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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

Board of Public Utilities

Private Acts of 1949 Chapter 856

SECTION 1. That in all Counties in Tennessee having a population of not less than 51,600, nor more than 51,700, according to the Federal Census for 1940 or any subsequent Federal Census, in which any one incorporated City or Town has acquired and is now operating an "electric plant", as defined in Section 2 of Chapter 32 of the Public Acts of 1935, (commonly known as the "Municipal Electric Plant Act"), and which "electric plant" was acquired and is now being operated under the provisions of said "Municipal Electric Plant Act," together with any other pertinent Act or Acts of Tennessee, in furnishing "electric service", as defined by said "Municipal Electric Plant Act" not wholly within the corporate limits of such incorporated City or Town, but also to persons residing outside thereof, within the County limits of such Counties and also within the corporate limits of any other incorporated City or Town within such Counties, the operation, management, improvement, and maintenance of such "electric plants" shall be in charge of a "supervisory body" or agency to be known as, the Board of Public Utilities of said Counties; and no discretionary power shall exist in the governing body or chief executive officer of such incorporated City or Town to operate such "electric plant" or supervise the same except by and through such Board of Public Utilities; and in the event such Board has been appointed and set up under the provisions of said "Municipal Electric Plant Act" or any similar provisions of law, such Board shall be continued under the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 32 of the Acts of 1935, as aforesaid, or any similar provision of law, except as herein provided and if operating now under an established name, such Board may continue to function under such name, as enlarged under the provisions hereof.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the members of said Board of Public Utilities so appointed as aforesaid, under present or future provisions of law, and as now or hereafter constituted, said Board shall consist of two members to be appointed as members thereof by the governing body of such Counties; and also one member to be appointed by each incorporated City or Town within such Counties being furnished electric service by said "electric plant." The two original appointees to said Board to be named by the governing body of such Counties, shall serve for two and four years, respectively from and after their appointment or election thereto, and thereafter, one member shall be appointed or elected each two years to serve for a term of four years next after the date of appointment or election by such governing body; or until their successors have been named and appointed; and which appointments shall be made at any regular or special meeting of the governing body of such Counties occurring next after the passage of this Act, or at any subsequent sessions thereof as such governing body may elect. And such appointees shall have been residents of such Counties for not less than one year next preceding the date of appointment, and shall continue to be residents of such Counties while serving on said Board; and may or may not be members of the governing body for such Counties as it may elect. The appointees of any incorporated City or Town having the right to make such appointment under the provisions hereof within such Counties shall serve for a term of four years, and shall have been a resident of such incorporated City or Town not less than one year next before the date of appointment and shall continue to be a resident of such municipality while serving on said Board. Any vacancies occurring in said Board for any cause shall be supplied by the appointing power for the unexpired term of appointment; likewise, any member of said Board may be removed from said office by the appointing authority under the provisions of Section 13 of Chapter 32 of the Acts of 1935. And all members shall be compensated in the way and manner as now provided under the provisions of said "Municipal Electric Plant Act."

SEC. 3. That the declared intention and purpose of this Act is that of giving fair representation in the supervision and control of the "electric plant" and service to those persons not residing within the corporate limits of such incorporated City or Town as may have acquired an "electric plant" which serves persons residing outside the corporate limits of such incorporated City or Town and who, by virtue of charges and fees for such service, now considered vital to the growth and development of both urban and suburban areas, should have some representation in the management of the affairs thereof.

SEC. 4. That in all such Counties of this State as aforesaid, in which electric service is furnished from "electric plants" to persons residing outside the corporate limits of any incorporated City or Town which may have acquired such "electric plant" as herein set forth, such acquisition and holding shall be deemed to be in its "governmental" status rather than in its "proprietary" status.

SEC. 5. That in the event any section, paragraph, sentence, phrase, word or words of this Act be held unconstitutional or invalid for any reason by any Court or competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not

affect the remaining portions of this Act. All laws or parts of law in conflict with this Act being hereby expressly repealed. And this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare so requiring it.

Passed: April 15, 1949.

County Attorney

Private Acts of 2022 Chapter 67

SECTION 1. The Office of the County Attorney for Washington County is hereby created and established and shall exist at all times from and after the date this act becomes a law.

