



March 29, 2025

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

County Legislative Body

Private Acts of 1939 Chapter 245

COMPILER'S NOTE: This act has been largely if not entirely superseded by general law and the 1978 constitutional amendments.

SECTION 1. That, in all counties of this state having a population of not less than 17,350, nor more than 17,365, under the Federal Census of 1930, or any subsequent Federal Census, the County of Crockett in the State of Tennessee falling within this class, in which counties the office of Chairman of the County Court has heretofore been abolished by Chapter 609 of the Private Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1927, be and the same is hereby restored and created. The Quarterly County Court of each and all of said counties is hereby empowered and required, at its next regular session after the passage of this Act, to elect one of its number as Chairman of the said Court, who shall hold his office until the first Monday in January, 1940, at which time said Quarterly County Court shall elect his successor, and annually thereafter as provided by law, to hold said office for a period of one year and/or until his successor is elected and qualified and the Quarterly County Court of such counties is empowered to fix the compensation of said chairman or his successor at the term of the said court as now provided by law in all counties having such office of Chairman of the County Court. The term of the Chairman of the Crockett County Quarterly Court shall be two (2) years from the date of his election. Provided, however, nothing in this Act shall be construed as extending the term of the present Chairman of the Crockett County Quarterly Court. The term of the Chairman pro tem of the Crockett County Quarterly Court shall be two (2) years from the date of his election.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 264

SECTION 2. That R. F. Tanner, now a member of the Quarterly County Court of said county, and a citizen and resident of the said County and having all of the necessary qualifications provided by law for holding said office, be and he is hereby named and appointed to act as and perform the duties as Chairman of the said County Court until the next regular session of the said Court after the passage of this Act, at which time the said Court is empowered and directed to elect a regular Chairman of said Court, who shall serve as such until the first Monday in January, 1940, at which time his successor shall be elected as provided by law applicable to all counties of the state now having the office of Chairman of the County Court of such county. Before he or his successor shall perform the duties of the said office, he shall enter into bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with two good and solvent sureties, and conditioned as required by general law in such cases, and take and subscribe to the oath of office required by law for the Chairman of the County Court as set out in Section 1822 of the Code of 1932, before the Clerk of said Court, which oath and bond are to be approved by said Clerk and filed by him and kept as a part of the records of the said court, and shall do and perform any and all of the acts made necessary by law for the qualification as Chairman of the County Court of the several counties of the state having such office.

SECTION 3. That the party hereby appointed to said office as temporary Chairman, and each and all of his successors elected by the Quarterly County Court of such county shall have and they are hereby invested with all the powers, obligations, duties and jurisdiction, of which the Chairman of the said Court of the said County was deprived by Chapter 609 of the said Private Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1927, and any and all powers, rights, duties, and jurisdiction now held and exercised by Chairman of the County Court under existing law in the state of Tennessee, save and except those powers, duties and jurisdiction given and reserved to the Judge of the County Court of Crockett County, Tennessee expressly or by necessary implication, by Chapter 609 of the said Private Acts of 1927, as amended by any and all subsequent and existing acts.

SECTION 4. That the purpose of this Act is to recreate and restore to the counties to which it is applicable, the office of Chairman of the County Court and to invest the said Chairman with all the powers, rights, jurisdiction, and duties devolving by general law upon the several Chairmen of the County Courts of the State, save and except those powers, duties, rights, and jurisdiction given by said Chapter 609 of the Private Acts of 1927, to the Judge of the County Court named in said Act, as the same had been and is now amended by subsequent existing acts pertaining to said office, and it is not intended to interfere with the rights, powers, jurisdiction and duties of said County Judge, or the tenure or salary of his office, except to the extent that the same have been limited by said subsequent acts; and it is the further purpose of this Act to have in the counties to which this Act applies, both a County Judge, and a Chairman of the County Court, with distinct and separate duties, powers, rights, and jurisdiction belonging to each,

and not in conflict one with the other.

In the event the chairman of the county court is absent from the county or is incapacitated due to illness or otherwise or in the event of death, the chairman pro tempore, elected by the county court in accordance with the general law, shall succeed to all the powers of the county chairman. Such succession shall last until the chairman has returned to the county or is otherwise able to assume his duty or until his successor is duly elected, in the event of his death. The powers assumed by the chairman by general law or private act and specifically includes the power to draw, without seal, all warrants upon the county treasury.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 85

SECTION 5. That, if any part, clause, phrase, sentence, paragraph, section, or provision of this Act be held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional and invalid that shall not affect the remaining part of the Act, it being hereby declared that the Legislature would have passed this Act, without the said part so held to be invalid.

