



November 19, 2024

Chapter I - Administration

Dear Reader:

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We hope this information will be useful to you; reference to it will assist you with many of the questions that will arise in your tenure with county government. However, the *Tennessee Code Annotated* and other relevant laws or regulations should always be consulted before any action is taken based upon the contents of this document.

Please feel free to contact us if you have questions or comments regarding this information or any other CTAS website material.

Sincerely,

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Chapter I - Administration

Budget System

Private Acts of 1939 Chapter 414

COMPILER'S NOTE: The County Hospital also comes under this Act.

SECTION 1. That it shall be the duty of the Lawrence County Highway Commissioners on or before the first Monday in May of each year, to prepare and file with the County Court Clerk an itemized statement or budget of the funds which said commission estimates to be necessary for the construction, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of the roads; bridges in Lawrence County, and expenses incident thereto, for the year commencing on the first day of July following the making of said report; the said budget shall show in detail and in separate items the estimated amounts necessary for salaries and office expenses of old equipment, new equipment, maintenance or repair of old equipment, bridges, lumber, gravel, etc., the said budget shall likewise show in parallel columns the amounts expended in the previous year for the respective purposes.

That it shall likewise be the duty of the Lawrence County Board of Education on or before the first Monday in April of each year to prepare and file with the County Court Clerk of Lawrence County an itemized statement or budget of the funds which said Board of Education estimates to be necessary for the maintenance and operation of the schools in Lawrence County, and expenses incident thereto, for the year commencing on the first day of July following the making of said report; the said budget shall show in detail and in separate items the estimated amount necessary for the office expenses and salaries of the County Superintendent and his assistants, salaries for the different county schools, the aggregate of the salaries for each individual being shown, for the purchase of new equipment, for the maintenance and repair of old equipment and school buildings, janitor service, bus service, insurance, and all other expenses of said department. The said budget shall likewise show in parallel columns the amounts expended the previous year for the respective purposes.

That it shall likewise be the duty of the Judge of the County Court of Lawrence County on or before the first Monday in May of each year to prepare and file with the County Court Clerk of Lawrence County an itemized statement or budget of the funds which he estimates necessary to be expended for the general county fund during the year commencing on the first day of July following the making of his said report, for the payment of salaries, maintenance of insane, jail bills, improvements and repairs of court house and jail, court costs, jail buildings, work house, etc., and all expenses which are properly paid out of the General County Fund. It shall also be the duty of the Judge of the County Court of Lawrence County at the same time to prepare and file with the Clerk a statement or budget showing the amounts that will be necessary to pay the various county bonds, together with interest thereon, which have been issued by the county, which will mature or become due during the ensuing year. The budgets of the Judge of the Court will likewise show in parallel columns the amounts expended the previous year for the respective purposes.

That it shall be the duty of all other county agencies and parties not hereinabove specifically mentioned, having authority to expend or expending county funds to file with said Clerk each year on or before the first Monday in May an itemized statement or the budget of the funds estimated to be necessary to be expended by said agencies or Department for the year commencing on the first day of July following.

That it shall be the duty of the County Trustee on or before the first Monday in May of each year to prepare and file with the County Court Clerk an itemized statement or estimate of all funds, exclusive of the funds to be derived from the county tax on property, which he has reasonable grounds to believe will be paid into his office during the year commencing on the first of the following July, and which will be available for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the county government during said year; and said statement shall show the source of each fund and said trustee shall likewise show in a parallel column the amount received for the same purposes from the same sources during the year ending on the preceding June 30th, as near as may be practicable, and he shall likewise show in said statement the actual amount collected from the county tax on property during the year ending on the preceding June 30th.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Judge of the County Court with the approval and confirmation of the Quarterly Court of Lawrence County, Tennessee, at its April term every two years to appoint a committee of four members of the Court who shall be and constitute the Budget Commission of Lawrence County, Tennessee; the County Judge to be ex-officio chairman. That the members of said Commission shall each receive three dollars per day, except the chairman, not to exceed Thirty Dollars in any one year per member. Three members of said Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of

business. That the Secretary of the County Judge shall act as the Secretary of said Commission but shall have no voice or vote in the deliberations of said commission. That the duties of the Secretary shall be to keep all records of the commission, including a complete record of the proceedings thereof, assist it in the compilation of the data necessary for the commission to prepare the budget herein provided and to assist in the preparation of said budget, and he shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by said commission. That the County Court shall compensate said Secretary for services rendered in said capacity, but in no event shall such compensation exceed \$3.00 per day for every day actually required to perform his duties as Secretary to said commission; and said commission shall certify to the Quarterly Court at the time it submits its budget as hereinafter provided for, the number of days the said Secretary has been actually engaged in the performance of his said duties.

That each year prior to the meeting of the July term of the Quarterly Court of Lawrence County, it shall be the duty of said Budget Commission to consider and examine the budgets referred to in Section 1 hereof and such other records and data as may be necessary, and to prepare on appropriate forms a complete itemized budget covering all of the proposed expenditures of every kind and description to be made by or on behalf of the county for the year beginning on July 1st, and in preparing said budget, said commission is not to be bound by the amounts fixed in the several budgets of the various departments of the county referred to in Section 1 hereof, but shall make such changes therein as in the opinion of said commission are to the best interest of the county, subject at all times to the approval of the County Court. The Budget Commission shall cause to be prepared appropriate printed forms on which the budget of the various departments of the county referred to in Section 1 hereof are to be submitted by said commission. That said forms shall be of such nature as to enable said commission to submit to the Quarterly Court as hereinafter provided a complete itemized budget and financial statement of the county in simple, intelligible form, to the end that the Quarterly Court shall have before it in said budget all of the data necessary to enable it to intelligently determine the proper amount to be allowed the various departments of the county during the year for which the budget is proposed and the amount of revenue that will be available to pay the nature and kind of said forms.

That said budget, when prepared by said Budget Commission, shall be filed with the County Court Clerk and by him recorded along with the budgets prepared by the several departments of the county, as hereinabove provided for, in a well bond book and kept as a permanent record in the office of the County Court Clerk; and shall be submitted by the County Judge each year to the July term of the Quarterly Court of Lawrence County in open court; and it shall be the duty of said court before fixing the tax rate for the current year to fully consider in open court said budget prepared by said Budget Commission, but the same shall not be in any way binding on said court. That said Court shall have full right and power to alter, vary or change in any way it deems right and proper said budget so submitted by said Budget Commission or any part thereof, but it shall be the positive duty of said court at its July term each year, to fix, establish and adopt a complete, itemized budget of the amounts to be expended by each department of the county government during the year beginning on the first day of July, and no warrant drawn against county funds after July 1, 1939, shall be binding on the County unless the items or expenses for which said warrant is issued shall have been included in a budget adopted by said court as herein provided for; and no warrant shall be valid or binding on the county after the aggregate amount of warrants heretofore drawn during the fiscal year by or on behalf of any department of the county government, shall equal the amount allowed said department in the budget adopted for that year.

That in preparing said budget herein provided for, it shall be the duty of said Budget Commission to take into consideration any unexpended balances that may remain at the end of the year to the credit of any department from the amount allowed such department for the previous year.

