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Williamson

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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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Williamson



Williamson County Courthouse

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Chapter I - Administration

Budget System

Williamson County Budget Act of 2001

Private Acts of 2001 Chapter 56

SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the "Williamson County Budget Act of 2001".

SECTION 2.

(a) As used in this act:

- (1) "Budget committee" refers only to a budget committee created by law, such as being created according to the County Financial Management System of 1981, Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 5, Chapter 21; the County Budgeting Law of 1957, Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 5, Chapter 12; or similar provision, or private act;
- (2) "County executive or budget committee," in counties not having a budget committee created as defined in subdivision (a)(1), means the county executive; and
- (3) "Long-term debt" means debt payable after June 30 of the fiscal year for which the budget is applicable.

(b) The provisions of this act shall be applicable to each department, office or agency funded, in whole or in part, from county appropriations. However, with regard to entities receiving county funds pursuant to the authority of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 5-9-109, only the requested county appropriation and expenditures of county funds shall be included within the provisions of this act.

(c) Nothing in this act shall be construed as precluding the duties of the State Director of Local Finance pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 9-11-116 and any other applicable law.

(d) If a county included in this act has adopted the County Financial Management System of 1981, the County Budgeting Law of 1957, or private act, and such county does not revoke or repeal such acts, in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this act and the provisions of such acts, the provisions of this act shall not supersede those provisions; except that the provisions of Section 7 of this act shall supersede any other such law.

SECTION 3.

(a) The county executive shall furnish to the head of each department, office or agency covered by this act, on or before February 1 of each year, budget forms on which to submit a proposed budget.

(b) Such forms shall contain the minimum requirements prescribed by the Comptroller of the Treasury and shall include space for additional information desired by the county executive and such additional information desired by the budget committee, if the county has a budget committee.

SECTION 4. The county executive shall furnish to the superintendent of education an estimate of the amount of revenue to be generated by one cent (1¢) of the county property tax for each taxing jurisdiction for the ensuing fiscal year and a form tax rate resolution on or before March 15 of each year. The assessor or property shall furnish to the county executive before March 15 of each year the assessor's best estimate of the actual assessed value of all taxable property within the county for the ensuing fiscal year.

SECTION 5.

(a) The head of each department, office, or agency covered by this act shall provide to the county executive a proposed budget document on the budget forms on or before April 1 of each year or, if a Director of Accounts and Budgets, Director of Finance, or similar person is provided by law, such proposed budget shall be filed with the Director of Finance, Director of Accounts and Budgets, or similar person provided by law.

(b) The superintendent of education shall file with the proposed budget on a tax rate resolution form a proposed tax rate on the tax rate resolution form necessary to fund the requested budget of the department. The proposed budget submitted by these officials shall include estimated total revenues and other resources sufficient to fund total proposed appropriations.

(c) The county executive or budget committee shall allow any department, office or agency to alter or amend the submitted budget at any time prior to May 15 or such other time as the proposed

budget is submitted to the county legislative body, whichever occurs first. The county executive or budget committee may allow submission of amendments after the budget is submitted to the county legislative body, but not later than the earlier of June 15 or the adoption of the budget, whichever occurs first. Each alteration or amendment must be submitted in writing.

SECTION 6.

(a) On or before June 1 of each year, the county executive or budget committee shall consolidate and review the various department, office and agency budgets, and other proposed appropriations, if any, making any changes deemed advisable, and shall submit the consolidated budget and accompanying tax rate resolution and appropriation resolution to the county legislative body. The county executive or budget committee may recommend the budget of any department, office or agency as submitted.

(b) The county executive or budget committee may make changes to the consolidated budget, tax rate resolution and appropriation resolution until they are approved by the county legislative body, or until July 15, whichever occurs first.

(c) In the event the county executive or budget committee shall submit a budget different from the school department budget, the county executive or budget committee shall outline the changes to the school budget and shall state in writing the reasons for the changes in a budget message to the county legislative body. The budget message, if required, must be submitted to the county legislative body with the consolidated budget.

SECTION 7.

(a) The county legislative body shall each year adopt a budget, tax rate and appropriation resolution on or before midnight of the earlier of the date provided in any private act, applicable under the County Financial Management System of 1981, applicable under the County Budgeting Law of 1957, or July 31, for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of such July; provided, that if the budget, tax rate and appropriation resolution are not adopted by the county legislative body on or before midnight on June 30 for the ensuing fiscal year, all departments and offices of the county may make expenditures according to the budget of that department or office as adopted for the preceding fiscal year. Such departments and offices shall be limited to expenditures and obligations based on a monthly allotment from the preceding fiscal year's budget.

(b) If such county legislative body fails to adopt a budget, tax rate, and appropriation resolution as provided in subsection (a), the budget, tax rate resolution, and appropriation resolution submitted by the county executive or budget committee shall be the applicable budget and tax rate by operation of law for the ensuing fiscal year.

(c) All budget proposals, including the consolidated budget proposal submitted by the county executive or budget committee and the budget as finally adopted, shall establish the number and salaries of all full-time personnel authorized therein.

(d) The budget as adopted shall be balanced as to all funds.

(e) The setting of the tax rate by approval of the county legislative body, by operation of law, or otherwise according to law, shall constitute a valid tax levy for collection purposes in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(f) The board of education, through its designated representative, shall have the right to address the county legislative body in regard to the board's budget and tax rate proposals.

SECTION 8. The budget shall set out the number of deputies and assistants of the trustee, clerks of courts, register of deeds, county clerk and sheriff authorized by the budget, the salary of each such officer and his deputies and assistants, and the revenue to the county government to be generated by such office. The budget as approved shall be authority for the trustee, clerks of courts, register of deeds and county clerk to hire personnel and make expenditures within the budget without the necessity of obtaining a court order pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-20-104 et seq., and for the sheriff as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-20-120. Nothing in this act shall preclude the trustee, clerks of courts, register of deeds, or county clerk from any right to petition the appropriate court for necessary deputies and assistants pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8, Chapter 20, nor shall the right of the sheriff as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 8-20-120 be precluded by this act.

SECTION 9. Once the budget has been adopted, whether by action of the county legislative body or by operation of law, any budget amendment requested by any department to appropriate state or federal revenues received in excess of the estimate used to adopt the budget may be approved by a majority vote of the county legislative body; provided, that any department requesting such approval shall give written notice to the county executive at least seven (7) calendar days prior to consideration of the request by the county legislative body. Other amendments shall be approved as provided in Section 10 of this act.

SECTION 10.

(a) Once the budget has been adopted, whether by action of the county legislative body or by operation of law, amendments to major categories of the budget may be made with the approval of the county executive and passage of the amendment by the county legislative body. If amendments to the major appropriation categories of the budget are not approved by the county executive, or the county executive fails to take action on the amendment within seven (7) calendar days after written submission of the amendment to the county executive, such amendment may be subsequently approved by a majority vote of the county legislative body.

(b)

(1) Amendments to line items within a major category of the budget may be made by the county board of education upon written notice to the county executive. Any line item amendment which in any way affects accounts budgeted for personnel costs shall require approval of the county executive to be effective, or if the county executive disapproves or fails to take action on the amendment within seven (7) calendar days after written submission of the amendment, the county legislative body may approve the amendment by a majority vote.

(2) Amendments to line items within major categories of the budget for departments, other than the school department, may be made with approval of the county executive and a committee of the county legislative body specifically authorized by law or authorized by the county legislative body to approve such amendments. If no committee is created or the committee disapproves, or fails to approve, the requested line item amendment within twenty-one (21) days after written submission of the request to the chairman of the committee, the amendment may be approved by the county legislative body. If amendments to the line items within major appropriation categories of the budget are not approved by the county executive, or the county executive fails to take action on the amendment within seven (7) calendar days after written submission of the amendment to the county executive, such amendment may be subsequently approved by a majority vote of the county legislative body.

(c) All amendments to the budget of the school department shall first be approved by the county board of education.

SECTION 11. Any appropriation for capital expenditures to be financed by longterm debt shall not be expended or obligated until the issuance of the long-term debt has been approved by the county legislative body and the State Director of Local Finance as required by law.

SECTION 12.

(a) If at any time the county executive determines that the revenues or other resources are, with respect to any fund, less than was anticipated in the adopted budget, or in the event unanticipated expenditures arise which will likely create a budget deficit, the county executive, upon certification to each member of the county legislative body, is empowered to impound such appropriation as may be necessary to prevent deficit operation. Such impoundment power may be overridden by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body and by making such amendments to the budget at the same meeting as may be necessary to prevent a deficit operation. Any such amendment requires a majority vote of the county legislative body.

(b) This section shall be inapplicable if the county has impoundment provisions under other provisions of law.

SECTION 13. In the event good cause is shown, such as, but not limited to, a reappraisal of property within the county, the Comptroller of the Treasury may, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, modify the due dates and delinquency dates for property taxes and any other dates required under this act in Williamson County, Tennessee.

SECTION 14. The county legislative body may in its discretion, and with the approval of the county executive or county board of education, whose budget is affected, create a revenue fluctuation major category for any fund or funds.

SECTION 15. Any county official who fails to perform the duties required under this act, who intentionally spends or obligates amounts in excess of appropriations approved by the county legislative body, or who intentionally over- or under-estimates revenues or expenditures, shall be removed from office pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 8, Chapter 47. Intentionally failing to perform the duties required under this act, intentionally spending or obligating amounts in excess of approved appropriations, or intentionally over- or underestimating revenues or expenditures by any county employee is grounds for termination of employment. Additionally, any county official or county employee who violates

these provisions is liable for a civil fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

SECTION 16. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or or application, and to that end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

Liability Insurance

Private Acts of 1951 Chapter 456

SECTION 1. That Williamson County, its departments and agencies, are authorized to purchase and carry liability insurance for the protection of the public from accidents resulting from the negligent operation of County owned and operated motor vehicles.

SECTION 2. That the Quarterly County Court of said County shall determine whether such insurance shall be carried and the amount of the coverage to be carried, and is authorized to make the necessary appropriations to pay the cost of said liability insurance.

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

Passed: March 8, 1951.

Upper Harpeth Regional Water Authority

Public Acts of 1987 Chapter 168

COMPILER'S NOTE: The following act is a public act of special application and is not codified in Tennessee Code Annotated.

SECTION 1. A water and wastewater treatment authority, to be known and designated as the Upper Harpeth Regional Water Authority, is hereby created and established for and in behalf of the citizens of Williamson County, Tennessee.

SECTION 2. It is hereby declared that the Upper Harpeth Regional Water Authority created pursuant to this act shall be public and a governmental body; and that the planning, acquisition, operating and financing of water or waste-water treatment facilities by said authority is hereby declared to be a 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. The following words or terms whenever used or referred to in this chapter shall have the following respective meanings unless different meanings clearly appear from the context:

- (1) "Authority" shall mean the Upper Harpeth Regional Water Authority created pursuant to the provisions of this Act.
- (2) "Creating governmental entity" shall mean the city of Franklin, Tennessee, a municipal corporation.
- (3) "Participating governmental entity" shall mean any rural water utility district, or municipality, or county, which, pursuant to a resolution of its governing body, shall have joined the authority or shall have sold, leased, dedicated, donated or otherwise conveyed its water treatment works, or any portion thereof, to the authority for operation by the authority in order to make such treatment works an operational part of its treatment works.
- (4) "Treatment works" shall mean any devices and systems used in the treatment and distribution of water or wastewater, including transmission lines, storage facilities, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances, extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof.
- (5) "Governing body" shall mean the chief legislative body of any creating or participating governmental entity.
- (6) "Board" shall mean the board of commissioners of the authority.
- (7) "Executive officer" shall mean the mayor, county executive or other chief executive officer of the creating or a participating governmental entity.

- (8) "Bonds" shall include notes, interim certificates, or other obligations of an authority.
- (9) "Jurisdiction" shall include, collectively, all areas of jurisdiction encompassed by the creating governmental entity and each participating governmental entity.

SECTION 4. The governing body of the creating governmental entity shall adopt, and its executive officer shall approve, the resolution calling a public hearing on the question of creating a water and wastewater treatment authority. Notice of the date, hour, place and purpose of such hearing shall be published at least once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in Williamson County, the last such publication to be at least one (1) week prior to the date set for the hearing. The hearing shall be had before the governing body and all interested persons shall have an opportunity to be heard. After the hearing, if the governing body shall determine that the public convenience and necessity require the creation of a water and wastewater treatment authority it shall adopt, and its executive officer shall approve, a resolution or an ordinance so declaring and creating an authority, which resolution or ordinance shall also designate the name and principal office address of the authority. A certified copy of the resolution or ordinance shall be filed with the Secretary of State of the state of Tennessee, along with the resolution approving the appointment of the board of commissioners as provided for in Section 68-13-605 and upon such adoption and filing the authority shall constitute a body politic and corporate, with all the powers hereinafter provided.

The creating governmental entity and any participating governmental entity may enter into an agreement with the authority for the orderly transfer to the authority of any treatment works properties necessary for the functioning of the authority. The agreement may include provisions for the reimbursement of any such governmental entity for its obligations issued for treatment works. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require any transfer of function or service area by the creating entity or any participating entity to the authority.

SECTION 5. The governing body shall be a board of commissioners. Upon the passage of this act the chief executive officer of each participating governmental entity shall appoint one (1) person to be an initial member of the board. Each participating governmental entity, as it joins the authority, shall have one (1) commissioner to be appointed by the legislative body of the participating entity he/she shall represent. The terms of each commissioner shall be for two (2) years from the date of appointment. The commissioners serve at the will of the participating governmental entity and may be removed prior to the expiration of his/her term by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the governing body of the governmental entity which approved his/her appointment. Any vacancy by reason of nonresidence, incapacity, resignation, death, or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner identical to the method of selection of the original commissioner. A commissioner's term shall continue until the appointment and qualification of his/her successor.

The board shall elect from among its members a chair and vice chair, each of whom shall continue to be voting members, and shall adopt its own by-laws and rules of procedure. The presence of 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 the board. Each member of the board shall be entitled to an equal vote on all matters.

SECTION 6. The board shall be vested with full, absolute and complete authority and responsibility for the operation, management, conduct and control of the business and affairs of the authority herein created; such operation, management, conduct and control, however, shall not be inconsistent with existing contractual obligations of any participating governmental entity. Said authority and responsibility shall include, but shall not be limited to, the establishment, promulgation and enforcement of the rules, regulations or policy of the authority, the upkeep and maintenance of all property, the administration of the financial affairs of the authority, and the employment, compensation, discharge and supervision of all personnel.

SECTION 7. The board may appoint an executive director, who shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the authority, and may enter into a contract with him establishing his salary, term of office, and duties. The executive director may appoint, and the board shall confirm, additional officers, employees, or independent contractors as they are needed.

The executive director may prepare annually the operating budget of the authority and submit the same to the board for approval at least sixty (60) days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. If such budget shall not have been acted upon by the board on the first day of the fiscal year, it shall then automatically go into effect.

The executive director shall also submit such periodic reports to the board as it may direct.

The executive director shall attend all meetings of the board.

SECTION 8. The authority shall have all powers necessary to accomplish the purpose of this part

(excluding the power to levy and collect taxes) including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) To have perpetual succession, to use and to sued, and to adopt a corporate seal;
- (2) To plan for and implement the treatment or distribution of water and the collection and treatment of wastewater in Williamson County and to plan, establish, acquire, construct, improve and operate one (1) or more treatment works within or without the creating and participating governmental entities and within this state and with any adjoining state for the distribution or treatment of water and/or the collection and treatment of wastewater;
- (3) To acquire real or personal property or any interest therein by gift, lease, or purchase, for any of the purposes herein provided; and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any such property;
- (4) To enter into agreements with the creating governmental entity or with participating governmental entities, to acquire by lease, gift, purchase, or otherwise, any treatment works, or property related thereto, of such governmental entity and to operate such treatment works as a part of its treatments works; or to enter into agreements with participating governmental entities providing for the operation by the authority of the treatment works, or any portion thereof, owned by a participating governmental entity for the purposes set forth herein;
- (5) To enter into, by contract with the creating governmental entity or otherwise, a plan for pension, disability, hospitalization and death benefits for the officers and employees of the authority;
- (6) To make application directly to the proper federal, state, county and municipal officials and agencies, or to any other source, public or private, for loans, grants, guarantees or other financial assistance in aid of treatment works operated by it and to accept the same;
- (7) To make studies and recommend to the appropriate commissions and legislative body of the creating and participating governmental entities, zoning changes in the area of any treatment works operated by the authority;
- (8) To have control of its treatment works with the right and duty to establish and charge fees, rates and other charges, as set out herein, and to collect revenues therefrom, not inconsistent with the rights of the holders of its bonds;
- (9) To appoint an executive director, and to confirm or reject the executive director's appointments of a secretary, a treasurer, an auditor, legal counsel, chief engineer, or other employees or independent contractors as they may be necessary; to prescribe their duties and qualifications; and to fix their compensation;
- (10) To use in the performance of its functions the officers, agents, employees, services, property, facilities, records, equipment, rights and powers of the creating governmental entity or any participating governmental entity, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon;
- (11) To enter such lands, waters and premises as in the judgment of the authority may be necessary for the purpose of making surveys, soundings, borings and examinations to accomplish any purpose authorized by this chapter, the authority to be liable for actual damage done; and
- (12) To designate an independent certified public accountant firm to do an annual audit of all books, accounts and records of the authority and issue a public report thereon.

SECTION 9. Any extension, relocation, improvement or modification of the authority's water or wastewater treatment plants or distribution facilities shall be referred by the authority to the planning commission having jurisdiction over the area within which the extension, relocation, improvement, or modification shall be constructed or extended, but the authority shall not be bound by the vote of any such planning commission, nor by the comments or recommendations of the planning commission.

SECTION 10. The authority shall have power to condemn either the fee or such right, title, interest, or easement in any property as the board may deem necessary for any of the purposes mentioned in this part, and such property or interest in such property may be so acquired whether or not the same is owned or held for public use by corporations, associations or persons having the power to eminent domain, or otherwise held or used for public purposes; provided, however, such prior public use will not be interfered with by this use. Such power of condemnation may be exercised in the mode or method of procedure prescribed by any other applicable statutory provision now in force or thereafter enacted for the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

SECTION 11. (a) The authority shall have power to issue negotiable bonds from time to time in order to accomplish any of the purposes authorized by this part, and it shall also have power to issue bonds in the same manner and under the same provisions as municipalities or metropolitan governments or counties are empowered to issue bonds under the laws of this state, for the purposes authorized by this part. All such bonds shall be payable from all or any part of the revenues, income and charges of the authority and such bonds may also constitute an obligation of one or more of the creating and participating governmental entities.