SECTION 6. That all laws and parts of law (sic) in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: February 14, 1939.

County Register

Private Acts of 1955 Chapter 249

SECTION 1. That in all Counties having a population of not less than 16,600 nor more than 16,700, according to the Federal Census of 1950 or any subsequent Federal Census, that it shall be the duty of the purchaser or donee of real estate to report the same to the County Trustee, and have the same entered of record in a well bound book by the Trustee, showing the grantor, grantee, the date of the instrument, the civil district and the quantity of the land conveyed. No fee shall be charged for such entry.

SECTION 2. That the deed shall not be noted for registration, nor registered by the County Register until this notation is made on the deed by the County Trustee, and the transfer shall not be effective as to creditors of the bargainor or donor.

SECTION 3. That this Act shall have no effect unless the same shall have been approved by a two-thirds vote of the Quarterly County Court of any county to which it may apply on or before the next regular meeting of such Quarterly County Court occurring more than thirty days after its approval by the Chief Executive of this State. Its approval or non-approval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the body having jurisdiction to approve or the reverse, and shall be certified by him to the Secretary of State.

Passed: March 8, 1955.

County Trustee

Private Acts of 1955 Chapter 249

SECTION 1. That in all Counties having a population of not less than 16,600 nor more than 16,700, according to the Federal Census of 1950 or any subsequent Federal Census, that it shall be the duty of the purchaser or donee of real estate to report the same to the County Trustee, and have the same entered of record in a well bound book by the Trustee, showing the grantor, grantee, the date of the instrument, the civil district and the quantity of the land conveyed. No fee shall be charged for such entry.

SECTION 2. That the deed shall not be noted for registration, nor registered by the County Register until this notation is made on the deed by the County Trustee, and the transfer shall not be effective as to creditors of the bargainor or donor.

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Passed: March 8, 1955.

Obion and Forked Deer River Flood Control and Drainage Improvements Public Acts of 1959 Chapter 129

WHEREAS, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, Second Session, and Public Law 858, 80th Congress, Second Session, authorized the construction of flood control and drainage improvements of the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers and their tributaries in Obion, Weakley, Gibson, Dyer, Crockett, Lauderdale, Haywood, and Madison Counties, substantially in accordance with the reports of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, House Document No. 757, 79th Congress, Second Session, and House Document No. 627, 80th Congress, Second Session; and

WHEREAS, The construction of such flood control and drainage improvements at federal expense cannot be undertaken by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, until a responsible sponsoring agency furnished the United States of America written assurances that it will perform the local cooperation required by law:

SECTION 1. That, in consideration of the construction at federal expense by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of flood control and drainage improvements of the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers and their tributaries, in the Counties of Obion, Weakley, Gibson, Dyer, Crockett, Lauderdale, Haywood, and Madison, substantially in accordance with the reports of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, House Document No. 757, 79th Congress, Second Session, and House Document No. 627, 80th Congress, Second Session, as authorized by Public Law 526, 79th Congress, Second Session, and Public Law 858, 80th Congress, Second Session, the State of Tennessee, through its Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority, be authorized and empowered to defray the cost of the alteration of existing highway bridges in Dyer and Lauderdale Counties required by such improvements, to acquire and furnish without cost to the United States of America all lands, easements, and rights of way required for construction of such improvements, and to maintain all such works after completion; and to execute and furnish to the United States of America written assurances that it will perform the aforesaid acts of local cooperation; and that the State of Tennessee, acting by and through the Governor and the Obion-Forked Deer River Basin Authority, be authorized and empowered to execute and furnish to the United States of America written assurances that it will hold and save the United States of America free from any damages that may result from any special construction, without cost to the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, by way of continuous spoil banks, culverts, locks and/or other structures under contracts let by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, along the improved channels of the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers and/or the tributaries thereof over, across or along the boundary of any tract of land owned by or leased to the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission designed to permit the control and/or regulation of the water level on said land in its use as a public hunting area and/or a game refuge or sanctuary.