SECTION 2. The County Attorney for Washington County shall be appointed or elected by the Washington County Board of County Commissioners (hereinafter referred to as "the County Commission"). The process shall be that the Washington County Mayor shall make a recommendation to the County Commission and the County Commission may receive additional nominations from the floor and will determine whom to appoint or elect by a majority vote. In the event the County Mayor fails to make a recommendation the County Commission deems to be timely, the County Commission may take nominations from the floor of any regular or called meeting and appoint or elect from those nominations. The County Commission may vote to remove a County Attorney at any time upon a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the County Commission regardless of any written or verbal agreement to the contrary. The terms, conditions, term of appointment and duties of the office of County Attorney shall be as set forth in a written agreement approved by the County Commission.

SECTION 3. It shall be the function and duty of the County Attorney to attend all meetings of the County Commission and render advice as to legal matters arising during such meetings; to render legal advice, legal opinions, and other legal services to the County and any of its officials, departments, offices, boards, and commissions; to attend to the day-to-day legal issues of the County; and to manage the County's legal department. It shall further be the function and duty of the County Attorney to prosecute all suits instituted by the County and to defend all suits brought against the County or any of its officials, departments, offices, boards, commissions, and employees; to represent the County at any hearings before any board or commission; to prepare resolutions at the request of the County Commission, its committees, or members; to notify the County Commission of all new litigation involving the County; and to update the County Commission periodically regarding the status of ongoing litigation. The County Attorney shall have authority to consult with and employ or retain outside counsel for special issues for which the County Attorney determines there is a need, to the extent there is funding available for legal services in the county budget. Additionally, if selected by the County Trustee and approved by the County Mayor as provided by general law, the County Attorney will act as the county's delinquent tax attorney without additional compensation and all statutory fees allocated by general law to the county's delinquent tax attorney shall be deposited in the general fund of Washington County and not be retained by the County Attorney.

SECTION 4. The office of the County Attorney for Washington County, at the discretion of the County Commission, may be established as a full-time or part-time office.

SECTION 5. The Washington County Commission under this act shall determine the compensation, term of office or length of contract of employment, duties and responsibilities, qualifications, job description, and operational needs of each attorney employed or retained by Washington County.

SECTION 6. The Washington County Board of County Commissioners may approve the retention of special counsel to represent Washington County or any of its officials, departments, offices, boards, commissions, and employees when the Board determines such counsel is needed. Absent any conflict of interest, the County Attorney will supervise/coordinate all litigation to which Washington County is a party, along with any external attorneys hired to represent Washington County, or any of its officials, departments, offices, boards, commissions, and employees except in the circumstance of litigation brought against Washington County by such officials, boards, and commissions as authorized by law.

SECTION 7. In the event that the County Attorney shall have a conflict of interest that prevents the County Attorney's representation of the County or any of its departments, officials, boards, or commissions in the prosecution or defense of any lawsuit, the County Mayor is authorized to employ, with the approval of the County Commission, another attorney or law firm for the purpose of representation in such suit.

SECTION 8. The County Attorney shall have the same powers and authority as Tennessee county attorneys have under general laws.

SECTION 9. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the legislative body of Washington County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the legislative body and certified to the secretary of state.

SECTION 10. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective as provided in Section 9.

Passed: May 25, 2022.

County Register

Private Acts of 1933 Chapter 624

SECTION 1. That the County Register of Deeds of Washington County is hereby authorized to establish an office at Jonesboro in Washington County, Tennessee, in addition to the office maintained by the said Register of Deeds, at the County Seat.

The Register of Deeds of Washington County is authorized to appoint a Clerk who shall be employed in the said Jonesboro office and shall receive as compensation for his services the sum of Nine Hundred (\$900.00) Dollars per annum, which compensation shall be payable only out of the fees earned at the office of the County Register of Washington County.

SEC. 2. That this Act take effect at the expiration of the present Deputy Registers term of office, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed April 21, 1933.

