TITLE 20

MISCELLANEOUS

1. SIGN ORDINANCE.
2. FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE.

CHAPTER 1

SIGN ORDINANCE

SECTION

20-103. General provisions.
20-104. Permitted signs in residential districts.
20-105. Permitted signs in commercial and industrial districts.
20-106. Temporary sign provisions.
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20-101. Purpose, scope. (1) Legislative purpose. The purpose of these regulations is to promote the well-being of the community by establishing standards that assure the provision of signage is adequate to meet essential communication needs while safeguarding the rights of the people in the community to a safe, healthful and attractive environment. Within this overall framework, it is the intent of these regulations to:

(a) Protect the right to the use of signs for the identification of activities and any related products, services and events and for non-commercial messages;
(b) Protect the right of individuals to privacy and freedom from nuisances;
(c) Protect the value of property and improvements thereon;
(d) Permit signs that are appropriate to their surroundings;
(e) Assure that signs are constructed and maintained in a safe condition;
(f) Encourage design that enhances the readability and effectiveness of signs;
(g) Prevent signs from interfering with traffic regulatory devices or otherwise obstructing motorist or pedestrian vision;
(h) Reduce traffic hazards;
(i) Eliminate obsolete signs; and
(j) Provide an efficient and effective means of administration and enforcement.
(2) **Scope.** Except for signs permitted in all districts in section 20-103(4) herein, these regulations shall apply to all signs and their appurtenances that are visible from the outside of buildings including interior window signs and all exterior signs except those located within and visible only from within enclosed courtyards, malls, or similar enclosures.

This chapter shall not apply to any property that is residential and in no way restricts signs on residential property, except for prohibited signs in all districts. These regulations shall not in any manner attempt to censure the written or depicted copy on any permitted sign. Any sign allowed under this chapter may contain, in lieu of any other copy, any otherwise lawful non-commercial message that does not direct attention to a business operated for profit, or to a commodity or service for sale, and that complies with size, location, height, lighting, and spacing requirements of this chapter. (Ord. #180, April 1998)

20-102. **Definitions.** For the purpose of this chapter the following definitions, terms, phrases, words, and their derivation shall have the meaning given herein.

"Appeals board." The duly appointed board authorized by the city council to hear and act upon appeal of a decision of the enforcement officer or any request for a variance from any provision of this sign ordinance.

"Building face or wall." All window and wall area of a building in one place or elevation.

"Candlepower." The amount of light that will illuminate a surface one (1) foot distant from a light source to an intensity of one (1) foot candle. Maximum (peak) candlepower is the largest amount of candlepower.

"City." When used herein shall mean the Town of Ashland City, Tennessee.

"Commercial complex." A building or group of buildings located upon a lot used or designated to be used for two or more occupancies.

"Copy." The wording or graphics on a sign surface.

"Copy area." The smallest area within a contiguous single perimeter composed of one or more circles, triangles and/or rectangles that enclose the extreme limits of the actual copy of the sign.

"Display surface area." The entire area within a single continuous perimeter enclosing the extreme limits of wording, representation, emblem, or any figure of similar character, together with any background materials, color, or area defined by a border or frame, any of which forms an integral part of the display or serves to differentiate such display from the structure to which it is affixed.

"District." A zoning district as defined and established by the Ashland City Zoning Ordinance.

"Enforcing officer." The chief enforcing officer or official appointed to enforce the terms of this chapter.
"Establishment." A lawful entity, incorporated or unincorporated, that owns, rents, or leases space to conduct a commercial or noncommercial activity.

"Facade." The entire building wall, including the main street wall face, parapet, facis, windows, doors, canopy and roof on any complete elevation.

"Footcandle." A unit of illumination produced on a surface, all points of which are one (1) foot from a uniform point source of one (1) candle.

"Height (of sign)." The vertical distance measured from the surrounding grade to the highest point of a sign.

"Item of information." The name of a business, service, product, or individual.

"Lambert." The cgs unit of brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface that radiates or reflects light at a rate of one lumen per square centimeter.

"Major street or thoroughfare." Any street shown as such on the official major thoroughfare plan.

"Major street or thoroughfare plan." A plan for future streets and street rights-of-way adopted by the Ashland City Planning Commission.

"Noncomplying (sign)." Any sign which does not comply with (1) or more standards or regulations in this chapter, as of the effective date of this chapter.¹

"Nonconforming (sign)." Any sign which is not permitted within the district in which is located, as of the effective date of this chapter.¹

"Occupancy or premises site." Any principal or accessory use or activity occurring upon the subject premises (zone lot).

"Right-of-way." The proposed right-of-way as indicated on the official major street or thoroughfare land, or as set forth by plat or plan for existing streets not planned for widening. Also defined as the line where the property meets the public street or public roadway provided that this definition shall not include unimproved alleys, easements or other similar dedicated uses.

"Sign." Any writing (including letter, word or numeral), pictorial representation (including illustration or decoration); emblem (including device, symbol, or trademark); flag (including banner, streamer, or pennant but excluding any governmental flag); inflatable devices; or any other figure of similar character, which:

1. is a structure or any part thereof, or is attached to, painted on, or in any other manner represented on a building or other structure;
2. is used to announce, direct attention to, or advertise; and
3. is visible from outside a building.

"Sign, abandoned." Any sign in which the function of direction and/or identification of a bona fide business, lessor, owner, product or activity conducted or product available are obsolete.

¹These provisions were taken from Ordinance No. 180 which passed second reading April 14, 1998.
"Sign, accessory." Any sign that directs attention to a person, activity, or commodity on the same zone lot.

"Sign, advertising (billboards)." A sign which directs attention to a business, profession, commodity, service or entertainment conducted, sold or offered elsewhere than upon the same zone lot, including any expressive sign larger than fifteen (15) square feet; or directs attention to any brand name or trade name product that may be incidentally available on the same zone lot as the sign, provided the establishment offering the product is not associated with the brand or trade name of the product being advertised.

"Sign, animated." A sign that is animated, moving, rotating or appears to be animated, moving or rotating.