(b) Such bonds shall be authorized by resolution of the board and shall bear such date, mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates payable annually or semiannually, be in such form and denominations, be subject to such terms of redemption with or without premium, carry such registration privileges, be payable in such medium and at such place or places, be executed in such manner, all as may be provided in the resolution authorizing the bonds. Such bonds may be sold at public or private sale in such manner and for such amount as the board may determine.

(c) Such resolution may include any covenants which are deemed necessary by the board to make such bonds secure and marketable, including, but not limited to, covenants regarding:

- (1) The application of the bond proceeds;
- (2) The pledging, application and securing of the revenues of the authority;
- (3) The creation and maintenance of reserves;
- (4) The investment of funds;
- (5) The issuance of additional bonds;
- (6) The maintenance of minimum fees, charges and rental;
- (7) The operation and maintenance of its treatment works;
- (8) Insurance and insurance proceeds;
- (9) Accounts and audits;
- (10) The sale of treatment works properties;
- (11) Remedies of bondholders;
- (12) The vesting in a trustee or trustees such powers and rights as may be necessary to secure the bonds and the revenues and funds from which they are payable;
- (13) The terms and conditions upon which bondholders may exercise their rights and remedies;
- (14) The placement of lost, destroyed or mutilated bonds;
- (15) The definition, consequences and remedies of an event of default;
- (16) The amendment of such resolution; and
- (17) The appointment of a receiver in the event of a default.

(d) Any holder of any such bonds, including any trustee for any bondholders, may enforce his or their rights against the authority, its board or any officer, agent or employee thereof by mandamus, injunction or other action in any court of competent jurisdiction, subject to the covenants included in the bond resolution.

(e) Sums received as accrued interest from the sale of any bonds may be applied to the payment of interest on such bonds. All sums received as principal or premium from such sale shall be applied to the purpose for which such bonds were issued, and may include, but without limitation, expenses for fiscal, legal, engineering and architectural services, expenses for the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds, expenses for obtaining an economic feasibility survey in connection with such bonds, and to create a reserve for the payment of not exceeding one (1) year's interest on such bonds.

(f) Bonds issued pursuant to this part executed by officers in office on the date of such execution shall be valid obligations of the authority notwithstanding that before the delivery thereof any or all of the persons executing the same shall have ceased to be such officers.

(g) Bonds issued pursuant to this part, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation except inheritance, transfer and estate taxes.

(h) All public officers and bodies of the state, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, all insurance companies and associates, all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and all other fiduciaries in the state may legally invest funds within their control in bonds of an authority.

(i) Any bonds issued for the purpose of financing the cost of the establishment, construction, installation, acquisition, extension or improvement of any treatment works, as defined by Section 3, which are to be the joint obligations of the authority and any creating governmental entity, or participating governmental entity, shall be authorized and issued by such governmental entity in the form and manner prescribed by the applicable provision of Chapter 11 of Title 5 and Chapter 36 of Title 7, and the construction, installation, acquisition, extension or improvement of any treatment works shall be deemed to be a public works project, as such term is defined in Chapter 11 of Title 5 and Chapter 36 of Title 7. To the extent any of the provisions of Chapter 11 of Title 5 and Chapter 36 of Title 7, relating to the terms and conditions of any bonds so issued, conflict with the provisions of this section, the provisions of the former shall prevail.

(j) Any bonds upon which any creating governmental entity, or participating governmental entity as provided in the chapters cited herein.

SECTION 12. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of the laws of this state or any of its political subdivisions, any authority which has contracted for and accepted an offer or a grant of federal or state aid or both, for a particular project for which the authority may raise or expend money, may, upon resolution of its board, incur indebtedness in anticipation of the receipt of such aid for the particular project by issuing its general obligation notes payable in not more than one (1) year, which notes may be renewed from time to time by the issue of other notes, provided that no notes shall be issued or renewed

in any amount which at the time of such issuance or renewal exceeds the unpaid amount of the federal or state aid or both in anticipation of which such notes are issued or renewed. To any extent that the federal or state aid in anticipation of which the notes were issued when received exceeds the amount of such aid remaining to be paid under contract or accepted offer, plus the amount of any outstanding notes, issued in anticipation thereof, it shall be kept in a separate account and used solely for the payment of such outstanding notes.

(b) The authority shall have power and is hereby authorized:

- (1) To sell bonds at private sale to any federal agency without any public advertisement;
- (2) To issue interim receipts, certificates or other temporary obligations, in such form and containing such terms, conditions and provisions as the authority issuing the same may determine, pending the preparation or execution of definite bonds for the purpose of financing of the construction of a public works project; and
- (3) To issue bond anticipation notes in anticipation of the sale of bonds which have been duly authorized, but all such bond anticipation notes, including any renewals thereof, shall finally mature not later than three (3) years from the date of the original notes. All such bond anticipation notes shall have the same security as the bonds in anticipation of which such notes are issued.

SECTION 13. The creating governmental entity and any participating governmental entity shall have all necessary powers in order to further the purposes of this part, including, without limitation, the following, any or all of which powers may be exercised by resolution of its governing body:

- (1) To advance, donate or lend money on real or personal property to the authority;
- (2) To provide that any funds on hand or to become available to it for treatment works purposes shall be paid directly to the authority;
- (3) To sell, lease, dedicate, donate or otherwise convey to the authority any of its interest in any existing treatment works or other related property, or grant easements, licenses or other rights or privileges therein to the authority;
- (4) To enter into agreements with the authority with regard to the transfer of its treatment works employees to the authority with the retention by such employees of any civil service status and accrued rights in pension, disability, hospitalization and death benefits; and
- (5) To permit its rights, duties and powers under its charter or the laws of the state to be performed or exercised by the authority.

SECTION 14. Whenever the governing bodies of the creating governmental entity and the participating governmental entities shall each by resolution determine that the purposes for which the authority was created have been substantially accomplished, that all of the bonds and other obligations of the authority have been fully paid, and that such governmental entities have agreed on the distribution of the funds and other properties of the authority, then the executive officers of such governmental entities shall execute and file for record with the Secretary of State of Tennessee a joint certificate of dissolution reciting such facts and declaring the authority to be dissolved. Upon such filing the authority shall be dissolved, and title to all funds and other properties of the authority at the time of such dissolution shall vest in and be delivered to such governmental entities in accordance with the terms of their agreement relating thereto.

SECTION 15. The provision of this part shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof, and insofar as the provisions of this part may be inconsistent with the provision of any other law, the provisions of this part shall be controlling.

SECTION 16. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this Act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 4.

Passed: April 9, 1987.

Administration - Historical Notes

County Attorney

The following acts once affected the appointment, election, or office of the county attorney in Williamson 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 1941, Chapter 179, created the office of County Attorney in Williamson County who would be appointed for a one year term by the Quarterly County Court. The salary, fixed by

the Court, could be no less than \$600 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, nor could it be increased or diminished during the term. The County Attorney must transact all the legal business of the county both in and out of court. All actions heretofore taken to appoint Tyler Berry, Jr. as the County Attorney were confirmed and ratified. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 355 and Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 362.

2. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 237, directed the County Trustee of Williamson County to deliver the delinquent tax list of the county to the County Attorney whose duty it now was to prepare and file all suits for their collection in the manner prescribed by law. The salary of the County Attorney would not be increased and all attorney's fees authorized to be collected under the law would be paid into the general fund of the county. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 362.

Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 355, created the position of County Attorney in Williamson County who would be appointed for a two year term, and at a salary fixed by the Quarterly Court which could not be changed during the term. The County Attorney was at liberty to continue practicing law devoting only such time as was necessary to this position. All actions previously taken to appoint Tyler Berry, Jr., to the position were ratified. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 362.

County Clerk

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

1. Acts of 1825, Chapter 195, released Edward G. Clouston from the payment of \$50 as a merchant's license which sum was paid by him to sell goods for only a few days after the expiration of the license. The County Court Clerk was directed to refund the money to Clouston.
2. Acts of 1881, Chapter 80, released the sureties on the official bond of William Cummins, deceased, the former County Court Clerk of Williamson County, and discharged them from all liabilities to the State. Any lawsuit now pending against them in their capacity as sureties would be dismissed as to the State.
3. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 661, set the annual salary of the County Court Clerk at \$3,000 and placed Williamson County in Class 3A.
4. Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 278, gave probate authority to the County Clerk. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 16.

County Legislative Body

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

1. Acts of 1799, Chapter 3, created Williamson County and made it a part of the Mero District and scheduled the terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to begin on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November, at Franklin. The Justices were empowered to lay a tax on taxable property.
2. Acts of 1803, Chapter 39, regulated the times for holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the district of Mero. In Williamson County the court terms were scheduled to begin on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.
3. Acts of 1809, Chapter 93, fixed the opening dates for the terms of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for every county in the State. The Court for Williamson County would continue to meet on the second Monday in January, April, July and October.
4. Acts of 1813, Chapter 134, rescheduled the term of the Williamson County court to convene on the first Monday of January, April, July and October.
5. Acts of 1817, Chapter 128, made it lawful for the Justices of the Peace, a majority being present, of the counties of Davidson, Smith, Franklin, Rutherford, Maury, Lincoln, Giles, Overton, Bedford, Wilson, Hickman, Sumner, Stuart, Humphreys, Williamson, Jackson, White, Montgomery, Warren, Robertson, and Dickson, on the first day of the first term in the year to lay a tax for additional compensation for jurors not to exceed fifty cents per day.
6. Acts of 1817, Chapter 138, fixed the terms of the Williamson County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to open on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, which terms would continue for two weeks unless the business of the court were completed sooner.
7. Acts of 1829, Chapter 25, authorized the County Courts of all the counties to select three of their

- number to sit as a Quorum Court throughout the year with the same powers and privileges as are prescribed for the Quorum Courts in Rutherford County.
8. Acts of 1829, Chapter 102, added a provision for a three week session, if needed by the County Court.
 9. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 6, re-organized the County Courts which would meet on the first Monday in every month.
 10. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 71, provided that the Mayor of Franklin, in Williamson County, Tennessee, would have concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace in all causes of action of a criminal nature arising within the corporate limits of the city.
 11. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 58, established a per diem payment of \$2.50 for each day a Justice of the Peace attended a regular or special meeting of the Quarterly County Court and a mileage allowance of five cents per mile traveled in going and returning from residence to the Court House.
 12. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 345, empowered the County Court to permit by proper decree the encroachment by Guardians upon the corpus of the estates of their Wards for the Ward's support, education, and maintenance when the estate did not exceed \$1,000 in value. The Guardian must file a petition stating the essential facts, whereupon the Court would set a date for a hearing and informally investigate the facts and enter an order in the best interest of the ward. This Act was supplemental to other methods for encroaching upon the corpus of a ward's estate.
 13. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 612, amended Public Acts of 1925, Chapter 115, so that no member of the County Court would be eligible for election as a member of the Board of Education in Williamson County.
 14. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 86, changed the time for holding the Quarterly Court of Williamson County to the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.
 15. Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 185, stated that Justices of the Peace in Williamson County attending the meetings of the Quarterly Court would be entitled to ten cents per mile traveled on the way from the home of the Justice to the Court House in Franklin but would be paid for only two days each term. No Justice residing within five miles of the Court House would be paid mileage. The per diem rate was set at \$10. This Act was rejected by the Quarterly court of Williamson County and never became an effective law under the Home Rule Amendment to the State Constitution.
 16. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 104, fixed a per diem rate of \$10 per day for each day a Justice of the Peace attended a regular or called session of the Quarterly Court plus five cents per mile traveled to and from their residence to the Court House. This Act was also rejected by the Williamson County Quarterly Court.
 17. Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 27, established \$25 per day as the compensation of the Justices of the Peace of Williamson County for attending the regular and called sessions of the Quarterly court plus five cents per mile traveled each way in their journeys to those meetings. The Quarterly Court refused to approve this Act and thus rendered it null and void.

County Mayor

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

1. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 253, provided for the election by the qualified voters of every county in the State a person learned in the law, to be styled the County Judge, who would hold his office for four years, and who would be sworn and commissioned as other Judges. The Quorum Courts were abolished and their duties assigned to the County Judge. The County Judge would exercise the jurisdiction specified in the Act, preside over the County Court's meetings, be the accounting officer and general agent of the county, and be paid \$5 per day during the sitting of the monthly and quarterly courts. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 5.
2. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 38, re-established the position of County Judge in Davidson, Shelby, Knox, Montgomery, and Williamson County. A person, learned in the law, was to be elected by the qualified voters for a term of eight years. He would preside over the county court and have the same power and authority as the chairman of the county court.
3. Acts of 1875, Chapter 134, created the position of County Judge in Jackson and Cannon Counties, conferring upon them the jurisdiction of the County Judges of Davidson, Knox, Montgomery,

Williamson, and Sumner Counties. Section 5 repealed the provision which allowed the Judges payment of \$5 per day during the sitting of the monthly and quarterly courts but placed a limitation of \$500 per year as the compensation of the Judges of the Williamson and Sumner County Courts.

County Registrar

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

1. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 661, amended Section 10726 of the Code of Tennessee as that Section had application to Williamson County, by creating a population Class of 3A, and placing Williamson County in it. The Act then set up a schedule of annual salaries for county officials of the counties in that class. The register of Williamson County would be paid \$1,800 per year under that salary schedule. This Act was not intended to modify or repeal any private act applying to compensation.
2. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 393, declared that in Williamson County the Register would be paid the sum of 50 cents for each discharge of soldiers and sailors of World War II recorded in the Register Register's Office. The County Judge was authorized and directed to pay to the Register out of the county treasury the costs of all discharges registered under this Act, provided that the service men themselves have not already paid.
3. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 57, prohibited the Register of Williamson County from receiving instruments of conveyance of real property for registration unless the same bore a stamp or notation from the Tax Assessor's office reciting that the information the Assessor was to extract under this law from the conveyance had been noted. Mortgages, deeds of trust, or other like instruments were exempted.

County Trustee

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

1. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 661, amended Section 10726, Code of Tennessee, as the same applied to Williamson County by creating a population Class of 3A, and establishing an annual salary schedule for the county officials in that Class. In Williamson County the Trustee would be paid \$3,000 annually under this law.

General Reference

The following private or local acts constitute part of the administrative and political history of Williamson 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 33, recited in the preamble that Abraham Maury had laid off a town on his own land on the Harpeth River and had asked for the town to be recognized, therefore, this town is hereby distinguished by the name of Franklin. Maury was required to file a plan of the town in the Clerk's office in Williamson County within six months after the passage of this Act. The Act names Abraham Maury, John Walthral, Joseph Porter, William Boyd, and David McEwing, as Commissioners, to regulate the said town.
2. Acts of 1804, Chapter 8, stated that all people bringing forward their claims to Davidson County which were due before the erection of Williamson County have the further time of twelve months from the passage of this Act to bring their claims forward for processing.
3. Acts of 1806, Chapter 20, provided for the Sheriff of Williamson County to hold an election at the Court House in Franklin beginning at noon on the first Monday in November to elect five Commissioners to regulate the city of Franklin who would select one of their number as Chairman and then appoint a Treasurer, and a Clerk. The Commissioners had the authority to call on all able bodied inhabitants to work on the roads, to appoint overseers, and to accomplish similar acts to provide corporate services. The Commissioners were further empowered to levy a tax but the tax could not exceed the schedule stipulated in this statute.
4. Acts of 1806, Chapter 60, appointed Thomas Hardeman, Daniel Perkins, Henry Cook, David M'Ewen, and James Hicks, as Commissioners, to superintend the building of a brick Court House in Franklin. The Commissioners had the authority to let a contract to the lowest bidder after complying with the regulations governing the bid process, and the County Court was given the authority to levy a tax according to the scale of taxation stipulated in the Act to pay for the Court

House. Provision was also made for selling the old court house.