Donations to Nonprofit Hospitals

Private Acts of 1949 Chapter 683

SECTION 1. That the Quarterly County Courts of all Counties in Tennessee having a population of not less than 51,600, nor more than 51,700, according to the Federal Census of 1940, or any subsequent Federal Census, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to appropriate, by roll call and recorded vote, from their respective County treasuries, money to be expended in the erection or operation of non-profit hospitals, erected or operated or to be erected or to be operated in their respective Counties and to donate or contribute such sums of money annually, for either or both of said purposes, provided, however, that in no event shall the aggregate amount appropriated and donated or contributed to such hospitals, one or more, for either or both of said purposes, exceed the sum of \$25,000.00 in any one year.

SEC. 2. That upon such appropriation and donation or contribution being made for any one year, the amount thereof shall be included in the County budget and the tax levy of said county for said year and a special tax levied and collected therefor, or the same may be included in the levy for general County purposes.

SEC. 3. That upon such appropriation and contribution or donation being made for any year aforesaid, the County Judge or Chairman, acting with the County Trustee and the County Court Clerk, is fully authorized and empowered to make the money so appropriated and contributed or donated available to such hospital or hospitals and to pay the same in accordance with such appropriation and donation or contribution; and in event the funds are not immediately available therefor, to anticipate the tax levy for the particular year by the issuance and sale, at not less than par, warrant or warrants, bearing interest not exceeding ___% per annum, which shall be taken up or paid by the County Trustee upon such money being available from such tax levy, and such warrant or warrants shall not bear interest after the money is available for its or their payment.

SEC. 4. That as a condition to the exercise of the authority herein vested in any such Counties, such hospitals, acting by and through the authorized officers or representatives of the same, shall enter into a valid contract with the Quarterly County Courts as representing such Counties to furnish to and in behalf of such Counties hospital services without charge therefor up to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the gross proceeds of hospital services received by such hospitals in each calendar year during which such contract remains in force and effect, with the exclusive right in such Counties, acting by and through such officials as the Quarterly County Court may designate by resolution for such purpose to determine the patients for whom or whose benefit said hospital services shall be rendered; provided, however, that only such patients shall be so designated as are either indigent and without apparent means of paying therefor, or employees of such Counties prior to the occasion for such hospital services, within the discretion and determination of the official or officials of such Counties so designated as aforesaid; with right or appeal to

the next regular session of the Quarterly County Court.

SEC. 5. That all laws and parts of laws 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: April 7, 1949.

Public Defender

Private Acts of 1972 Chapter 262

SECTION 1. Any county of this state having a population of not less than 73,900 nor more than 74,000 according to the Federal Census of 1970, or any subsequent Federal Census may create the office of Public Defender upon the adoption of a resolution establishing such under the provisions of this act when approved by a two-thirds vote of the Quarterly County Court of any such county.

SECTION 2. Immediately upon the creation of this office in any county the County Judge of said county, the Criminal Judge having jurisdiction in said County and the then President of the Local Bar Association of said county, shall by majority vote, nominate and recommend a Public Defender, who shall be a person licensed to practice law and at the next regular meeting of the Quarterly County Court of said county said Quarterly County Court shall approve or disapprove of the nominee chosen as set out above and if said nominee is approved, said nominee shall hold the office of Public Defender for a term of two (2) years commencing on the date said Public Defender is approved by the Quarterly County Court of said County. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Public Defender, a successor shall be chosen in the same manner as the said Public Defender was originally chosen. If the Quarterly County Court of said County does not approve of the nominee recommended, then the County Judge of said county, Criminal Judge having jurisdiction in said county, and the Local Bar president in said county by majority vote, nominate and recommend other persons for the office of Public Defender subject to the approval of said Quarterly County Court as set out above but they shall not be required to and if they do not, the office shall remain vacant. At the end of two years, a successor to this office shall be selected in the same manner as set out above and his term shall be for a term of four (4) years and his successor shall be selected every four (4) years thereafter as set out above.

SECTION 3. The duties of the Public Defender will be to provide himself with the assistance of employed deputies or with the assignment of attorneys made by the Courts before which he practices or lawyers in general practice, the service of defense for any indigent charged with crime at any level, or any person seeking relief from penalty or punishment imposed as a result of criminal action whether the proceeding or procedures by which that relief is sought to be considered criminal or civil, and, in addition, and in particular, to perform the duties required of counsel for indigents set forth in T.C.A. 40-2014, et seq.