"Sign, area." The area or square footage enclosed by the perimeter of the sign face. With respect to signs which are composed of individual symbols, letters, figures, illustrations, messages, forms or panels, sign area shall be considered to include all lettering, wording, and accompanying designs and symbols, together with the background on which they are displayed, any frame around the sign and any "cut-outs" or extensions, but shall not include any supporting structure or bracing.

"Sign, back to back." A sign constructed on a single set of supports with messages visible on any side, provided that double message boards are physically continuous.

"Sign, balloon." Any inflatable, non-stationary, animated type of advertising sign.

"Sign, banner." A sign having the copy applied to cloth, paper, or fabric of any kind with only such material for a backing. "Banner" shall include animated and/or fluttering devices designed to attract attention.

"Sign, building mounted." Any sign attached to or supported by any building or other structure that has a purpose other than solely to support a sign, except a sign attached to any upright pole or support when the sign is wider than said pole or support, which shall be considered a freestanding sign.

"Sign, business." A type of accessory sign that identifies or provides related information about commercial and manufacturing activity types.

"Sign, changeable copy." A sign designed so the copy can be changed while the display surface remains unchanged; includes such signs as manually or electronically changed readerboards and fuel price displays.

"Sign, civic." A type of accessory sign that identifies or provides related information about community facility activity types. More specifically such signs shall include:

(1) a sign, permanently erected or permitted in the public right-of-way or private property by the Town of Ashland City, Cheatham County, State of Tennessee, or other government agency to denote the name of any thoroughfare; the route to any city, town, village, educational institution, public building, historical place, shrine or hospital; to direct and regulate traffic; and to denote
any railroad crossing, bridge, or other transportation or transmission company
for the direction of safety of the public.
(2) an on-premise temporary sign which contains information
regarding the time and place for regular meetings of civic or religious groups.
"Sign, development." A type of incidental sign that denotes the future
facility, the architect, the engineer, the contractor, the lending agency and/or the
developer on a construction site.
"Sign, direct illumination." All illuminated signs not included in the
definition of "sign," "luminous background" or "sign," indirect illumination.
"Sign, directional." Any sign which provides information relative to safely
identifying vehicular entrances and exits to parking lots or traffic circulation
areas for activities. Directional signs may include logo, symbols or a business
name and shall not exceed four (4) square feet in size nor forty eight (48) inches
in height. Such signs shall be located on the private premises and only one shall
be installed per driveway.
"Sign directory." A sign which lists the names of individuals, businesses,
or products available at a single site.
"Sign, dilapidated." Any sign which is structurally unsound, has defective
parts, or is in need of painting, or other maintenance.
"Sign, double-faced." A sign with two (2) faces which are usually but not
necessarily parallel.
"Sign, electrical." A self-illuminated sign or sign structure in which
electrical wiring, connections, and/or fixtures are used as part of the sign proper.
"Sign, expressive." Any sign that expresses an opinion, feeling or point
of view, such as political, ideological, religious, campaign, and good will signs.
"Sign, festoon." A wreath of paper, flowers, leaves, strings of fringe or
flags, etc., hanging in a loop or curve, or any carved or molded decoration
resembling this, as hung or strung on poles, street furniture, buildings, or any
object.
"Sign, flashing." Any lighted or electrical sign which emits light in
sudden transitory bursts.
"Sign, face." The part of the sign that is or can be used to identify,
advertise, communicate information or for visual representation which attracts
the attention of the public for any purpose. Sign face includes any background
material, panel, trim, color and direct or self-illumination used that
differentiates the sign from the building, structure, backdrop surface or object
upon which or against which it is placed. The sign structure shall not be
included as a portion of the sign face provided that no message, symbol, or any
of the aforementioned sign face criteria are displayed on or designed as part of
the sign structure.
"Sign, ground." A sign permanently affixed to the ground by a foundation
pedestal or other structure, such foundation, pedestal, or other structure being
greater than three (3) feet in width or twelve (12) inches in diameter and not
attached to any building. For the purposes of this chapter monument signs shall be considered as constituting ground signs.

"Sign, handtacked." A temporary advertising sign commonly attached, tacked, hung, or suspended from any available structure, usually intended to announce an upcoming event such as a music performance, garage sale, or church bazaar.

"Sign, height." The height of a sign shall be computed as the distance from the base of the sign at normal grade to the top of the highest attached component of the sign. Normal grade shall be construed to be the lower of (1) existing grade prior to construction, or (2) the newly established grade after construction exclusive of any filling, mounting and/or berming which occurs directly due to the construction of the sign.

"Sign, illuminated." A sign designed to give forth any artificial light or reflect such light from an artificial source.

"Sign, incidental." An accessory sign intended primarily for the convenience or direction of the public including: accessory residential signs smaller than (4) square feet that indicate name, address or home occupation; signs that indicate the types of credit available at a business; realty signs; signs with information that is warning in nature, such as "danger," "no trespassing" or "beware of dog"; signs indicating temporary events such as a garage sale or open house; political yard signs, and expressive signs.

"Sign, indirect illumination." Any illuminated sign which is either a sign illuminated entirely from an external artificial source or an illuminated sign which all attached or internal artificial sources of illumination are not directly visible or are shielded by an opaque material.

"Sign, inflatable." A sign that is either expanded to its full dimensions, or supported by gasses contained within the sign, or sign parts, at pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

"Sign, large residential." A type of accessory sign larger than three (3) square feet that indicated the name and/or address of a residential activity type that contains four (4) or more dwelling or rooming units; and shall include a sign at the principal entrance to any subdivision or residential planned unit development that contains more than twelve (12) dwelling units.

"Sign, luminous background." A sign created by trans-illuminating or backlighting of a translucent plastic or glass panel, or panels of similar material, which may be integrally pigmented, painted, or opaque.

"Sign, monument." (See definition of sign, ground).

"Sign, moving message board." Any electrical sign having a continuous message flow across its face by utilization of lights, or other electrical impulses forming various words or designs, such as time and temperature.