5. Acts of 1809, Chapter 25, remarked in its preamble that divers citizens of Franklin in Williamson County had caused water to be piped into the town at their own expense, and it was clearly apparent that these citizens should be vested with the power to preserve, and to distribute the water. This act incorporated Robert P. Curran, Peasant Russell, Charles B. Neilson, John Sample, Charles Boyles, Ezekiel Graham, Richard Orton, James Hicks, Andrew Confort, Zachariah Drake, Samuel Crockett, Jacob Harder, William Hesse, Peter R. Booker, Andrew Johnson, David Squier, Abram Maury, Daniel Perkins, Thomas Masterson, Thomas McRory, Hinchy Pettway, and Charles McAlister, as the Franklin Water Company.
6. Acts of 1809, Chapter 99, stated that it appeared to the General Assembly that the Big Harpeth River was by no means a navigable river and the pretense of keeping it open had a tendency to discourage the erection mills and other works of utility which deprived the public of the benefits thereof; therefore, henceforth the Big Harpeth River in Williamson County would in no wise be deemed, considered, or kept open, as a public highway or navigable river in the counties of Williamson and Davidson.
7. Acts of 1809, Chapter 124, authorized the Justices of the Peace of the County Court of Williamson County to make such appropriation out of the county funds as to them seemed proper to defray the expense of the Franklin Water Company in conveying water through the streets of Franklin and to secure against injuries the water fountain which had recently been installed on the Public Square for the benefit of the people.
8. Acts of 1809, Chapter 127, averred that, since there were debts which were yet unpaid from the time of constituting Williamson County from Davidson County, the County Courts of the two counties had the authority to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the amount of claims due from the counties to individuals at the time Williamson became a County and to make such arrangements, or to lay such a tax, for the payment of these debts as might to them seem necessary.
9. Acts of 1813, Chapter 94, stated that the Harpeth River from Franklin to the mouth would hereafter be a public highway for the navigation by and for the use of the citizens. When any number of persons join together as a company and raise \$5,000 in capital they would be a corporation for the navigation of the said river. This Act repealed the Act encouraging the erection of mills on the Harpeth River in the counties of Williamson and Davidson, Acts of 1809, Chapter 99.
10. Acts of 1813, Chapter 95, appointed Charles McAlister, James Gordon, Robert P. Curran, Hinchey Pettway, and William Smith, as the managers of a lottery to raise up to \$3,000 for the paving of the main street and public square in Franklin in Williamson County.
11. Acts of 1815, Chapter 44, was the authority to hire inspectors of tobacco, hemp, flour, lard, butter, and other articles for exportation. It would be lawful to build and establish warehouses in the counties of Maury, Hickman, Humphreys, Lincoln, Montgomery, Giles, and Williamson.
12. Acts of 1815, Chapter 111, incorporated the city of Franklin under the Mayor-Alderman form of government, granting some items of specific authority to them, and providing for an annual election of seven Aldermen who would take office on November 1 of each year, and who would further select one of their number to serve as the Mayor.
13. Acts of 1815, Chapter 112, amended Acts of 1815, Chapter 111, so that if there was a vacancy in the office of Recorder, the Sheriff would notify those persons elected as Aldermen. Additional areas were added within the boundaries of the city.
14. Acts of 1817, Chapter 122, was the legislative authority for the Quarterly Court of Williamson County, a majority of the Justices being present, to dispose of surplus funds in the Trustee's hands by appropriating them to public works, by a loan at an interest rate not to exceed 6%, or in any other manner which to them seemed to be in the best interests of the county. The funds to be used in these ways did not include any which might have been paid in as fines.
15. Acts of 1819, Chapter 114, stated that William Eastin, formerly a resident of Davidson County, but now a resident of Williamson County obtained from the County Court Clerk of Davidson County a license to retain goods, wares, and merchandise in Davidson County for one year but had moved to Williamson County where he intended to resume his business. This Act validated this license for Williamson County until its expiration.
16. Acts of 1820, Chapter 41, stated that Samuel F. Bittock, of Williamson County, in consequence of extreme bodily infirmity, was unable to make a living for himself. This Act gave him the right to hawk, peddle, sell and exchange goods, wares, and merchandise in Williamson County without

- paying any tax for a license.
17. Acts of 1823, Chapter 104, authorized Patsy Sleeker, wife of George Sleeker, to sue and be sued, to contract in her own name, to hold property in her name, and to sell and dispose of the same, in the same manner and to the same extent as if she had never been married to George, so long as she did not marry with another man during the natural life of George Sleeker.
18. Acts of 1824, Chapter 33, named William G. Dickinson, William Smith, Thomas Hardiman, John S. Russworm, and Benjamin S. Tappin, as Trustees for a lottery to raise up to \$4,000 in funds with which to build a Masonic Hall in Franklin in Williamson County. The Trustees must enter into bond with the Chairman of the County Court in twice that amount. All the proceeds of the lottery were to be paid over to the Masons of Hiram Lodge #7. Details to be observed by the Trustees in the drawing for prizes and of paying over the prize money were incorporated into the Act.
19. Acts of 1826, Chapter 172, was the authority for John P. Dix to hawk and peddle goods, wares, and merchandise in Williamson County without paying for a license.
20. Acts of 1831, Chapter 43, directed the Cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee to place to the credit of the counties of Montgomery, Dickson, Robertson, Sumner, Davidson, Stewart, Humphreys, Perry, Hickman, Williamson, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and Wilson, their respective shares of the \$60,000 heretofore appropriated for the internal improvement of Middle Tennessee.
21. Acts of 1832, Chapter 97, provided for the share of the internal improvement fund belonging to Sumner and Williamson County, as created in Acts of 1831, Chapter 43, Section 6, to be paid by the Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee to the Clerks of the County Courts of the above counties, for which the Clerks were to be held accountable as they would be for other funds.
22. Acts of 1833, Chapter 55, was the authority for the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Tennessee to locate an office of the bank at Franklin in Williamson County under the same rules and regulations which established the Columbia office.
23. Acts of 1833, Chapter 160, allowed Hartwell Miles, of Williamson County, to hawk and peddle goods within the bounds of the Congressional District composed of Williamson and Rutherford Counties without the necessity of having to obtain a license.
24. Acts of 1833, Chapter 164, permitted Eli A. Seay, of Williamson County, to hawk and peddle in Rutherford and Williamson Counties without the necessity of obtaining a license.
25. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 44, incorporated the Williamson County Agricultural and Mechanical Joint Stock Association for 33 years, granting to it all the incidental powers of corporations of a similar nature. The corporation would hold property in the corporate name. Named in the Act as incorporators were John McGavock, James P. Johnson, M. F. DeGraffenried, J. L. Shy, W. S. Ewing, S. B. Rozell, John Bostick, O. J. Kennedy, S. B. Smith, F. M. Lavender, S. S. Mosely, and W. W. Courtney, plus their associates, successors and assigns. The corporation had the authority to establish a fairgrounds.
26. Acts of 1881, Chapter 69, directed the State Comptroller to pay \$6,484; which was the amount of the judgment obtained against the State by Daniel B. Cliffe, of Williamson County.
27. Acts of 1897, Chapter 124, established fixed annual salaries of county officials in the State according to the population class of the county in which they served, provided certain regulations concerning the filing of reports were observed. This Act also provided for the disposition of fees received by their offices. This Act was declared unconstitutional in *Weaver v. Davidson County*, 104 Tenn. 315, 59 S.W. 1105 (1900).
28. Acts of 1903, Chapter 79, incorporated Franklin under a district Charter which provided for the government and control of that city under a Mayor-Aldermanic form of government.
29. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 803, removed the disabilities of minority from Geraldine Givens, who was born September 15, 1914, and who has been a lifelong resident of Williamson County.
30. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 579, emancipated Catherine Waldren Campbell, of Williamson County, from her minority and its disabilities.
31. Private Acts of 1965, Chapter 117, was the enabling legislation for the governing body of Williamson County to adopt by reference the provisions of any building code, in whole or in part, provided at least three copies of the same were filed in the County Court Clerk's Office, and provided notice had been given as specified in the Act. Procedures for amending the Code, once adopted, were incorporated into the Act. The county governing body could create and fill the position of County Building Commissioner, setting the annual salary therefor. A five member Board of Adjustment, one member's term expiring each year, was organized to hear and grant requests for exemptions, interpret disputed questions of interpretations, and appeals from

enforcement of the Code provisions. No penalty clauses could be adopted by reference. This Act was rejected by the Quarterly Court and consequently never became operative.

Chapter II - Animals and Fish

Animal Control

Private Acts of 1990 Chapter 223

SECTION 1. Animal control officers of Williamson County are hereby vested with, and shall exercise in addition to their other powers, the power to issue citations pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 40-7-118, for any violation of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 44-8-401 et seq., or any other state or local statute or ordinance pertaining to the control of animals.

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

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

Passed: April 11, 1990.

Animals and Fish - Historical Notes

Animals-Fish

The following is a listing of acts that at one time affected, but no longer appear to have any effect on, hunting, fishing or animal control in Williamson County. They are included herein for reference purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1870, Chapter 19, prohibited the seining, netting, either with set or dip net, basketing or trapping, in any stream, pond, or reservoir, in Rutherford, Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Cheatham, Williamson, Maury, Stewart, Cannon, Marion, Warren and Dickson Counties, and further, no seine or net could be stretched across the mouth of Stone's River. Fines were set from \$5 to \$20 for the first offense, and \$20 to \$50 for the second, one-half to be paid to the informer, and one-half to be paid to the State. Justices of the Peace would have jurisdiction to try the cases.
2. Acts of 1875, Chapter 114, made it unlawful, without the written permission of the owner, in Tennessee to catch fish in the waters covering the lands of another person with seines, nets, or traps. Nor could any person place a net, or seine, near the mouth of any stream, or hinder in any manner the free passage of fish up and down the stream. No fishing with seine or traps at all was allowed in the months of March, April, and May. This Act was a general law but all the counties in East Tennessee were exempted, plus several others which were named but Williamson was not numbered in either group.
3. Acts of 1879, Chapter 198, declared it to be unlawful for any person to take any fish in any of the waters of Dickson, Houston, Cheatham, Davidson, Rutherford, Williamson, Shelby, Fayette, Tipton, and Carroll Counties, except by baited hook and line, or trot line. The catching of any fish in these counties by any other means than those mentioned above constituted a misdemeanor subject to fines ranging from \$25 to \$100. This Act would not be applied to people owning fish ponds, or the land on both sides of a stream, or to the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Big Hatchie Rivers.
4. Acts of 1889, Chapter 171, made it unlawful to hunt and trap deer in Tennessee except for one's own consumption between August 1 and January 1 of each year but one could hunt and trap for profit on his own land during that time. It was further unlawful to hunt, or kill, quail or partridges, for profit in Tennessee except on one's own land between November 1 and March 1 following but the netting of quail was forbidden to be done at any time. Penalties could go from \$5 to \$25 for the first offense, and from \$25 to \$50 for the second. The Act named Constables and Justices of the Peace as Game Wardens to enforce its terms. Williamson County was exempted from this Act initially. Acts of 1891, Chapter 203, removed Williamson County from among those counties which were exempted from the Act.
5. Acts of 1897, Chapter 157, rendered it illegal in Sumner, Tipton, Anderson, Rutherford, and

Williamson Counties, to catch, kill, injure, or pursue any quail, partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, or pheasant, for a period of two years after the passage of this Act, all violators being subject to fines from \$2 to \$25. Anyone disturbing, destroying, or having in their possession any eggs of the above specified fowls were also subject to the quoted fines. Anyone who sold or attempted to sell, or to ship the same out of the county, could be fined from \$5 to \$25, or imprisoned up to 30 days.

6. Acts of 1901, Chapter 447, stated that no person shall catch, kill, injure or pursue, any ruffled grouse, prairie chicken, Mongolian, Ring-necked or English pheasants before November 15, 1908, in Stewart, Robertson, Cheatham, Montgomery, and Williamson Counties, and, after that date, they could be killed only between the dates of November 15 and January 15 inclusive. The destruction of the nests and eggs were likewise forbidden to take place, all subject to \$25 to \$50 fines, and/or 60 days in jail, but nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent enclosure for the domestication or propagation of these birds.
7. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 221, directed the Election Commissioners of Williamson County to hold an election within 30 days from the passage of this Act to ascertain the will of the voters on the question of a stock law, or no fence law, for the County.
8. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 583, stated in its preamble that the Tennessee Supreme Court has recommended that all cases brought under Public Acts of 1919, Chapter 61, the State "Dog Law", be dismissed upon payment of the costs, and further, that 19 citizens of Williamson County had paid the court costs, plus a \$10 fine for violation of the terms of that Act prior to the decision of the Supreme Court and the money derived therefrom is still in the Sheep Fund which is in the hands of the Trustee. Justice required that the ten dollar fine be returned to the citizens in light of the Court decision.
9. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 446, made it unlawful in Williamson County for the owner of a horse, cow, sheep, goat, or hog, or any other live stock, to permit the same to run at large but it was not unlawful to use unfenced areas of the County as range land if the flock had a herdsman. The owner who allowed the animals to run at large was declared liable for the damages caused thereby and the injured party would have a lien on the trespassing stock for the damages. The action was also termed a misdemeanor for which one could be fined from \$5 to \$15. Nothing in this Act was to be construed as affecting the railway fence and stock law.
10. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 305, applied to the counties of Sullivan, Johnson, Hawkins, Claiborne, Williamson, and Lawrence. The Act declared it to be lawful to take, catch and kill fish by gig, and fish basket, in all the streams of the above counties, but the season for gigging was limited to November 1 until March 1 following. Slats on all fish baskets could not be closer than 1½ inches. All parties engaging in the above must procure a license from the County Court Clerk for \$1 which money went to the Department of Game and Fish. Violators could be fined from \$10 to \$25. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 148, repealed Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 305, insofar as this Act applied to Williamson County.
11. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 727, declared it unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, to take, hunt or kill, by means of a trap, gun, or dogs, any fur bearing animal in Williamson County except between November 1 and the following February 1, prohibiting snares and deadfalls being used at any time. Fines for violations ran from \$25 to \$50 but would not be applicable to the chasing of foxes and rabbits with dogs, and, further, raccoons, opossum, skunk, and mink may be taken with gun or dog, from November 1, until the following February 1. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 168.
12. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 660, allowed the citizens of Williamson County to fish, hunt, trap, or catch during the open season established by the Game and Fish Law, in the Civil District where they reside, without the payment of any privilege license after obtaining permission from the landowner. It was lawful for a resident citizen to catch or take fish of any kind from any stream in their Civil District except by explosives, poison, artificial bait, lure, gig or spear, or seine, but minnow seines were not forbidden. It was lawful to hunt, trap, catch or kill red and gray foxes in open season and at any time when they are destroying property. All fur bearing animals, except rabbits and ground hogs, may be killed between November 1, and February 15, but squirrels have a closed season from January 1 until June 1 of each year. It was also lawful to kill or capture some birds or fowls. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 167.
13. Private Acts of 1935 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 139, amended Section 1, Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 660, by adding a proviso that all resident citizens of each Civil District in the County fishing by means of artificial bait would be required to obtain a privilege license as required by the General Fish and Game Law. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 169.
14. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 392, stated that C. A. Dean, a resident of Williamson County, had

had a three year course in a college for veterinarians, two year's practice in a small animal hospital in Michigan, and two year's practice under a licensed veterinarian plus twelve years experience in general field practice, and resides in a rural district where the services of a registered veterinarian are not available, from all of which he would be permitted to continue the practice of veterinary medicine and be held to have come under and complied with Section 7079 of the Code of Tennessee without having to obtain a license to practice in Williamson County. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 548, amends Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 392, to expressly confer upon Dean the authority to make tests for tuberculosis and to draw blood for the purpose of making tests for Bangs Disease.

15. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 230, made it unlawful to take and catch minnows from any of the streams and waters of Williamson County for the purpose of selling the same but did not prohibit the taking and catching of minnows for one's own use or from one's own ponds. The fine provided ran from \$10 to \$25.
16. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 40, declared a closed season on the trapping and killing of Red Foxes in Williamson County from May 1, 1955 until April 30, 1957. It would be lawful to kill these animals at any time when they were committing depredations on livestock or crops. Fines were provided from \$25 to \$50 for violators. This Act was rejected by the Quarterly Court and never took effect in the County.

Chapter III - Bond Issues

Bond Issues - Historical Notes

A listing of the acts which authorized various bond issues for Williamson County is included below for reference purposes, although these acts are no longer current. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

Agricultural Experiment Station

1. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 575, was the enabling law which allowed the Quarterly Court of Williamson County at any regular, or called, session to issue up to \$150,000 in bonds, at an interest rate of 5%, or less, and with a maturity schedule which could not exceed 25 years to purchase sites for, erect and equip buildings for educational purposes through an agricultural experiment station. The Act contained all the essential details of valid bond legislation and a mandatory tax levy requirement.

Courthouse

1. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 651, was the legal authority for the Quarterly Court to issue and sell up to \$50,000 in bonds, at an interest rate not to exceed 4%, and to mature at times specified by the court but no longer than thirty years from the date of issue, the proceeds of which would be used to remodel the courthouse in Franklin. All the above could be accomplished by a Resolution of the Quarterly Court which would include all the essential details of a general obligation bond issue, pledging the full faith and credit of the county and making a special tax levy necessary to amortize the principal and interest of the bonds as long as any were due and unpaid.

Debts

1. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 811, permitted the Williamson County Quarterly Court to issue and sell up to \$200,000 in 5%, 30 year bonds, to pay the outstanding warrants and to acquire rights of way for roads and turnpikes. The issue must first be approved by the people in a referendum vote. If the issue were approved, all the details specified in the act must be closely followed. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 144. 2. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 59, confirmed and validated all the prior proceedings of the Williamson County Quarterly Court had in connection with the issuance of \$35,000 in funding bonds, dated January 1, 1935, bearing an interest rate of three and one-eighth percent, notwithstanding the lack of any statutory authority at the time of issue. It was the mandatory duty of the Quarterly Court to levy a sufficient tax to amortize these bonds.

Jail

1. Acts of 1941, Chapter 45, allowed the Williamson County Quarterly Court to borrow \$25,000 and to issue up to \$25,000 in bonds, at an interest rate not to exceed 4%, and to mature no later than 30 years from the date of issue, the proceeds of which were to be used in the construction of a county jail in Franklin. All prior actions of the court in connection therewith were legalized and

validated. No referendum was necessary but all the essential details must be contained in an appropriate resolution of the Quarterly Court.

Roads

1. Acts of 1901, Chapter 448, authorized the counties of Davidson, Lincoln, Giles, Maury, and Williamson to buy any turnpike or roads in their respective county and make them free public roads. The Quarterly Courts of the counties could issue and sell up to \$250,000 in bonds, at an interest rate not to exceed 6%, and which would mature between 5 and 30 years from the date of issue. Being general obligation bonds, the court must pledge the full faith and credit of the county and may levy a tax to pay them off within the specified maturity period.
2. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 94, was the enabling Act for the Quarterly Court of Williamson County to issue up to \$350,000 in 5%, 40 year bonds, the proceeds of which would be used to purchase certain turnpikes for public use namely, the Franklin Turnpike, the Franklin- Spring Hill Turnpike, the Nolensville Turnpike, and the Farmington and Fayetteville Turnpike. The court which was further mandated to levy the proper tax to pay the interest and to create a sinking fund.
3. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 652, permitted the Williamson County Quarterly Court to borrow up to \$50,000 and deliver to its lender 4%, 30 year, bonds, to be applied to the payment of the costs of any rights-of-way which might have been purchased by the county in the construction of roads. No public referendum would be necessary to issue these bonds. They would be the general obligation bonds of the county for which a tax must be levied to amortize those outstanding and due.
4. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 86, was the authority for the Quarterly Court of Williamson County to borrow \$50,000 and to issue bonds, at interest rates of 4% or less, and to mature within 30 years of the issue date, up to \$50,000, to pay for any and all rights of way which might be purchased by the county in the building of roads. These bonds were to be general obligation bonds for which a sufficient tax levy would be made each year as long as any were outstanding and unpaid.
5. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 791, allowed the Quarterly Court to borrow \$25,000 and sell an amount, not to exceed \$25,000, in 4%, 30 year bonds, the proceeds of which would be applied to the acquisition of any and all rights of way which might be purchased by the county in the building of roads.
6. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 71, ratified and confirmed the prior proceedings of the Williamson County Quarterly Court taken as an Emergency Resolution at the January term, 1947, and at the April term, 1948, for the issue and sale of \$100,000 in bonds at an interest rate not to exceed 3%, the proceeds of which were used to purchase highway equipment and to build and repair roads. The action of the County Judge taken pursuant to the abovementioned Resolutions and the action of the Quarterly Court in the levying of a special tax of 42 cents per \$100 property valuation were likewise ratified and confirmed. The money produced by the special tax levy was sufficient to pay off the obligations of the bonds and the interest then accruing which the Quarterly Court could appropriate lawfully for that purpose.
7. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 474, enabled the Quarterly Court to borrow up to \$100,000 and issue bonds at an interest rate and with a maturity schedule to be fixed by the Court. No public referendum would be necessary prior to the bond issue. The proceeds of the issue would be used to purchase highway equipment and to repair and maintain the roads and highways of the county. The bonds would be general obligations of the county.
8. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 94, permitted the Williamson County Quarterly Court to issue up to \$75,000 in bonds at an interest rate not to exceed 4%, and to mature according to a schedule to be fixed by the court which funds would be applied to constructing and equipping a garage for the storage and repair of motor vehicles and equipment owned by the county which was used to build, repair, and maintain county highways. All the bonds, for which no referendum was required, would be the general obligations of Williamson County.