As amended by: Public Acts of 1963, Chapter 149
Public Acts of 1974, Chapter 415

SECTION 2. That the State of Tennessee, through its Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority, acting through and in conjunction with the Counties in which such improvements are to be constructed, shall be authorized and empowered to acquire and furnish the lands, easements and rights of way required for such work. To this end, the power of eminent domain is hereby conferred upon the state and the counties in which such improvements shall be constructed for the purpose of acquiring such lands, easements and rights of way as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Chapter. The general statutes relating to the acquisition of lands for works of internal improvement shall be applicable both as to the bringing of condemnation actions and the remedies of property owners. The counties in which such improvements are to be made shall be charged with the responsibility of acquiring the necessary lands, easements and rights of way either by gift, purchase or condemnation. The cost of any such lands, easements and rights of way through purchase or condemnation shall be paid by the State of Tennessee. All other expense incident to the cost of acquisition of such lands, easements and rights of way, including title or abstract work, appraisal fees, attorney fees and court costs, shall be borne by the county in which the required lands, easements and rights of way are located. In the event any County fails or refuses to acquire such necessary lands, easements and rights of way, the State, through the Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority, shall acquire the same, either by purchase, gift or condemnation, and such County shall be liable for and shall reimburse the State for all expenses incurred in the acquisition of such lands, easements and right of way, except the cost or purchase price of the lands, easements and rights of way themselves.

The state shall be primarily liable for the purchase price of such lands as may be needed for such improvements but suits by property owners for any taking without compensation shall be brought against the county, and the state's Obion-Forked Deer River Basin Authority shall reimburse the county for any

final judgment rendered against it. In addition, it shall be the duty of the counties to defend such suits, but the commissioner may defend such suits if the counties fail or refuse to defend them, and the counties shall reimburse the Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority for all expenses, including attorney's fees, in defending such suits.

As amended by: Public Acts of 1974, Chapter 415

COMPILER'S NOTE: The 1974 amendment deleted references to the state department of highways, but the reference to the "commissioner" contained in the second paragraph of Section 2 remains, probably in error.

SECTION 3. That drainage and levee districts which presently own any property interests or rights of way required for such improvements are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to transfer and convey such property interests or rights of way to the State of Tennessee for the purposes of this Chapter upon the request of the Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority.

As amended by: Public Acts of 1974, Chapter 415

SECTION 4. That the State of Tennessee through its Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority be and it is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to maintain all such works upon completion, in which maintenance the Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority shall use prison labor wherever possible. The Commissioner of the Department of Corrections shall make available prison labor for such purposes and shall furnish such guards and transportation as may be necessary in connection with such maintenance work.

As amended by: Public Acts of 1974, Chapter 415

SECTION 5. That the Obion-Forked Deer Basin Authority and the counties affected be and they are hereby authorized to expend their funds for the acquisition of the necessary rights of way for such channel improvement and to properly maintain the completed improvements.

As amended by: Public Acts of 1974, Chapter 415

SECTION 6. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 11, 1959.

Administration - Historical Notes

Budget System

The following acts once created a budgeting system for Crockett County, but they have been specifically repealed or superseded by current law. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 54, created a Budget System for Crockett County. The Act provided for the Budget Committee of Crockett County to complete a plan of all proposed expenditures and all estimated revenues for the County for the ensuing appropriation year. A brief synopsis of the budget would be published in a newspaper of general circulation in Crockett County and after a public hearing had been held on the budget the Budget Committee was required to submit the budget to the Quarterly County Court for adoption of said budget. Any violations of the provisions of this Act would subject the violator to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment not to exceed one (1) year or both. This Act was repealed in its entirety by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 804.
2. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 804, repealed in its entirety, Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 54, above, which had set up a Budget System for Crockett County.

County Clerk

The following acts once affected the office of county clerk in Crockett County. They are included herein for historical purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 290, made women over twenty-one (21) years of age and residents of Crockett County eligible to be appointed as Deputy County Court Clerks, and as such would be vested with all the rights, powers, duties, and obligations granted to any other Deputy County Court Clerk.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 816, fixed the compensation of the County Court Clerk for Crockett County. The County Court Clerks would receive three thousand dollars (\$3,000) annually and any excess fees received in their offices over the three thousand dollars (\$3,000) were to be turned over to the County Trustee and put into the public treasury for the said County. If the fees received in the County Court Clerk's office were less than three thousand dollars (\$3,000), than the compensation of the County Court Clerk would be only the amount of fees collected by said office.

County Legislative Body

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

1. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 259, required the Justices of the Peace in Crockett County to file reports with the County Court Clerk's office of all lands and real estate situated in their respective civil districts and/or incorporated towns together with a list of the names of all people due to work on the public roads in their district or town and the names of all persons due to pay poll taxes in their district or town. The first list was to be filed in 1929, and every two (2) years thereafter. The compensation to be received by the Justice of the Peace was five (5¢) cents for every parcel of real estate on the list and two (2¢) cents for each name on the list.
2. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 250, would have set the compensation of the Justices of the Peace in Crockett County at five dollars (\$5.00) per day plus mileage for their attendance at sessions of the Quarterly County Court. This Act was rejected by the Quarterly County Court of Crockett County and never became a law.