"Sign, neon wall sign." Any use of neon or gas tubular lighting on the exterior building facade or canopy for the purpose of providing a wall sign for the business and/or to outline the exterior of the building or structure so as to draw visual attention to the business.
"Sign, off-premises." Any sign located or proposed to be located at any place other than within the same platted parcel of land on which the specific business or activity being promoted on such sign is itself located or conducted. For the purpose of this chapter, easements and other appurtenances shall be considered to be inside such platted parcel of land. Signs identifying public service, religious or civic club organizations not to exceed four (4) square feet as approved by the enforcing officer (sign) are exceptions to this definition.

"Sign, off-site industrial." An off-site sign no larger than six (6) square feet located only in an industrial zoning district, which draws attention to an adjacent industrial use or activity. Only one (1) such sign shall be displayed for any given industrial activity.

"Sign, on-premises." Any sign located or proposed to be located at any place, if otherwise permitted by this chapter, within the plat of record for the business or other activity identified on such sign.

"Sign, pennant." Any lightweight plastic, fabric, or other material, whether or not containing a message of any kind, suspended from a rope, wire, or string, usually in a series, designed to move in the wind.

"Sign, permanent." Any sign which is fixed and stable. Portable signs, handtacked signs and other types of temporary signs such as festoons, balloons, banners and inflatable signs shall not be considered as permanent signs.

"Sign, pole." A sign permanently affixed to the ground by means of one (1) or more poles, columns, uprights, or braces and not attached to a building.

"Sign, political." A sign erected by a political candidate, group, or agent thereof, for the purpose of advertising a candidate regarding an issue on which there will be a public vote.

"Sign, portable." Any sign which is movable, portable, or designed to be portable which is in the shape of an "A" frame, panel, or mounted on wheels or legs of any kind, whether or not permanently affixed to the ground or buildings.

"Signs, projecting." Any sign that (a) is attached to a wall and projects outward from the wall more than twelve (12) inches or (b) is suspended from any structure that constitutes a covering or shelter such as a canopy, portico, or marquee. Usually, though not always, the face of a projecting sign will be perpendicular to or from a wide angle with the surface to which it is attached.

"Sign, public service." A type of sign which is noncommercial that provides community service information or identification and includes church directional signs and civic club symbol or identification signs.

"Sign, realty." A type of incidental sign that temporarily provides information regarding the sale, lease, or rent of the premises or any improvements thereon which is no larger than six (6) square feet.

"Sign, roof." Any sign attached to or mounted on any surface defined as a roof.

"Sign, structure." A structure, including uprights, supports, frames, display surfaces, and other appurtenances, intended to support and display one or more signs.
"Sign, temporary." Any sign that has a specific limitation in the amount of time that it can be displayed.

"Sign, vehicle." A permanent or temporary sign affixed, painted on, or placed in or upon any parked vehicle, parked trailer, or other parked device capable of being towed, which is displayed in public view such that the primary purpose of said display is to attract the attention of the public, rather than to serve the business of the owner thereof in the manner which is customary for said vehicle.

"Sign, wall." A type of building mounted sign (1) that is attached to a wall (including parapet wall) or other structure that supports a roof, including any sign that is part of or attached to a canopy or awning and any sign attached to any side face of a marquee, (2) that does not project outward more than twelve (12) inches from the surface to which it is attached, and (3) in which the sign face is parallel to the plan of the surface to which it is attached.

"Street banner." A banner sign crossing a public way or street with the purpose of promoting a special festival, celebration, or holiday.

"Tent." A collapsible shelter of canvas or other material stretched and sustained by poles, usually made fast by ropes attached to pegs hammered into the ground.

"Travelway." That portion of a public right-of-way that is improved for use by self-propelled vehicles, including paved or gravel areas and any other area intended for vehicle movement or storage.

"Zone lot." A lot, parcel, or piece of land which meets the legal requirements for use as a lot under the adopted zoning ordinance. (Ord. #180, April 1998)

20-103. General provisions. The following requirements apply to all signs in all districts.

(1) General standards. (a) No sign except for those specified in section 20-103(4) shall be erected until a permit has been obtained in accordance with section 20-108 of this chapter.

(b) No sign shall resemble or approximate the size, shape, form, and/or color of any official traffic control sign, signal, or device.

(c) No sign shall be placed so as to obstruct or interfere with the visibility or effectiveness of any traffic control sign, or with driver vision at any access points.

(d) On any corner lot no sign shall be erected or placed in a manner to impede or obstruct vision between a height of two and one-half (2½) and ten (10) feet above the center line grades of the intersecting streets in the area bounded by the street lines of such corner lots and a line joining points along said street lines seventy-five (75) feet from the point of the intersection. Traffic control signs may be an exception to this standard.
(e) No sign shall be erected or maintained within any public street right-of-way except traffic control and governmental direction signs.

(f) No sign shall be painted on or attached to any trees, rocks, fence post, utility poles, or similar structures or objects.

(g) No sign shall obstruct any doorway, passage, or fire escape.

(h) The light from any illuminated sign shall be so directed, shaded, or shielded so that the light intensity or brightness shall not adversely affect surrounding or facing premises nor affect in any way the safe vision of operators of moving vehicles. Lights shall not be obtrusive and interfere with a residential structure.

(I) All signs shall be maintained in good condition at all times. Signs which are defaced, missing some or all illumination or characters, and whose finishes or facings are chipping, peeling, cracking, or broken in any way shall be deemed to be in disrepair. The owner shall be given thirty (30) days written notice to comply with this chapter. Should the owner and/or property occupant fail to comply within the prescribed period, the continued use of such sign shall be a violation of this chapter.

(j) Signs shall conform to all national state, and local electrical codes. All required permits shall be obtained.

(2) Calculation of display surface area. (a) The supports or uprights and any covering thereon on which one or more signs is mounted shall not be included in the display surface area.

(b) On signs in which the copy together with the background are designed as an integrated unit separate from the structure on which the sign is mounted, the display surface area shall be the total area within a perimeter that encloses the entire sign copy of background.

(c) On signs that do not have a district background separate from the structure on which the sign is mounted, the display surface area shall be the area within a continuous single perimeter composed of one or more rectangles, circles, and/or triangles that enclose the extreme limits of the copy considered to be the sign.