That as nearly as may be practicable, said commission shall show in its budget the amount of actual expenditures of each department of the county government during the preceding year covering each item or head in the budget, said amounts for such previous year to be shown in a column parallel to that containing the amounts proposed for the ensuing year, so that when completed said budget will show not only the proposed expenditures for the ensuing year, but the actual expenditures under each year or the preceding year.

That from the data and information herein required to be prepared and filed by the County Trustee and such other data as it may be necessary to examine, said Budget Commission shall likewise show in its budget an itemized statement or estimate of all funds, exclusive of the funds derived from the county tax on property, which said commission has reasonable grounds to believe will be available during the year for payment of the amounts allowed in its said budget for said year, and it shall also show as nearly as may be practicable, the amounts of revenue derived from the same sources during the preceding year, together with the amount actually collected from the county tax on property during such preceding year.

That said Budget Commission shall, along with its budget, submit its recommendation to the Court with respect to the tax rate on property for the current year together with its estimate of the amount that will

be actually collected during the year beginning on the 1st day of July, from the tax so recommended. That at the same time and in the same report said Budget Commission shall submit to the Quarterly Court a full and complete statement of all outstanding and unpaid warrants and the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the county, showing the amounts and maturities of all outstanding bonds, the purpose for which issued and any other information relative thereto which said commission shall deem pertinent.

That along with its budget and report said commission shall submit to said court such other data information and recommendations as it may deem advisable and necessary to enable said Quarterly Court and the public to fully understand the financial condition of the county and the necessity for the amounts fixed in said budget and the tax rate on property recommended by said commission.

That the Secretary of said commission shall mail a full and complete copy of the report and budget prepared by said commission to each member of the Quarterly Court at least fifteen days before the July term of said court.

SECTION 3. That in the event that said Budget Commission fails, refuses or neglects to prepare and submit that budget herein provided for to the said Quarterly Court at its July term, then it shall be the duty of said Quarterly Court, at said term of said court to establish and adopt an itemized budget covering the amounts to be expended by each department of the county government for the year beginning on the 1st day of July, said budget to be of the same kind and form as that herein required to be prepared by said Budget Commission, and it shall be a misdemeanor in office for any official of Lawrence County from and after July 1, 1939, to draw, sign or issue the warrant of Lawrence County against any fund of Lawrence County unless a budget has been adopted by said Quarterly Court as herein provided for; and no warrant shall be valid or binding on the County of Lawrence unless the item of expense for which said warrant is drawn shall have been included in a budget adopted according to the provisions hereof. That the budget as finally adopted by the Quarterly Court at its July term each year shall be spread on the minutes of said court, and from and after July 1, 1939, no warrants shall be drawn against any funds of Lawrence County by any official of said county unless and until a budget has been adopted by said Quarterly Court as herein required, provided that warrants may be issued covering any obligation or indebtedness of said county actually incurred prior to said date.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of each department of the county government that disburses public funds, including the Lawrence County Board of Education, County Highway Commission, and the Judge of the County Court to keep all such books and records as will enable them to fully and specifically comply with the provisions of this Act. Each of said departments and officials shall close the books kept by it or him as of the 30th day of June each year, showing the balance to its or his credit, said balance to represent the difference between the amount allowed said department or fund in the budget for the year ending on that date and the aggregate amount of the warrants issued and charge-able against said amount allowed in said budget, and it shall likewise be the duty of each of said departments and said officials to open its or his books on the 1st day of July of each year, bring forward the balance, if any, arrived at in the manner herein provided for, remaining to the credit of said department or fund from the previous year, to which shall be added the amount allowed said department or fund in the budget adopted by the Quarterly Court at its July term.

That said books shall be kept in such a manner as to at all times show the amount allowed that department or fund in said budget adopted at the July term of the Quarterly Court and the amount of all warrants drawn and chargeable against said funds regardless of whether said warrants have been paid or not, said warrants to be posted in said book as the same are issued.

That hereafter the amount allowed each department or disbursing agency of the county government or county funds in said budget shall also be placed at an appropriate place on the stubs in the several warrant books containing the warrants to be used by said department or county agency in drawing on county funds and said amount shall be added to any balance remaining from the previous years; and at the end of each day it shall be the duty of every official issuing warrants of any kind against any such funds to subtract the aggregate of the warrants issued that day from the previous balance arrived at as herein provided for, and the balance thus arrived at shall be brought forward each day at an appropriate place on the stubs remaining in said warrant books; and at the end of each month it shall be the duty of every official drawing warrants against any fund of Lawrence County to reconcile the balance to the credit of the fund drawn against as shown on the warrant stubs with the balance to the credit of said fund as shown by the books required to be kept by said official; provided that for the year beginning the 1st day of July, 1939, the books of each department shall be opened by placing to the credit of each department amount allowed it in the budget adopted at the July term, 1939, of the Quarterly County Court, and said amount so allowed said department for the year beginning July 1, 1939, shall also be placed at an appropriate place on the stubs of the warrants used by said department before any warrants are drawn or issued by said department after the beginning of said year, and thereafter the balance from day to day shall be arrived at and carried in said warrants stubs as herein provided for.

SECTION 5. That it shall be unlawful and a misdemeanor in office for any official or employee of Lawrence County to draw, sign, issue, deliver, or to authorize the drawing, signing, issuance or delivery of any warrant against any fund of said county, when the aggregate of the warrants heretofore issued or signed, whether the same have been paid by the Trustee or not, equals the amount allowed in the budget adopted by the Quarterly Court to that department or fund of the county against which said warrant would otherwise be chargeable, plus the balance, if any, that may have been brought forward to the credit of such department or fund from the previous year, and it shall also be a misdemeanor in office for any official to sign or issue, or authorize the signing or issuance of a warrant or warrants against any county fund, in excess of the amount said fund in the budget adopted by the Quarterly Court plus any balance remaining to the credit of such fund from the previous year.

That it shall be the mandatory duty of every official drawing warrants against any county fund to keep advised and know before he signs, issues or delivers any warrants, whether or not the aggregate of the warrants theretofore issued against said funds out of which said warrant is payable equals the amount allowed said fund or department in the budget for that year plus any balances brought forward from the previous year, and it shall be the duty of said Budget Commission before submitting its annual report to the Quarterly Court to examine the books and records of each department of the county government for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the warrants issued by or on behalf of any said department during the year ending on the June 30th have exceeded the amount allowed said department in the budget adopted for that year, and said commission shall show in its report to be filed with its budget each year the departments, if any, that have issued warrants in excess of the amounts allowed such department in the budget of said year, and it shall be the mandatory duty of the Quarterly Court to certify the facts to the District Attorney General for presentation to the Grand Jury at the next term of the Circuit Court; and it shall be the duty of the District Attorney General to present the facts of said Grand Jury and to institute such other proceedings as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 6. That it shall be a misdemeanor in office for any county officer or agent or employee, including the members of the Lawrence County Board of Highway Commissioners, the members of the Lawrence County Board of Education, County Superintendent of Education, the Judge of the County Court, and the County Court Clerk, to violate any provision of this Act or to fail or refuse to do or perform any of the duties placed upon them or any of them by this Act, and any such officer or officers failing to perform the duties imposed by this Act, shall be subject to a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), and imprisonment of not less than thirty days or more than six months, and be subject to removal from office, in any appropriate legal proceeding brought for that purpose.

