiding or encouraging other persons so participate, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion or national origin, in any of the activities, services, organizations or facilities described herein, or participating lawfully in speech or peaceful assembly opposing any denial of the opportunity to so participate shall be fined not more than fifty dollars (\$50.00); and, if bodily injury results, shall be fined

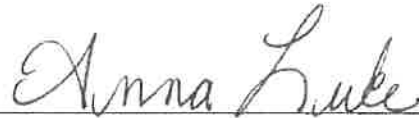
not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), or imprisoned not more than ten (10) years, or both; and, if death results, shall be subject to imprisonment for any term of years or for life. (Ord. #62, Feb. 1995, modified)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

City of Adams
County of Robertson
State of Tennessee

I, Anna Luke, hereby certify that I am the Recorder of the City of Adams, Tennessee, duly appointed and qualified; that as such, I am the official custodian of the minute books of the city and of the books, papers, records, and documents of the city and, that the foregoing pages of the "Adams Municipal Code" contain a true, perfect, and correct copy of the city's code of ordinances and the ordinance adopting the same passed on final reading the 13 day of August, ~~2020~~

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 18 day of August, ~~2020~~



Recorder

The University of Tennessee does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, color, religion, national origin, age, disability, or veteran status in provision of educational programs and services or employment opportunities and benefits. This policy extends to both employment by and admission to The University.

The University does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, or disability in its education programs and activities pursuant to the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

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Municipal Technical Advisory Service

In cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League

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