SECTION 4. The salary of said Public Defender, his assistants, if any, salary of his secretary and that money furnished as office expenses shall not exceed that which is paid District Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General (part-time), secretarial salaries and office expense funds as provided by the State of Tennessee in the judicial circuit wherein said county lies. The salaries of Public Defender, his assistants, if any, his secretary and office expense shall be within the limits as set out above and shall be set by resolution of the Quarterly County Court of said county. The number of assistant public defenders, if any, shall be determined by the amount of money made available by the County Court, and if no money is made available by the County Court, then the Public Defender shall not be authorized to hire any assistants.

SECTION 5. The Quarterly County Court in the county wherein the office of Public Defender is created, is hereby empowered and authorized to appropriate and disburse funds from the County General Fund for the establishment, operation, maintenance and salaries for the office of Public Defender. The Quarterly County Court is further authorized to accept and appropriate such funds, grants or donations as may from time to time be received for the establishment, operation and maintenance of said office from any other public or private agency or commission, including but not limited to the State of Tennessee, the United States Government, and any division or agency thereof.

SECTION 6. At the end of the two (2) year period or any time thereafter following the creation of the office of Public Defender in any county, the Quarterly County Court in said county shall not be required to appropriate funds for the continuance of this office and if said Quarterly County Court fails to appropriate funds for the continuation of this office, no successor shall be selected and the office shall remain vacant until said Quarterly County Court appropriates funds sufficient to pay for the operation of said office.

SECTION 7. The Public Defender shall take and file the Constitutional Oath of Office.

SECTION 8. Every person who shall be appointed Assistant Public Defender or a Deputy Public Defender

must be a licensed attorney in this State and citizen and resident of the county in which he is appointed. Every such appointment shall be made in writing and under the hand of the Public Defender, and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court of the county in which such appointment is made, and the person so appointed shall take and file with the Clerk of the Criminal Court the Constitutional Oath of Office before entering upon his duties. Every such appointment may be revoked at the pleasure of the Public Defender making same, which revocation shall be in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Criminal Court. Such Assistant or Deputy Public Defender may attend criminal courts and discharge the duties imposed by law upon or required of the Public Defender by whom he was appointed. The Public Defender may designate in writing, to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, his assistant to be acting Public Defender in the absence from such county or other disability of the Public Defender. The assistant designated, shall, during such absence or disability of Public Defender, perform the duties of said office. Such designation may be revoked by the Public Defender in writing to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

SECTION 9. The Public Defender shall not engage in the private practice of law but may conclude all matters pending when selected. The Assistant Public Defender may engage in the Public Defender but in no case shall the Assistant Public Defender represent any person indigent or not indigent in any criminal proceeding in any Court.

SECTION 10. The Public Defender, once selected, cannot be removed during the term of office for which he was selected except for cause and his salary during the period for which he is selected shall not be reduced. The Public Defender may be removed for cause only after charges specified, due notice given, and a hearing before a panel of Judges made up of all Judges who have jurisdiction within the Counties that the Public Defender serves. This panel shall include all Circuit Judges (both civil and criminal) and Chancery Judges. Their decision shall be administrative and sufficient to either set the charges aside, or by a two-thirds vote, to remove a Public Defender from office.

SECTION 11. This Act shall take effect on becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.
PASSED: March 8, 1972.

Administration - Historical Notes

County Clerk

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

1. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 14, made women over the age of 21 eligible to be appointed, and to serve, as deputy clerks in Washington County.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 609, provided for the appointment of deputies to the county court clerk of Washington County.
3. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 628, authorized the Washington County Court Clerk to appoint assistants and fixed their compensation.
4. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 651, set the maximum compensation of the Washington County Court Clerk at \$3,250 per annum.