Chapter IV - Boundaries

Creation of the County

Acts of 1799 Chapter 3

SECTION 1. That the county of Davidson be divided by a line as follows, viz: Beginning at a point forty poles due north of the dwelling house of Thomas McCrory, on the waters of Little Harpeth, running thence east two miles and one hundred and four poles, thence south seventy degrees east sixteen miles and two hundred and seventy poles, thence due south to the Indian boundary line, thence with said line westwardly to the Robertson County line, thence with said Robertson county line, north to a point due west from the mouth of Little Harpeth, thence a direct line to a point on South Harpeth, southwest from the mouth of said Little Harpeth, thence northeast to the mouth of said Little Harpeth, thence a direct line to the beginning; and that county, so laid off on the south be known and distinguished by the name of Williamson.

SECTION 2. That John Johnson, Senior, Daniel Perkins, James Buford, William Edmondson, and Capt. James Scurlock be commissioners; and they, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to fix on a place the most central and convenient in said county of Williamson, for the purpose of erecting a courthouse, prison, and stocks.

SECTION 3. That the aforesaid commissioners are hereby authorized and required as soon as may be after agreeing on the place on which the courthouse, prison and stocks are to be erected in said county of Williamson, to agree and contract with suitable workmen for erecting and building the same for the benefit of said county.

SECTION 4. That the court of said county, shall have power to lay a tax not exceeding twelve and a half cents on each hundred acres of land, nor twenty-five cents on each town lot or slave between the age of twelve and fifty years, nor twelve and a half cents on each free poll between the age of twenty-one and fifty years, nor one dollar on each stud horse kept for covering mares, to be collected in said county of Williamson for two years by the sheriff or collector of the same, to be accounted for and paid to the said commissioners, at the same time, in the same manner and under the like penalties and restrictions, as are or may be directed for collecting, accounting for and paying public taxes, which said monies hence arising, are to be appropriated for carrying this act into effect.

SECTION 5. That before the commissioners shall take into their hands any of the monies which may be collected in pursuance of this act, they shall each of them jointly enter into bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, payable to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, and his successors in office, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

SECTION 6. For the due administration of justice, that the court of said county of Williamson shall be held by the Justices of said county on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November; and the Justices of said county are hereby authorized and empowered to hold the first court for the same at the town of Franklin; and all subsequent courts for said county on the days above mentioned for holding therein, at any place to which the said Justices shall from court to court adjourn, until a courthouse shall be built for said county of Williamson, and then all causes, matters and things depending in said court, and all manner of process returnable to the same, shall be adjourned to such courthouse. And all courts held in and for said county shall be held by commission to said justices, in the same manner, and under the same rules and restrictions, and shall have and exercise the same power and jurisdiction as are or shall be prescribed for the courts for the several counties in the state.

SECTION 7. That the said county of Williamson be, and it is hereby declared a part of the district of Mero, in the same manner, and for all purposes civil and military as it did previous to a division: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the sheriff or collector of the taxes of Davidson County from collecting the same within the limits of the said county of Williamson, which are at this time due, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SECTION 8. That Henry Rutherford and John Davis, be commissioners, and they are hereby authorized to run the dividing line between the aforesaid counties, where they are already run or particularly pointed out by natural boundaries, for which services each of the commissioners shall be allowed the sum of two dollars per day, and the chain carriers and markers, each one dollar per day, which expenses are to be equally paid by both counties.

SECTION 9. That the said county of Williamson be a part of the district for electing a governor, representative or representatives to congress, and senators and representatives in the General Assembly, to which it has heretofore belonged, and the elections be held at the place of holding courts in said county, at the time and in the manner by law directed, and that the sheriff or returning officer make a return of the polls at the courthouse in Nashville, on the day next succeeding each election, to the sheriff or proper returning officer for the county of Davidson.

SECTION 10. And whereas there are debts remaining due from the county of Davidson, that nothing

herein contained, shall so operate as to exonerate said county of Williamson from payment of part of said debts, to be apportioned between the two counties, agreeably to the amount of taxable property and polls in each, which shall remain liable in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SECTION 11. And in order to have all accounts liquidated, and prevent future disputes between said counties, that the second courts which shall hereafter sit in each county, shall each appoint a commissioner, which said commissioners shall be vested with full power, and it shall be their duty, to settle said accounts and apportion them between said counties; and that all claims against said county of Davidson be presented properly authenticated, to said commissioners, on or before the first day of January, 1801, or the payment thereof be ever after barred; and for the services herein mentioned, said commissioners shall be allowed two dollars per day, to be paid out of the monies belonging to said counties.

SECTION 12. That the Justices of said county of Williamson are hereby authorized and empowered, at the second court to be held for said county, in each and every year, to lay a tax on the taxable property and polls within said county, for the purpose of carrying into effect the true intent and meaning of the tenth and eleventh sections of this Act.

Passed: October 26, 1799.

Change of Boundary Lines

Acts of 1803 Chapter 70

SECTION 1. That the counties of Davidson and Williamson be divided by a line as follows: Beginning on the Williamson line, on the extreme height of the ridge dividing the waters of Mill Creek from those of Stone's River; thence with that ridge a southwardly direction to the eastern boundary line of said Williamson county; thence with said line south to the south boundary of this state; thence with the boundary of the State, east to the corner of Wilson County; thence with the Wilson county line north to the corner of said county; thence with the line of said county north fifty one and a half degrees west to the southwest corner of said Wilson county; thence a direct course to the mouth of Sugg's Creek; thence a direct line to the beginning. And the county so laid off on the east and southeast on the waters of Stone's river, agreeably to the above described lines, be known and distinguished by the name of Rutherford.

COMPILER'S NOTE: Section 2 concerned administration of Rutherford County. Section 3 allowed the sheriff or collector of the taxes of Davidson or Williamson Counties to collect the taxes due to the their counties prior to the passage of this Act.

Passed: October 25, 1803.

Acts of 1807 Chapter 94

SECTION 1. That Williamson County shall be reduced to its constitutional limits (to wit:) Beginning three hundred and fifty-nine chain south of the old Indian Boundary line upon Duck river ridge, where Dickson county formerly cornered with the said county of Williamson, thence running south seventy-six degrees east to Rutherford County line, and all that part lying north of said line shall be, and remain Williamson County.

COMPILER'S NOTE: All the remaining portions of this Act create and organize Maury County, and are not reproduced here.

Passed: November 16, 1807.

Acts of 1809 Chapter 37

SECTION 1. That the southern boundary line of Williamson County, from the point where the northeast corner of Maury County corners on the said line, shall be altered as to run due from the said point to the eastern boundary line of Williamson County, and the inhabitants south of said line shall become a part of Bedford County, provided, that the Sheriff of Williamson County may first collect the taxes which are due from said inhabitants, in the same manner as if they had not been attached to Bedford County.

SECTION 2. That Newton Cannon be appointed a surveyor to run and mark the said line

as directed to be altered, and shall be allowed two dollars per day for the said service, to be paid by the citizens living in that part of Williamson County which is struck off by this Act, and added to Bedford.

SECTION 3. That this Act shall be in force from the fifth day of December, in the year 1809.

Passed: November 8, 1809.

Acts of 1815 Chapter 153

SECTION 1. That that part of Davidson county which lies south of a line drawn due west from the mouth of Little Harpeth River to the northwest corner of Williamson County be and the same is hereby added to and made a part of Williamson County.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace for Williamson County at the next term of the court of pleas and quarter sessions held for said county to appoint a skillful surveyor who shall run and mark the aforesaid line from the mouth of Little Harpeth River to the northwest corner of Williamson County which said surveyor shall receive such compensation for his service as shall be allowed him by said county court, but nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the sheriff or collector of Davidson County from collecting the state and county tax due from the persons living within that part of Davidson County which is by this act added to Williamson County.

SECTION 3. That the persons living in that part of Davidson county which is by this act added to Williamson County shall not be subject to the payment of a county tax which now is or may hereafter be laid for the purpose of discharging the expenses that have accrued on account of building the court house, jail and other public improvements in Williamson County.

SECTION 4. That the persons by this act added to Williamson County shall not be compelled to open the road leading from Franklin to the town of Charlotte in Dickson County, or a road leading from Franklin to Vernon in Hickman County, or any other new road not heretofore established by law, except those who requested by their petition to be annexed to Williamson County, or shall hereafter sign a petition to the county court of Williamson asking such road to be opened.

SECTION 5. That the Sheriff of Davidson county shall on the last Saturday of December next, open and hold an election at the house of Robert Shannon when every person constitutionally entitled to vote for members of the Legislature and residing in the section of the county intended to be cut off, shall be authorized to vote at said election when and where the sheriff aforesaid shall put the county of Davidson and the county of Williamson in nomination and if a majority of said voters shall vote for the county of Williamson then this act shall take effect and be in full force, otherwise it shall be void to all intents and purposes whatever. Provided that the sheriff for his services in holding said election shall be allowed the sum of five dollars to be paid by the county of Williamson out of any monies in the hands of the trustee of said county on said sheriff making return to Williamson County Court at the January term 1816 that he had performed the services required by this act, and when the election so held he shall make a true return of the amount of votes, and how they are, given under his hand and seal, which shall be sufficient evidence of the fact.

Passed: November 12, 1815.

Acts of 1851-52 Chapter 304

SECTION 1. That the line between the counties of Rutherford and Williamson be changed, so as to run as follows, to wit: Beginning where the Nashville and Shelbyville road now crosses the Bedford County line, running thence northward to M. C. Jordan's southwest corner; thence with his line to the head of Big Harpeth River; thence down Big Harpeth River, as it meanders, to the mouth of the East Fork; thence northward, so as to strike the Rutherford County line near Rehoboth Meeting house, and that the citizens of the portion so taken off, shall be added to, and be citizens of Rutherford County from and after the passage of this act.

Passed: February 17, 1852.

COMPILER'S NOTE: Section Two of this Act referred to DeKalb County and therefore, is not included herein.

Acts of 1867-68 Chapter 13

COMPILER'S NOTE: Only Section 6 of this Act affected Williamson County.

SECTION 6. That the county lines between the counties of Rutherford and Williamson,

be so changed as to run as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Williamson County and the north boundary line of Bedford County, running westwardly with the Bedford and Marshall County line to the Fayetteville and Farmington Turnpike; thence north with the said Turnpike road to the line between Mrs. Crump's and T. F. P. Allison's land East of the pike; thence east with line between Allison's and Bellafant and J. Jordan's Sr., and Joshua Johnson's heirs, to J. Jordan's northeast corner; thence north to Harpeth River; thence down the same to where the big road that runs from College Grove to Williamson Jordan's old homestead crosses the same; thence east with said road to the Eaglesville, Unionville and Salem Turnpike; thence north with the same to the culvert, near the toll-house; thence east with the big road via John Haley's; and thence eastwardly to the Rutherford County line; and thence, as at present, with said line between Rutherford and Williamson Counties.

Passed: December 3, 1867.

Acts of 1869-70 Chapter 88

COMPILER'S NOTE: Only Section 7 of this Act pertained to Williamson County.

SECTION 7. That the county line between the counties of Williamson and Cheatham be so changed as to run as follows: Commencing at the point where the line of said county of Cheatham connects with the line of the county of Williamson, near the residence of Mrs. Nicholas Knight; running thence north to the south boundary of James Russell's land; thence east to his southeast corner; thence north with the land of said Russell and Joel Telley to said Telley's northeast corner; thence west to the line of Cheatham County; thence north with the line of said Cheatham and Davidson Counties, to a stake east of northeast corner of the land of John W. Ivey; thence west to the present line between said counties of Cheatham and Williamson; and that said sections thus detached from said county of Cheatham, and attached to said county of Williamson, constitute a part of the First Civil District of Williamson County.

Passed: February 28, 1870.

Acts of 1871 Chapter 148

SECTION 1. That hereafter the county line between the counties of Rutherford and Williamson shall be changed so as to run as follows:

Beginning at the Harpeth River where the College Grove and the road to Williamson Jordan's homestead crosses; thence running north with the meanderings of said river to the northwest corner of Joseph M. Haley's; thence east with the said Haley's and McCord's line to the southwest corner of the toll gate lot; thence north to the Northwest corner of the toll gate lot thence east with said lot to the Eaglesville, Unionville and Shelbyville turnpike; thence north with said turnpike to Spot Covington's north boundary line; thence east to Spot Covington's northeast corner, and thence so as to include the tract of land owned by C.A. Hill, purchased of Jordan's estate; thence south with the line between C.A. Hill's tract and John Floyd's tract to J.K.P. Barrett's north boundary line; thence east with said Barrett's line so as to include W.T.J. Wood and Susan Wood's tract; thence east, between John Haley's and Newton McCord's tracts, to the Franklin and Versailles road; thence south with said road to the Rutherford County line, all the parties effected having petitioned for said change, and it not reducing Williamson County below its constitutional limits.

SECTION 2. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: December 13, 1871.

Acts of 1877 Chapter 156

SECTION 1. That the east boundary line of Williamson County be so changed as to include in Williamson County the following lands, which are now in Rutherford County, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of the land of W. T. Wood; thence between the land of Wood and John Haley and J. B. Critchlow, leaving in Williamson County the lands of Wood now in Rutherford; thence between lands of K. P. Barrett and J. B. Critchlow, leaving in Williamson County the lands of Barrett nor in Rutherford; thence between the lands of S. L. Covington and J. B. Critchlow, leaving in Williamson the lands of Covington now in Rutherford;

thence between the lands of heirs of N. McCord's toll gate lot and land of J. M. Haley, along present line to Big Harpeth River; thence up said river to the line between the lands of M. A. Campbell and J. C. Anderson, leaving Anderson's land in Williamson County; thence between Anderson, heirs of I. Belenfont, W. D. Patton, and J. P. Allison, of Williamson, and _____ Zaney, W. C. Jordan, Joseph Jones, of Rutherford, to Mrs. M. W. Jordan's northeast corner; thence between Mrs. M. W. Jordan and Chesly Williams and William McMeeken, leaving lands of Mrs. Jordan in Williamson, and lands of C. Williams and William McMeeken in the county of Rutherford.

SECTION 2. That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 24, 1877.

Acts of 1877 Chapter 168

SECTION 1. That the line between the counties of Rutherford and Williamson be changed as follows: Beginning where the Rutherford and Williamson County line intersects the road from Windrow's Church to near the forks of the Unionville, Nolensville and Farmington Pike; thence west with said road to Henry H. Pate's southwest corner; thence north with the west boundary line of Henry H. Pate and Henry C. Allen to the road from Murfreesboro to Thomas Redman's on the Unionville and Nolensville Pike; thence west with said road to J. B. Jordan's southwest corner; thence north with said Jordan's west boundary line to the road from Coleman Jordan's to Triune; thence east with said road to the original county line between Rutherford and Williamson.

SECTION 2. That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 23, 1877.

Acts of 1889 Chapter 75

SECTION 1. That the line between the counties of Davidson and Williamson be changed as follows: So as to run from the point where the Davidson and Williamson line now crosses Mill Creek, the line run up in the center of Mill Creek to a point opposite where the Franklin and Lebanon Road crosses the Nolensville Turnpike; thence in a straight line, about fifty yards to the center of said Nolensville Turnpike, where said Franklin and Lebanon Road crosses said turnpike; thence up and in the center of said Nolensville Turnpike, it being a southerly direction, to a point opposite the Rock Well; thence in a southeasterly course to where the present line between Davidson and Williamson crosses the Burkett Road, and the line of Davidson County is so extended as to include the lands within said boundaries in Davidson County.

SECTION 2. That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 12, 1889.

Private Acts of 1931 Chapter 793

SECTION 1. That the territory of Williamson County lying in the extreme northerly portion of the 17th Civil District thereof, and described by metes and bounds, as follows: "Beginning at the present intersection of the line between Davidson and Williamson Counties and the right of way line of the Battle Road which is at the dividing line between Battle tract and the Henry Guthrie tract, the plan of which is of record in Minute Book C-C, Page 106, Circuit Court of Davidson County, Tennessee; thence along the northerly right of way line of the Battle or Kidd Road, north 88 3/4 degrees west 55.76 poles to the dividing line between lots No. 1 and 2 of the said Henry Guthrie tract, thence along said dividing line due north to a point in the old Davidson and Williamson County line, thence in a southeasterly direction with the old Davidson and Williamson County line to a point in the line between the Battle and Guthrie tracts, thence due south with said line to the beginning and containing approximately 12 acres of land," shall be and the same is hereby attached to and constitutes a part of Davidson County, Tennessee.

SECTION 2. That the territory of Davidson County, lying in the extreme southerly portion of the 6th Civil District thereof and described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a point in the old Davidson and Williamson County line the northwest corner of the tract of land added to Davidson County by the preceding Section of this Act, thence due north with the property line between Mrs. Nammie E. Guthrie and T. W. Fly to the property line of Mrs. Mattie H. Sneed, thence along the southerly boundary of the Mrs. Mattie H. Sneed property and the northerly boundary of the T.W. Fly tract, north 88 3/4 degrees, west, 87.44 poles to the intersection of the present line between Davidson and Williamson Counties,

thence in a southeasterly direction with the present county line to the beginning, containing 28 acres, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and constitutes a part of Williamson County, Tennessee.

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

Passed: June 25, 1931.

Boundaries - Historical Notes

The following is a summary of acts which authorized boundary changes for Williamson County.