(d) When two (2) sign faces of the same shape and dimensions are mounted back to back on the same sign structure and are either parallel or from an angle not exceeding thirty (30) degrees, only one of the sign faces shall be used to compute the display surface area. If the angle of the sign faces exceeds thirty (30) degrees, then both faces shall be used to compute the display surface area.

(e) In any district which permits advertising signs, the computation of display surface area shall include both advertising and accessory signs.

(f) On a corner lot, a permitted sign may be located along each street frontage according to the rules as cited within this chapter.
(3) **Height of signs.** The following general rules shall apply in the determination of the height of signs.

(a) The height of any sign shall be measured to the topmost point of the sign or sign structure from the average grade level at the base of the supports, or the base of any sign directly attached to the ground.

(b) The height of signs placed on berms, mounds, or similar landscape features or on hills or mounds left after a lot is graded shall be measured from the finished or established grade around such features.

(4) **Signs permitted in all districts.** The following signs are permitted in all districts and do not require a permit except as specifically noted.

(a) Official federal, state, and local government traffic, directional, or informational signs and notices issued by the court, person, or officer in the performance of an official public duty, provided such sign does not exceed four (4) square feet per face;

(b) Temporary signs warning of construction, excavation, or similar hazards, so long as the hazard may exist;

(c) Signs in the nature of decorations which are seasonal, clearly incidental and customarily associated with any national, local, or religious holiday;

(d) Commemorative or historical plaques and tablets. Such signs shall be authorized by the enforcing officer, and shall not exceed nine (9) square feet per face and six (6) feet in height;

(e) The official flag of a government, governmental agency, public institution, religious corporation, or other similar entity, or flags flown on a temporary basis for the purpose of honoring declared national or civic holidays. Flags may also be used as a part of a professionally designed and permanently maintained and landscaped entrance or design feature of a residential or commercial development, provided that the number of flags shall not exceed three (3). Flags mounted on poles shall meet the height and size requirements of the district in which they are located.

(f) Incidental signs subject to the following restrictions:

   (I) Political signs shall be removed no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after the election;

   (ii) Yard or garage sale signs shall be removed within two (2) calendar days after the sale, and shall not be erected longer than five (5) calendar days;

   (iii) Expressive signs shall be removed within (15) calendar days after an election, campaign, or event;

(h) Works of art that do not include any commercial messages, symbols, or references;
(I) No trespassing, no hunting, no fishing, no loitering, and like
signs not exceeding one (1) square foot in area;
(j) Residential or commercial real estate signs not exceeding six
(6) square feet per face, and two faces.
(5) Signs prohibited in all districts. The following signs or types of
signs are prohibited in all districts and are hereby declared to be illegal.
(a) Any sign is abandoned, deteriorated, or unsafe. An
abandoned sign shall be removed within thirty (30) days of the
notification of the owner of the property of the violation;
(b) Signs which are made structurally sound by guy wires or
unsightly bracing;
(c) Signs which contain any kind of strobe or pulsating lights;
(d) Animated signs;
(e) Banner signs, festoons, and tents except as specifically
permitted in section 20-106;
(f) Any sign with direct illumination provided by exposed bulbs
or lamps;
(g) Flashing signs;
(h) Portable signs;
(l) Roof signs;
(j) Inflatable signs or tethered balloons of all shapes and types;
(k) No signs advertising goods and products not being sold on
the occupancy site or property (see definition of occupancy), with the
exception of advertising signs (billboards), and off-site industrial signs as
defined herein; and
(l) Pole signs when utilized as permanent signs. (Ord. #180,
April 1998)

20-104. Permitted signs in residential districts. Within the residential
districts as delineated by the Ashland City Zoning Ordinance, permanent
accessory signs are permitted subject to the provisions as set forth herein.
(1) Large residential signs. (a) Large residential signs may be
permitted at the main entrances to a subdivision or to a planned unit or
multi-family development containing twelve (12) or more dwelling units
subject to the approval of the planning commission.
(b) One (1) sign may be permitted, on either side of the
entrance, if such sign is on private property. If there is a median in the
entrance street, such sign may be located in the median.
(c) All large residential signs shall be integrally designed as a
part of a permanently constructed and maintained wall, fence, or similar
feature or shall be a ground sign. All such areas shall be attractively
landscaped.
(d) A large residential sign shall not exceed twenty-five (25)
square feet in size.
(e) The maximum height of such sign shall be four (4) feet when constructed as a ground sign. A ground sign which is integrated into an attractive brick, stone, or wood architectural feature or an earth berm, all of which shall be permanently landscaped, may exceed four (4) feet in height to a maximum of seven (7) feet.

(f) Any large residential sign and the attendant landscaped area shall be owned and maintained either by the owner/developer or by a legally established homeowners association.

(g) Any lighting on such signs shall be integrated into the entrance feature and shall be subdued and shall light only such sign. No light shall shine or reflect on or into any nearby residential structure.

(Ord. #180, April 1998)

20-105. Permitted signs in commercial and industrial districts.

(1) Signs other than advertising signs (billboards). With the commercial and industrial districts, as delineated by the Ashland City Zoning Ordinance, the total amount of on-premises signage (display surface area) allowable on any zone lot shall be calculated based on a ratio of one (1) square foot of signage per two (2) linear feet of street frontage not to exceed eighty (80) square feet of signage, subject to the following provisions:

(a) Projecting signs are permitted subject to the following standards:

(I) A use may be permitted to have one (1) projecting sign attached to the front of the building.

(ii) Such sign shall not exceed thirty (30) square feet in display surface area.

(iii) Such sign shall not project into the public right-of-way and in no case shall such sign be closer than five (5) feet from the curb or edge of pavement of the travelway, or no less than fifteen (15) from the right-of-way, whichever is more restrictive.

(iv) Such sign shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height measured from the bottom of the sign provided that in no case shall such sign extend above the roof line of the building to which it is attached.

(v) Such sign shall clear the established grade by a minimum of ten (10) feet.

(vi) Such sign shall be no closer than thirty (30) feet to any other projecting sign.

