



County Technical Assistance Service
INSTITUTE *for* PUBLIC SERVICE

July 22, 2024

Chapter I - Administration

Dear Reader:

The following document was created from the CTAS website (ctas.tennessee.edu). This website is maintained by CTAS staff and seeks to represent the most current information regarding issues relative to Tennessee county government.

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

County Register

Subdivision Maps

Private Acts of 1919 Chapter 32

COMPILER'S NOTE: This act may be superseded by general law regarding regional and municipal planning at T.C.A. §§ 13-3-402, 13-3-404, 13-4-302 and 13-4-304.

SECTION 1. That all owners of land which has been subdivided or plotted into lots in counties of the State of Tennessee having a population of not less than 94,000 or more than 120,000, according to the Federal Census of 1910, or any subsequent Federal Census, shall, where any lot has been sold out of any such subdivision, within ten days thereafter, record in the Register's office of such county the plot or map showing such subdivision of said land so the engineer of said county or municipality can examine the same and ascertain accurately its location and also so that the tax assessor of such county may properly assess the same for taxes.

SECTION 2. That any person, firm or corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined as in cases of other misdemeanor.

SECTION 3. That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: January 23, 1919.

Historical Structure

Public Acts of 1989 Chapter 416

SECTION 1. No owner may demolish any residential structure which meets all of the following criteria unless the county or municipal legislative body, as provided herein, approves by majority vote such demolition:

- (1) The residential structure was originally constructed before 1865;
- (2) The residential structure is reparable at a reasonable cost; and
- (3) The residential structure has a historical significance besides age itself, including but not limited to uniqueness of architecture, occurrence of historical events, notable former residents, design by a particular architect, or construction by a particular builder.

If such property is located within the boundaries of a municipality, the municipal legislative body shall approve the demolition and no such county approval shall be required. If such property is located outside the boundaries of a municipality, the county legislative body shall approve the demolition.

If approval is not granted, the county or municipality shall proceed with a condemnation proceeding as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 29, Chapter 17, or purchase the property in question within a reasonable period of time which shall not exceed ninety (90) days.

SECTION 2. This act shall apply in any county having a population of more than three hundred thousand (300,000) according to the 1980 Federal Census or any subsequent Federal Census and shall be inapplicable to such residential structures within the right-of-way of projects administered by the Department of Transportation whenever a determination has been made that such structures are of historical significance and plans for their disposition or preservation have been coordinated with and concurred in by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the Tennessee Historical Commission.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: May 22, 1989.

Library System

Public Acts of 2003 Chapter 99

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 10-3-103, is amended by adding new subsection (c), as follows:

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, in any county with a population not less than three hundred eighty-two thousand (382,000) nor more than three hundred eightythree thousand (383,000) according to the 2000 federal decennial census or any subsequent federal census, and which has adopted a charter form of government in accordance with title 5, chapter 1, part 2, et seq., such county, by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the membership of its legislative body, may vest supervisory authority over the public library system with the county executive. The county executive in such county shall exercise all powers which would otherwise be exercised by the county library board pursuant to § 10-3- 104. A county library board shall be retained in such county in accord with the provisions of this section, but shall serve in an advisory capacity to the county executive.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it, and shall be null and void and cease to have any effect on April 30, 2006.

Passed: April 24, 2003.

Retirement/Disability Compensation

Private Acts of 1967-68 Chapter 246

COMPILER'S NOTE: This act is referenced in Article VI of the Knox County Charter. The charter states the intent to continue the system as established by the private act, but under the authority of the charter. Some provisions of this private act are superseded by Article VI of the Knox County Charter.

SECTION 1. That there is hereby created a system of pension and/or retirement, insurance, compensation, and benefits for all elected and/or appointed officials and employees of Knox County, including all departments and agencies, Boards or Commissioners, and employees of the Hillcrest Medical Nursing Institute, Inc.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 91

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, that the County Executive, four (4) members of the Knox County Commission to be selected by a majority vote of the membership of the Knox County Commission and four (4) representatives of the Knox County Employees League, said representatives to be elected by a majority vote of all of the members of the Knox County Employees League, shall hereby constitute a commission to be known as the Knox County retirement and Pension Commission.

The Retirement and Pension Commission shall, by majority vote, select one of its members as Chairman and one of its members as Secretary. The Chairman and Secretary shall serve for a term of one (1) year and each shall be selected at the first meeting of the Commission of each calendar year. A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, and all action taken by the Commission shall be affirmative by a majority of the Commission. The Commission shall meet at least once each month, and the Commission may meet in special session upon call by majority vote of the membership of the Retirement and Pension Commission. Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as members of the Commission, but members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for any actual expenses incurred by them for the performance of their duties subject to the approval of the Knox County Executive. Membership on the Retirement and Pension Commission shall in no way prohibit participation by said members in the Retirement fund or any other retirement fund.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 26

Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 282

SECTION 3. That the intent of this Act is to empower the Knox County Retirement and Pension Commission to design and adopt and place into effect a financially sound retirement system. Be it further enacted that the Knox County Retirement and Pension Commission shall be empowered to employ the services of legal counsel, investment consultants, actuary consultants, and the services of others which, at the sole discretion of the Commission, may be necessary to maintain a soundly designed administrated and financed pension system.

The Commission shall also have complete control over the administration of the system. The Commission shall be empowered to define all terms and further empowered to rule on all specifications necessary for the design of the plan such as but not limited to: the purpose, the effective date of the system, the eligibility of employees as to membership in the retirement system, administration, contributions of the employees and Knox County on a matching fund basis, prior service, back service, and method of payment of same; military service, refund of members' contributions, service retirement, optional retirement, compulsory retirement, involuntary retirement, service retirement allowance, optional

allowance on service retirement, ordinary disability retirement, ordinary disability retirement allowance, benefit for disability in line of duty, benefit for death in the line of duty, benefit for death not in the line of duty, recovery from the reexamination for disability, indeterminate period of service, group insurance, constitutionality, credited services, base earnings, excess earnings, average base earnings, average excess earnings, normal retirement date, beneficiary contingent annuitant, et al. The Retirement Commission is further empowered to perform all the other necessary acts to fulfill all requirements necessary to administer the retirement pension fund.

SECTION 32. Notwithstanding provisions of Section 3 to the contrary, employees of the Hillcrest Medical Nursing Institute, Inc. may become members of the system, provided Hillcrest Institute pays, under such terms and conditions as may be directed by the Retirement and Pension Commission, the cost determined to be necessary to maintain an actuarially sound retirement system, including the cost of granting time for past employment, the employer contribution for current wages, and the cost of all actuarial studies related to Hillcrest Institute employees.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 91

COMPILER'S NOTE: Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 91 amended Section 3 and designated that the amendment should be labeled as "Section 32."