County Legislative Body

The following acts once applied to the quarterly court or the county legislative body of Washington 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 1794, Chapter 8, set the time for holding the Washington County Court on the third Mondays in February, May, August and November.
2. Acts of 1797, First Session, Chapter 6, set the time for holding the court of pleas and quarter sessions court in Washington County on the first Monday of February, May, August and November.
3. Acts of 1809, First Session, Chapter 93, set the time for holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions in Washington County on the first Monday of February, May, August and November.
4. Private Acts of 1821, Chapter 127, set the time for holding the court of pleas and quarter sessions in Washington County to the second Monday of January, April, July and October.
5. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 227, changed the times for holding the Washington County Court to the third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

6. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 86, authorized the county court of Washington County at their discretion to collect and have securely bound in one or more books all the records of said court.
7. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 921, set the per diem compensation of justices of the peace while attending the Washington County Quarterly Court at \$4.00.
8. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 18, validated the issuance of \$500,000 in funding bonds used by Washington County, dated January 1, 1929, and the proceedings of the quarterly county court which authorized said bonds and provided for the levy and collection of a tax on all taxable property in said county for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of said bonds.
9. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 187, validated the issuance of \$500,000 in funding bonds used Washington County, dated January 1, 1931, and the proceedings of the quarterly county court which authorized said notes, and provided for the levy and collection of a tax on all taxable property in said county for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of said notes.
10. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 83, validated all actions taken by the Washington County Court in regard to a \$200,000 bond issuance dated January 1, 1937.
11. Private Acts of 1961, Chapter 85, set the time for holding the Washington County Quarterly Court on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October.

County Mayor

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

1. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 711, created and regulated the office of county judge for Washington County. The act fixed the county judge's salary, defined his duties and jurisdiction, fixed the term of office and abolished the office of the chairman of the Washington County Court. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 41.
2. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 42, as amended by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 434, Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 682, and Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 49, created in all counties having a population of not less than 45,805, nor more than 45,820, according to the Federal Census of 1930, the office of chairman of the county court. Such officer received as compensation for his services the sum of \$7,000 per annum and of that amount \$1,000 was deemed to be reimbursable expenses to the chairman in the discharge of his duties including travel within the county. The chairman was elected by the qualified voters for a term of four (4) years.
3. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 682, amended Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 42, so as to increase the term of the office of county chairman, increase the compensation of said office and to define the qualifications of the person elected to or holding said office. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 48.

County Register

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

1. Public Acts of 1825, Chapter 18, provided that it was to be the duty of the surveyor general who last held the office in the sixth district to deposit all the books and other documents belonging to said office, with the county register of Washington County. The county register of Washington County was directed to give copies of plats and certificates of survey to any person or persons entitled to the same, in all cases where the original plats and certificates may have been lost or mislaid.
2. Public Acts of 1826, Chapter 42, provided that the county register of Washington County certify any balances of warrants in the sixth surveyor's office.
3. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 162, provided that all deeds of conveyances and other instruments of writing registered in Washington County be good and valid in law and equity as if the same had been indorsed and certified in the most formal and legal manner. The deeds of conveyances were allowed to be read as evidence on trails at law or in equity, in all cases.
4. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 646, fixed the maximum compensation of the Washington county register at \$3,250 per annum.

County Trustee

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

provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 625, provided for the appointment of a deputy trustee for Washington County and fixed his compensation.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 626, provided for the appointment of a deputy trustee at Jonesborough, Washington County.
3. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 627, fixed the maximum compensation of the Washington County Trustee at \$3,250 per annum.

County Attorney

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

1. Private Acts of 2012, Chapter 69, created the office of county attorney for Washington County. Private Acts of 2015, Chapter 15, abolished the office of county attorney for Washington County.

Purchasing

1. Acts of 1779, Laws of North Carolina, Chapter 29, allowed settlers and inhabitants lying between the Holston River and the State of Virginia to have additional time for entering their respective lands, plantations and improvements until the first day of May.