SECTION 7. That the County Judge shall keep a record of the expenditures of each of said Boards of all other County expenditures, and his books shall be kept in such a manner as to at all times show amount allowed each department or fund in the budget adopted at the July term of the Quarterly Court, the total amount of all warrants drawn and chargeable against each of said funds whether paid or not and the unexpended balance of the budgeted allowance to each department or fund. Whenever the total or aggregate of the warrants drawn against any fund of the County equals or exceeds the amount allowed in the budget to that department or fund by the Quarterly Court, it shall be unlawful for the County Judge to sign any warrant or issue any warrants against said fund. He shall furnish reports to the Quarterly Court of the County at every regular quarterly meeting showing the status of the budget of each department, and at any special meeting when advisable or necessary. He shall allow the Budget Commission referred to in Section 2 hereof, or any member thereof, or any member of the Quarterly Court, to inspect his books and records at any time, and they shall be audited at such times as may be prescribed by the Quarterly Court. Any taxpayer of the County shall likewise be allowed to examine his books at any time.

SECTION 8. That the General Assembly hereby declares it to be the legislative intent that this Act shall be severable and that the invalidity or unconstitutionality of any section, sentence, or provision hereof shall not affect or render invalid the remaining parts or portions of the Act.

SECTION 9. That all laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 10, 1939.

Cemetary

Private Acts of 1907 Chapter 183

WHEREAS the remains of Capt. William B. Allen are interred in a burying ground about one mile east of Ethridge, Lawrence County, Tenn., at the place known as the "Old Allen Stand;" and

WHEREAS the said burying ground and the tombs therein are in a dilapidated condition, and there is no inclosure to protect same; and

WHEREAS the said Captain Allen was a native of Lawrence County, was a gallant soldier in the war with Mexico, and was killed at the battle of Monterey, in 1846, therefore,

SECTION 1. That the Quarterly Court of Lawrence County be authorized and empowered to appropriate any sum or sums said Court at any session may wish and vote; to be used for any purpose and object relative thereto that said Quarterly Court in session may designate and direct as well as for the purpose of erecting a fence around the burying ground in which the remains of Capt. William B. Allen are interred, the sum or sums so appropriated to be paid by the county upon a warrant drawn by the County Judge out of the county treasury.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 331

SECTION 2. That said Quarterly Court appoint three Commissioners, who shall serve without compensation, and whose duty it shall be to see to the proper expenditure of said sum of money, and see that a suitable fence is erected around said burying ground; Provided, that the title to said burying ground be first transferred to the county of Lawrence as hereinafter enacted.

SECTION 3. That the county of Lawrence be authorized to accept a deed to one-half acre, which is known as the burying ground at the Allen Stand, made by the proper parties, and that the said county of Lawrence, acting through its Quarterly Court, be authorized to expend such sums in the maintenance of said burying ground as the occasion may demand; Provided, that said title be passed without cost to said county.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 331

SECTION 4. That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 21, 1907.

County Attorney

Private Acts of 1975 Chapter 60

SECTION 1. The office of County Attorney of Lawrence County, is hereby created. Such official shall be elected for a term of one year by the Quarterly Court of Lawrence County, at its regular October Term, 1975. Annually in the October Term, thereafter, the Quarterly Court shall elect a successor for such office for a term of one year or until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 2. The duties of the County Attorney are to give and render legal aid and advice to all the county officials and their duly appointed or employed deputies or employees and members of the Quarterly Court and the County Judge, in matters relating to their official work and official duties; to transact the usual legal business of the County, in Court or otherwise; to meet with the Quarterly Court at regular or special sessions; to aid and give legal advice and render legal services to its duly appointed committees and representatives; and to render such other services in behalf of Lawrence County as may reasonably be deemed and construed to be the usual customary and ordinary duties of a County Attorney. No officer of Lawrence County shall employ any other Attorney, save at his own personal expense, unless he shall be first authorized and empowered by the Quarterly Court.

SECTION 3. The minimum salary of the County Attorney shall be four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum; provided however, that the Quarterly Court of Lawrence County is authorized, at any of its October Terms of Court at which the County Attorney may be elected, to fix the salary for such official at a larger or greater amount than such minimum salary. The salary shall be paid in equal quarterly installments on the first day of such quarter, following the election of such County Attorney and during his term of office, from the general funds of the county upon the warrant of the County Judge, directed to the County Trustee. The salary of such official, as fixed under the provisions of this Act, shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office for which such salary is fixed.

SECTION 4. The Quarterly Court is authorized to fix, allow, appropriate, and pay any fee or fees for services rendered by the Attorney who is elected and serving as County Attorney under the provisions of this Act, in extra, unusual, and extraordinary litigation and matters requiring an unusual amount of work and time, or of great length or duration, or for work and services which would not be reasonably deemed, considered, or contemplated to be the usual and ordinary work or duties of a County Attorney.

SECTION 5. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Quarterly County Court of Lawrence County before September 1, 1975. Its approval or nonapproval shall be

proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Quarterly County Court and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 6. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this Act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 5.

Passed: April 16, 1975.

County Executive

Acts of 1901 Chapter 311

SECTION 1. That there shall be elected by the qualified voters of Lawrence County, Tennessee, a person learned in the law, to be styled the County Judge, who shall hold his office for the term of four years from the date of his election and qualifying for said office, except the present Judge, who shall finish out his regular term for which he was elected, or until his successor shall be elected and qualified, it being the intent and purpose not to change the term of office of the incumbent.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 158

SECTION 2. That the first election for the County Judge shall be held at the same time and place and by the same officers that the other county elections are held, the first Thursday in August, 1902, and under the same rules and regulations that are prescribed by law for other county elections, and subsequent elections, except vacancies, which shall be filled when they occur in the same manner prescribed by law for Circuit Judges, on the first Thursday in August every eight years thereafter, and in case of sickness, incompetency or inability of the County Judge, a special Judge may be elected under the same provisions and with the same powers of said County Judge, in the same manner as prescribed by Section 5730, Shannon's Compilations of the Laws of Tennessee. (Now T.C.A. 17-2-118)

SECTION 3. Each and every executive, administrative and other nonjudicial duty, function, authority and responsibility vested in the office of County Judge of Lawrence County, Tennessee, including service as presiding officer of the Quarterly Court of said County, shall continue to be vested in the said officer and office, and the incumbent in the said office shall continue to bear the title of County Judge of said County, it being the legislative intent that the County Judge of Lawrence County as of August 1, 1977, be and constitute exclusively an executive and administrative office and not a judicial officer and office.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 158

SECTION 4. There is hereby transferred all the judicial duties formerly vested with the County Judge of Lawrence County to the General Sessions Court of Lawrence County created by Chapter 55 of the Private Acts of 1943, and such General Session Court shall assume all the judicial functions formerly exercised by the County Judge of Lawrence County beginning on August 1, 1977, including but not limited to all of the jurisdiction and authority conferred by Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 37, Chapter 2, upon the County Judge of chairman of the County Court as a juvenile Court, and all of the jurisdiction and authority conferred by Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 16, Chapter 7, upon the County Judge or chairman of the County Court as a judicial officer in probate.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 158

SECTION 5. With respect to the judicial jurisdiction transferred from the County Judge to the Court of General Sessions, the books, records, accounts, papers and documents pertaining to such judicial matters formerly under the jurisdiction of the County Judge shall remain in the custody and shall be the responsibility of the County Court Clerk and such clerk shall continue to have and perform the clerical functions with respect to such judicial matters. Provided, however, that effective July 1, 2004, the books, records, accounts, papers and documents pertaining to juvenile matters that have been in the custody of the County Clerk shall be transferred to the Circuit Court Clerk who shall have and perform the clerical functions with respect to juvenile court from that date forward; and provided further, that effective July 1, 2004, the books, records, accounts, papers and documents pertaining to probate matters that have been in the custody of the County Clerk shall be transferred to the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court who shall have and perform the clerical functions with respect to probate court from that date forward.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 158
Private Acts of 2004, Chapter 134.