SECTION 4. That the Commission shall prepare and publish an annual financial report showing all receipts, disbursements, and liabilities of the system. All proceedings and records of the Commission shall be open and available for inspection by the public at all times. The pension fund shall be treated as any other fund and the County Auditor as such shall perform his duties accordingly.

SECTION 5. *Corrections of Errors.* That any change in records, or errors resulting in any members, survivors, beneficiaries, and et al, receiving from the system more or less than he or she would have been entitled to receive had the records been correct or had the error not been made, the Commission, upon discovery of such error, shall correct the error by adjusting, as far as practical, the payments in such a manner that the benefits to which the members, survivors, beneficiaries, et al are correctly entitled shall be paid.

SECTION 6. That after the completion of the system as designed by the Retirement and Pension Commission, said system shall be submitted for its approval to the Knox County Board of Commissioners, who shall appropriate funds of Knox County annually, sufficient to maintain the system on an actuarially sound basis. Also, after the completion of the system as designed by the Retirement and Pension Commission, all benefits payable to retired members, survivors, beneficiaries, et al, shall continue unimpaired, and such benefits shall be an obligation of the Retirement System and Knox County.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 26

Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 282

SECTION 7. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. *False Statements--* That any person who shall knowingly make any false statements or shall falsify or permit to be falsified any record or records of the system in any attempt to defraud the system shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

SECTION 9. That this Act shall become effective on and after its approval by a two-thirds (b) vote of the membership of the Quarterly County Court of Knox County. Its approval or non-approval shall be proclaimed by the Chairman of the Quarterly County Court of Knox County, Tennessee and shall be certified by him to the Secretary of State.

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

Passed: May 23, 1967.

Public Defenders

Public Acts of 1990 Chapter 964

WHEREAS, the Sixth Judicial District, being Knox County, is the only judicial district without a Public

Defender; and,

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the General Assembly to create the position of District Public Defender for the Sixth Judicial District and to make such position a part of the District Public Defender Conference, with the same duties, responsibilities, privileges and staff assistance as other District Public Defenders.

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-14-202(a) is amended by deleting the word "sixth".

SECTION 2. Effective September 1, 1990, there is created the position of District Public Defender for the sixth judicial district. At the regular August election in 1990 the qualified voters of the sixth judicial district shall elect a person to the position of District Public Defender for a full eight (8) year term. The person elected to such office shall possess the same qualifications, powers and duties, and shall receive the same compensation, payable in the same manner, benefits, emoluments dignity of office and staff assistance as is required or provided by law for other District Public Defenders.

SECTION 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the times for the filing of qualifying petitions for candidates for the office of District Public Defender for the sixth judicial district shall be modified if necessary by the county election commission in the sixth judicial district so that such names may be placed on the ballot in the regular 1990 elections.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: April 12, 1990.

Tennessee Technology Corridor High Technology Development Authority

Private Acts of 1983 Chapter 148

COMPILER'S NOTE: This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 14-27 through 14-39, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-120, subject to continuation by ordinance of the Knox County Commission. This act was reproduced rather than placed in the historical notes due to its importance and possible continuation by ordinance.

SECTION 1. Short Title - This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Tennessee Technology Corridor Development Authority Act."

SECTION 2. Legislative Findings - Public and governmental character of High Technology Development Authorities - Declaration of Public Necessity.

a. It is declared that a clear need exists in a specific area of Knox County, Tennessee, for improved management of the natural and manmade resources required for the attraction, expansion and continued support and nurture of high technology-based economic development and the subsequent creation and expansion of employment opportunities for all of Tennessee's citizens through the promotion of high technology business development. To this end, it shall be the purpose of this act to place physical development review responsibilities and other powers specified herein in a specially designated body, and that such body shall have the authority to exercise said powers to more effectively manage the natural and manmade resources to effect the location, expansion and support of high technology business development within the specific geographic area designated by this act.

b. It is further declared that the Tennessee Technology Corridor Development Authority created pursuant to this act shall be a public and governmental body acting as an agency and instrumentality of Knox County; and that the responsibilities, management authority, and other powers designated herein are declared to be for public and governmental purpose and a matter of public necessity. The property and revenues of the authority or any interest therein shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation.

SECTION 3. Definitions. The following words or terms whenever used or referred to in this act shall have the following respective meanings unless different meanings clearly appear from the context:

a. "Authority" shall mean the Tennessee Technology Corridor Development Authority created pursuant to the provisions of this act.

b. "Governing Body" shall mean the chief legislative body of Knox County, or the chief legislative body of the City of Knoxville, as noted.

c. "Board" shall mean the Board of Commissioners of the Authority.

d. "Municipality" shall mean any city or county government having jurisdiction within the

geographical area of the Authority as designated by this act.

e. "State" shall mean the State of Tennessee.

f. "High Technology Business" shall mean any public or private enterprise engaged in the research, development, production or support of new or emerging products or processes through the application of advanced technology in new or rapidly expanding markets, or any other business deemed by the Board to be compatible with such businesses. g. "Planning Commission" shall mean the Knoxville/Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission or any successor planning commission. h. "Technology Corridor" shall mean that geographical corridor described at Section 5(b) of this act.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2011, Chapter 9

SECTION 4. Authority Established - Purposes.

a. There is established in Knox County, Tennessee, a high technology development authority to be known as the "Tennessee Technology Corridor Development Authority".

b. The Authority shall be established for the purposes of:

(1) Developing and adopting jointly with the Planning Commission a comprehensive development plan for the Tennessee Technology Corridor as delineated elsewhere in this act.

(2) Developing, adopting, and administering site design and development standards in cooperation with the Planning Commission for the Technology Corridor to insure a high quality living and working environment conducive to the requirements of high technology business.

(3) Effecting sound development of the designated area through the financing, construction, renovation or modification of public service facilities in cooperation with the municipalities and utility districts as deemed necessary and appropriate for the location, siting, maintenance, and support of high technology business development.

(4) Acquiring, holding, improving, managing, and disposing of lands within the designated area which are suitable for the various purposes herein set forth and for use by research and development, manufacturing, processing or fabricating plants, or other businesses, industries or institutions which, by their advanced technological nature and siting requirements seek a location within the designated area.