(b) Wall signs are permitted subject to the following standards:

(I) The display surface area of such sign shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the square footage of the wall to which it is attached, and occupy more than forty (40) square feet of said surface area.
(ii) Such sign shall be located on the front wall of the building which is oriented to the street from which access is derived. For uses with two street frontages, wall signs may be located on a wall considered to be the front of the use shall be used for location of such signage.

(iii) Such sign shall not extend above the roof line of the building to which it is attached nor shall such sign project outward from the building more than twelve (12) inches.

(iv) Such sign placed in the horizontal space between windows of a two (2) story building shall not exceed in height more than two-thirds (2/3) of the distance between top of the window below and the sill of the window above.

(v) Such sign shall not cover or interrupt major architectural features of the building.

(vi) If a use utilizes both wall and projecting signs, the total, combined display surface area for each type of sign shall not exceed forty (40) square feet.

(c) Ground signs are permitted subject to the following standards:

(I) One (1) ground sign is permitted for each zone lot.

(ii) Such sign shall have maximum display surface area of forty (40) square feet.

(iii) Any ground sign shall be set back from the right-of-way a minimum of fifteen (15) feet and any monument sign shall be set back from the right-of-way a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

(d) Development signs are permitted subject to the following standards:

(I) A development sign may be located at the major entrance to a new development. Said sign shall be removed within one (1) year of the approval of the development by the enforcing officer, provided that in the case of a multi-year development the time for removal may be extended by the enforcing officer one (1) additional year for each year the development is under continuous construction. Such signs may be a ground sign.

(ii) A development sign shall not exceed forty eight (48) square feet in size or eight (8) feet in height.

(iii) A development sign shall not be lighted.

(iv) Any development sign shall be set back from the street right-of-way a minimum of twenty (20) feet.

(e) The following provisions and standards shall apply to commercial complexes.

(I) A commercial complex may be permitted one (1) ground sign for each street frontage identifying the name of the complex or business. In the event a street frontage is in excess of
two hundred-fifty (250) feet in length, one (1) additional sign shall be permitted. The maximum size of each such sign shall be a ratio of \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 square footage of sign area to the length of the street frontage, or the front facade of the building, whichever is greater, with a maximum aggregate sign area of one hundred fifty (150) square feet. No single type of sign shall exceed fifty (50) square feet in size. Four (4) feet in height if a ground sign. Ground signs which are integrated into an attractive brick, stone, or wood architectural feature or an earth berm, all of which shall be permanently landscaped, may exceed four (4) feet in height to a maximum of seven (7) feet. In the event the above ratio results in a sign less than fifty (50) square feet in size, then a minimum size sign of fifty (50) square feet shall be permitted.

(ii) Additional signage may be permitted on the building(s) within the complex and shall be either wall signs, projecting signs, or signage painted on glass windows, or a combination thereof. Such signage shall be in scale with the size of the wall of the building upon which it is located and be architecturally compatible. The display surface area of such signage shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the square footage of such wall and may be apportioned for multiple occupants, with each occupant being entitled to an equal share of the display surface area. Signs attached to the inside of windows and intended to be viewed from the exterior of the building shall cover no more than twenty-five (25) percent of such window.

(iii) In lieu of a ground sign identifying the name of the complex, such commercial complex may utilize a directory sign identifying individual occupancies subject to the same size requirements as in paragraph (1) above with each occupant being entitled to one (1) directory panel.

(iv) A commercial complex may also be permitted entrance identification signage. Two (2) signs may be permitted, one (1) on either side of the entrance and both shall be on private property. If there is a median, a sign may be located in the median. All such signs shall be integrally designed as a part of a permanently constructed and maintained brick, stone, or wood architectural feature or earth berm, all of which shall be permanently and attractively landscaped and privately maintained. No sign shall exceed twenty-five (25) square feet in size nor seven (7) feet in height.

(f) Signs may be illuminated subject to the following standards:

(I) Exposed bulbs are prohibited, with the exception of neon lights meeting the illumination requirements as cited hereunder.
(ii) No sign shall change color or intensity.

(iii) The brightness and surface illumination shall not exceed:

   Luminous background - 150 foot lamberts
   Indirect illumination - 50 foot candles

(iv) In no event shall the light from any illuminated sign exceed one (1) foot candle at the property line or any lot that is zoned residential.

(v) The light from any illuminated sign shall be shaded, shielded, or directed so that the intensity or brightness shall not adversely affect safe vision of operators of vehicles moving on public or private streets or parking areas. Light shall not be obtrusive nor interfere with a residential structure.

(g) This section shall apply only to those uses engaged in the retail petroleum and petroleum products business. The following additional (supplemental) provisions shall apply:

   (I) Each such use shall be permitted:

      (A) One (1) permanent price sign per zone lot. Such sign shall be affixed to or made part of the permitted sign and shall not exceed twenty (20) square feet in size. Such sign shall be setback from the right-of-way a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

      (B) Two (2) non-illuminated self-service or full-service signs per pump island. Such signs shall not exceed one hundred sixty (160) square inches per sign and shall be located at the ends of the pump island perpendicular to the street. Also, a "pump topper" sign no larger than eighty (80) square inches per sign shall be allowed on each pump.

(h) This section shall be applicable only to movie houses or theaters. The following additional (supplemental) provisions shall apply:

   (I) In lieu of a wall sign or in combination therewith, a marquee structure may be permitted which may have signage thereon. Such marquee may project over a private sidewalk or driveway but not over a public right-of-way. Such marquee structure shall be permanently attached to the principal building, and be located no closer than five (5) feet from the edge of curb or edge of pavement. See section 20-105(1)(b) for applicable developmental standards.

   (ii) Where the building contains more than one (1) theater, additional display surface area may be permitted up to a maximum of thirty (30) square feet of sign area for each theater. This sign area shall be in addition to an identification sign for the theater(s).
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(2) Advertising signs (billboards). No new billboard or off-site sign can be located within the corporate limits of Ashland City. Billboards existing at the time this chapter is passed are considered non-conforming, non-complying and are "grandfathered in." See section 20-107. Such "grandfathered" signs must be kept in good repair and may not be moved or altered in such a way as to enlarge or heighten them. (Ord. #180, April 1998)

20-106. Temporary sign provisions. Temporary signs shall be permitted for any lawful activity on a lot or parcel subject to the provisions set forth herein.