SECTION 6. That said County Judge of Lawrence County shall be the accounting officer and agent for said county, and as such shall have the power, and it shall be his duty -

1. To have care and custody of all county property.
2. To control all books, papers and documents pertaining to his office and the county.
3. To audit all claims against the county, and when approved by him, he shall certify the same to the

Clerk of the County Court who shall issue a warrant therefor on the county treasury, and signed by the County Court Clerk.

4. The County Judge shall countersign all warrants issued by the County Court Clerk upon the county treasury, and no warrant shall be a valid claim against the county unless signed by the County Court Clerk and countersigned by the County Judge.
5. To audit and settle the accounts of the County Trustee and those of any other collector of revenues, taxes or income payable into the county treasury, and those of any other person intrusted to receive and expend any money of the county and to require said officers or persons to render and settle their accounts as required by law or the authority under which they may act.
6. To cause to be entered by the County Court Clerk in a well bound book, to be known as a warrant book, in the order of issuance the number, date and amount and name of the drawee of each warrant drawn upon the county treasury.
7. The County Judge shall keep in a suitable and well bound book an account of the receipts and expenditures of the county in such a manner as will clearly show the assets of the county, and the debts payable to and by it, balancing said accounts annually and to exercise the general supervision over the financial concerns of the county.
8. No money shall be drawn out of the county treasury except upon a warrant issued by the County Court Clerk and countersigned by the Judge of the County Court.
9. The duties directed to be performed by the County Court Clerk in the administration of insolvent estates shall be as heretofore, except that which is judicial in its nature.
10. The County Judge of Lawrence County, from and after the first Monday in July, shall have jurisdiction of all litigation concerning county roads in Lawrence County, and questions in regard to the same.

SECTION 7. That from and after the first Monday in July, 1901, it shall be the duty of the County Court Clerk of said county to keep and preserve in well bound dockets all cases provided for in this bill, to be tried in said County Court, and to enter upon said dockets all suits showing the names of the plaintiffs and defendants, all motions and actions that may come before said County Judge for trial, and he shall also enter upon said docket a memorandum of all papers filed in each case pending in said Court, and no suit or action or motion before said Court shall be tried except it appears on said docket, and all suits and motions and actions shall be tried, continued or disposed of in the order in which they appear in said docket.

SECTION 8. That the County Judge shall not be precluded from practicing before the Supreme Court or Circuit Courts of this State, or the Chancery Court, but he shall not be permitted to act as counsel in any case going up from his own court.

SECTION 9. That whenever said County Judge is unable to attend his court from sickness or other cause, then the Governor shall have power to appoint some suitable person to hold said court until the disability of the regular Judge is removed.

SECTION 10. That the Quarterly County Court, composed of the Justices of the Peace of Lawrence County, shall meet on the second Mondays in January, April, July and October of each year and said County Judge shall preside over the same, and they shall have such jurisdiction as they now have by law, except such as is conferred by this Act on said County Judge.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 757

SECTION 11. That the compensation of said County Judge shall be \$750 per annum, to be drawn by one upon the county treasury as in other cases herein provided for.

SECTION 12. That the said County Judge shall be commissioned in the same manner as other Judges of the State, and he shall be thirty years old, and a person learned in the law, and a resident of Lawrence County, and before entering upon the duties of his office he shall give bond in the sum of \$1,500, to be approved by the Judge of the Circuit Courts, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, and to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

SECTION 13. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict, but not further or otherwise.

SECTION 14. That appeals from this Court shall be to the Supreme Court.

SECTION 15. That this Act take effect from and after the first Monday in July, 1901, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: April 12, 1901.

Private Acts of 2005 Chapter 12

SECTION 1. Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 5-6-101, the title of "county mayor" in Lawrence County shall be redesignated as "county executive".

SECTION 2. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the legislative body of Lawrence County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the legislative body and certified to the secretary of state.

SECTION 3. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective as provided in Section 2.

Passed: March 10, 2005.

County Legislative Body

Private Acts of 1955 Chapter 335

COMPILER'S NOTE: See Tennessee Code Annotated Section 5-5-107 for the per diem payments of the County Legislative Bodies.

SECTION 1. That Justices of the Peace attending Quarterly Court in Lawrence County shall be entitled to ten cents (10¢) per mile on the way from the home of the Justice of the Peace to the Courthouse of Lawrence County, provided that mileage be allowed for attendance for not more than 2 days at any term of the Quarterly Court, and that no Justice of the Peace residing within 5 miles of the Courthouse shall be entitled to or receive mileage, and that in addition thereto each Justice of the Peace attending Quarterly Court in Lawrence County shall be entitled to Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per diem.

SECTION 2. That all laws and part of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are, repealed.

SECTION 3. That This Act be submitted to the Quarterly Court of Lawrence County at its next regular session. That if said Quarterly County Court approves this Act by two-thirds majority, that this Act take effect from and after said approval, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 16, 1955.

Fire Department Liability

Private Acts of 1973 Chapter 97

COMPILER'S NOTE: This Act may be superseded by the "Tennessee Governmental Tort Liability Act", T.C.A. 29-20-101 et seq.

SECTION 1. This act shall apply to all counties of the state of Tennessee having a population of not less than 29,075 nor more than 29,100 according to the federal census of 1970 or any subsequent federal census.

SECTION 2. Fire fighting equipment belonging to a municipality within counties affected by this act may leave such municipality for the purpose of answering calls outside the boundaries of such municipality.

SECTION 3. Municipalities, municipal officers, employees, public officials and their agents shall be immune from any liability of any kind arising out of such calls and activities made because of such calls outside the city limits of any incorporated municipality but within the boundaries of such county.

SECTION 4. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Quarterly County Court of Lawrence County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Lawrence County Quarterly County Court and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 5. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 4.

Passed: May 1, 1973.

Landfills

Private Acts of 1990 Chapter 168

SECTION 1. No landfill for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes shall be located within two (2) miles from the center of the Buffalo River on each side of Lawrence County.

SECTION 2. No permit to construct or operate a landfill for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste shall be granted if the location of such landfill would violate the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Lawrence County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 3.

Passed: March 22, 1990.