1. Acts of 1801, Chapter 37, extended the boundaries of the counties of Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Williamson and Robertson, south until they met the southern boundary of the State.
2. Acts of 1801, Chapter 68, provided that all the debts justly owed to Davidson County at the time Williamson County was stricken off and formed into a new county, would be apportioned between the two counties agreeable to the amount of taxable property and polls in each. Each county would appoint a commissioner to settle these debts with additional powers given to the Davidson County Commissioner should the county court of Williamson County neglect to comply with this Act.
3. Acts of 1805, Chapter 52, appointed Henry Rutherford as a Commissioner to run and mark the boundary lines between the counties of Williamson, Davidson, and Dickson for which he would be paid \$2 per day. Chain carriers employed by him would receive \$1 per day worked. The cost was to be apportioned among the respective counties.
4. Acts of 1806, Chapter 22, apportioned the sum due to Henry Rutherford for running and marking the lines between Williamson, Davidson, and Dickson Counties as follows: Williamson County would pay two-fifths of the cost, Davidson County would pay two-fifths, and Dickson County would be responsible for one-fifth, all of which could be paid out of the regular county funds in each county.
5. Acts of 1806, Chapter 50, stated that the principal surveyors of the First and Second Districts shall extend the county lines of Rutherford, Williamson, Dickson, and Stewart Counties, describing the said lines by some line of a section, south to the Indian boundary, or to the southern boundary of the State. Acts of 1809, Chapter 28, amended this Act to require Williamson County to pay the Surveyor for extending its boundaries to the above specified points.
6. Acts of 1843, Chapter 34, authorized a line to be run, beginning on the south boundary line of Williamson County, at the point where the west boundary line of the 25th Civil District of said county touches the line; thence north with the west boundary of said Civil District and west of the residences of Abraham Glen and James Vaughan till it strikes the dividing lines between the counties of Williamson and Rutherford. The voters in the area shall select five Commissioners to have the line described above run and marked, and the area assigned to the proper Civil District of Rutherford County.
7. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 94, changed the lines between Williamson and Rutherford Counties by beginning on the Bedford County line and running north between the lands of Stephen Wood and Longshear Lamb, thence northward so as to include the dwelling houses of Thomas L. White, Mr. Rushing, and Henry Cromer, to the southwest corner of Drewry Bennett's land, thence north to the east fork of the Big Harpeth River and down the said east fork to its mouth and thence with the line as it is presently established.
8. Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 100, altered the boundary lines between Williamson and Marshall Counties so as to include the land and dwelling place of M.H. Hughes in Williamson County entirely.
9. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 20, moved the farm and residence of Gideon Riggs out of Rutherford County and into Williamson County.
10. Acts of 1871, Chapter 135, changed the lines between Williamson and Rutherford Counties so as to include wholly within Williamson County the lands and residences of T. F. P. Allison, William Patton, Samuel Willhoite, the lands of the heirs of Mrs. Neal and the lands of Thomas Wilson, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Margaret Jordan and others, said land lying alongside the lines of the said counties.
11. Acts of 1877, Chapter 165, rearranged the boundaries between Williamson and Marshall Counties so as to include within the 22nd Civil District of Williamson County the dwelling and all the out houses of W. O. Smithson and N. J. Wood, and the tracts of land on which the same are located, and the 50 acres of land belonging to the home tract of G. R. Tucker which is cut off by the Marshall County line.

12. Acts of 1879, Chapter 137, moved all the lands of J. C. Anderson out of Rutherford County and into Williamson County.
13. Acts of 1881, Chapter 107, transferred the farm of M. C. Campbell and that part of the farm of Campbell Brown situated in Williamson County out of Williamson County and into Maury County.
14. Acts of 1887, Chapter 42, transferred the land of George W. Nellums out of Williamson County and into Maury County.
15. Acts of 1887, Chapter 48, changed the lines between the counties of Williamson, Maury, and Marshall so as to place the farms of J. S. Flemming, W. P. Flemming, and S. C. Smithson, wholly into Williamson County.
16. Acts of 1889, Chapter 129, rearranged the boundaries between Williamson County and Marshall County so as to take the land belonging to George A. Read, about 25 acres, out of the 9th Civil District of Marshall County and place it in Williamson.
17. Acts of 1889, Chapter 133, removed the lands of James F. Buttrey, about 112 acres, out of Hickman County and placed the same wholly into Williamson County.
18. Acts of 1891, Chapter 19, transferred the lands of T. J. Little out of Williamson County and placed them in Rutherford County.
19. Acts of 1893, Chapter 2, changed the lines between the counties of Williamson, Rutherford, and Davidson, so as to include all the lands of J.M. Gooch in Rutherford County, said land being bounded on the north by the lands of Mrs. Caruthers, Palmer, and Richardson; on the west by the lands of the James Chrisman estate; and on the south by the lands of William Potts.
20. Acts of 1893, Chapter 5, altered the lines between Williamson County and Rutherford County so as to take from Rutherford and include within Williamson the land of T. E. Stammers, bounded on the east and south by the lands of William McMeekin, and on the west and north by the Williamson County line, containing about 20 acres, more or less.
21. Acts of 1893, Chapter 27, changed the Williamson-Maury County line so as to place the property belonging to Mrs. J. H. Wallace and J. T. Waddy, about 35 acres, wholly within Williamson County. The new line: Beginning at the southeast corner of Crutcher's land, thence running west between Crutcher and Glenn, crossing the Franklin and Lewisburg Pike to Ware's southeast corner, thence north to within 150 yards of the county line, thence west parallel with the former line to Rutherford Creek, thence north to the county line, making the creek line.
22. Acts of 1895, Chapter 28, changed the line between the 6th Civil District of Williamson County and the 14th Civil District of Davidson County so as to detach from Williamson and attach to Davidson the lands of Mrs. E. A. Linton, Mrs. W. L. Brown, J. T. Brown, T. L. Herrin, W. C. Potts, P. T. Martin, and P. N. Potts. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1899, Chapter 220, as the legislature declared it to be violative of Section 4, Article 10 of the State Constitution.
23. Acts of 1897, Chapter 227, moved the lands belonging to I. J. Battle, and wife, out of Williamson County and into Davidson County thus redrawing the line.
24. Acts of 1897, Chapter 259, changed the boundary lines between Williamson and Maury Counties so as to include the lands of Mrs. J. H. Wallace and G. W. Ware as the same are described in this act, wholly within Williamson County.
25. Acts of 1897, Chapter 279, transferred the farms of Hugh L. Phillips, Mrs. Margaret Phillips, Mrs. Annie H. Williams, R. N. Carmack, and A. J. Caldwell out of Williamson County and into the 8th Civil District of Davidson County, the new line being properly described by metes and bounds.
26. Acts of 1901, Chapter 349, moved the lands of Joseph Cooke out of Williamson and into Rutherford, and the lands of William White out of Rutherford and into Williamson.
27. Acts of 1905, Chapter 205, detached the lands of J. A. Trimble and G. C. Hawkins from the 2nd Civil District of Williamson County and attached them to the 2nd Civil District of Maury County.
28. Acts of 1905, Chapter 525, moved the farm belonging to L. W. Sullivan out of Dickson County and into Williamson County.
29. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 20, rearranged the boundary lines between Davidson County and Williamson County so that the lands of P. A. Sowell and wife, Myra M. Sowell would be included wholly within Williamson County.
30. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 46, transferred the property belonging to W. I. Cate out of Williamson County and into Rutherford County.
31. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 558, detached the lands of J. E. Lampley, and G. C. Lampley, from Williamson County and attached the same to Dickson County.

32. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 109, changed the boundaries between Williamson County and Maury County so that the lands of T. M. Fox, now in the 1st Civil District of Maury County, would hereafter be located in the 2nd Civil District of Williamson County.
33. Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 162, detached the lands of Z. J. Sullivan and John A. Greer, from the 4th Civil District of Hickman County and attached the same to the First Civil District of Williamson County.
34. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 643, moved the property belonging to M. C. Lampley out of Dickson County and into Williamson County.
35. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 452, transferred the lands of Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins, widow of G. C. Hawkins, as the same were described in a referenced deed, out of the 2nd Civil District of Maury County and into the 2nd Civil District of Williamson County.
36. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 453, moved the property belonging to D. H. Griggs out of the 25th Civil District of Maury County and into the 2nd Civil District of Williamson County.
37. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 346, provided that a part of the A. F. Morgan estate, lying in the 20th Civil District of Williamson County, about eight acres, would be included hereafter in Rutherford County and the line between the King farm and the A. F. Morgan estate shall henceforth be the county line.
38. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 650, detached the lands owned by W. I. Pate from Rutherford County and attached the same to Williamson County.
39. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 430, excluded from Rutherford County all of the lands known as the J. P. Maxwell tract, R. B. Maxwell tract, and Tom Covington tract, which were located in the 12th Civil District of the county and included them within the 18th Civil District of Williamson County.
40. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 649, detached the lands of B. R. Floyd from Rutherford County's 12th Civil District and attached them to Williamson County.
41. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 691, moved the property of G. C. Stanley and H. A. Stanley out of the 2nd Civil District of Maury County and into the 4th Civil District of Williamson County, the land being described by referenced deeds.
42. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 518, changed the lines between Williamson County and Rutherford County so that the properties of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Redmon, and of Joe Pate and Jodie Pate, which were adjacent to the 8th Civil District of Rutherford County be included in Rutherford County.
43. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 434, rearranged the boundary lines between Williamson County and Rutherford County so that all the lands belonging to W. O. Barnes, the same being a tract of land known as the Crenshaw land and the Daniel Glymp farm, containing 138 acres, more or less, which were then located in the 18th Civil District of Williamson County, be wholly included in Rutherford County.

Chapter V - Court System

Court Officers

Private Acts of 1979 Chapter 32

SECTION 1. Chapter 628 of the Private Acts of 1951 as amended by Chapter 152 of the Private Acts of 1971 and Chapter 203 of the Private Acts of 1971 and all acts amendatory thereto are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The presiding Circuit Judge shall have, and is hereby given, the power to appoint six (6) officers to wait upon the Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Courts, in Williamson County. The officers so appointed shall wait upon the Circuit, Criminal and Chancery Courts during the pleasure of the presiding Circuit Judge who shall have the power to remove such officer or officers at will, and appoint others. Any Circuit Judge holding criminal court shall have the power to appoint such additional officers as he deems necessary to serve temporarily as jury guards in sequestered jury cases. The legislative body of Williamson County shall fix the pay, to be paid out of the county general fund, of the officers appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act; the pay shall be not less than five dollars (\$5.00) per hour or fraction of an hour for each hour on duty and each officer shall receive at least four (4) hours pay for each period of duty.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1986, Chapter 131

SECTION 3. The officers so appointed by the Circuit Judge shall have the power to summon witnesses or

jurors and shall perform such duties as may be deemed necessary for the orderly dispatch of the business of the court.

SECTION 4. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before September 6, 1979. Its approval or non-approval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

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

Passed: March 12, 1979.

General Sessions Court

Criminal Jurisdiction

Private Acts of 1947 Chapter 536

SECTION 1. That the Court of General Sessions for Williamson County, Tennessee, as created by Chapter 424 of the Private Acts of 1939, is hereby vested with jurisdiction to try and determine and render final judgment in all misdemeanor cases brought before said Court by warrant, of information wherein the person charged with such offense enters a plea of guilty or requests a trial upon the merits, and expressly waives an indictment, presentment and a Grand Jury investigation, and a jury trial. In such cases the trial shall proceed before the Judge and without a jury. The final judgment of such Court may be appealed to the Circuit Court of Williamson County, Tennessee, where such appeal shall be tried by the Judge of such Court without a jury, and without indictment or presentment.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the mandatory duty of the Judge of the Court of General Sessions when a defendant is brought before such Court upon arraignment for trial, to advise such defendant of his constitutional rights to the aid of counsel, the right to be tried only upon presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, the right to make a statement in reference to the accusation or the right to waive such statement in reference to the accusation, and the right to a trial by jury. Upon the defendant agreeing to waive the right to be put to trial only by presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury and the right to be tried by a jury of his peers such Court may proceed to hear and determine said case as is provided by Section 1 hereof. Said waiver shall be written or attached to the warrant substantially in words and figures as follows:

The defendant _____, pleads _____ guilty of such offense of _____ and waives his right to be tried only by presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury and likewise waives right of trial by jury of his peers.

SECTION 3. That the legislature expressly declares that each section, paragraph and provision of this Act is severable, and that should any portion of the Act be held unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the remainder of this Act, but such unconstitutional and invalid provision shall be elided, and the Legislature declares that it would have enacted this Act with such parts elided therefrom.

SECTION 4. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 4, 1947.

Judge's Retirement

Private Acts of 1961 Chapter 221

SECTION 1. That in counties of this State having a population of not less than 25,260, nor more than 25,270 by the Federal Census of 1960, or any subsequent Federal Census, any Judge of General Sessions Courts who has been a Judge of his Court for 30 years or more, and had attained 60 (Sixty) years of age, or who has been such a Judge for 24 years and has attained the age of 65 (Sixty-five) years or who has been such a Judge for 20 years and has attained the age of 70 (Seventy) years, may upon complying with provisions hereinafter set out, apply for retirement and be retired under the provisions of this Act and shall thereupon be entitled to receive during the remainder of his life the total amount to which he would have been entitled if he had continued in said service.

That in the event of the death of a retired Judge or one subject to the benefit of this Act, then and in that event his widow or other duly designated dependent shall be entitled to receive one-half (1/2) of the benefits provided herein for and during their natural lives, to which said Judge would have been entitled had he been living. Said Judge shall designate and certify in writing to the County Judge of said county the dependent to whom payments hereunder shall be made.

Time served by any present or former General Sessions Judge in that capacity prior to the enactment of this Act shall be credited toward the aggregate number of years required for retirement. In the event of the death of the spouse or other designated dependent who is receiving benefits pursuant to this act, then and in that event all monies remaining in the General Sessions Retirement Fund which such spouse or designated dependent would have been entitled to had such spouse or dependent been living shall be transferred to the Williamson County General Fund.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 279
Private Acts of 2001, Chapter 20

SECTION 2. That any General Sessions Judge who has been Judge of his Court for sixteen (16) consecutive years, and has become, by reason of illness or injury, totally disabled to perform his judicial duties, may upon complying with the requirements hereinafter set out, apply for retirement and be retired under the provisions of this Act, and shall thereupon be entitled to receive, during continuance of such disability, the two-thirds (2/3) amount to which he would have been entitled if he had continued in such service.

SECTION 3. That any Judge who may elect to retire under the provisions of this Act, or any former Judge being eligible who, by virtue of prior service, and upon attaining the age provided hereunder, shall certify to the Governor his intention to retire during or at the expiration of the term of office then held by him in the case of present Judges then sitting, or upon the attaining of proper age by former Judges, stating the time at which he proposes to retire, and if he proposes to retire for disability, he shall at the same time file with the Governor of the State certificates of at least two physicians licensed to practice in the State of Tennessee certifying the fact of such disability. The Governor of the State shall thereupon inquire into the merits of said application for retirement and if he approves the same, he shall certify such approval to the Secretary of State and to the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which said Judge holds office, if then sitting, whereupon the retirement of such Judge shall become effective and the office vacant at the time indicated in his certificate of intention to retire, and the resulting vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by law; if said Judge be not then sitting, said retirement shall become effective in the time indicated in his certificate of intention to retire.

SECTION 4. That any Judge who may retire under the provisions of this Act, shall be empowered to conclude the hearing or trial of all cases and all matters subsequent thereto, in all proceedings pending before him where the trial or hearing has been begun by him prior to his retirement, including the entry of judgments and orders in connection with said trial or hearing.

SECTION 5. That upon the approval by the Governor of the State of an application for retirement under this Act, and the certificate of such approval as hereinbefore provided, such retired Judge shall, from and after the effective date of such retirement, thereafter be paid in monthly installments the amount to which, according to his status he is entitled under the provisions hereof, such payments to be made upon warrant of the County Judges upon the "General Sessions Judges Retirement Fund" in the hands of the Trustee of the County. It shall be the duty of the county legislative body to appropriate from the ordinary funds of the county a sum sufficient to make up any deficit in the hand of the trustee of the county to pay all retirement benefits hereunder, and it shall be the duty of the county executive to issue warrants for this appropriation, monthly, until such time as the general sessions judges retirement fund has sufficient funds on hand to pay retirement benefits. Provided further, that the counties, acting through their Quarterly County Court, may use such surpluses as may accumulate in said fund, for General County uses on a loan basis, with same to be repaid by the County when needed by the fund.

If at any time the General Sessions Judges Retirement Fund shall be inadequate to pay the compensation of such Judges of General Sessions as have retired as provided by law, the Quarterly County Court may, in its discretion, augment said "General Sessions Judges Retirement Fund" in the same manner provided

by law for the payment of the salaries of such General Sessions Judges while in office.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 5

SECTION 6. That for the purpose of creating the General Sessions Judges Retirement Fund hereinbefore mentioned, there shall be taxed and paid as part of the costs a litigation tax of \$2.50 on all civil cases in General Sessions Courts of counties included within the population bracket set out above; and \$5.00 on all criminal cases including those misdemeanor cases requiring the signing of a waiver by the Defendant to give such General Sessions Court jurisdiction. The litigation tax imposed by this Act shall be in addition to that now levied on such cases by the general law of the State for other purposes.

The funds derived from the litigation tax herein imposed shall be paid to the Trustees of such counties quarterly by the 10th day of each January, April, July and October, and by him credited to the General Sessions Judges Retirement Fund.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 5

SECTION 7. That this Act shall have no effect unless the same shall be approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Quarterly County Court of the county or counties falling within the population bracket set out in the caption of said Act within one year after the approval of this Act by the Governor of Tennessee. The action of the Quarterly County Court hereon shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of said county or counties and certified by said officer to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 8. That this Act shall become effective from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 8, 1961.

Private Acts of 1939 Chapter 424

SECTION 1. That there is hereby created and established a Court in and for Williamson County, Tennessee, which shall be designated Court of General Sessions of Williamson County, Tennessee.

Said County shall provide a court room at Franklin, dockets, furnishings and necessary supplies for the equipment and maintenance of said court, and pay for same out of the ordinary funds of said county.

SECTION 2. That the Court of General Sessions is hereby vested with all the jurisdiction and shall exercise the authority conferred by the legislature upon Justices of the Peace in Civil and Criminal cases, suits and actions; and the Justices of the Peace of said county are hereby divested of all such jurisdiction and authority, but any Justice of the Peace was elected for any district, except the district in which Franklin is situated, may issue criminal and search warrants against and accept appearance bonds from any person charged with an offense committed in the district for which such Justice of the Peace was elected, and may issue civil process on any cause of action heretofore triable in his district, such warrants and process to be returnable to and triable by said Court of General Sessions. The authority of said Justices of the Peace in their capacity as members of the Quarterly Court, or in the performance of the rites of matrimony is in no wise affected by this Act.

SECTION 3. That before the issuance of any warrant in a civil case, the plaintiff shall secure the costs by executing a cost bond with good security in the sum of \$25.00, or by making a cash cost deposit of not less than \$2.50 or more than \$25.00, or shall take the oath prescribed for poor persons, and on motion, the Court may increase the amount of such bond or deposit.