SECTION 5. High Technology Overlay Zone, Establishment, Definition, Delineation.

a. In order to accomplish the purpose of this act, a High Technology Overlay Zone shall be established by the governing body within which the Authority shall exercise powers described herein to effect the purposes of this act. The powers described shall be exercised in cooperation with the governing body through its zoning authority and other police powers. The governing body's zoning resolution shall be amended to establish a high technology overlay zone in accordance with the provision of its zoning resolution and the general law of the state. Where design and development standards, regulations, policies, and procedures are adopted for the High Technology Overlay Zone by the Authority pursuant to this act, said standards, regulations, policies and procedures shall apply, provided that, the permitted and prohibited property uses, zoning, land management procedures and regulations otherwise applicable within the county shall also apply.

b. The geographic area defined as the Tennessee Technology Corridor and over which the authority shall exercise its powers shall be that portion of Knox County:

Beginning at a point on Interstate 40 which is 1000 feet east of the exit to Pellissippi Parkway (State Route 162); thence N. 21 degree 30" W. 5300 feet to the intersection of Dughtown Drive and Bob Kirby Road; thence north with the centerline of Bob Kirby Road to its intersection with Fox Drive (Chesney Road); thence west with the centerline of Fox Drive (Chesney Road) its intersection with Hickey Road; thence north with the centerline of Hickey Road to its intersection with Lovell Road; thence west with the centerline of Lovell Road to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of Plumb Ridge Road; thence north with said right-of-way to its intersection with the southeast boundary of Wood Creek Subdivision; thence east with said boundary; thence north with northeast boundary of Wood Creek Subdivision; thence west with the northwest boundary of Wood Creek Subdivision; thence west with the northwest boundary of Wood Creek Subdivision approximately 1150 feet to a back corner of Lot #13; thence N. 40 degree W. 2800 feet to the intersection of Reagan Road and Hardin Valley Drive; thence north with the centerline of Reagan Road to its intersection with Coward Mill Road; thence east with the centerline of Coward Mill Road to its intersection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tracks; thence north with the centerline

of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tracks; to the vicinity of Emory Road; thence with the centerline of Solway-Byington Road to a point 1000 feet east of the right-of-way of the Pellissippi Parkway (State Route 162); thence north maintaining a distance of 1000 feet from said right-of-way to the jurisdictional boundaries of Knox and Anderson County, Tennessee, at Melton Hill Reservoir (Clinch River); thence west with the Knox County boundary to a point 1000 feet west of the right-of-way of the Pellissippi Parkway (State Route 162); thence south maintaining a distance of 1000 feet from the said right-of-way until it intersects Beaver Creek; thence with the centerline of Beaver Creek, south to its intersection with Sam Lee Road; thence south with the centerline of Sam Lee Road 2200 feet; thence S. 38 degree 30" E. 3750 feet to Hardin Valley Road; thence S. 42 degree E. 3750 feet to the intersection of Chestnut Grove Road and Carmichael Road; thence south with the centerline of Carmichael Road to its intersection with Yarnell Drive; thence east with the centerline of Yarnell Drive 950 feet; thence S. 43 degree E. 5450 feet (crossing Snyder Drive) to the intersection of Lovell Road and Progressive; thence south with the centerline of Progressive to its intersection with Dutchtown Road; thence west with the centerline of Dutchtown Road to its intersection with Lovell Road and its exit from Interstate 40; thence east with centerline of Interstate 40 to the point of beginning.

Any modification of the boundaries of the corridor shall be made by amendment of the act upon concurrence of the governing body and the approval of the Authority.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1984, Chapter 229

SECTION 6. High Technology Development Authority - Sanctioning Authority - Governing Board - Members - Appointment - Terms.

a. The governing body of the Authority shall be a board of commissioners established in accordance with the terms of this act and charged with the promotion and support of high technology-based economic growth for the Tennessee Technology Corridor in the State of Tennessee.

b. The Board of Commissioners shall be composed of seven members, five of whom shall be nominated by the Governor of the State upon recommendations received from the chief executive of Knox County, and approved by a majority vote of the governing body of Knox County, and one who shall be appointed by the Governor. No person, whether or not a land owner or developer, with any property interest in any property within the Technology Corridor shall be nominated for, or appointed to serve, as a commissioner. One member shall be a member of the governing body of Knox County who shall be appointed by the governing body of Knox County, and at least one commissioner shall be from private business and one from an educational or research institution. The term of office of the member appointed by the Governor shall coincide with the term of office of the Governor, and the term of office of the member of the governing body of Knox County shall coincide with his term of office on the governing body. The remaining commissioners shall serve terms of five years which terms of office shall begin not more than one month after ratification of this act by the governing body of Knox County. Commissioners first appointed to the Board shall be appointed for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, but thereafter each commissioner shall be appointed for a term of five years except as otherwise provided herein. All commissioners shall be residents of the State and all except the commissioner appointed by the Governor shall be residents of Knox County, Tennessee. Any vacancy by reason of non-residency, incapacity, resignation or death shall be filled in a like manner for the unexpired term. Commissioners shall be eligible for reappointment by the governing body of the county upon recommendation by the chief executive of Knox County and nomination by the Governor, and the commissioner appointed by the Governor, and the commissioner appointed by the governing body of Knox County, shall also be eligible for reappointment, if so appointed by the Governor or the governing body of the county respectively. A resolution of the governing body approving the nominees to the initial Board of Commissioners shall be filed along with notice of ratification with the Secretary of State for the State, after receipt of which the Authority shall be authorized to commence to conduct business.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2011, Chapter 9

c. All members of the Board of Commissioners shall serve as such without compensation, but may be allowed necessary expenses while engaged in the business of the Authority, as may be provided and approved by the Board of Commissioners, payable from the funds of the Authority.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2011, Chapter 9

d. The Board of Commissioners shall elect from its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, each of whom shall continue to be voting members, and shall adopt its own by-laws and rules of procedures. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Except as herein expressly otherwise specified all powers granted to the authority shall be

exercised by its Board.

e. A commissioner may be removed from office for good cause including voting in matters of personal interest in violation of Tennessee Code Annotated 12-4-101, but only after notice of the cause of such removal has been served upon the commissioner, in accordance with Article 7, Section 1 of the Tennessee Constitution, Tennessee Code Annotated 12-4-102, and the general law.