County Mayor

The references below are of acts which once applied to the office of county judge, or county executive in Crockett 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 1856, Chapter 253, created the office of County Judge for all the counties in the State. The County Judge would be elected by the people for four (4) year terms, commissioned as all other judges in the State and subscribe to an oath of office. The County Judge would preside over the Quarterly County Courts, which were abolished in this Act. All jurisdiction relating to estates and their administration was transferred from the County Courts and conferred upon the County Judge. In addition, the Judge would also be the accounting officer and general agent of the county, and his duties, as such, were enumerated in the Act. This Act was short in duration, being repealed by Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 5, but even so it became a model for many subsequent laws on this subject.
2. Public Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 5, repealed in its entirety, Private Acts of 1856, Chapter 253, above, which had created the office of County Judge.
3. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, created the office of County Judge and abolished the office of Chairman of the Court of Crockett County. The Act set out the qualifications for the position of County Judge and enumerated the Judge's duties as accounting officer and fiscal agent of the County. H. H. Edenton, of the City of Alamo in Crockett County was appointed the first County Judge and would serve in this capacity until September 1, 1928. Edenton's successor would serve six (6) years and the following Judge eight (8) years; and thereafter every eight (8) years a County Judge would be elected. The Judge would preside over the regular meetings of the Quarterly County Court and have the same jurisdiction and power once held by the Chairman of the County Court. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 515.
4. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 687, amended Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, Section 5, above, and authorized the County Judge to employ auditors and accountants, whenever necessary, to audit and check all branches of the financial affairs of the County including all county offices and the Justices of the Peace. Further, the Judge was also authorized to employ a Physician to give medical treatment to the inmates of the Poor House, and the prisoners in the county jail who could not afford a doctor. The Judge was further constituted the Purchasing Agent of the County to acquire supplies and equipment as needed. The expenses incurred hereunder were to be paid by warrant of the County Judge drawn on the county account. This Act was repealed in its entirety by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 53.
5. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 53, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 687, above, and withdrew from the County Judge all the rights, powers, privileges, and duties conferred upon the County Judge in said 1937 Act.
6. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 60, amended Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, above, by striking the sentence abolishing the Chairman of the County Court in Section One; removing the authority conferred upon the County Judge to perform the duties of the County Chairman as set out in Section 4; deleting entirely Sections 5, 6, 8, 9, and 11; terminating and withdrawing all power and authority conferred by the 1927 Act upon the County Judge; withdrawing the powers granted to the County Court in Section 9; and by forbidding the County Judge to issue any warrants for his salary and the County Court to pay him. This Act was expressly and entirely repealed by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 142.
7. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 130, restored the office of County Chairman which had previously

been abolished. The County Chairman would be elected every year to a one (1) year term by the Quarterly County Court. The Chairman would do all things as required by law of the County Chairman and would be compensated as the Quarterly County Court decided. The Chairman was given authority to issue warrants on the Trustee to pay obligations of the County. This Act was expressly repealed by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 140.

8. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 131, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, above, and abolished the office of County Judge. Also, all the powers, duties, compensation of said office were withdrawn. This Act was specifically repealed by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 141.
9. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 203, amended Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 130, above, and required the Chairman of the County Court to make bond in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and to subscribe to an oath of office. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 143.
10. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 441, amended Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, above, by deleting those parts granting to the County Judge the duties and responsibilities of the County Chairman found in Sections 1 and 4, of the 1927 Act and by deleting all of Section 5, a part of Section 6, all of Section 8, part of Section 9, and all of Section 11 of the 1927 Act. The only powers remaining for the County Judge were those named in Section 6 of the 1927 Act which involved jurisdiction and power over all testamentary and administrative matters. This Act was expressly repealed by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 144.
11. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 140, repealed Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 130, above, which had restored in Crockett County the office of County Chairman.
12. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 141, repealed entirely Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 131, above, which had abolished the office of County Judge which office had been created under Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609.
13. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 142, repealed Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 60, above, which purported to amend Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, which had created the office of County Judge and abolished the office of Chairman of the County Court.
14. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 143, expressly and entirely repealed Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 203, above, which had amended Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 130, which act had restored in Crockett County the office of Chairman of the County Court.
15. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 144, repealed Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 441, above, which had amended Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, in the respect of leaving some powers with the County Judge in certain matters.
16. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 246, amended Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, above, and deleted all of the passages of said amended Act which abolished the office of County Chairman. The purpose of this amending Act was to restrict the powers and jurisdiction of the County Judge of Crockett County to matters of which he was given jurisdiction expressly or by necessary implication by Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609. It appears this 1939 Act envisioned a County Judge and Chairman for the County Court for Crockett County.
17. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 515, again repealed Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 609, which had created the office of County Judge and abolished the office of Chairman of the County Court. This Act was to take effect at the conclusion of the term of the then County Judge, namely at midnight on August 31, 1942.
18. Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 295, would have set the term of the Chairman of the Quarterly County Court of Crockett County at two (2) years from the date of his election and would apply first to the person so selected at the January term in 1975. This Act was rejected at the local level of government and never became law.
19. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 85 amended Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 246 the puprose of the 1977 act was to clarify the duties of the chairman pro tempore of the county court. The 1939 act, however, had been abolished in 1941. Thus the 1974 act should have never been operative. It was, however, properly ratified and approved in accordance with its provisions on May 20, 1977.

County Register

The following act once affected the office of county register in Crockett County, but is no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 814, established the salary of the Register of Crockett County at two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) annually. If the fees received in the Register's office exceeded the amount of the stated salary, the excess would be paid into the county treasury; if

the fees were less than the stated annual salary, then that lesser figure would be the salary of the Register for that particular year.

County Trustee

The following act once affected the office of county trustee in Crockett County, but is no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 815, set the annual salary of the County Trustee in Crockett County at three thousand dollars (\$3,000). If the fees received in the office of the County Trustee exceeded the amount of the stated annual salary, the Act required the excess to be paid over to the county treasury; if the fees received, were less than the stated annual salary, then the amount of the fees collected in the office would be the salary for that particular year.

Obion and Forked Deer River - Flood Control and Drainage Improvements

The following acts, which were not codified, once affected flood control and drainage improvements in the Obion and Forked Deer River basin, and are included herein for historical purposes.

1. Public Acts of 1972, Chapter 807, added a new section to Public Acts of 1959, Chapter 129, providing the department of agriculture with concurrent authority and responsibility for maintenance of completed channel improvements for the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers. This act was repealed twice, first by Public Acts of 1973, Chapter 38, and again when the 1973 act was repealed by Public Acts of 1974, Chapter 415.
2. Public Acts of 1973, Chapter 38, amended Public Acts of 1959, Chapter 129, and Public Acts of 1963, Chapter 149, to transfer the authority and responsibility for the flood control and drainage improvements for the Obion and Forked Deer Rivers from the department of highways and public works to the department of agriculture. This act was repealed by Public Acts of 1974, Chapter 415.

Purchasing

The following acts once affected the purchasing procedures of Crockett County, but are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 783, authorized Crockett County to pay banks, persons, firms and corporations six percent (6%) interest on county warrants, county school warrants, county highway or road warrants from the date of issuance to the date of payment, the face value having already been paid from the proceeds of a prior bond issue. The Quarterly County Court was required to levy a sufficient tax on all taxable property in Crockett County to raise funds to pay the said interest. This bill also validated a County Court resolution which authorized the same type of payment.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 37, removed the disability of minority from Mrs. Dixie O. Hicks, of Crockett County, and conferred upon her all the rights and privileges of an adult, including the right to execute a deed of conveyance of real property and to bind herself as an adult on all her contracts.
3. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 434, removed the disability of minority from Frances Cole of the town of Friendship, in Crockett County, and conferred upon her all the rights, privileges, and obligations of an adult.
4. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 806, created a purchasing commission for Crockett County, this act was repealed by Private Acts of 1995, Chapter 45.
5. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 145, authorized Crockett County to invest all or part of the County's sinking fund in bonds of the United States. Said bonds were required, on their face, to provide for redemption at not less than face value at a time not in excess of twelve (12) months from the date of issue.
6. Private Acts of 1984, Chapter 220, attempted to direct the Crockett County Election Commission to place on the ballot at the regular election in August, 1984, a question to the voters concerning their desire for Crockett County to expend approximately one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) for the funding of a solid waste disposal program, which would cost the residents of the county a rate increase of approximately four cents (4¢) annually on each one hundred dollars (\$100) worth of taxable property in the County. This Act was not approved by the appropriate authorities and never became a law.

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