Private Acts of 1990 Chapter 211

SECTION 1. No permit or registration shall be granted for any new solid waste processing facilities or disposal facilities or sites in Lawrence County if the permit or registration application has been submitted by a county or municipality located outside of the boundaries of Lawrence County unless the county legislative body of Lawrence County approves such solid waste processing facility or disposal facility or site in accordance with Section 2.

SECTION 2.

(a) The county legislative body of Lawrence County shall approve or disapprove such solid waste processing facility or disposal facility or site in accordance with the following criteria:

- (1) The type of waste to be disposed of at the facility or site;
- (2) The method of disposal to be used at the facility or site;
- (3) The projected impact on surrounding areas from noise and odor created by the proposed facility or site;
- (4) The projected impact on property values on surrounding areas created by the proposed facility or site;
- (5) The adequacy of existing roads and bridges to carry the increased traffic projected to result from the proposed facility or site;
- (6) The economic impact on the county;
- (7) The compatibility with existing development or zoning plans; and
- (8) Any other factor which may affect the public health, safety or welfare.

(b) Judicial review of the legislative body's determination shall be a de novo review before the chancery court for Lawrence County.

SECTION 3. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the legislative body of Lawrence County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the legislative body of Lawrence County and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective as provided in Section 3.

Passed: April 12, 1990.

Recycling

Private Acts of 1990 Chapter 190

SECTION 1.

(a) The county legislative body of Lawrence County shall establish no later than January 1, 1991, a plan for recycling cardboard and paper waste collected from all county-owned public buildings or public offices.

(b) The county plan shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for planning, funding, and implementing the program, source separation of recyclable materials and cost efficiency.

(c) The county legislative body shall implement such recycling plan no later than March 1, 1991.

SECTION 2. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Lawrence County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body of Lawrence County and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 3. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective as provided in Section 2.

Passed: April 5, 1990.

Administration - Historical Notes

Budget System

The following act once created a budgeting system for Lawrence County, but it has been specifically repealed or superseded by current law. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 759, created a five member Budget Commission for Lawrence County, four of whom would be named from the membership of the Quarterly Court at the April term, 1935, and every two years thereafter by the County Judge, who would also be ex officio Chairman of the Commission. The Commission would meet at the Court House on the first Monday in May, 1935 to make a careful investigation of the financial needs for the current year and to prepare a budget accordingly. The Commission was further required to compute a tax rate for the levy which would produce the funds for the budgeted amount. Each department must submit an itemized statement of the department's needs for the coming fiscal year for the Commission to consider, and report its findings to the Court, at the July session, after giving copies of the budget document to the court members in June. All members, except the Chairman, would be paid \$3 per day for each day spent in the discharge of their duties as members of the Commission. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 414.

County Attorney

The following acts once affected the appointment, election, or office of the county attorney in Lawrence County. These acts are included for historical reference only. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 579, created the office of County Attorney in Lawrence County who would be elected by the Quarterly County Court at the April term, 1907, for one year and annually thereafter. The salary was set at \$200 per annum not be changed during the term. It was the duty of the County Attorney to transact the legal business of the County, to advise county officials on legal matters and no county official could employ any other attorney except at his own expense. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 65.
2. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 65, established the office of County Attorney in Lawrence County who would be elected for a four year term by the Quarterly County Court at its April session, 1929. The annual salary would be set by the Quarterly Court at the April session between \$600 and \$1,200 which could not be changed in the year following and would be paid in equal monthly installments. The County Attorney would advise county officials and their employees on matters related to their duties, transact all the legal affairs of the county both in and out of court and do all other duties necessarily incidental to the position. The Quarterly Court could appropriate funds for the expenses of the office and authorize the payment of the same when they were property presented.
3. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 203, amended Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 65, Section 2, by deleting all the language in regard to the compensation of the County Attorney and fixed his annual salary at \$900.
4. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 711, amended Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 203, by increasing the annual salary of the County Attorney of Lawrence County from \$900 to \$1,080.
5. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 283, amended Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 711, by changing the amount of the annual salary of the County Attorney from \$1,080 to \$1,500.
6. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 890, amended Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 283, by raising the salary of the County Attorney of Lawrence County from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

7. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 33, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 65, and all the amendments thereto. The repeal of these acts was not intended to revive or to restore any other Acts enacted prior thereto, it being the intention of the Legislature to abolish the office of County Attorney in Lawrence County.
8. Private Acts of 1985, Chapter 82, exempted the sheriff and sheriff's deputies and employees from the provision of this act. The act was disapproved August 5, 1985.

County Clerk

The following acts once affected the office of county clerk in Lawrence County. They are included herein for historical purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 245, provided that females, married or single, over the age of 21 and a resident of Lawrence County, were eligible to serve as Deputy County Court Clerks, with all the rights, powers, duties, and obligations of other clerks in similar positions. Acceptance of employment would constitute an estoppel for denying any liability she might incur as a Deputy Clerk and to plead coverture against any suit brought against her on any obligation she might have as a Deputy Clerk.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 697, fixed the compensation of the County Court Clerk at 100% of all the fees, costs, and commissions collected in the office up to \$2,000, 60% of the next \$1,000, and 40% of the next \$1,000, the remainder of the fees, costs and commissions to be paid into the county treasury. The Clerk was obliged to file with the County Judge, or Chairman, during the first 10 days of January, April, July, and October, a report of all the income of the office collected during the preceding months which reports could be audited by the State Auditor. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 752.

County Executive

The references below are of acts which once applied to the office of county judge, or county executive in Lawrence County. They are included herein for historical purposes only. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 253, provided for a County Judge in every Tennessee County who must be learned in the law and elected for four year terms by popular vote. The County Judge would be sworn and commissioned as any other Judge, would preside over the County Court and perform all the duties of the Chairman whose office was abolished along with the Quorum Courts. The Court would meet on the first Monday in every month exercising the jurisdiction specified in the Act. The County Judge would also be the accounting officer and the general agent of the county who would assume and discharge all the responsibilities stipulated in the act. The Judge would be paid \$5 for each day spent sitting on the monthly and quarterly court. Adequate records would be kept of all the activities of the court and the Judge could continue to practice in all courts except the one over which he presided. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 5.
2. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 47, created the office of County Judge in the counties of Lincoln, Hamilton, Franklin, Lawrence, and Giles, who would be elected by the people for eight year terms, who would exercise the jurisdiction and perform the duties described in the Act, at a salary of \$500 annually with a provision that the County Court could authorize higher payments. The Quorum Courts were abolished and their jurisdiction and powers along with that of the Chairman of the County Court were transferred to the County Judge.
3. Acts of 1870, Chapter 97, amended Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 47, so that the annual salary of the County Judge of Lawrence County would be reduced from \$500 to \$300, and the Quorum Court, or the Quarterly County Court, would have no authority to increase the annual salary for holding the Court.
4. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 675, provided that in Lawrence County the County Judge would receive in addition to his regular salary the sum of \$500 per annum as compensation for his services as the financial agent of the County which would be paid to him monthly out of regular county funds as other salaries were paid. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 209.
5. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 501, vested the County Judge of Lawrence County with the authority to grant fiats for injunctions and other extraordinary processes in any cause arising in his court, or any of the courts of the State of Tennessee, to the same extent as that possessed by other judges and chancellors. The fiats would carry the same force and effect as others issued in courts of competent jurisdiction.

6. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 848, amended Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 675, by raising the annual compensation of the County Judge therein mentioned from \$500 to \$1,050 which were for his services to the County as Financial Agent. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 209.
7. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 209, provided that the County Judge of Lawrence County, would be paid, in addition to their regular salaries now allowed by law, an amount of \$1650 per annum for his services as the Financial Agent for the County which sum would be paid in equal monthly installments out of the general county funds. The Judge was also authorized to employ a Clerk in his office at a salary of not more than \$65 per month.
8. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 13, amended Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 209, by increasing the annual salary of the County Judge as Financial Agent of the County from \$1,650 to \$2,250 and raised the limit on the monthly salary of the Clerk from \$65 to \$105, \$85 of which would come from the county general fund and \$20 from the Gasoline Tax fund.
9. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 166, amended Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 209, to provide that the County Judge had the authority to employ a clerk in his office at a salary of \$150 per month which would be paid out of the general county funds on the warrant of the County Judge.
10. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 336, amended Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 209, Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 13, and Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 166, to the effect that the County Judge of Lawrence County would be paid in addition to other regular salaries now allowed under the law, the sum of \$3,450 per annum for his services as the Financial Agent of the County, the same to be paid in equal monthly installments out of the general funds.
11. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 159, provided that the General Sessions Court be given the judicial duties taken from the County Judge.

County Legislative Body

The following acts once applied to the quarterly court or the county legislative body of Lawrence County and are included herein for historical purposes.

1. Acts of 1817, Chapter 42, created Lawrence County and established a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which would meet at the home of Dr. Joseph Farmer.
2. Acts of 1817, Chapter 138, Section 3, set the opening dates for the regular terms of the Courts in several of the Counties. The Quarterly Court of Lawrence County would meet on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November. Court would be held for one week.
3. Acts of 1820, Chapter 89, Section 3, fixed the times for the opening of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Lawrence County on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October.
4. Acts of 1824, Chapter 61, made it lawful for the county court and the circuit court of Lawrence County, at the first or any subsequent term of the year to adjourn from the old to the new Court House erected in the town of Lawrenceburg there to be holden until otherwise directed.
5. Acts of 1826, Chapter 78, allowed the Quarterly Court of several counties, Lawrence County being among them, on the first day of the first term of Court in each year to select three of their number who would hold Court for the remainder of the year, as a Quorum Court, under the same rules and regulations as were applicable to the whole Court's meetings.
6. Acts of 1827, Chapter 8, stated that all the official acts performed by Robert Newton, Robert Brashears, Thomas Kees, Phillip Chronister, Michael Layton, Lemuel Blythe, Enoch Tucker, William S. Duncan, and George Keeton, as Justices of the Peace in Lawrence County, were hereby ratified and validated for all intents and purposes making them legal in every respect.
7. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 6, established a County Court in every county, to be held by Justices of the Peace who would meet on the first Monday in every month and hold court until the docket was completed. One-third or twelve of the acting justices would constitute a quorum for doing business, except for appropriations exceeding \$50 and assessing taxes which required a majority of the Justices. Three of the Justices could be a court to hear the probate of wills and matters relative to estate administration but no jury trials would be conducted by this Court.
8. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 337, provided that in Lawrence County the Justices of the Peace would receive \$2.50 per day for each day of attendance at the meetings of the Quarterly County Court, plus such mileage for going and returning as was allowed under the law.
9. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 698, rearranged the Civil districts in Lawrence County by combining the 12th Civil District and the 13th Civil District into one and numbering it the 12th Civil District. An election was to be called upon the passage of this Act to elect two justices for the new 12th

district. The justices for the remaining districts would continue to serve until the next general election.

10. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 687, allowed the 2nd Civil District of Lawrence County to have an extra Justice of the Peace for the town of St. Joseph which was located in that District. The Justice must be a resident of the town and would be elected by the town's citizens and exercise all the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace in the County. The boundaries of the town of St. Joseph were described in the Act. The Election Commission would hold the election as soon as practical after the passage of this statute.
11. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 757, amended Acts of 1901, Chapter 311, which is published herein under "County Executive", to provide that the Quarterly County Court composed of the Justices of the Peace of Lawrence County would meet on the second Mondays in January, April, July, and October instead of the first Monday.
12. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 17, was the authority for the towns of Lawrenceburg and Loretto in Lawrence County to each have an additional Justice of the Peace. This Act named Vail Wright as the Justice for Lawrenceburg and Frankie Johnson as the new Justice for Loretto both of whom would serve until their successors, elected in the next general August election, could assume the office.

County Register

The following acts once affected the office of county register in Lawrence County, but are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 119, provided that all the duties heretofore performed by the Entry Takers of the counties would hereafter be done by the Registers in those counties south and west of the Congressional Reservation Line. The Registers were allowed to charge and collect the same fees as the Entry Takers, who were instructed to hand over their books, records, and maps to the Registers. The Registers were permitted to appoint a Deputy when the best interests of the county warranted it. Lawrence County was among the several counties exempting themselves from the application of this Act.
2. Acts of 1903, Chapter 416, repealed all laws authorizing land grants in the State. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 86, amended this Act to exempt Lawrence County from the repealer. The Register of Lawrence County would perform the duties of entry takers until the County Court could elect entry takers.
3. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 696, fixed the compensation of the Registers of Lawrence County at 100% of the first \$2,000 of all the fees, costs, and commissions collected, 60% of the next \$1,000, and 40% of the next \$1,000, with the remainder being assigned to the county treasury. The Register must file with the County Court Clerk a report in the first 10 days of January, April, July, and October showing all the fees collected in the office during the preceding months. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1935 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 130,

County Trustee

The following acts once affected the office of county trustee in Lawrence County, but are no longer operative. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1831, Chapter 58, authorized the Trustee of Lawrence County, acting as sole commissioner of the town of Lawrenceburg, to either enforce liens on property or to compromise cases when in his opinion the expenses of a suit would exceed the value of the property.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 698, fixed the compensation of the County Trustee of Lawrence County. The Trustee must file within the first ten days of January, April, July, and October a report with the County Court Clerk which shows all the fees collected during the preceding months. The Trustee would be paid 100% of the first \$2,000, 60% of the next \$1,000, and 40% of the next \$1,000 collected. The remainder of the fees would be paid over to the county treasury. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 756.

Banking Hours

1. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 133, allowed for a bank to close on Saturday mornings or after 12 p.m. on any other day of the week, without incurring liability for doing so. However, the population bounds specified in the act did not apply to any county at the time. The act was attributed to Lawrence County in the Index of the Private Acts of 1951.