SECTION 7. General Powers. The authority shall have all powers necessary to accomplish the purpose of this chapter (excluding the power to levy and collect taxes and special assessments) including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. To have perpetual succession, to sue and be sued, and to adopt a corporate seal;
- b. To acquire, construct, purchase, operate, maintain, replace, repair, rebuild, extend, and improve, within the boundaries of the Tennessee Technology Corridor delineated elsewhere in this act, all facilities, equipment, and appurtenances necessary or convenient to the promotion, expansion, retention, nurture, and support of high technology-oriented economic development, and to charge for their use and for any and all services performed by the Authority, provided however, that the Authority shall have no power or control over land or facilities under control of any public utility created by general or special acts; provided, however, all construction proposed by the authority to be undertaken, in whole or in part, with state funds shall be submitted to the State Building Commission for review and no such construction shall be undertaken by the Authority without the advance approval of such commission.
- c. To accept donations to the Authority of cash, lands, or other property to be used in the furtherance of the purposes of this act, and to accept grants, loans, or other financial assistance from any federal, state, or local government or other sources, or in aid of the acquisition or improvement of any of the facilities described herein provided, however, that the acceptance of Federal or State assistance does not pre-empt grant monies otherwise available to Knox County.
- d. To purchase, rent, lease or otherwise acquire and to sell, transfer, manage, or otherwise dispose of any and all kinds of property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, and whether or not subject to mortgages, liens, charges, or other encumbrances which, in the judgment of the Authority's commissioners, is necessary or convenient to carry out the powers herein granted. The authority herein to acquire property shall include the acquisition of lands within the Technology Corridor which are suitable for or deemed necessary by the Authority pursuant to its purposes for use by or support of high-technology businesses and industries provided, however, said acquisition shall be made upon approval of the governing body, which may impose in-lieu-of tax payment on the Authority, until ad valorem taxes shall be levied.
- e. To make contracts and execute instruments containing such covenants, terms and conditions as in the judgment of the Board of Commissioners may be necessary, proper, or advisable for the purpose of carrying out its functions including, but not limited to, agreements for obtaining grants, loans, or other financial assistance from federal, state or local governments or agencies thereof or other sources for the accomplishments of the purposes of this act and the acquisition or improvement of facilities as herein provided; and to make contracts and execute such instruments including, without limitation, licenses, long or short term leases, mortgages, and Deeds of Trust, and other agreements relating to property and facilities under its jurisdiction, and the construction, operation, maintenance, repair and improvement thereof, as in the judgment of the Board of Commissioners may be necessary, proper or advisable for the furtherance of the purposes of this act.
- f. To establish schedules of fees, rates, charges, and rentals for the use of the facilities under its jurisdiction, and for services which it may render;
- g. To enter upon any lands, waters, and premises for the purpose of making surveys, inspections, and evaluations in connection with the acquisition, improvement, operation, or maintenance of any of the facilities herein provided, or for the effective performance of its duties performed in accordance with paragraph (j) of this part;
- h. To promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations as the Board of Commissioners may deem proper for the orderly administration of the Authority and the efficient operation of its facilities;
- i. To adopt and oversee implementation of a comprehensive development plan comprised of land use, public facilities, and capital improvement plans for the entire High Technology Overlay Zone in cooperation with local planning bodies for the purpose of developing a systematic land management policy and guidance for any person in the development process;
- j. To serve as a review board for the purpose of accepting, considering, approving or denying

applications for "certificates of appropriateness" as defined herein, prior to action on requests for rezoning or variance from the provisions of the zoning regulations in effect within the High Technology Overlay Zone, and prior to action on applications for building or grading permits within the High Technology Overlay Zone by any person authorized to issue such permits for the County of Knox or any municipality in order to insure that development within the zone is consistent with the policies and plans of the Authority; and to administer and enforce such developmental standards, regulations and related rules and procedures as the Board of Commissioners may adopt from time to time for the review and consideration of applications for such certificates, provided, however, that such standards, regulations and rules and procedures are first approved by the governing body for Knox County.

k. To employ and fix the compensation of an Executive Director and such staff as the Board of Commissioners deems necessary, who shall serve in the employment of the authority at the will and pleasure of the Board of Commissioners; and to employ, contract with and fix compensation for such architects, attorneys, accountants, planners, engineers, consultants and other professionals as may be necessary for the efficient operation of the Authority, and the operation of facilities under its control.

l. To do all acts and things necessary, or deemed necessary or convenient to carry out the powers expressly given in this act.

SECTION 8. Application for Permits for Construction in High Technology Overlay Zone - Certificates of Appropriateness.

All Applications for rezoning or variances from the provisions of adopted zoning ordinances, or for permits for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, or relocation of a building, structure or other improvements to real estate situated within the High Technology Overlay Zone, shall be reviewed by the Board of Commissioners, which shall have broad powers to request detailed plans and related data pertinent to thorough review of the proposal. No rezoning or variance to zoning provisions shall be granted, nor shall construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation or relocation to any building, structure or other improvement to real property situated within the High Technology Overlay Zone be performed without the issuance of a certificate of appropriateness by the Board of Commissioners. No building permit issuing authority in Knox County shall issue any such permit for new structure or improvements within the High Technology Overlay Zone without issuance of a certificate of appropriateness by the Board of Commissioners or by the governing body on appeal as provided in Section 11.

SECTION 9. Issuance or Denial of Certificate of Appropriateness - Guidelines.

a. The Authority shall, as soon as it is reasonably possible, but in all cases within 60 days following the initial consideration of an application by the Authority, meeting in regular session, grant a certificate of appropriateness with or without attached conditions, or deny the certificate, and shall state the grounds for denial in writing. In its review of applications for certificates of appropriateness, the Authority shall apply its adopted review criteria and standards, rules and regulations and give prime consideration to:

1. The proposed structure's or development's consistency with the comprehensive development plan and development standards jointly adopted by the Authority, the Planning Commission, the chief legislative body for Knox County and the chief legislative body for the City of Knoxville for the High Technology Overlay Zone;
2. The relationship of the proposed development's design or the proposed structure's exterior architectural features to the surrounding area and/or the character of the entire overlay zone;
3. The general compatibility of the structure or development proposal and its projected impacts on development already in the vicinity of the proposal, as well as those projected and reflected in the adopted comprehensive plan for the zone; and
4. Any other factor, including functional and/or aesthetic, which is reasonably related to the purposes of this act.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2011, Chapter 9

b. Failure by the Authority to act on an application within the time required herein shall constitute approval of the certificate, provided, however, that an extension may be granted upon concurrence of the applicant.

SECTION 10. Agricultural Structures, Residential Structures and Incorporated Areas of Farragut and Knoxville Excluded. The structures, facilities and land uses identified herein shall not be required to apply for a certificate of appropriateness from the Tennessee Technology Corridor Development Authority;

- a. Agricultural uses and structures or appurtenances located in an agricultural zone and used solely for the production of products for sale to wholesale or retail markets and not part of or functionally related to manufacturing, commercial, or industrial enterprises within the designated High Technology Overlay Zone.
- b. Residential structures when such structures are located within subdivisions approved by local planning commissions or otherwise permitted by the general law. Medium and high density residential developments, as defined by the Knoxville-Knox County General Plan, or its successors, shall not be exempt.
- c. All uses within incorporated areas of Farragut and Knoxville defined by the jurisdictional boundaries at the time of enactment of this private act. Areas annexed by any municipality subsequent to enactment of this private act shall not be exempt.
- d. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to require any change, or limit in any way any existing use of land permitted by any zoning in effect at the time of the enactment of this act.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2011, Chapter 9

SECTION 11. Appeal of Authority Actions.