(1) General requirement. (a) A permit shall be required for all temporary signs.

(b) Banners may be used as temporary signs provided that such banners shall be securely affixed to the principal building.

(c) One (1) temporary sign may be permitted for each three hundred (300) feet of street frontage on a public street.

(d) All such signs shall be securely installed or fastened and positioned in place so as not to constitute a hazard of any kind.

(e) No temporary sign shall be displayed on a roof.

(f) No temporary sign shall be permitted to project into or over any public street right-of-way, except a banner or festoon announcing a fair, festival, parade, Christmas festivities, or similar activity that will be open to the general public.

(g) Temporary signs are permitted at construction sites for the purpose of identifying names of contractors, consultants, etc., and shall be limited to four (4) items of information.

(h) Tents, but only when fireworks may legally be sold within the city limits. These are subject to all provisions related to fireworks within the city code.

(i) Temporary development signs are permitted to announce the name, developer, and type of development for a new development which has either a plot (site) plan, or preliminary master plan approval. See section 20-105(1)(d) for applicable design standards.

(2) Duration of temporary signs. (a) Display of temporary signs shall be limited as follows:

(I) Construction signs permitted in section 20-106(1)(g) shall be removed upon completion of the project.

(ii) Signs for special events open to the general public shall be limited to thirty (30) days.

1Ordinance No. 180 (April 1998) from which this chapter was taken, did not have a subsection (I) at this point.
(iii) Signs for special sales or business promotions shall be limited to fifteen (15) days.

(iv) Display of all temporary signs on a lot or parcel except for those in section 20-106(2)(a)(I) shall be limited to a maximum of sixty (60) days per calendar year.

(v) Temporary development signs shall be limited to the period of time that the project is under development, as limited by the Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, and/or Standard Building Code.

(3) Display surface area, height, and illumination. (a) Maximum display surface area shall be thirty (30) square feet except for street banners which shall not be limited.

(b) Maximum height shall be twelve (12) feet, except that banners displayed over a public street shall have a minimum clearance of fifteen (15) feet. This shall also apply to festoons and lights during the Christmas season.

(c) Temporary signs shall not be illuminated except in commercial or industrial districts, with the exception of the Christmas season.

(d) The maximum display surface area for a temporary development sign shall be forty eight (48) square feet.

(4) Location of temporary signs. (a) No temporary sign shall be located closer than fifteen (15) feet from a public right-of-way.

(b) The minimum distance between any two (2) such signs on the same zone lot shall be one hundred fifty (150) feet.

(c) No temporary signs shall be closer than fifty (50) feet from any permanent sign. (Ord. #180, April 1998)

20-107. Nonconforming and noncomplying sign provisions. Any sign lawfully existing at the time of the enactment of this chapter but which is not permitted either by type of sign, location, or district or which fails to meet the standards on regulations shall be classified as either nonconforming or noncomplying as per definitions. Nonconforming signs shall be classified as "grand-fathered" signs, except those described below, and shall be removed only when the enforcing officer utilizing certain appropriate sections of the Standard Building Code, the City Code of Ashland City and/or various provisions of this chapter deem such signs as being dilapidated and constituting a definite health hazard to the public, however, that any advertising sign located within 660 feet of a federal highway as defined by the Federal Highway Beautification Act and oriented to that highway shall not be removed until compensation can be made to the extent required by law. Nonconforming portable and handtacked signs and signs in a public right-of-way shall be removed within forty-five (45) calendar days, and nonconforming flashing or animated signs shall be caused
to stop flashing or animation within forty-five (45) calendar days from the passage of this chapter.

(1) Alterations to nonconforming and noncomplying signs. A nonconforming or noncomplying sign may be altered subject to the following conditions.

(a) That the degree of nonconformance or noncompliance is not increased as apply to on-premises signs. Such alterations are limited to the changing of a copy of permitted changeable copy sign, or the painting or refinishing of the surface of sign face or sign structure so as to maintain an adequate appearance. The alteration of advertising signs which are nonconforming or noncomplying must adhere to all the requirements cited in section 20-105(2). In all cases, the business owner shall obtain a sign permit in accordance with the terms of this chapter.

(b) If any nonconforming sign is removed as per the requirements cited in section 20-107 above or for any other reason, it shall not be allowed to be replaced.

(c) If any noncomplying sign is removed, it can only be reconstructed if it is brought into compliance with all applicable yard, setback, size, and height requirements as stipulated within this chapter.

(2) Removal of nonconforming and noncomplying signs. Nonconforming and noncomplying signs shall be removed under the following circumstances:

(a) Whenever a land use changes (as defined in Ashland City's Zoning Ordinance), any previously nonconforming/noncomplying sign must be modified so as to be in full compliance with these regulations; and

(b) Whenever any modifications (i.e. relocation, increase in area, and sign type as defined in this section) are made to previously nonconforming/noncomplying sign, other than normal maintenance and painting, the sign must be modified so as to be in full compliance with these regulations. (Ord. #180, April 1998, as amended by Ord. #391 Dec. 2004)

20-108. Administration. (1) Sign permitted application. (a) An application for a sign permit must be filed at city hall at the enforcing officers office.

(b) An application for a sign permit shall be made upon forms provided by the enforcing officer. The application shall be accompanied by a signage plan for the lot which shall include all signs, existing and proposed.