General Reference

The following private or local acts constitute part of the administrative and political history of Lawrence County but are today no longer operative because they have either been superseded, repealed, or failed to receive local approval. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1819, Chapter 43, stated that after the passage of this Act, John McClish, of Lawrence County, would again enjoy all the rights and privileges equally with every other citizen of this state, all laws, customs, and wages not withstanding.
2. Acts of 1819, Chapter 127, named Josephus Irvine, Henry Phenix, Enoch Tucker, David Crockett, and M. H. Buchanan, as Commissioners, to locate a place for a permanent seat of justice in Lawrence County as near the center of the County as possible. When the site was chosen, the Commissioners were instructed to buy 50 acres, and lay out a town, streets, alleys, and lots, reserving two acres for the court house. The lots were to be sold and the proceeds used to erect a Court House, prison, and stocks. The town would be called Lawrenceburg in honor of Captain James Lawrence, U.S. Navy. It was the duty of the courts to adjourn to the court house at the earliest possible moment after it was completed. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1825, Chapter 335.
3. Acts of 1821, Chapter 97, allowed Daniel May to retail spirits and other liquors in the Counties of Maury and Lawrence without having to obtain a license, or to pay any State, County, or Corporate tax to do so.
4. Acts of 1821, Chapter 120, was the legal authority for the commissioners of the town of Lawrenceburg to build a public jail and stocks. This Act amended Acts of 1819, Chapter 127, moving the jail site to some lot not on the public square.
5. Acts of 1822, Chapter 202, required that the surveyor of the Seventh District would hereafter keep his office in the town of Lawrenceburg in Lawrence County.
6. Acts of 1823, Chapter 210, appointed George Isom, George Rogers, John McClarin, Isaac Reader, Jesse McNally, and William Wisdom, as commissioners for Lawrenceburg who would serve in addition to all the others serving as such, and who would have identical rights and powers as the others. The new commissioners must execute bond before entering upon the duties of their offices. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1825, Chapter 335.
7. Acts of 1824, Chapter 34, made it the duty of the commissioners of Lawrenceburg when they receive the money from the sale of said lots in the town to appropriate the same, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to the erection of a court house, jail, and stocks. The surplus, if any, could be used to build an academy for the benefit of the county's citizens.
8. Acts of 1825, Chapter 243, was the authority for John McCan of Lawrence County to hawk and peddle goods, wares, and merchandise in Lawrence County without having to obtain a license. Thomas Lyons of Lawrence County was given the same right in Section 2.
9. Acts of 1825, Chapter 244, incorporated the town of Lawrenceburg in Lawrence County. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 127.
10. Acts of 1825, Chapter 335, provided that the commissioners appointed in 1819 and 1823 were to be discharged on the first Monday in January, 1826, at which time the County Court of Lawrence County would appoint three commissioners in the place of those being discharged, who would be bound by all the obligations of their predecessors and who were invested with all their authority to perform all of the remaining duties of the former commissioners.
11. Acts of 1826, Chapter 123, allowed Wyly Ledbetter, of Maury County, to hawk and peddle goods, wares, and merchandise in the counties of Maury, Hardin, Lawrence, Wayne, McNairy, Madison, Henderson, Perry, and Hardeman without having to obtain any license.
12. Acts of 1826, Chapter 127, authorized Noah Parker to build a dam across Shoal Creek in Lawrence County, adjoining the town of Lawrenceburg, for the purpose of propelling the machinery of a cotton factory. If the water backed up on any part of the Lawrenceburg town tract, the dam could not be declared a nuisance and removed.
13. Acts of 1826, Chapter 154, was the enabling act for the Mayor and Alderman of Lawrenceburg to cause a well to be dug on the Public Square of the town and they could call upon the County Commissioners to pay for the cost of the work out of the funds received from the sale of lots in the town, or out of unappropriated funds.
14. Acts of 1826, Chapter 165, permitted Jesse Williams to hawk and peddle without a license.
15. Acts of 1827, Chapter 78, allowed William McCann to hawk and peddle goods, wares, and merchandise in Lawrence County without a license.

16. Acts of 1829, Chapter 165, directed the commissioners of the town of Lawrenceburg to immediately proceed to settle and close their business as commissioners and to collect any money due from the sale of lots in the said town which money would be paid into the hands of the County Trustee of Lawrence County. At the first meeting of the County Court after January 1, 1831, the commissioners would appear before the Court with all the books and records and make a final and complete settlement of their business at which time they would be allowed compensation for their services not to exceed \$2 per day. The County Trustee would apply this money to the payment of the unsatisfied claims against the county as provided by law.
17. Acts of 1831, Chapter 43, Section 6, directed the cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee to place to the credit of the Counties of Montgomery, Dickson, Robertson, Sumner, Davidson, Stewart, Humphreys, Perry, Hickman, Williamson, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and Wilson their pro rata share of the \$60,000 set aside for the internal improvement of Middle Tennessee.
18. Acts of 1831, Chapter 58, was the authority for the Trustee of Lawrence County, and his successors, acting as the sole commissioner for Lawrenceburg, in all cases where he believed the expense of a suit in equity to enforce a mortgage on a town lot would exceed the value of the lot, to compromise with the owner of the lot on such terms as he considered in the best interest of the county. This Act amended Acts of 1829, Chapter 165.
19. Acts of 1832, Chapter 18, Section 4, stated that Augustine W. Bumpass, and Douglas H. Stockton, were entitled to enter and jointly lay down on the general plan of the 8th Surveyor's District, 5,000 acres in not more than five different tracts under the same restrictions as provided in this Act encouraging the manufacture of iron in Tennessee.
20. Acts of 1832, Chapter 63, was the legal authorization for John Catron, owner of the Buffalo Iron Works in Lawrence County in the 8th Surveyor's District, to survey and cause to be entered in his own name seven occupant claims, not over 200 acres in any one of them, lying within the range six, Section two on Brush Creek, to include the improvements of Wyly Barlow, James Waters, Jacob J. Waters, Daniel Layton, John Briley, Isaac Morris, and Shadrach Morris, to which all rights and privileges pertaining to bona fide resident occupants would vest in Catron once the area was properly entered in his behalf.
21. Acts of 1832, Chapter 109, appointed Augustin W. Bumpass, John McCracken, George Lucas, John B. Stribling, Robert Brashears, and John Wasson, as a Board of Internal Improvement in Lawrence County. The Board was empowered to receive funds from the State for internal improvement, to make loans, and to use the interest for internal improvements.
22. Acts of 1833, Chapter 11, authorized William Thornton of Wayne County to hawk and peddle in the counties of Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin without paying any tax for this privilege.
23. Acts of 1833, Chapter 25, provided that any person wishing to build a mill on any of the waters in the counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and McNairy, or in any other county lying west of the Tennessee River, provided no nuisance was created, were entitled to have laid down on the general plan of any surveyor's district south and west of the congressional reservation line, and west of the Tennessee River, 25 acres, or less, and be entitled to the same benefits as others in the county. The mill must be constructed within two years of placing it on the general plan and must be on land not fit for cultivation.
24. Acts of 1833, Chapter 34, established the Planters Bank of Tennessee which had branch offices at various cities in the State including an office at Lawrenceburg under the supervision of Martin Gaither, A. W. Bumpass, Thomas D. Davenport, Franklin Buchanan, William McKnight, Jr., D. H. Stockton, and Joshua Bowdry. All the rules and regulations concerning this Bank were also contained in the statute cited.
25. Acts of 1833, Chapter 39, allowed John J. Williams, of Hardin County, to hawk and peddle in the counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and McNairy without having to obtain a license, and Williams would also be permitted to operate a grocery store in Savannah in Hardin County under the same conditions, provided he made oath that he would sell no goods other than his own and only for his own benefit.
26. Acts of 1833, Chapter 65, permitted John Duncan and William S. Duncan to enter jointly on the 7th Surveyor's District in Lawrence County up to four tracts of land which was vacant and uncultivated, the total amount not to exceed 2,000 acres to which land title would be granted to the Duncans. The Register, upon satisfactory proof that an iron works had been erected and was in operation, was instructed to record the title.
27. Acts of 1833, Chapter 90, restored James Williams, of Lawrence County, to all the rights and privileges of full citizenship in the State of Tennessee.