Any interested party who is aggrieved by any action of the Board of Commissioners of the Authority including the approval or denial of a certificate of appropriateness may appeal its decision to the governing body for Knox County, or the governing body for the City of Knoxville, as appropriate, by filing an appeal on the designated form and paying such filing fee as may be required within 30 days of the action of the Board of Commissioners. The action that is appealed may be overruled by an affirmative majority vote of the appropriate governing body. All appeals shall be heard within 60 days of filing of application for appeal. Appeal from the action of the appropriate governing body shall be by Writ of Certiorari as provided in the general law and shall be filed Within 30 days of such action.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2011, Chapter 9

SECTION 12. Enforcement of Tennessee Technology Corridor Development Authority Decisions.

In case any building or structure is erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, maintained, or used, or any land is used in violation of this act or of any regulation or provisions enacted or adopted by the Authority under the powers granted by this act, the Board of Commissioners, the Attorney General, the District Attorney for the judicial circuit in which such violation occurs, or is occurring, the appropriate governing body's chief official for code administration and inspection, or any adjacent or neighboring property owner who would be specially damaged by such violation, in addition to other remedies provided by law, may institute injunction, mandamus, abatement or any other appropriate action, actions, proceeding or proceedings to prevent, enjoin or abate or remove such unlawful erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, maintenance, or use.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2011, Chapter 9

SECTION 13. Construction of Act.

- a. The powers, authority, and rights conferred by this act shall be in addition and supplemental to any other general, special or local law conferring powers to counties, industrial development corporation or port authorities, and the limitations imposed by this act shall not affect the powers conferred to any county, industrial development corporation or port authority created by any other general, special or local law.
- b. This act is remedial in nature, and shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes of promoting high technology-based economic development within and in proximity to the Tennessee Technology Corridor as defined herein, facilitating the attraction, siting, and support of high technology industries in Knox County, and encouraging the effective utilization of the natural, educational, and technological resources therein to the ultimate growth and development of commerce and industry in said counties and throughout the State of Tennessee.
- c. Nothing in this chapter shall grant any power or control to the Authority Board over any land or facilities now under the control of any existing authority or public utility created by general or special act.
- d. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the extension of the Technology Corridor into other counties by adoption of similar legislation for such counties, and upon adoption of such legislation this act should be amended to provide for participation by representatives of that county or those counties on the Board of Commissioners by the appointment of additional members of the Board from either that county or those counties, and by providing for the governing body of such county to serve in all respects as the governing body for the development in such county.
- e. If any of the provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is

held invalid, the invalidity does not effect the other provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and for that purpose the provisions of this act are separable.

SECTION 14. The Tennessee Technology Corridor Development Authority shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the manner established by the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-4-109, for audit of state agencies.

SECTION 15. Ratification.

This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds vote of the governing body for Knox County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the governing body and certified by the presiding officer to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 16. Effective Date.

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 be effective upon being approved as provided in Section 15.

Passed: May 12, 1983.

Administration - Historical Notes

County Attorney

The following act once affected the office of county clerk in Knox County. It is included herein for historical purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 224, amended, Public Acts of 1921, Chapter 101, (which was the general salary law for certain county officials) by setting the salary of the Knox County Clerk at \$5,000 per annum.

County Mayor

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

1. Public Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 38, created and regulated the office of county judge in Knox County.
2. Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 148, created and regulated the office of county judge for Knox County. This act was amended by several acts, the first of which was Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 46, which provided for the payment quarterly to the county judge of Knox County for ex-officio services rendered, and to fix limitations on the amount to be paid. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 528, increased the salary of the county judge to \$3,600 per annum and provided a fixed sum in lieu of extra compensation for ex-officio services. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 719, amended Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 148, by striking out the provision which provided a fixed sum to the county judge in lieu of extra compensation for ex-officio services and provided that the county judge be paid monthly instead of quarterly. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 223, amended Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 148, by restoring the provision that provided a fixed sum in lieu of extra compensation for ex-officio services and increased the salary of the county judge to \$5,000 per annum. Finally, Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 79, repealed the previous amending acts to Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 148, and increased the salary of the county judge to \$7,500 per annum. Section 4 of Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 79, was found constitutional in Bayless v. Knox County, 199 Tenn. 268, 286 S.W. 2d 579 (1955).
3. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 61, authorized the county judge of Knox County to employ a clerk for his office and to appropriate and pay out of the county funds compensation for such clerk, fixed his salary and defined his duties. This act was amended by Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 323, which increased the salary of the clerk to \$150 per month. Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 169, repealed both Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 61 and Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 323.
4. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 96, provided for the county judge or county chairman to employ and determine the compensation for a stenographer. This act was superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12.

County Law Director

The following acts once affected the appointment, election, or office of the county attorney in Knox 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 1901, Chapter 228, was the first act creating the "full time position of Knox County Attorney," and it was one of the earliest of such acts in this state. The Knox County Attorney, under this act, was required to transact all the legal business of the county and to advise the county officials, for which he would receive a yearly salary of \$1,200. Acts of 1903, Chapter 260, amended this act by increasing the length in which the county attorney would serve to two years, before being reelected to the position by the quarterly county court. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 232, which abolished the county attorney's office, effective the first Monday in April, 1940.
2. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 877, amended the general law to require the Knox County Attorney to file suits for the collection of delinquent taxes in chancery and circuit courts, with no additional compensation. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 101.
3. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 207, made it a misdemeanor in office for any county official to pay the county attorney any compensation in excess of the \$1,200 annual salary set by statute. However, this act did provide that the county attorney's expenses could be paid if he presented an itemized statement of them, supported by the proper receipts, bills, invoices, etc. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 102.
4. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 231, created the office of solicitor of Knox County, to be elected by the voters at each biennial election. The solicitor was to conduct the legal business of the county, at an annual salary of \$2,400, plus appropriate expenses. This was amended by Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 38, to raise his term of office to four years, his salary to \$6,000 annually, and to provide for the employment of an assistant solicitor. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 52, was also amendatory to the county solicitor at \$4,200. These acts were repealed by Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 368.
5. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 382, as amended by Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 488, Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 293, established the office of county law director for Knox County. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 3.08, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
6. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 101, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 877, in its entirety, being properly ratified by the quarterly court of Knox County.
7. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 102, which was ratified by the Knox County Quarterly Court on July 18, 1977, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 207.