(c) For any lot on which the owner proposes to erect any sign requiring a permit. Signage plan shall be submitted containing the following:

(I) An accurate plot plan of the lot;
(ii) Location of all buildings on the lot;
(iii) Computations of the total sign area, the area of individual signs, height and dimensions of individual signs, and locations of signs on the lot and/or buildings;
(iv) Standards for consistency among all signs and proportions;
(d) The signage plan may contain such other restrictions as the owner of the lot may determine which are in conformity with the provisions of this chapter and shall be signed by all owners of the property.
(e) A signage plan may be amended by filing a new plan with the enforcing officer which conforms to all requirements of the chapter.
(f) After approval of a signage plan by the enforcing officer, no sign shall be erected, placed, painted, or maintained, except in conformance with such plan, and such plan may be enforced in the same way as any provision of this chapter. In case of any conflict between the provisions of this chapter and the provisions of any sign plan, this chapter shall control.
(g) An application for a sign permit shall contain the following:
(I) Name, address, and phone number of the property owner;
(ii) Name of persons or firms, as well as city business license number thereof erecting the sign and all structures;
(iii) Written consent of the owner of the building or lot, if different from the applicant, where such sign is to be erected or attached.
(iv) The approximate value of the sign to be installed including the installation cost.
(h) The permit fee shall be as established by resolution of the city council. Said fee may cover all signs included on the plan or may apply to any sign being changed. See section 20-108(7) of this chapter for the penalties associated with a failure to obtain a sign permit.
(I) A sign permit shall become null and void if construction has not begun within three (3) months of the date of issuance of the permit.
(2) Exceptions. The following signs shall be exempt from the payment of fees:
(a) Incidental signs, with the exception that a cash bond or escrow must be filed with the enforcing officer to ensure that such signs will be removed promptly as mandated in section 20-103(4)(f) of this chapter.
(b) Official federal, state, and local government signs.
(c) Commemorative or historical plaques.
(3) Appeals. Any person aggrieved by any action of the enforcing officer in denying or issuing a sign permit as herein described may, within thirty
(30) calendar days, appeal for a variance or other relief in writing to the board of sign appeals through the enforcing officer. Action on any permit, the issuance of which has been appealed, shall be suspended pending final decision of the said board on the appeal. The board may set such appeal for public hearing giving such notice to the public or to persons concerned with such appeal as the board deems advisable and in keeping with state law.

(4) Creation of the board of sign appeals. There is hereby created a board of sign appeals. Said board shall consist of five (5) members appointed by the mayor for a term of three (3) years. Members shall first be appointed for terms of one (1), two (2), and three (3) years with two (2) members receiving a two (2) year term and two (2) members a three (3) year term. The board shall elect a chairman from its members.

The city shall provide a secretary to keep all records of the board.

(5) Powers and duties of the board. The board of sign appeals shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To hear and decide appeals where it is alleged by the appellant that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, determination, or refusal made by the enforcing officer.

(b) To hear and decide requests for variances from the provisions of this chapter according to the criteria cited within section 20-107(6) herein.

(6) Standards for appeal decisions. Before granting any relief from the application of the provisions of this, the board shall make specific findings of fact justifying the case under appeal.

(a) For a finding of error, the board shall state the section of the ordinance that is being appealed and how the enforcing officer erred in the application of the ordinance requirements.

(b) For an action granting a variance, the board shall state the provisions being varied and shall grant the minimum variance to satisfy the relief of hardship, and shall state the specific hardship which justifies the variance.

The board shall not grant a variance unless it makes findings based upon evidence presented to it as follows:

(I) The particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographic conditions of the specific property involved that would result in an exceptional hardship upon the owner as distinguished from an inconvenience.

(ii) The conditions upon which the petition for a variance is based would not be applicable to other similarly situated properties.

(iii) The hardship has not been created by any person having an interest in the property.

(iv) Financial returns only shall not be considered as a basis for granting the variance.
(v) The variance will not be detrimental to the public welfare, injurious to other property, or to the intent and spirit of this chapter.  
(vi) The variance does not confer a special privilege to the applicant that is denied to others.  
(c) Under no circumstances shall the board grant a variance to allow a sign which is not permitted by this chapter.  
(d) The board may impose such conditions and restrictions upon the premises benefitted by the variance as may be necessary to reduce or minimize any injurious effect upon adjoining uses or property, and to better carry out the general intent of this chapter.  
(7) Violations and penalties. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a city ordinance violation, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars. Each day that a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense and an additional violation. If within seven (7) calendar days, the owner of a sign fails to contact the enforcing officer in order to bring said sign into compliance with this chapter, or to obtain a permit for said sign, the enforcing officer is herein empowered to have the sign removed and impounded without any further notice.  
(8) Impoundment of signs. The enforcing officer shall have the authority to remove all signs, without notice to the owners thereof, placed within any street right-of-way, or attached to trees, fence posts, telephone poles, utility poles, or other natural features, or signs otherwise prohibited within this chapter, and to impound them for a period of fifteen (15) calendar days. The owner of a sign impounded may recover same upon the payment of fifty ($50) dollars for each sign, prior to the expiration of fifteen (15) calendar days. Once a sign is impounded, the enforcing officer shall notify the owner of said sign of this situation by register mail or by personal service.  
The owner, tenant, or occupant of any building, structure, premises, or any part thereof, and any contractor, builder, architect, engineer, agent, or other person who commits, aids or participates in, or maintains such violation may be found guilty of a separate offense and suffer the penalties as provided herein.  
(Ord. #180, April 1998)  

20-109. Legal status provisions. (1) Exercise of police power. This entire chapter shall be deemed and construed to be an exercise of the police power of the Town of Ashland City, Tennessee, adopted under the authority of section 6-19-10, Tennessee Code Annotated for the preservation and protection of the public's health, safety, morals, and general welfare and pursuant to all other powers and authorities for the aforesaid purposes and all of its provisions shall be liberally construed with a view toward effectuation of such purposes.  
(2) Severability. If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this chapter is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court or competent
jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other section, clause, provision, or portion of this chapter which is not of itself invalid or unconstitutional.

(3) Conflict with other ordinance. In case of conflict between this chapter or any part hereof, and the whole or part of any existing or future ordinance of the city, the most restrictive provisions shall in all cases apply.

(4) Interpretation. Words herein in the singular number shall include the plural, the present tense shall include the future, and the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter. (Ord. #180, April 1998)
CHAPTER 2

FAIR HOUSING ORDINANCE

SECTION
20-201. Policy.
20-203. Unlawful practice.
20-204. Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing.
20-205. Discrimination in the financing of housing.
20-206. Discrimination in the provision of brokerage services.
20-207. Exemption.
20-208. Administration.
20-209. Education and conciliation.
20-211. Investigations, subpoenas; giving of evidence.
20-212. Enforcement by private persons.