28. Acts of 1833, Chapter 118, was the legal authority for a Samuel Garland and Bartlett Huckabee to hawk and peddle their goods, wares, and merchandise in the counties of the 10th U. S. Congressional District composed of Lincoln, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin Counties without a license, provided, however, they took an oath to sell only those goods which belonged to them and only for their benefit.
29. Acts of 1833, Chapter 136, recited in its preamble that Felix A. Catron and George F. Napier were making valuable improvements on the Buffalo Creek and Chalf Creek in Lawrence County by erecting furnaces and forges for the manufacture of iron but they needed timber and stone with which to build. This Act authorized them to enter Lawrence County on the Buffalo Creek for 2,000 acres of land in five tracts, or less, in the 8th Surveyor's District, which land must be vacant and unappropriated to which they would then have title the same as all others. Section 2 gave the right to John G. McDonald to enter up to 1,000 acres of land near his furnace in Lawrence County under the same terms and conditions.
30. Acts of 1833, Chapter 212, detached the portion of the Internal Improvement Fund in the Bank of the State of Tennessee which belonged to Lawrence County and made that sum part of the common school fund of the county. The cashier of the Bank was required to pay the funds involved over to the chairman of the common school commissioners, and the school commissioners were entitled to manage the same when the money came into their hands.
31. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 48, established an Entry Taker's Office in each county who would be selected by the Quarterly Court of the County and abolished all the Surveyor's offices, requiring them to turn over and deliver all their records to the said Entry Takers. Section 14 instructed the Surveyor of the 7th District to deliver and surrender all his records and reports to the Entry Taker of Lawrence County.
32. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 127, repealed Acts of 1825, Chapter 244, which incorporated the town of Lawrenceburg. Section 2, reincorporated the town under the same rules, regulations, restrictions and limitations enacted for the formation of the town of Clinton in Anderson County on December 28, 1835.
33. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 188, Section 3, provided that the dividends which have been, or might hereafter be, declared on 16 shares of stock in the Planters Bank of Tennessee, the same being the Internal Improvement Fund for Lawrence County, would constitute an addition of that much to the annual appropriation to the said County, for the use of schools, and would be used along with all other funds thus designated to improve the public schools.
34. Acts of 1841-42, Chapter 34, Section 25, required the Entry Takers of the Counties of Lawrence, Hickman, Wayne, Giles, and Maury to account for all the money received by them in payment of the sales of vacant land to the State Comptroller on the first Monday in September of each year; the Comptroller would audit the account and certify the same to the Treasurer. When all this was accomplished, grants to the land in question would then be issued by the Register of Middle Tennessee.
35. Acts of 1847-48, Chapter 141, gave Lawrence County a Director in the Bank of Tennessee at Nashville who would serve under the same rules and regulations as the other Directors.
36. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 191, Section 12, was the enabling legislation for the County Courts of the counties of Lawrence, Maury, Williamson, and Davidson to subscribe to whatever amount of stock they desired in any railroad company which had authority to build a railroad through their respective counties. Prior to taking stock, an election for the people to vote on whether to buy stock in the company, or not must be held. The counties could issue their bonds to secure the funds with which to pay for the stock. The county court could levy a tax sufficient to pay the annual interest on the bonds and create a sinking fund to redeem said bonds. (The case of Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company of Louisville v. Lawrence County, 92 F. 576 (1899), held that this Act was repealed by implication by the Tennessee Constitution of 1870)
37. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 193, Section 7, enabled the Mayor and the Aldermen of the town of Lawrenceburg to subscribe to the stock of any railroad company running through the boundaries of the municipality to the same extent and in the same manner as the town of Franklin was authorized by this Act.
38. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 61, repealed all the laws which required the Planters Bank of Tennessee or the Lawrenceburg Bank of Tennessee to pay a bonus to the State on a specific amount of capital stock. Hereafter, these banks would be required to pay only ½ of one percent per annum upon their actual capital at the time of the assessment of taxes. The Lawrenceburg Bank of Tennessee would have five Directors who would be elected to the Board in the same manner as in other branches.

39. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 176, Section 3, incorporated Henryville in Lawrence County under the Mayor-Aldermen form of Charter, enumerating the specific powers conferred upon the municipal corporation and its officials. The Mayor and Aldermen were to appoint a Constable and a Recorder. The Constable of the 11th Civil District would hold the election for the city officials. The boundaries of the city were legally described in Section 8 of the Act.
40. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 126, abolished the positions of Entry Taker in the Counties of Lawrence, DeKalb, White, Macon, Decatur, Grundy, Humphreys, and Wilson. The Surveyors in those counties would do and perform all the duties of the Entry Taker and be paid the same fees while being responsible for the duties.
41. Acts of 1903, Chapter 416, narrated in the introduction that the State should sell all the remaining public lands for the school fund, therefore all the laws, and parts of laws authorizing land grants were repealed.
42. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 512, authorized one corporate charter for firms who would be acquiring real and personal property to construct, operate, equip, and maintain a system of waterworks, electric lighting plants, and gas works. An enumeration of the corporate powers granted to the institutions formed hereunder was included within the Act. A form of charter was specified, and some basic standards established for each type of the public utility mentioned above.
43. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 262, amended Acts of 1903, Chapter 416, so as to relieve Lawrence County from the repeal of all the laws regarding land grants.
44. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 288, was the authority for the County Court Clerk, the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, the Sheriff and his Deputies, Constables, Attorneys, and the Trustees of mortgages in Lawrence County to employ a professional qualified auctioneer for sales at public outcry arising under their jurisdiction. All persons seeking to qualify as an auctioneer in these instances must file a certificate signed by five reputable citizens of the county who will certify that the applicant is a resident of the county and has been a recognized professional auctioneer for at least four years. The compensation of the auctioneer was fixed by the Act.
45. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 77, removed all the disabilities of infancy of Thomas L. Phillips of Lawrence County, and endowed him with all the responsibilities and privileges of being an adult including the right to pass good title to land.
46. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 481, authorized Campbell County and Lawrence County to hold annual Fairs in the County at which agricultural, mineral, livestock, poultry, commercial, industrial, and educational progress could be exhibited and demonstrated for which premiums and prizes could be awarded in an aggregate amount which could not be less than \$1,500. Admission rates were not to exceed fifty cents per person for adults and five cents would be charged for entering the zoo exhibits in order to defray some of the expense of caring for and feeding the animals.
47. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 109, emancipated Nola Joyce Hammond from all the inferiorities of her minority conferring upon her all the rights and privileges of an adult.
48. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 110, took away the disabilities of her minority from Clara Carolyn Hammond, who was past 18 years of age.

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