County Legislative Body

The following acts once applied to the quarterly court or the county legislative body of Knox County and are included herein for historical purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1792, Ordinance #4, provided that the court of pleas and quarter sessions in Knox County was to meet on the first Monday in February, May, August and November.
2. Acts of 1794, Chapter 8, provided that the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Knox County be held on the last Mondays in January, April, July and October.
3. Acts of 1809, First Session, Chapter 93, changed the meeting dates of the Knox County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to the first Monday in January, April, July and October.
4. Public Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 20, Section 2, authorized the Knox County Court to elect three justices to serve as a quorum court. The quorum court was allowed to levy a tax of \$1.00 on each suit in order to pay the quorum court justices.
5. Public Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 90, Section 4, provided that the Knox County Court have exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal offenses under the grade of petit larceny committed in Knox County. This act was amended by Public Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 120, which provided for the Knox County Court Judge to issue a writ of venire facias to the Knox County Sheriff for twenty-five citizens of the county to act as jurors in the trial of misdemeanors.
6. Private Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 62, changed the times for holding the Knox County Court, for the trial of misdemeanors, to the first Mondays in April, August and December. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 164.
7. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 25, prohibited justices of the peace from having offices for the transaction of official business outside of their own civil districts, and prohibited them from associating themselves with justices of other districts in the discharge of official duties or business in Knox County. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 323, amended this act by changing the population

- requirements to correspond with Knox County's population figures from the 1910 Federal Census.
8. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 350, provided that no county having a population of from 90,000 to 140,000 inhabitants by the Federal census of 1910 or any subsequent Federal census shall be liable for any cost or fee arising from the small offense law to any Justice of the Peace in any case tried and submitted before him unless the offense was committed within the civil district in and for which such Justice of the Peace was elected. Any violation of this act was deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction, fined \$50 and removed from office. This act is superseded by general law abolishing the office of Justice of the Peace. See Public Acts of 1978, Chapter 934.
 9. Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 289, set the per diem of members of the quarterly county court at \$4.00.
 10. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 43, was superseded by general law relating to the county legislative body and courts. See Public Acts of 1978, Chapter 934.
 11. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 474, amended the general statutes known as "The Insanity Law for State Hospitals" to provide that in Knox County inquisitions for lunacy could be held by any member of the quarterly county court, appointed by the county judge to act as county judge pro tempore. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 142.
 12. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 533, authorized the quarterly county court to pay its members compensation for attending committee meetings. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 113.
 13. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 205, set the per diem of members of the Knox Quarterly County Court at \$25. This was repealed by Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 123.
 14. Public Acts of 1967, Chapter 258, set the salary of county commissioners in counties with a population of more than 100,000, according to the Federal Census of 1960, at \$15,000 per annum. This act was amended by Public Acts of 1971, Chapter 281, which increased the salary to \$20,000. Public Acts of 1975, Chapter 289, further amended Public Acts of 1967, Chapter 258, by stating that the salary of the county commissioners shall not be less than the maximum annual salary paid to the county court clerk as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated.
 15. Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 121, authorized the quarterly county court to appropriate money from the general fund to be used for the restoration, preservation, and operation of historical sites within the county. This act was superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
 16. Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 123, increased the compensation to \$200 per month for members of the quarterly county court. This act is superseded by Knox County Charter, Section 2.04, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
 17. Public Acts of 1969, Chapter 272, reapportioned the quarterly county courts of counties which had populations in excess of 200,000 according to the Federal Census of 1960.
 18. Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 189, authorized appropriations from the general fund for the use and benefit of any private, non-profitable organizations to be used for reducing racial friction in the community, and for providing services to members of disadvantaged minority groups within the county. This act is superseded by Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.

County Register

The following acts once affected the office of county register in Knox County, but are no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 191, legalized the acts of James Armstrong as the entry taker of Knox County, since the minutes of the county court did not show any action on the election of an entry taker.
2. Acts of 1909, Chapter 498, made it unlawful for any county register or deputy county register to record or enter any deed or instrument which conveyed or purported to convey the title in fee simple to any real estate upon the records of the register's office or to receive such deed or instrument for the purpose of recording or entering the same upon the records, unless such deed or instrument was firstly countersigned by the county tax assessor or his duly appointed deputy. Any county register or deputy county register who violated the provisions of this act would be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$50. This act was superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, subject to continuation by ordinance of the Knox County Commission.
3. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 224, amended Public Acts of 1921, Chapter 101, (which was the general salary law for certain county officials) by setting the salary of the Knox County Register of

Deeds at \$5,000 per annum.

County Trustee

The following acts once affected the office of county trustee in Knox County, but are no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 224, amended Public Acts of 1921, Chapter 101, (which was the general salary law for certain county officials) so as to set the salary of the Knox County Trustee at \$5,000 per annum.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 488, required county trustees to give one bond to the State of Tennessee for its own use and benefit of such county, in the sum of one-eighth of the taxes collected for the state and county, respectively, during the year prior to which such bonds were to be executed. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 and general law at T.C.A. § 8-11-103 which authorizes county legislative bodies to require trustees to execute bonds in greater amounts than the minimum amount established by general law.
3. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 297, authorized the trustee in counties having a population of not less than 240,000 nor more than 260,000 according to the Federal Census of 1960 or any subsequent Federal Census, to accept payment of property taxes in two (2) installments, the first being prior to December 1, and the second prior to March 1st. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, subject to continuation by ordinance of the Knox County Commission.

Retirement/Disability Compensation

The following private acts dealt with retirement or disability compensation of county officials or judges, but have been superseded by general law or the Knox County Charter.

1. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 437, provided that any peace officer, either Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Constable who becomes totally disabled or incapacitated while in the line of duty, upon proof be entitled to receive from, and be paid by the county, a pension at the rate of \$50 per month during such total disability incurred. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
2. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 402, as amended by Private Acts of 1961, Chapter 369, Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 61, Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 203, Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 14, and Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 252, created a system of pensions and/or retirement, insurance, compensation and benefits for county judges, judges of the general sessions, and judges of juvenile, domestic relations, or juvenile and domestic relations courts, whose salaries while in service were paid out of the county treasury, and who have become disabled or reached retirement age. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
3. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 255, authorized the Knox County to procure Workman's Compensation Insurance for county employees. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.

General Reference

The following private or local acts constitute part of the administrative and political history of Knox 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 1797, Chapter 19, provided that the citizens of Knox County were allowed to hold two fairs in each year for the purpose of selling goods, wares and merchandise.
2. Acts of 1809, 1st Sess., Chapter 2, authorized the county court to elect "suitable persons" to settle with the commissioners who had previously been appointed to oversee the construction of the public buildings for Knox County.
3. Acts of 1812, Chapter 47, authorized the county court to sell to the president and directors of the state bank as much of the public lot in Knoxville as would be necessary to erect a "banking house."
4. Acts of 1817, Chapter 3, made it lawful for any of the courts of law in Knox County, required to hold terms in the courthouse in Knoxville before January 1, 1818, to adjourn from said courthouse to any other house in Knoxville.
5. Acts of 1817, Chapter 83, authorized the county court to sell the lot on which the county jail had been erected since it was located in the center of Knoxville, and was therefore a nuisance to the adjoining landowners and prohibiting the growth of the city.