SECTION 4. That the rules of pleading and practice, form of writs and process and stay of and appeals from judgments in civil cases of said Court shall be the same as of Justices of the Peace. Except, that all cases set for trial in said court shall be set for a time certain, and the one hour grace period allowed in the Justice of Peace Court is hereby eliminated.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 186.

SECTION 5. That in all matters the costs and fees of said Court of General Sessions shall be the same as those provided by law for Justices of the Peace. The fees and other compensation of the sheriff, his deputies, constables, Game Warden and State Highway Patrolmen for the execution of writs and process of said Court, and the attendance and mileage of witnesses shall be the same in said Court as those provided by law for the Courts of Justices of the Peace.

The fees and compensation due for services rendered by said Court of General Sessions shall be paid to the clerk of said court and by him accounted for as hereinafter provided. Said costs, fees and mileage of witnesses the fees, commissions and emoluments of the Sheriff, his deputies, constables, State Highway Patrolmen, Game Wardens and other officers, for services to said court, and the fines and forfeitures adjudged by is shall be handled, accounted for and disbursed as required by law.

SECTION 6. That separate dockets shall be kept in said court for civil and criminal cases. Upon the civil docket shall be entered the style of each case, the date of issuance of the warrant or process, and the return of the process, in brief form, action of the court on the case, both interlocutory and final orders, judgments, executions, garnishments, lists of the fees of the court, the sheriff, his deputies, constables, game wardens and state highway patrolmen for their services, fees of witnesses for attendance et cetera and credits for payments upon the judgment and upon the costs. All cases shall be indexed and the dockets shall be substantially in the form of those of Justices of the Peace.

The Criminal Docket shall be kept in like manner.

SECTION 7. Beginning upon the appointment by the Williamson County Board of Commissioners of a second General Sessions Court Judge in 1995, the General Sessions Court shall be divided into Part I and Part II, and there shall be a judge for each part of the court. Each judge shall have all the qualifications as prescribed by law for general session judges, shall take the oath prescribed for general session judges, whether by general law or private act. The present judge of the court shall become the judge of Part I of the court. In 1995, the Williamson County Board of Commissioners, shall appoint a judge of Part II to serve until the 1996 regular August election, when the judge of Part II of the court shall be popularly elected to an initial two (2) year term, and to eight (8) year terms thereafter, and shall take office on September 1, 1996, after the popular election. Beginning with the appointment of the Judge of Part II of the Court, and continuing through until September 1, 1997, the judge for Part I shall be the senior judge, who shall be vested with the authority to assign for trial and disposition all matters, suits and cases which may be filed with the Court. At the end of one (1) year, from September 1, 1996, the judge of Part II shall be designated senior judge, with all the above authority and responsibility. The judges shall rotate the position of senior judge each year thereafter on September 1.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 186
Private Acts of 1976, Chapter 261
Private Acts of 1995, Chapter 9

SECTION 8. That the compensation of said Judge shall be Four Thousand Eight Hundred (\$4,800) Dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly installments. It shall be paid out of the ordinary funds of the county, and shall not be increased or diminished during the time for which said Judge is elected. Such compensation shall be in lieu of all other compensation, secretarial allowances or other emoluments of such office.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 900
Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 186

SECTION 9. That the Governor shall appoint the first judge of said court, who shall serve until the first day of September, 1940, and until his successor has been elected and qualified.

His successor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the county at the election for judicial and other civil officers on the first Thursday of August, 1940, and shall hold said office from the 1st day of September, 1940, until the first day of September, 1948, or until his successor is qualified.

His successor shall be elected every eight years at such election for the term provided by law for Judges of inferior courts.

SECTION 10. That if the judge of said court fails to attend, cannot preside in a pending cause, or for any reason hold court, a majority of the attorneys present in such court may elect one of their number, who has the qualifications of such a judge, and when elected shall have the same authority as a regular judge to hold the court for the occasion.

SECTION 11. That in the case of a vacancy for any cause the Governor shall have the power to appoint some qualified person to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 12. That the Clerk of the Circuit and Criminal Courts of said county shall be the Clerk of said Court of General Sessions, and when acting as such shall be designated "Clerk of Court of General Sessions of Williamson County." The Clerk of said Court shall be compensated for his services as provided under Chapter 24, Tennessee Code, 1956, as amended, same being Sections 8-2403, et seq.

That the Clerk of the General Sessions Court of Williamson County, Tennessee shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 22, Tennessee Code, 1956, as amended, same being Sections 8-2201, et seq., just as the Clerks of any other courts therein enumerated. The Clerk of the said Court of General Sessions and the Clerk of the Circuit and Criminal Courts of Williamson County shall have concurrent authority with the Judge to issue warrants and other processes and writs, other than those which the law requires shall be issued only by a judicial officer.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 204
Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 899
Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 127

SECTION 13. That the Sheriff of said county, or any deputy sheriff or constable thereof, shall serve legal processes, writs and papers issued by said court with the same authority as provided by law in the other inferior courts.

SECTION 14. That this Act shall in no wise impair the right, title or interest of any Justice of the Peace of said county to any unpaid fees, or funds in which he had a right or interest in any proceedings, judgment or suit, whether said cause is disposed of or pending when this Act becomes effective.

SECTION 15. That all of the official dockets, records and papers in cases that are undisposed of or pending in the offices of Justices of the Peace of said county at the time this Act becomes effective shall be delivered to said Court of General Sessions. The official dockets, records and papers in possession of Justices of the Peace of said county in cases which have been completed shall be turned over to said county, as provided by law.

SECTION 16. That said court shall have authority to hear and determine all undisposed of cases arising in the Courts of Justices of the Peace of said county as if such cases had originated in said Court of General Sessions.

SECTION 17. That the Legislature expressly declare that each section, subsection, paragraph and provision of this Act is several and that should any portion of this Act be held unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the remainder of this Act, but such unconstitutional or invalid portion shall be elided, and the Legislature declares that it would have enacted this Act with such unconstitutional or invalid portions elided therefrom.

SECTION 18. That this Act shall take effect thirty days after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.
Passed: March 1, 1939.

Juvenile Court

Clerk

Private Acts of 1985 Chapter 22

SECTION 1. There is hereby created and established in and for Williamson County, Tennessee, the office of clerk of the juvenile court. The clerk to serve in this position shall be appointed by the juvenile court judge for Williamson County. The first appointed term shall commence in 1985 and this initial term shall end on August 31, 1986. Thereafter, the juvenile court judge shall appoint the juvenile clerk for periods of two (2) years, unless the clerk fails to carry out all the duties of the office. The first two-year term shall commence on September 1, 1986, and continue through August 31, 1988. The salary and benefits for this clerk shall be set by the county legislative body. The clerk shall have the power and authority to administer oaths and affirmations whenever the same are required by law in connection with any case, procedure, process or otherwise in the juvenile court.

SECTION 2. All of the official dockets, records and papers in cases that are completed, undisposed of, or pending shall be transferred to newly created juvenile court clerk's office.

SECTION 3. All functions performed by the Williamson County Clerk which under the law are functions required to be performed by the clerk of the court under which juvenile jurisdiction is vested, shall be and hereby are transferred to the clerk of the juvenile court who is appointed pursuant to this Act. The clerk shall execute a bond in the amount of \$15,000 (Fifteen Thousand Dollars).

SECTION 4. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County by August 30, 1985. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the legislative body of Williamson County and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

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

Passed: March 14, 1985.

Private Acts of 2012 Chapter 56

SECTION 1. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Court" means the juvenile court of Williamson County.
- (2) "Judge" means the judge of the juvenile court of Williamson County.
- (3) "Clerk" means the juvenile court clerk of Williamson County.

SECTION 2. There is created, in Williamson County, a juvenile court to be known and styled as the juvenile court of Williamson County. Such court shall be a court of record and shall be presided over by a judge who shall have the qualifications and salary provided by this act.

SECTION 3. A judge for such court shall be appointed by the Williamson County legislative body prior to January 1, 2013 who shall be licensed to practice law in this state and who possesses all other qualifications of judges of inferior courts, as provided by law. The appointed judge shall take office on January 1, 2013 and shall continue to serve until the next general election. Thereafter, the judge shall be elected in the 2014 August general election, and then subsequent county general elections. The term of office shall be eight (8) years, and such judge shall be licensed to practice law in the state and shall possess all the qualifications of the inferior courts. The judge shall take and subscribe to the same oath of office as that subscribed for the judges of the circuit and general session courts. In the event the office of the judge shall become vacant by reason of death, resignation, retirement, or any other reason before the expiration of said term of office, such vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of the Williamson County commission members until the next county general election.

SECTION 4. The Williamson County juvenile court clerk shall continue to serve as clerk of the Williamson County juvenile court and any of such clerk's deputies shall also be deputies for the juvenile court created by this Act.

SECTION 5. The judge and clerk of such juvenile court shall have all of the jurisdiction, powers, duties, and authority of other juvenile court judges and clerks as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 37 or any other general law.

SECTION 6. The judge shall be a full time juvenile judge and shall exercise exclusive juvenile jurisdiction in Williamson County. Nothing in this Act shall restrict the ability of the judge to participate in interchange with other judges should cause exist making an interchange necessary or for mutual convenience under the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated § 17-2-208.

SECTION 7. Effective January 1, 2013, the annual salary of the position of Williamson County juvenile judge shall be established by the county legislative body to be effective for the entire term for which the judge is elected. The county legislative body shall annually appropriate from such funds as are necessary and appropriate for the orderly operation and administration of the court herein created.

SECTION 8. The judge is authorized to make and promulgate rules and regulations for the administration and efficient operation of the court and to fix the times and places at which all persons within the jurisdiction of the court shall have their causes set for disposition.

SECTION 9. The judge shall, pursuant to the laws and regulations of Williamson County, appoint such personnel as may be necessary to efficiently carry on the business of the court. All such appointments shall be limited by the total appropriations made for such personnel during each fiscal year by the Williamson County legislative body.

SECTION 10. The Williamson County legislative body shall provide the court with facilities adequate and sufficient to allow the court to perform its duties as a juvenile court.

SECTION 11. The juvenile judge shall have the power of appointment, retention, reappointment, and supervision of judicial commissioners subject to the applicable restrictions and qualification requirements and shall maintain supervisory authority over the judicial commissioners who shall have all powers granted to judicial commissioners pursuant to applicable law. The juvenile judge may appoint and supervise a temporary or part-time judicial commissioner to serve at the pleasure of the juvenile judge in cases of absence, emergency, or other need. All such appointments and salaries shall be limited by the total appropriations made for personnel by the Williamson County legislative body during each fiscal year and shall be subject to the provisions of Tenn. Code Ann. S 40-1-111 and all other applicable laws, rules, and policies concerning judicial commissioners and county employees;

As amended by: Private Acts of 2017, Chapter 18.

SECTION 11. All unfinished and pending matters in the court or courts exercising juvenile court jurisdiction, prior to the date this Act takes effect, shall be transferred to the court created by this Act at the close of business on the day preceding the day this Act becomes effective. On such date, all official books, records, and other documents pertaining to any matter within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall be delivered to such court.

COMPILER'S NOTE: Private Acts of 2017, Chapter 18, added a new Section 11 without repealing the existing Section 11 or renumbering subsequent sections, resulting in two sections that are numbered 11.

SECTION 12. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions, or application of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end, the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 13. This Act shall have no effect, unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County on or before December 1, 2012 pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated § 8-3-202. Its approval or non-approval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Williamson County legislative body and certified by the presiding officer to the secretary of state.

SECTION 14. 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 13.

Passed: April 16, 2012.

Court System - Historical Notes

Board of Jury Commissioners - Jurors

The following acts once affected jurors or boards of jury commissioners in Williamson County, but are no longer operative. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1799, Chapter 40, apportioned the number of jurors each county in the Mero District would be obligated to send to the superior courts of the District. Davidson County would send ten jurors, Sumner County, seven, Smith County, four, Wilson County, four, Robertson County, five, Montgomery County, five, and Williamson County, five.
2. Acts of 1803, Chapter 93, set up a schedule of jurors which each county in the recently enlarged Mero District would be compelled to send to the superior courts of the District. Jackson County would send two jurors; Smith County, four; Sumner County, six; Wilson County, three; Rutherford County, two; Williamson County, four; Davidson County, seven; Robertson County, four; Montgomery County, four; Dickson County, two; and Stewart County, two.
3. Acts of 1806, Chapter 24, was the authority for the counties in the Mero District to dispatch jurors to serve in the superior courts of the District. Davidson County would be responsible for 12 jurors; Sumner County, eight; Wilson County, six; Williamson County, eight; and Rutherford County, five.
4. Acts of 1817, Chapter 128, allowed several counties, numbering Williamson County among them, to levy a tax to raise money with which to pay jurors attending the Circuit and County Courts some additional compensation but the same could not exceed fifty cents per day.
5. Acts of 1819, Chapter 62, declared that after January 1 of the following year it would be lawful for the County Courts of Davidson, Sumner, Williamson, Giles, Rutherford, Bedford, and Maury Counties to appoint 37 jurors for each of the counties who would serve in their respective counties Circuit and County Courts. The jurors were bound to attend under penalty and would be paid the same as any other jurors.
6. Acts of 1905, Chapter 461, created a four member Board of Jury Commissioners in Williamson County who would be appointed by the Circuit Judge of the county. If there was more than one circuit judge, then by all judges holding circuit or criminal courts jointly. They could not be practicing attorneys, or State or County officers, and could not have a suit pending in the Courts. The members would serve four year terms after the initial terms were completed. The Circuit Court Clerk would serve as Clerk to the Board and everyone must be sworn by the oath prescribed in this Act. It was the Board's duty and responsibility biennially on the first Monday in July, or within 30 days thereafter, to select from the tax rolls, or other public sources, a number in proportion to the district population, not less than one-fifth of the total votes cast in the County at the last Presidential election, but the number shall not exceed 4,000 nor be less 250, which number would be the jury list from which petit and grand jurors would come.
7. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 75, amended Acts of 1905, Chapter 461, by deleting the provision "but in no case shall a panel be drawn to serve longer than two weeks." Section 7 was amended to limit regular jury service to once in every two years, and to require that records be kept of the

days a juror has served.

8. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 427, created a Board of Jury Commissioners, repealing Acts of 1905, Chapter 461, by a general repealing clause. A four member Board was provided whose members, appointed by the Circuit Judge to serve for four year terms after the initial appointments, could not be attorneys, or State or County officers. The Circuit Court Clerk would serve as Clerk to the Board, all of whom would be sworn according to the oath prescribed and written in the Act.
9. Public Acts of 1937, Chapter 196, was the authority for the judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit to appoint a Minute Clerk for the Grand Jury in the counties on the Circuit who would hold the said office for a term of two years. The appointment would be made at the same time the Foreman of the Grand Jury was named so that their terms of office would coincide. The Minute Clerk would be a member of the Grand Jury possessing equal power and authority as the other members. The Clerk would be sworn according to the oath in the Act, would keep minutes of the meetings and record events as they transpired for which a salary of \$4 per day would be paid out of the county treasury. The Judge would likewise fill any vacancy which might occur.
10. Public Acts of 1939, Chapter 67, amended Public Acts of 1937, Chapter 196, by removing Hickman County from the terms and conditions of that Act.
11. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 85, provided that in Williamson County the Foreman and Clerk of the Grand Jury would be paid at the rate of \$8 daily for each day served on official business, and other jurors, both grand and petit, shall be compensated at the rate of \$4 per day spent on official business, but no pickup juror shall be paid unless he serves for more than one day.

Chancery Court

The following acts form an outline of the development of equity jurisdiction in Williamson County, although they no longer have the force of law since they have either been superseded by general law, repealed, or failed to receive local ratification. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1799, Chapter 3, which created Williamson County placed it in the Mero District of Tennessee for civil and military purposes, which included the administration of justice through the various courts.
2. Acts of 1822, Chapter 13, provided that the Chancery Courts of Tennessee would be held by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at least once each year at the present places of the meetings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court would hold the Chancery Court at Rogersville on the first Monday in November, at Knoxville on the third Monday of November, at Charlotte on the fourth Monday in December, at Sparta, on the second Monday in December, at Nashville on the fourth Monday in January, and at Columbia, on the second Monday in January each term to continue for two weeks unless the dockets were cleared sooner than that.
3. Acts of 1824 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 14, Section 8, directed the Justices of the Supreme Court to arrange among themselves to hold the Chancery Court at least twice each year at Greeneville, Rogersville, Kingston, Carthage, McMinnville, Franklin, Columbia, Charlotte and Jackson. The court at Franklin would hear causes arising in the counties of Williamson, Davidson and Rutherford on the first Monday in May and November of each year. The Clerk of the Supreme Court at Nashville was ordered to transfer the records of equity cases to the court at Franklin.
4. Acts of 1825, Chapter 6, provided that the Chancery Court held in Franklin would hereafter meet on the third Monday in April and October. All process outstanding would be made to conform to the change in terms. Acts of 1825, Chapter 25, amended this Act so that its effective date was postponed until January 1, 1826, and the next term of the Chancery Court at Franklin would begin on the second Monday in December and would be held by John Haywood.
5. Acts of 1826, Chapter 77, Section 3, was the authority for John Haywood to hold the Chancery Court for the counties of Williamson, Davidson and Rutherford at Franklin on the first Monday in December, 1826, which term would continue until the business of the court was completed.
6. Acts of 1827, Chapter 79, divided the State into two Chancery Divisions. The Western Division consisted of the courts at Franklin, Columbia, Charlotte, Jackson and Paris. This Act repealed all laws giving Judges of the Supreme Court original chancery jurisdiction.
7. Acts of 1829, Chapter 59, Section 3, stated that the Chancery Court at Franklin in Williamson County shall hereafter start its terms on the first Monday in May and November, all process being required to be returnable to those dates.
8. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 4, enacted pursuant to the new 1835 Constitution of the State, formed

Tennessee into three Chancery Divisions which would be presided over by a Chancellor, one Chancellor in each Division, who would be appointed by the General Assembly for an eight year term, and be paid as were other Judges in the State. The Divisions were further divided into Districts with two terms of court for each annually. Davidson County and Williamson County composed the 15th District of the Middle Division whose Court would be held in Franklin on the third Monday in April and October. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 20, Section 13, amended Chapter 4 to the effect that the terms of the Chancery Court at Franklin would begin on the fourth Monday of April and October.

9. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 21, reset the terms of the Chancery Court at Franklin to start on the third Monday in April and October. 10. Acts of 1845-46, Chapter 53, constituted Davidson County as a separate Chancery District in the Middle Division of the State whose court would be held at Nashville. The Chancery Court at Franklin after the passage of this Act was authorized to transfer all Court records and papers in all causes to the Court at Nashville upon application of both parties.
10. Acts of 1845-46, Chapter 168, Section 2, rescheduled the opening dates for the terms of the Chancery Courts at Franklin whose Court would hereafter convene on the first Monday in April and October.
11. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 178, Section 3, changed Chancery Court terms for the counties in the Middle Division of Tennessee but left the court at Franklin to continue to meet on the first Monday in April and October.
12. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 88, reformed the Equity Courts of Tennessee into the Eastern, Middle, Western, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions. The Middle Division now contained the counties of Marshall, Cheatham, Giles, Maury, Lewis, Stewart, Montgomery, Davidson, Robertson, and Williamson where the Chancery Court would still meet on the first Monday in April and October at Franklin.
13. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 45, Section 9, directed that the Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit would hold the Chancery Court at Franklin in Williamson County, possessing all the power and jurisdiction of other chancellors, but the Judge would also continue to hold the Circuit Court of the County at those times specified by law. This Act was repealed by Act of 1868-69, Chapter 15.
14. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 64, reset the terms for the Chancery Courts of some of the counties in the Fourth Chancery Division. The Court at Franklin would begin its terms on the third Monday in April and October.
15. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 15, kept Williamson County in the Fourth Chancery Division and Chancery Court would continue to meet on the third Monday in April and October.
16. Acts of 1870, Chapter 32, organized the lower court system of the State into twelve Chancery Districts. The Eighth Chancery District contained the counties of Williamson, Maury, Marshall and Giles.
17. Acts of 1870, Chapter 47, scheduled the terms of the Chancery Courts in every county in Tennessee. The Court would meet in Williamson County on the first Monday in April and October.
18. Acts of 1875, Chapter 12, Section 2, changed the opening dates of the Chancery Court terms in Williamson County to the first Monday in June and December.
19. Acts of 1885 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 20, was the next major reorganization of the lower judicial system of the State in which eleven Chancery Divisions were formed. The Sixth Chancery Division was composed of the counties of Davidson and Williamson whose Court would meet on the first Monday in June and December in Williamson County.
20. Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, was a major reformation of the lower court system in which new Chancery Divisions were created. The Fifth Chancery Division was made up of the counties of Rutherford, Bedford, Marshall, Williamson, Lincoln, Lawrence, Maury, Giles, Lewis, and Wayne. The court terms would begin in Williamson County on the third Monday in March and September. Acts of 1901, Chapter 134, Section 2, amended Chapter 427, by taking Williamson County out of the Fifth Chancery Division and placing it in the Seventh Chancery Division with Davidson County and by scheduling the court terms for the first Monday in May and November. Acts of 1903, Chapter 62, repealed Section 2, Acts of 1901, Chapter 134, and then provided that the Chancery Court of Williamson County would meet hereafter on the first Monday in March and September. This was further amended by Acts of 1903, Chapter 107, so as to change the court terms in Williamson County to the second Monday in March and September.
21. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 571, detached Williamson County from the Seventh Chancery Division and constituted it into a separate Chancery Division alone, calling it the "Chancery

Division of Williamson County." The Court would be held by the Circuit Judge holding the Circuit Court of Williamson County who was vested with all the power and jurisdiction of a chancellor but the Judge would not receive any additional compensation for holding this Court.

22. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 761, changed the opening dates for the terms of the Chancery Courts in the counties of Williamson, Wayne, Lewis, and Perry. The Court terms for Williamson County would commence on the first Monday in June and the fourth Monday in November.
23. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 827, rearranged the Chancery Court terms in Williamson County to begin on the first Monday in June and the third Monday in November of each year.
24. Public Acts of 1931 (2nd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 38, was the last major revision of the lower judicial system of Tennessee appearing in the volumes of the Private Acts. All future changes would be in the form of amendments to the Code. Thirteen regular, and one special, Chancery Divisions were created under this Act. The Special Division comprised the counties of Williamson, Wayne, Lewis, and Perry, and the Courts would be presided over by the Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit. Court terms would start in Williamson County on the first Monday in June, and the fourth Monday in November.
25. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 642, reset the terms of the Chancery Court of Williamson County to begin on the first Monday in June and December of each year.

Chancery Court - Clerk and Master

The reference list below contains acts which once applied to the clerk and master in Williamson County.

1. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 661, amended Section 10726, William's Code of Tennessee, as the same applied to Williamson County, by creating a new population Class of 3A and assigning Williamson County to that Class. The Act then proceeded to set the annual salary of the Clerk and Master of the counties in that Class at \$2,500 per year. All local and private acts which were in conflict with this Act were not repealed or modified.
2. Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 278, provides that the County Clerk in Williamson County shall be the clerk in the probate of wills and administration of estates. The County Clerk will have all the powers granted to the Clerk and Master under T.C.A. § 16-16-201(b).

Circuit Court

The following acts were once applicable to the circuit court of Williamson County but now have no effect, having been repealed, superseded, or having failed to win local approval. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1799, Chapter 3, which established Williamson County, made no special provisions for the Circuit Court other than to assign the county to the Mero District and to require the Court to meet in Franklin at a place to be designated by the Justices and which could be adjourned to another location if the Justice so decided.
2. Acts of 1806, Chapter 19, divided the Mero District into three Districts which were the Mero District, the Robertson District, and the Winchester District. The Mero District contained the counties of Davidson, Sumner, Williamson, and Rutherford.
3. Acts of 1809, Chapter 49, divided Tennessee into five Judicial Circuits. The Fourth Judicial Circuit embraced the counties of Davidson, Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lincoln, and Bedford. The Circuit Court would convene in Williamson County on the second Monday in May and November. The courts would have original jurisdiction over all causes at common law and in equity and appellate jurisdiction over the courts of pleas and quarter sessions. The superior courts of law and equity were abolished.
4. Acts of 1812, Chapter 68, Section 2, changed the opening dates for the terms of the Circuit Court in Williamson County whose Court would meet on the first Monday in May and November instead of the second Monday.
5. Acts of 1817, Chapter 138, rescheduled the dates for the Circuit Court terms in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Judicial Circuits assigning the Circuit Courts of Williamson County to commence its terms on the first Monday in February and August.
6. Acts of 1825, Chapter 333, provided that the Circuit Court of Williamson County would hereafter be held in the courthouse at Franklin on the first Monday in February and August to continue for a period of three weeks unless the business of the court were completed sooner.
7. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 5, passed to conform to the new 1835 State Constitution, provided for three terms each year for the Circuit Courts of Tennessee and created eleven Judicial Circuits. The Sixth Judicial Circuit contained the counties of Williamson, Davidson, and Sumner. Court terms

- would start in Williamson County on the second Monday in March, July, and November. The Circuit Court would have exclusive jurisdiction of all causes triable by jury, both criminal and civil, of which the county courts had jurisdiction prior to this Act.
8. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 52, Section 3, stated that the counties of Davidson, Sumner, and Williamson would elect an Attorney-General who shall prosecute in the Circuit Court of Sumner County and the Criminal Court of Davidson County. The counties of Davidson and Williamson would elect the Judge of the Circuit Court for those counties which would hereafter compose the Sixth Judicial Circuit. This section was repealed by Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 59.
 9. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 98, formed sixteen Judicial Circuits for the State. The 9th Judicial Circuit was made up of the counties of Davidson, Sumner, and Williamson whose courts would meet on the second Monday in March, July, and November.
 10. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 45, Section 9, provided that the Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit would hold the Chancery Court at Franklin in Williamson County with all the powers and jurisdiction of a Chancellor, and he would also hold the Circuit Court at the times fixed by law.
 11. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 15, Section 3, added Williamson County to the 11th Judicial Circuit and Solicitorial District and repealed all laws assigning the county to the 9th Judicial Circuit. These courts would be held by the Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit on the first Monday in February, June, and October of each year.
 12. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 35, Section 2, set the terms of the Circuit Court in Williamson County to start on the second Monday in March, July, and November, at Franklin.
 13. Acts of 1870, Chapter 31, organized the lower court system in Tennessee into fifteen Judicial Circuits after the 1870 State Constitution. The Ninth Judicial Circuit contained the counties of Williamson, Marshall, Maury, Giles, and Lawrence.
 14. Acts of 1870, Chapter 46, established a schedule for the three annual terms of the Circuit Court for every county in this State. Williamson County's Circuit Court would begin the terms on the first Monday in March, July, and November.
 15. Acts of 1879, Chapter 147, stated that the Honorable John V. Wright, of Maury County, was commissioned to hold the Circuit Courts of the counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, and Marshall, because of the illness of W.P. Martin, the regular judge, which the said Wright did according to the instructions given him. This Act directed the State Comptroller to pay him \$1400 for services rendered to the State of Tennessee.
 16. Acts of 1885 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 20, reorganized the lower court system of Tennessee. The Seventh Judicial Circuit was composed of the counties of Davidson (for civil cases only), Williamson (for both civil and criminal), and Cheatham (both civil and criminal cases). Williamson's Circuit Court terms would commence on the first Monday in March, July, and November. For an exhaustive treatment of enabling legislation for the judicial system by the Supreme Court, of which this Act was a part, see *Flynn v. State*, 203 Tenn. 341, 313 S.W.2d 248 (1958). This Act was amended by Acts of 1889, Chapter 14, which changed the schedule of Circuit Court terms in the counties composing the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Williamson County would take up the Circuit Court Docket on the first Monday in January, April, and September. It was again amended by Acts of 1891, Chapter 140, by rearranging the opening dates of the Circuit Court terms in the counties of Cheatham, Davidson, and Williamson where the terms would start on the second Monday in February, the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in September.
 17. Acts of 1891 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 20, created the 19th Judicial Circuit by removing Hickman County and Dickson County from the 9th and 10th Judicial Circuits and by taking Williamson County and Cheatham County out of the 7th Judicial Circuit and combining them to form the new 19th Judicial Circuit. Court terms were fixed for the new Circuit as they were now scheduled under the law except that Williamson County would begin its first term of the year on the first Monday in January instead of the second Monday in February. The Attorney-General for the Seventh Judicial Circuit would continue to prosecute in Williamson and Cheatham Counties. This was amended by Acts of 1895, Chapter 19, to change the time for holding the Circuit Court of Williamson County from the first Monday in January to the first Thursday after the first Monday in January. Acts of 1899, Chapter 154, abolished the 19th Judicial Circuit which contained the counties of Hickman, Dickson, Cheatham, and Williamson, repealing Acts of 1891 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 20.
 18. Acts of 1899, Chapter 409, Section 6, returned Hickman County and Cheatham County to the Seventh Judicial Circuit and added Williamson to the 9th Judicial Circuit. Section 12 fixed the terms of Court for Williamson at the first Monday in April, August, and December. These sections were repealed by Acts of 1901, Chapter 382 and Acts of 1901, Chapter 397.

19. Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, was the next major reorganization of the States lower courts. Fourteen Judicial Circuits were formed of which the 8th Circuit contained the counties of Wilson, Rutherford, Bedford, Marshall, Cannon, and Williamson. Court terms would start in Williamson on the third Monday in April, August, and December.
20. Acts of 1901, Chapter 365, stated that the Circuit Court of Williamson County would be held on the first Monday in January and May and on the fourth Monday in September of each year, the court to be presided over by the Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Davidson County.
21. Acts of 1901, Chapter 397, detached Williamson County from the Ninth Judicial Circuit and attached it to the Seventh Judicial Circuit fixing the court terms to begin on the first Monday in April, August, and December of each year which terms would be held by the Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Davidson County. This act takes effect on the second Monday in February, 1901 and expires by its own limitations on the August 1, 1902. The Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, would then apply.
22. Acts of 1903, Chapter 261, detached Williamson County from the 8th Judicial Circuit and attached it to the Second Circuit Court of Davidson County and its Circuit. That portion of Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, which placed Williamson County in the 8th Judicial Circuit was repealed. Terms of court would begin on the second Monday in April, August, and December, held by the Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Davidson County, and would continue for four weeks when necessary. The jurisdiction of the court would remain as it now existed under the law. Acts of 1903, Chapter 460, amended this Act by changing the terms of court for the Williamson County Circuit Court to begin on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, April, and August.
23. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 572, removed Williamson County from the Second Circuit Court of Davidson County and constituted it into the "Judicial Circuit of Williamson County." The Governor would appoint a Judge to serve until a successor could be elected by the people. The Judge would have both civil and criminal jurisdiction in the same manner and to the same extent as other Circuit Judges. The salary would be \$1,500 annually, and the Attorney-General of Williamson County would prosecute in this Court.
24. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 813, provided that the terms of the Circuit Courts of the 17th Judicial Circuit shall be according to this Act. In Williamson County, circuit court terms would begin on the first Monday in January, April, and September.

Circuit Court - Clerk

The following acts have no current effect, but once applied to the Williamson County Circuit Court Clerk. They were repealed, superseded, or never received local approval. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1903, Chapter 255, was a salary act which concerned Circuit Court Clerks only and which set their annual salaries, according to population classes stated in the Act. Clerks were required to file an annual report, sworn to and itemized, showing the total amount of fees collected in the office. If the fees did not equal the salary the county must pay the difference but if the fees exceeded the salary the Clerks were permitted to retain them as their own.
2. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 639, stated that in Williamson County the Circuit Court Clerk would be paid \$1,200 per annum, provided the Clerk would file a sworn, itemized statement with the County Judge, or Chairman, on January 1 of each year, showing the total amount of fees collected by the office. If the fees failed to equal the salary, the county would pay the difference, but, if the fees exceeded the salary, the Clerk could retain the excess.
3. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 94, provided that the Circuit Court Clerk would be paid \$2,000 a year in Williamson County under the same terms and conditions as stated above in the 1919 Act. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 708.
4. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 659, declared that in Williamson County the Circuit Court Clerk would be paid \$1,500 per year provided that the Clerk filed with the County Judge, or Chairman, a sworn, itemized statement showing the total amount of fees collected in the office. If the fees were less than the salary, the county would make up the difference, but, if the fees were more than the salary, the surplus would be disposed of as the County Court saw fit, whether as a supplement to the salary, or not.
5. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 661, amended Section 10726 of William's Code of Tennessee, by creating a new population class 3A, and assigning Williamson County to that class. The salaries of several county officials were then prescribed, including the Circuit Court Clerk at an annual salary of \$1,500. This Act did not repeal Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 659.

Court Officers

The following Acts are no longer effective having been repealed.

1. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 628, would allow the Circuit Judge of Williamson County to appoint two officers to wait upon the Circuit Court and Criminal Courts at the pleasure of the Judge who could remove them at will. These positions were formerly elected by the Williamson Quarterly County Court. Section 1 of this Act used population figures which would cast doubt on its validity as a Private Act applying to Williamson County.
2. Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 152, amended Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 628, in Section One by changing the population figure to conform to the 1970 Federal Census, and by adding a sentence which provided a \$15 per diem for the officers.
3. Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 203, amended Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 628, by deleting from Section 2 the portion of the last sentence which set the compensation of the Circuit Court Officers as the same as other court officers.

District Attorney General - Assistantces and Criminal Investigators

The following acts once affecting Williamson County are no longer in effect but are listed here for historical purposes. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1799, Chapter 58, appropriated \$400 to be paid to Andrew Jackson as full compensation for his services as the Attorney-General of the Mero District.
2. Acts of 1817, Chapter 65, divided Tennessee into ten Solicitorial Districts. The Seventh Solicitorial District contained the counties of Davidson, Williamson and Sumner. One Attorney General would be appointed for each district by the General Assembly.
3. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 28, enacted into law subsequent to the 1835 Constitution, made each Solicitorial District hereafter to conform to each Judicial Circuit.
4. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 52, provided that the counties of Williamson, Sumner and Davidson would elect an Attorney-General and the said Attorney-General would attend the circuit court of Sumner County and the criminal courts of Davidson County (nothing was said about Williamson County). This Act was repealed by Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 59.
5. Acts of 1903, Chapter 335, provided for an Attorney-General to be elected by the people of Williamson County who would attend the Circuit Court of the county and prosecute all crimes and offenses against the State in the county. The first election would be held on the first Thursday in August, 1904, and occur every eight years thereafter. The salary would be \$500 per year to be paid out of the State Treasury. The Governor would appoint the first Attorney- General to serve until the regular election in August. Acts of 1905, Chapter 441, amended this Act by increasing the Attorney-General's annual salary from \$500 to \$800.
6. Public Acts of 1971, Chapter 140 and Public Acts of 1976, Chapter 512, created additional positions for assistant district attorneys general in the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit. Williamson County is now a part of the Twenty-First Judicial District, according to T.C.A. 16-2- 506, which also stipulates the number of judges, assistant district attorneys general and investigators for the district.

General Sessions Court - Criminal Jurisdiction

The private acts listed below refer to those few years in the 1870's when Williamson County had a separate and distinct Criminal Court.

1. Acts of 1871, Chapter 73, established a Criminal Court in the counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles and Marshall, which courts were given exclusive jurisdiction in lieu of the Circuit Courts in the trial and presentment of crimes and offenses against the State. The Circuit Court Clerks would be the Clerks of these courts recording all the essential data in books kept separately from the civil cases. Details for keeping order, for the operation and maintenance of the court and juries were all incorporated into the Act. The Judge was granted all the power and jurisdiction of Circuit Judges and Chancellors, could interchange with them as necessity might dictate, and was paid the same compensation. The State's Attorney elected on the first Thursday in August, 1870, by the voters of the above counties would prosecute in all the Criminal Courts founded above. The Judge must have been a practicing lawyer for five years at least, and meet the standards and qualifications of the other Judges of Circuit and Chancery Courts. There would be three terms of court each year, which would begin in Williamson County on the second Monday in February, June, and October in Franklin.
2. Acts of 1873, Chapter 7, provided that the Criminal Court of Williamson County would hold its sessions on the first Monday in February, June and October.

3. Acts of 1877, Chapter 143, repealed Acts of 1871, Chapter 73, to take effect on September 1, 1878, and restored all the criminal jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon this court back to the Circuit Courts. The second Monday of each term of the Circuit Court would be the day of taking up the criminal docket.

General Sessions Court

The following act once affected the general sessions court of Williamson County, but is no longer in effect and is included herein for reference purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1965, Chapter 227, amended Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 127, by removing the provision that the Clerk of the Circuit and Criminal Courts would be the Clerk of the General Sessions Court but this Act was rejected by the Williamson County Quarterly Court and never became an effective law.