General Reference

The following private or local acts constitute part of the administrative and political history of Washington 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 1799, Chapter 37, appointed commissions to settle the accounts of the commissions who had overseen the construction of the courthouse and jail in Washington County, as provided in Acts of 1794, Chapter 15. This act was repealed by Acts of 1801, Chapter 66.
2. Acts of 1801, Chapter 4, authorized the governor of the state to procure correct and authentic copies of land entries which were made in the office of John Carter, late entry taker of Washington County.
3. Acts of 1805, Chapter 1, prevented the exportation of unmerchantable commodities. The places of inspection in Washington County were at Jonesborough, Brownsborough, Peter Range's mill and Boon's Creek.
4. Acts of 1805, Chapter 71, appointed Isaac Depew, Joseph Young and Joseph Brown of Washington County as commissioners to contract for the public buildings and regulation of the Town of Jonesborough.
5. Acts of 1811, Chapter 79, established a bank in Knoxville with a capital stock of \$400,000 which was divided among subscribers from several counties. David Deaderick, John M'Alister Jr. and Adam M'Kee of Washington County received 440 shares of the capital stock.
6. Acts of 1812, Chapter 19, dissolved the bonds of matrimony between Elizabeth Woods and her husband John Woods of Washington County.
7. Acts of 1812, Chapter 21, authorized the commissioner of East Tennessee to issue a duplicate certificate land warrant for sixty-eight acres to Joseph Brown of Washington County.
8. Acts of 1813, Chapter 92, authorized the treasurer of East Tennessee to reimburse to Joseph Brown, sheriff and collector of Washington County, the sum of \$33.13½, which sum was over and above what he was bound to pay in taxable property.
9. Private Acts of 1819, Chapter 81, authorized the removal of the surveyor's office of Alexander M. Nelson, of the sixth district, from Jonesborough in Washington County to Greenville in Greene County.
10. Private Acts of 1825, Chapter 170, authorized a standard keeper to procure stamps and to stamp commodities as to the proper measure for Washington County.
11. Private Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 213, authorized a survey of Washington County to determine the number of square miles therein.
12. Private Acts of 1832, Chapter 16, extended the privileges granted to Samuel Mock in erecting and extending his dam in the Nolichucky River in Washington County, provided that he did not obstruct the navigation of said river.

13. Private Acts of 1832, Chapter 124, provided that Benjamin Drane of Washington County have the privilege of making void an entry for twenty-four acres in the sixth surveyor's district, founded on part of warrant No. 1,242, originally issued to John Warren for two hundred acres.
14. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 119, dissolved the bonds of matrimony between Rebecca Kelly and Jesse Kelly of Washington County.
15. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 151, authorized the Washington County Court to emancipate the slaves of the estate of John Gates, deceased.
16. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 163, authorized the Washington County Court, upon application of Joseph Hunter, to emancipate the slave of the late John Hunter.
17. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 190, authorized Amos Holloway to stamp and seal measures agreeable to the proper standard of Washington County.
18. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 191, Section 20, authorized the counties of Washington, Jefferson, Greene, Hawkins, Carter, Sullivan, Grainger and Warren to take stock in the Nashville, Franklin and Columbia Railroad Company.
19. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 106, prescribed the duty of the Washington County Court in disposing of the sinking fund of said county created to pay railroad stock.
20. Private Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 142, ratified and confirmed all of the official acts of Joseph R. Simpson and his deputies, Jonathan H. Tucker and Alexander Mathis of Washington County, acting in the capacity of surveyors.
21. Private Acts of 1869-70, First Session, Chapter 57, Section 85, incorporated the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.
22. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 496, provided for the compensation for services of citizens of Washington County who may have been appointed as officers, judges, clerks, registrars, or assistant registrars, to hold or assist in holding elections in the county.
23. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 330, limited the powers of the county workhouse commission and regulated the expenditure of county road funds in Washington County.
24. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 901, empowered the Washington County Court to provide for the establishment of districts or zones within those portions of the county which lie outside of municipal corporations and empowered said county court to regulate, within such zones or districts, the location, height and size of buildings and structures, the percentage of lot occupancy, the required open spaces, the density and distribution of population and the uses of land, buildings and structures. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1989, Chapter 52.
25. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 310, would have authorized Washington County to negotiate contracts for the sale of crushed rock; however, this act was rejected by the local authorities and thus did not become law.
26. Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 296, provided that no solid waste disposal system or landfill area would be put into operation or constructed without prior approval of the governing body over the site of the location. Fines were set up for those violating the terms of this act. We were not able to verify local ratification of this act
27. The following act once affected the purchasing procedures of Washington County, but it is no longer operative.
28. Private Acts of 1989, Chapter 52, which established the office of county zoning administrator for Washington County, was repealed by Private Acts of 2015, Chapter 16.

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