6. Private Acts of 1826, Chapter 30, provided for the relief of William P. Cobb, and others, owning fish traps and dams in Holston River, in Knox and Grainger counties.
7. Private Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 284, authorized Rosanna Smith of Knox County to file a petition for divorce from her husband Ulyses G. Smith.
8. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 64, appointed William Montgomery as the commissioner who was to receive all the papers of any justice of the peace who resigned, removed from his district, died or in any other way vacated his office.
9. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 211, directed the Treasurer of East Tennessee to pay \$43.41 to the clerk of the supreme court at Knoxville for the costs due the sheriff, guards, jailor, clerk and attorney general of Knox County for the removal of Charles M'Nally from the jail in McMinn County.
10. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 232, Section 3, directed the Treasurer of East Tennessee to pay \$190 to Absalom Looney of Knox County for surveying done for the state and \$30 for the chain carriers.
11. Private Acts of 1832, Chapter 11, authorized the clerk of Knox County to dismiss a suit in the Knox County Court, against William S. Howell for selling jewelry as auctioneer without a license.
12. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 29, authorized John N. Smith of Knox County to hawk and peddle goods in Knox County without obtaining any license therefor.
13. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 44, authorized Thomas Anderson Jr. of Knox County to hawk and peddle dry goods in the counties of Knox and Anderson for four years, without paying any tax therefor.
14. Acts of 1849-50, Chapter 182, Section 6, made valid and legal the actions of James H. Armstrong, as entry taker of Knox County from August 1848 to January 1850.
15. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 180, authorized Knox County to take stock in railroads and to issue bonds based on such stock.
16. Private Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 191, made valid and legal the actions of James H. Armstrong, as entry taker of Knox County from January 1855 to January 1860.
17. Public Acts of 1875, Chapter 15, provided for one additional notary public for Knox County who was capable of speaking and writing the German and French languages.
18. Public Acts of 1875, Chapter 35, amended the general law to provide that the chairman of the Knox County Court could appoint an additional notary public, who could speak and write German. This act was specifically repealed by Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 171, approved by the quarterly court on March 20, 1978.
19. Public Acts of 1895, Chapter 219, authorized the Knox County Court to sell and transfer the stock it held in the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad Company to the Ohio River, Knoxville and Tidewater Railway Company.
20. Acts of 1903, Chapter 583, required the Knox County Court to make an annual estimate of revenue needed for the upcoming fiscal year and to fix the tax rate accordingly.
21. Acts of 1905, Chapter 109, regulated the business of lending money on personal property, wages or salaries and the buying of salaries or wages; and prescribed the penalties for its violation in Knox County and in other counties with a population of not less than fifty thousand according to the Federal Census of 1910. This act was found unconstitutional in Spicer v. King Bros. & Co., 148 Tenn. 408, 189 S.W. 865 (1916).
22. Acts of 1907, Chapter 277, legalized subsidies of the Knox County Court to charitable institutions, provided that no single institution coming under the provision of this act shall be entitled to receive a greater sum than one-fifth of the total sum of \$5,000. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 124.
23. Acts of 1909, Chapter 73, empowered Knox County to provide and appropriate money for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of any free public library and reading room established by any municipality within the limits of the county. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 103. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 104, would have amended Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 73, by adding a provision making the same inapplicable to Knox County but this act was rejected by the quarterly court and never became effective.
24. Acts of 1909, Chapter 567, legalized subsidies to charitable institutions by the Knox County Court, provided that the subsidy did not exceed the sum of \$5,000 in any one year.
25. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 201, legalized subsidies to charitable institutions by the Knox

- County Court, provided that the subsidy did not exceed the sum of \$5,000 in any one year. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 99, would have amended this act to make it inapplicable to Knox County; however, this act was rejected by the Knox County Quarterly Court. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 100, repealed Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 201.
26. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 182, fixed the compensation of officers attending the courts of Knox County to \$3.50 for each day's attendance. This act was amended by Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 80, which raised the compensation to \$5.00 for each day's attendance. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 182, was found unconstitutional in Remine v. Knox County, 182 Tenn. 680, 189 S.W. 2d 811 (1945).
 27. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 601, established compensation for all permanently and totally blind persons who have been officers of such county or any civil district and who became permanently and totally blind while in, on account of, and by reason of the discharge of their duty as such officer of said county, or any civil district, of \$50 per month out of the general funds of said county. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-120.
 28. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 267, amended Public Acts of 1915, Chapter 121 (which created the office of divorce proctor in counties with a population of 100,000 or over according to the 1910 Federal Census), so as to include Knox County in the law and to compensate the Knox County Divorce Proctor \$5.00 in each divorce suit filed in Knox County. This act was found constitutional in Wilson v. Wilson, 134 Tenn. 697, 185 S.W. 718 (1916). The office of Knox County Divorce Proctor was later abolished by Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 4.
 29. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 563, provided that the salary of the commissioner of the poor would be set by the county court. This act was expressly repealed by Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 89, which was approved locally on May 18, 1981.
 30. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 729, made it unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate any motor vehicle for the transportation of passengers or property for hire, without executing bond or providing insurance in counties having a population of more than 110,000 as declared by the Federal Census of 1920, or any subsequent federal census. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-120.
 31. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 28, authorized the quarterly county court to appropriate \$7,500 to the Blount Mansion Association to be used for improving that building.
 32. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 89, authorized the county to borrow any money needed for current expenses and to issue tax anticipation notes to cover this loan. This was amended by Private Acts of 1931 (2nd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 24, to specify that this money could be borrowed for all "general and special" county purposes; and Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 385, was another amendment which provided that Knox County could borrow money to meet its current expenses and issue tax anticipation notes for repayment for any and all county purposes.
 33. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 192, created the position of purchasing agent for Knox County, but this position was abolished and the act repealed by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 183, which created the board of county commissioners.
 34. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 583, amended by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 546, fixed the compensation for members serving on the Finance, Jail, Courthouse, and Beer Committees, of the county court, the sum of \$6.00 per meeting, committee chairmen \$7.50, and committee secretaries \$7.00, to be paid in same manner as per diem is paid to members of the county court. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
 35. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 66, removed the minority of C. C. Terry.
 36. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 537, validated the action of the county court in agreeing to pay out of the public treasury the amount of \$2,500 to be used in caring for, entertaining and decorating for the International Grotto Convention, which was to be held in Knoxville in June, 1935.
 37. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 141, validated the action of the county court in appropriating \$500 from the general fund to the Central Labor Union, to help defray the expenses of decorations and entertainment at the Labor Day Celebration on September 7, 1937.
 38. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 183, centralized, consolidated and reorganized county administrative affairs in Knox County by creating a board of county commissioners. This act was amended by several acts. The first of which was Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 167, which added provisions for the election of the commissioners of highways, finance and welfare. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 429, amended Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 183, by fixing the term of office of the commissioners elected for four years and repealed so much of Chapter 183 which conflicted with