20-201. Policy. It is the policy of the Town of Ashland City to provide, within constitutional limitations, for fair housing throughout the community. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-202. Definitions. (1) "Discriminatory housing practice" means an act that is unlawful under §§ 20-204, 20-205 or 20-206.
   (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. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-203. Unlawful practice. Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and § 20-207, the prohibitions against discrimination in the sale or rental of housing set forth in § 20-204 shall apply to:
   (1) All dwellings except as exempted by subsection (2).
   (2) Nothing in § 20-204 shall apply to: Any single-family house sold or rented by an owner: provided that such private individual owner does not own
more than three (3) 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 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 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 such bona fide private individual owner does not own any interest in, nor is there owned or reserved on his 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 rented

(a) 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 salesman, 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, salesman, or person; and

(b) Without the publication, posting or mailing, after notice of any advertisement or written notice in violation of § 20-204(3) of this ordinance, 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 two (2) rooms or units in dwellings containing living quarters occupied or intended to be occupied by no more than four (4) families living independently of each other, if the owner actually maintains and occupies one (1) of such living quarters as his residence.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), a person shall be deemed to be in the business of selling or renting dwellings if:

(a) He/she has, 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, or

(b) He/she has, within the preceding twelve (12) months, participated as agent, other than in the sale of his own personal residence in providing sales or rental facilities or sales or rental services in two (2) or more transactions involving the sale or rental of any dwelling or any interest therein, or

(c) He/she is the owner of any dwelling designed or intended for occupancy by, or occupied by, five (5) or more families. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-204. Discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. As made applicable by § 20-203 and except as exempted by sections 20-203(2) and 20-207, 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 disability.

(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 disability.

(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 disability, 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 disability 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 disability.

(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.

(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. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-205. 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 therefore for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, or to discriminate against him 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 disability of such person or of any person associated with him 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
this section shall impair the scope or effectiveness of the exception contained in § 20-203(2). (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-206. 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 him in the terms of conditions of such access, membership, or participation, on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or disability. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-207. Exemption. Nothing in this ordinance 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 disability. Nor shall anything in this ordinance 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 a commercial purpose, from limiting the rental or occupancy of such lodgings to its members or from giving preference to its members. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-208. Administration. (1) The authority and responsibility for administering this Act shall be in the mayor of community.

(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 ordinance. The mayor shall be rule prescribe such rights of appeal from the decisions of his hearing examiners to other hearing examiners or to other officers in the community, to boards of officers or to himself, 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 ordinance and shall cooperate with the mayor to further such purposes. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-209. Education and conciliation. Immediately after the enactment of this ordinance, the mayor shall commence such educational and conciliatory activities as will further the purposes of this ordinance. He shall call conferences of persons in the housing industry and other interested parties to acquaint them
with the provisions of this ordinance and his suggested means of implementing it, and shall endeavor with their advise to work out programs of voluntary compliance and of enforcement. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-210. **Enforcement.** (1) Any person who claims to have been injured by a discriminatory housing practice or who believes that he/she will be irrevocably injured by a discriminatory housing practice that is about to occur (hereafter "person aggrieved") may file a complaint with the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission. Complaints shall be in writing and shall contain such information and be in such form as the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission requires. Upon receipt of such a complaint, the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission 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), the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission shall investigate the complaint and give notice in writing to the person aggrieved whether he intends to resolve it. If the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission decides to resolve the complaints, he/she 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 ordinance without the written consent of the persons concerned. Any employee of the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission 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 one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisoned not more than one (1) year.

(2) A complaint under subsection (1) 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 him and with the leave of the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission, which shall be granted whenever it would be reasonable and fair to do so, may amend his 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 or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission, the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission has been unable to obtain voluntary compliance with this ordinance, 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 or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission will assist in this filing.
(4) If the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission 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 ordinance, 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 or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission shall immediately terminate all efforts to obtain voluntary compliance. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2016)

20-211. Investigations; subpoenas; giving of evidence. (1) In conducting an investigation, the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission 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 or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission first complies with the provisions of the Fourth Amendment relating to unreasonable searches and seizures. The mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission may issue subpoenas to compel his 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. The mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission may administer oaths.

(2) Upon written application to the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission, a respondent shall be entitled to the issuance of a reasonable number of subpoenas by and in the name of the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission to the same extent and subject to the same limitations as subpoenas issued by the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission himself. 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 request.

(3) Witnesses summoned by subpoena of the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission 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 him.

(4) Within five (5) days after service of a subpoena upon any person, such person may petition the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission to revoke or modify the subpoena. The mayor or Tennessee Human Rights Commission shall grant the petition if he/she finds 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, Tennessee Human Rights Commission 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 power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful order of the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission 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 or Tennessee Human Rights Commission, 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 or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission pursuant to his 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 one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisoned not more than one (1) year, or both.

(7) The Town of Ashland City or Tennessee Human Rights Commission attorney shall conduct all litigation in which the mayor or the Tennessee Human Rights Commission participates as a party or as amicus pursuant to this ordinance. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)

20-212. Enforcement by private persons. (1) The rights granted by §§ 20-203, 20-204, 20-205 and 20-206, may be enforced by civil actions in state or local courts of 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 § 20-210(4) from time to time before bringing it to trial or renting dwellings; or

(2) Any person because he/she is or has been, or in order to intimidate such person or any other person or any class of persons from:
(a) Participating, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or disability, in any of the activities, services, organizations or facilities; or

(b) Affording another person or class of persons opportunity or protection so to participate.

(3) Any citizen because he/she is or has been, or in order to discourage such citizen or any other citizen from lawfully aiding or encouraging other persons to participate, without discrimination on account of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or disability, in any of the activities, services, organizations or facilities, or participating lawfully in speech or peaceful assembly opposing any denial of the opportunity to so participate shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or imprisoned not more than one (1) year, or both; 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. (as added by Ord. #416, Feb. 2014)