- these terms. The salary of the county engineer was increased to \$350 per month by Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 555. Likewise, Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 25, increased the salary of the board of commissioners to \$7,500 per annum. Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 86, increased the compensation of the commissioners, deleted the maximum limitation on compensation for the county engineer and deleted the maximum tax rate limitation for the road fund. This act was further amended by Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 118, which provided for the purchase of supplies in excess of \$750 be made upon competitive bids, after due notice of advertisement. The salary of the commissioners was increased, by Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 270, to \$12,500 per annum. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 158, amended Chapter 183, with regard to zoning and the regulation of beer and light alcoholic beverages and allowed the quarterly county court to review and either approve or amend the budget and set the tax rate for the county. Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 278, repealed Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 158. The salary of the commissioners was increased again by Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 204, which set their salaries to \$15,000 per annum. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 183, was found constitutional in *Troutman v. Crippen*, 186 Tenn. 459, 212 S.W.2d 33 (1937) and repealed by Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 286.
39. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 702, fixed the salary of the coroner in Knox County at \$100 per month. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12.
 40. Public Acts of 1941, Chapter 75, provided for the preservation of the home of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee; created a commission and prescribed its powers and duties; authorized Knox County and the City of Knoxville to contribute to such memorial; appropriated the necessary funds for the purposes of this act; regulated the expenditures thereof and provided for audits and reports. This act was amended by Public Acts of 1969, Chapter 67, which increased the state's liability for the cost of upkeep and maintenance of the house to \$2,400 per annum. In addition, the sum of \$2,400 was appropriated annually for the maintenance of the memorial. Public Acts of 1979, Chapter 126, repealed Public Acts of 1941, Chapter 75.
 41. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 531, as amended by Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 95, authorized Knox County to establish the Old Records Department for the storage, safekeeping and preservation of old records. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Sections 3.06 and 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-120.
 42. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 546, set the membership of the Beer Committee at a maximum of nine members, one to be elected chairman. Members were not to be paid in excess of \$5.00 per diem and the chairman not in excess of \$6.00 per diem. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
 43. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 352, authorized Knox County to appropriate \$5,000 of the general fund to defray the medical, surgical and hospital expenses of any police officer for injuries sustained in the line of duty while attempting to make a lawful arrest. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 127.
 44. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 306, fixed the compensation of the sealer of weights and measures in Knox County at \$125 per month and provided for an expense account for the sealer of weights and measures. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 108.
 45. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 529, authorized the quarterly county court of Knox County to elect an auditor. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Sections 2.02 and 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
 46. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 130, regulated the sale and delivery of coal or coke in counties having a population of not less than 210,000, nor more than 230,000, according to the Federal Census of 1950. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
 47. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 711, created a moving picture Board of View. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
 48. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 417, would have amended Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 183, by authorizing the board of county commissioners to execute any contracts, leases or agreements for the operation of any and all recreational park areas operated or supervised by the county. This act, however, was rejected or disapproved by local officials and never became operative.
 49. Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 9, was an act which attempted to authorize the county to provide workmen's compensation insurance for its employees and to pay from the ordinary funds of the county claims arising for personal injury or death in the course of employment. This act did not receive local ratification and never became an effective law.

50. Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 175, created the Northeast Knox Utility District, under the provisions of the Public Acts of 1937, Chapter 248. This act was superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, subject to continuation by ordinance of the Knox County Commission.
51. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 127, authorized the board of county commissioners of Knox County to appropriate money, not exceeding \$5,000, out of the general funds of the county, to defray the medical, surgical, and hospital expenses of any law enforcement officer of the county, or any civil district thereof, and to compensate such officer, for any injuries sustained by such officer, incurred in the line of his duty as a law enforcement officer. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-120.
52. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 306, as amended by Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 62, authorized the board of county commissioners of Knox County to form and to administer a new agency to be known as the County-Wide Fire Department for the purpose of providing fire protection services to all of the county. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Sections 3.06 and 8.12, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
53. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 326, as amended by Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 368, Private Acts of 1986, Chapter 198, established a merit system for employees of the sheriff in counties with populations not less than 250,450, nor more than 300,000, according to the 1960 Federal Census or any other subsequent U.S. Census of population. This act was superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.
54. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 344, attempted to amend Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 183, by raising the salary of the Knox County Commissioners to \$18,500 annually, but it was rejected on the local level and never became effective.
55. Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 174, empowered Knox County to regulate the erection, maintenance or occupancy of buildings, structures or premises, to regulate the business of electricians and electrical work, and to regulate and control plumbing and plumbing works and water supply systems in the unincorporated areas of the county to provide for the severability of this act and for local ratification. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 112.
56. Public Acts of 1973, Chapter 228, required every person, firm or corporation selling or offering for sale residential property within an approved subdivision tract, and being the original developer of such tract, to attach, affix, or otherwise incorporate into all printed matter relating to sales information about said residential properties a copy of a portion of the latest official revised edition of the municipality or county zoning district map showing the subdivision and the land immediately adjacent to the subdivision. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-120.
57. Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 219, would have authorized the chief administrative body of Knox County to appropriate money from the general fund of the county to install and maintain street lighting in the county, but this act was rejected by Knox County and therefore never became law.
58. Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 379, set the salary of the county commissioners for Knox County to \$21,100 per annum. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 279.
59. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 117, as amended by Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 281, created a board of trustees to oversee the operation of the East Tennessee Regional Juvenile Service Center (the Knox County Detention Center). This act was superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12, subject to continuation by ordinance of the Knox County Commission.
60. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 151, was rejected by the quarterly court of Knox County and never became effective. The act would have repealed the following laws: Acts of 1797, Chapter 19; Acts of 1799, Chapter 18; Acts of 1804, Chapter 21, Acts of 1809, 1st Sess., Chapter 2; Acts of 1811, Chapter 99; Acts of 1812, Chapter 47; Acts of 1815, Chapter 117; Acts of 1817, Chapter 3; Public Acts of 1819, Chapter 68; Public Acts of 1819, Chapter 157; Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 3 and Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 140; Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 184; Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 235; Public Acts of 1891, Chapter 18; Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 147; Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 377; Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 6; Acts of 1903, Chapter 601; Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 321; Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 350; Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 248; Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 289; Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 321; Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 32; Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 736; Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 563; Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 625; Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 289; Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 583; Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 302; Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 546; Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 384; Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 543, Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 105; Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 130; Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 711; and Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 202.

61. Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 248, authorized the Knox County legislative body to establish a system of personnel administration based on merit principals, or to amend and ratify the current system. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Section 8.12 pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-120.
62. Private Acts of 1980, Chapter 286, as amended by Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 112, pertained to county administration. This act is superseded by the Knox County Charter, Sections 8.12 and 9.01, pursuant to T.C.A. § 5-1-210.

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