Juvenile Court

The following act once affecting juvenile courts in Williamson County is included herein for reference purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1965, Chapter 245, established a Juvenile Court in Williamson County which would be a court of record, presided over by a Judge who must meet the qualifications stipulated therein. The Judge could appoint a Clerk and fix the salary for that position. All the jurisdiction contained in Sections 37-242 to 37-274, Tennessee Code Annotated, was conferred upon this Court. The Act named J. W. Warren as Judge who would serve until the next general election. The Judge elected at that time would serve an eight year term. The salary was fixed at \$7,500 per annum, and required the full time of the Judge. This Act was not approved by the Quarterly County Court and did not become effective.

Secretarial Assistance

The following act is no longer in effect but is listed here for historical purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 537, allowed the Judge of the General Sessions Court the sum of \$85 per month to defray stenographer expenses, to be paid from the general funds of the county.

Chapter VI - Education/Schools

Board of Education

Private Acts of 1972 Chapter 323

SECTION 1. (a) Williamson County shall be divided into twelve (12) school districts which shall be coterminous with the County Quarterly Court Districts as now or hereafter established, and which shall for reference bear the same numbers as said districts.

(b) The Williamson County Board of Education shall consist of twelve (12) members, one (1) from each school district.

(c) All members shall be elected by the qualified voters of the district in which the candidate is a bona fide resident. The term of each board member shall be for a period of four (4) years. At the regular election for county officers in August, 1978, a board member shall be elected by the qualified voters within the school districts except those school districts represented by members entitled to continue in office as hereinafter provided. In the August, 1978, election a school board member shall be elected for a four (4) year term from the following school board districts: 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12. In the August, 1980, election a school board member shall be elected for a two (2) year term in the following districts: 4, 6, and 11. In the August, 1982, election there shall be elected a school board member for a four (4) year term from all board districts.

Each of the present board members whose terms expire in August, 1978, shall serve until the said election in August, 1978, and until their successors have been elected and qualified, so that no vacancy on the Williamson County Board of Education will occur by virtue of the transition required by this act. Those present board members whose terms do not expire in August, 1978, shall serve from the new district established herein in which they are a bona fide resident, and upon the expiration of their present terms, or upon their offices being vacated for any other reason, their successor shall be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided for filling of vacancies.

In the event a board member shall cease to be a bona fide resident of the school district from which he is

elected, or if any member resigns or otherwise vacates the office, then the County Court at its next regular quarterly meeting following the creation of said vacancy, shall appoint a bona fide resident of said district in which the vacancy is created to serve on the Board of Education until the next general election for county officers at which time the qualified voters of the district shall elect a successor to serve for the unexpired term of such membership, unless said term would have expired at that time, in which case said successor shall be elected for four (4) years.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 289

SECTION 2. The School Districts of Williamson County as presently constituted, are hereby abolished, and the School Districts as set out in this Act are hereby created; all laws or parts of laws applicable in Williamson County in conflict with the provisions of this Act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Act shall be void and of no effect until the same shall have been approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Quarterly County Court of Williamson County at its next regular quarterly meeting after the passage of this Act. Its approval or non-approval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of said court and shall be certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it; but the provisions hereof shall not become operative until validated as provided by Section 3.

Passed: March 28, 1972.

School Districts

Franklin School District

Private Acts of 1949 Chapter 563

SECTION 1. There is hereby created and established an independent and special school district in Williamson County to include only the territory included in and coextensive with the present boundary lines of the ninth civil district of the county and all territory included in and coextensive with the boundary lines of the municipal corporation of Franklin as of September 1, 1986, to be known and designated as the "Franklin special school district", and all inhabitants of these areas shall be and constitute the inhabitants of the Franklin special school district hereby created and established, and these inhabitants, for the purposes of this Act, shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, clothed with all powers and entitled to all the privileges and advantages of said Franklin special school district.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 361
Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 53

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That a Board of Education, composed of six (6) members, is created for the Franklin Special School District. The members of the board shall be more than twenty-one (21) years old and bona fide residents of and qualified voters in such Special School District, be and the same is hereby created and established for said Special school district. The Board of Education shall have the management and control of the public schools therein, below the grades of 9 through 12, under such rules and regulations as such board may make. Members of the Board of Education shall be elected by the qualified voters of such school district. Members shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. In order to establish staggered terms of office, at the next biennial election after the effective date of this act, three (3) offices designated as Class I shall be for two-year terms and three (3) offices designated as Class II shall be for four-year terms. Candidates shall declare which office they are competing for prior to said election. Thereafter, all members shall be elected for a four (4) year term of office.

In the event of a vacancy occurring on such board, the remaining members of such board shall fill such vacancy by appointment, and such appointee shall hold office until the next regular biennial election and until a successor is elected and qualified. At such election a person shall be elected to either fill the unexpired term of office created by the vacancy or to a full term of office.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 270
Private Acts of 1993, Chapter 81
Private Acts of 1993, Chapter 83

SECTION 3. That the said Board of Education shall meet on July 1, 1949, qualify by taking and subscribing to the oath required by law in such cases, and organize by electing a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all of whom should be members of said Board. And upon such an organization being perfected, said Board of Education shall proceed with its duties of managing and controlling the schools in said District under the powers herein given.

SECTION 4. That the management and control of such schools shall continue from the present time until June 30, 1949, in the hands of the present Board of Education of the Franklin Special School District as now constituted and that all funds belonging to said Franklin Special School District, as now constituted, on June 30, 1949, shall be transferred to the Board of Education of the Franklin Special School District as created hereunder. All taxes heretofore levied for the benefit of said Franklin Special School District, as now constituted, but not collected by June 30, 1949, shall, when collected, be credited to the Franklin Special School District as created hereunder.

SECTION 5. That the members of said Board of Education shall serve without compensation, but provision and allowance may be made for payment for reasonable clerical assistance necessary in keeping the records and books of the Secretary and the Treasurer; and for this purpose, an assistant to the Secretary and to the Treasurer, not a member of the Board, may be employed; that said Board of Education shall prescribe the rules and regulations for its government, and shall meet at such stated intervals as may be prescribed by its rules and regulations, and may hold such special meetings as may be necessary or advisable, of all which special meetings all members shall have the notice prescribed by its rules and regulations.

The Treasurer of said Board of Education shall enter into bond with proper conditions, sufficient to cover the school funds belonging to said Franklin Special School District which may be received, the amount of the penalty of which bond shall be determined by said Board of Education, and the bond shall be payable to the State of Tennessee for the use and benefit of said Franklin Special School District, and such bond shall be approved by and filed with Chairman of said Board of Education.

The Secretary of said Board of Education shall keep a true and correct record of all meetings and business transactions of said Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be required from time to time by said Board. The Treasurer of said Board of Education shall keep a true and correct account of all monies received and disbursed, and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required by the Board.

All necessary books, blank forms and stationery for the proper keeping of records by the Secretary and by the Treasurer shall be provided by the Board and paid for as an expense incident to the management, control and maintenance of said schools, and all such books, records and other papers in connection with the administration of said schools shall be carefully preserved by the respective officers keeping same, and upon the expiration of their terms of office, shall be delivered to their successors.

SECTION 6. That said Board of Education, a majority of which shall at all times constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, shall have all the powers usually incident to and belonging to Boards of Education of municipal corporations, and shall have full power as Trustee or Directors to manage and control the public schools of said Special School District below the grades of 9 through 12; and said Board of Education shall make, or cause to be made, and properly verified and certified, all necessary and proper reports of scholastic population, average daily attendance, and other statistical data with reference to the schools of said District, to the County Trustee, County Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, all as required by and in accordance with the general laws of the State governing the management and control of public schools of the State, of the class and character contemplated by this Act. And said Board of Education shall prescribe all reasonable and necessary rules and regulations for the management, government and control of such schools, and shall employ such superintendent, teachers, and assistant teachers as may be necessary in their conduct and management.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 270,
Private Acts of 1993, Chapter 83.

SECTION 7. That the County Trustee of Williamson County, from and after July 1, 1972, shall apportion to the Franklin Special School District, for the management of the schools therein provided for, the pro rata share of all school funds in his hands, to which said Franklin Special School District is entitled, which appointment, as between said Franklin Special School District and the remainder of Williamson County, shall be made each year in proportion to the average daily attendance in the schools provided for in said Special School District, and in the elementary schools of the remainder of Williamson County, in the same manner that apportionments on basis of average daily attendance for the previous year are made among the several counties and other subdivisions of the State, in the apportionment of the public school funds under the general school law. In the event that the basis of apportionment of school funds shall be, by subsequent legislation, changed, the apportionment under this Act will conform to the general law governing apportionments, so that said Special School District shall at all times receive the apportionment and pro rata of the public school funds to which it is by law entitled. And this apportionment shall apply not only to the pro rata share of any and all school taxes assessed and collected locally by Williamson County under general law, but also the pro rata share of said Special School District in the State school funds paid over to said County Trustee by the State pursuant to law.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 78

SECTION 8. That said Board of Education shall have the authority to enter into contracts for the rental, purchase or construction of school buildings and for the purchase of real estate to be used for school purposes, payments due under such contracts to be made by said Board of Education from the funds available to it.

SECTION 9. That said Franklin Special School District through its said Board of Education is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow money by the issuance of bonds of said Franklin Special School District for the purpose of buying real estate for school purposes or the construction and equipment of buildings for such purposes, subject to the following limitations. The total amount of bonds to be outstanding at any one time shall not exceed ten per cent of the total assessed valuation of the property in said Franklin Special School District. No bonds shall be issued until after a resolution has been passed by a majority of said board of education authorizing their issuance. If the General Assembly declares an election to be necessary, then it shall be further required that after the resolution has been passed a referendum of the qualified voters of the Franklin special school district shall be held by the Election Commission of Williamson County and no such bonds shall be issued unless a majority of the voters in that election vote in favor of issuance. Notice of the referendum shall be given by publication in a newspaper published in Williamson County at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of the referendum.

As amended by:

Private Acts of 1993, Chapter 8

Private Acts of 1999, Chapter 10

SECTION 10. For the purpose of supporting and maintaining the schools of the Franklin special school district, and for the purpose of supplementing the school funds as now provided by law and available for the benefit of the inhabitants of the special school district, there is hereby assessed for 1988, and for each subsequent year thereafter, a tax for operating purposes of one dollar (\$1.00) on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of taxable property, both real and personal, situated within the boundaries of the Franklin special school district, may, by majority vote, certify to the County Trustee a rate not to exceed the rate designated above, whereupon that rate shall be the assessed rate for the year to which the certification is applicable. The basis of assessments on such property shall be the assessed value as shown by the books of the County Trustee, and the taxes assessed on real estate shall be a lien thereon. The taxes herein assessed shall become due and be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes under the general laws of the state by the County Trustee, and the special taxes herein provided for, together with all school funds received from the County Trustee, shall constitute the school fund for the special school district which school fund shall, from time to time, as collections and apportionments are made, be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board of Education of the special school district, or as the Board of Education of the special school district may direct, by the County Trustee, upon warrants signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Education, and shall be under the control of the Board of Education for the use and benefit of the special school district, and for the maintenance of the schools therein provided for and for no other purpose. No part of said school fund shall be paid out by the treasurer of the special school district or otherwise, except upon and by the order of the Board of Education upon warrants properly drawn and signed by its Chairman or Vice-Chairman and Secretary. The separate tax list and assessment roll for the Franklin special school district shall be used by the County Trustee in making the collection of the taxes.

As amended by:

Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 302

Private Acts of 1988, Chapter 217

SECTION 11. That the branches of study designated and prescribed in the general school laws of the State of Tennessee for grades K through 8 shall be taught in the schools of said Special School District, and said schools shall be open to all children residing in said Special School District, who are legally entitled to attend the same under the school laws of the State.

The Board of Education of said Special School District shall have the power to, and may, admit by contract to the schools of said District persons over school age or nonresident of said Special School District, upon terms of such reasonable rate of tuition, and under such regulations as may be prescribed for such persons; and all tuition under this clause shall be paid to the Treasurer of said Board of Education for the use and benefit of said Special School District, and shall be expended and paid out as other school funds collected and received for the maintenance of schools.

As amended by:

Private Acts of 1993, Chapter 83

SECTION 12. That the provisions of this Act shall not in any manner apply to the control and management of any county high school or schools situated in said territory; and this Act shall not in any way affect the present control and managements of such high school or schools, or place any additional duties or liabilities upon said Special School District for the maintenance or operation of such county high

school or schools. That the Board of Education of said Special School District hereby created and provided for shall not be under the direction or control of the County Board of Education, or of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Williamson County, but its policy shall be in harmony with the general system of public schools of the State, and all necessary and proper reports, properly verified and signed, shall be made, and full cooperation with public school system of this State shall be observed, in harmony with the general school law, as other Special Districts are maintained.

SECTION 13. That if any section, part or section, or provision of this Act shall be ascertained to be in contravention of the Constitution of this State, the invalidity of such section, part of section or provision, shall not impair the validity of the remainder of the Act.

SECTION 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed, and that this Act shall take effect from and after June 30, 1949, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: April 5, 1949.

Franklin Special School District

Bond Issues

Private Acts of 1951 Chapter 303

SECTION 1. That Franklin Special School District in Williamson County, Tennessee, as created by Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee is hereby found and declared to be a validly organized and existing School District of the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 2. That Franklin Special School District is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its negotiable bonds therefor in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand (\$400,000.00) Dollars for the purpose of constructing, improving, and equipping school buildings and additions thereto, for said School District, together with the purchase of necessary sites in connection therewith. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate of not exceeding three and one-half per cent (3½%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall mature serially or otherwise in not exceeding thirty (30) years after date thereof, and may be subject to such terms of redemption with or without premium as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education of said School District. Said bonds shall be in such form and of such denominations and shall be sold in such manner as the Board of Education may provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than par. Said Board of Education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of said bonds. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of said bonds. The provisions of Section 9 of said Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee shall not be applicable to the bonds authorized hereunder.

SECTION 3. That said school bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Education and attested by the Secretary of said Board, and the coupons on said bonds shall be signed by the facsimile signatures of said officials.

SECTION 4. That for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the school bonds herein authorized there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of seventy-five cents (75¢) on each One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars worth of taxable property in said Franklin Special School District, beginning with the year 1951 and continuing until said bonds have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. Said taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the County Officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of said taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on the school bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 5. That the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all state, county, and municipal taxation within the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 6. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: February 28, 1951.

Private Acts of 1957 Chapter 65

SECTION 1. That Franklin Special School District in Williamson County, Tennessee, as created by Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee, is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its negotiable bonds therefor in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand (\$400,000) Dollars for the purpose of constructing, improving and equipping school buildings and additions thereto for said school district, together with the purchase of necessary sites in connection therewith. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceed five percent (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall mature serially or otherwise not exceeding thirty (30) years after date thereof, and may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education of said school district. Said Bonds shall be in such form and of such denominations and shall be sold in such manner as the Board of Education may provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than par and accrued interest. The Board of Education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of said bonds. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of said bonds, and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee shall not be applicable to bonds issued hereunder. Said bonds shall be signed by the chairman of the Board of Education and attested by the secretary of said board, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed by the facsimile signature of said officials.

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the school bonds herein authorized there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of seventy-five (75¢) cents on the each One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars worth of taxable property in said Franklin Special School District, beginning with the year 1957 and continuing until said bonds have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. Said taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of said taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest on the school bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 3. That the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 4. That if any one or more provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall ever be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid the remaining provisions hereof and the application thereof to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held to be invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 5. That all laws or parts thereof in conflict herewith are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. That this Act shall become effective only upon approval thereof by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Education of said district, such approval to be evidenced by a resolution adopted by not less than two-thirds of said board.

Passed: February 19, 1957.

Private Acts of 1959 Chapter 59

SECTION 1. That Franklin Special School District, Williamson County, Tennessee, as created by Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee, is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its negotiable bonds therefor in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000) for the purpose of constructing, improving and equipping school buildings and additions thereto for said school district, together with the purchase of necessary sites in connection therewith. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding five per cent (5%) per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, and shall mature serially or otherwise in not exceeding thirty (30) years after date thereof as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education of said school district. Said bonds shall be in such form and of such denominations, may be made subject to redemption prior to maturity with or without premium, and shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as the Board of Education may provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than par and accrued interest. The Board of Education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of said bonds. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of said bonds, and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee shall not be applicable to bonds issued hereunder. Said bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Education and attested by the Secretary of said board, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the facsimile signatures of said officials.

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the school bonds herein authorized there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of seventy-five cents (75¢) on each One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) worth of taxable property in said Franklin Special School District, beginning with the year 1959 and continuing until said bonds shall have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. Said taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of said taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the school bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 3. That the Bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 4. That if any one or more provisions of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall ever be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid the remaining provisions hereof and the application thereof to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held to be invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 5. That all laws or parts thereof in conflict herewith are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: February 17, 1959.

Private Acts of 1970 Chapter 271

SECTION 1. That Franklin Special School District, Williamson County, Tennessee, created by Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee, is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its negotiable bonds therefor in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding one million, five hundred thousand and no/100 dollars (\$1,500,000.00) for the purpose of constructing, improving and equipping school buildings and additions thereto for said school district, together with the purchase of necessary sites in connection therewith. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding the legal rate of interest for written contracts, payable annually or semi-annually, and shall mature serially or otherwise in not exceeding thirty (30) years after date thereof as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education of said school district. Said bonds shall be in such form and of such denominations, may be made subject to redemption prior to maturity with or without premium, and shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as the Board of Education may provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than 98% of par value, plus accrued interest. The Board of Education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of said bonds. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of said bonds, and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee shall not be applicable to bonds issued hereunder. Said bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Education and attested by the Secretary of said board, and the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the facsimile signatures of said officials.

SECTION 2. That for the purpose of paying the principal of and interest on the school bonds herein authorized there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of seventy-five cents (75¢) on each One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) worth of taxable property in said Franklin Special School District, beginning with the year 1970 and continuing until said bonds shall have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. Said taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of said taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special funds and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the school bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 3. That the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 4. That if any one or more provisions of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall ever be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid the remaining provisions hereof and the application thereof to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held to be invalid shall not be affected thereby and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare

requiring it.

COMPILER'S NOTE: The Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 207, appears to include the same language as the act above, except in Section 5 it provides for local approval by the Quarterly County Court.

Passed: February 18, 1970.

Private Acts of 1983 Chapter 31

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its bonds in the aggregate principal amount of not more than three million seventy thousand dollars (\$3,070,000.00) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, repairing and equipping schools and additional thereto for the school district, and acquiring all property, real and personal, appurtenant thereto or connected with such work. The bonds shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding thirteen percent (13%) per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, and shall mature serially or otherwise in not exceeding twenty-five (25) years after the date thereof, as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education of such school district. The bonds shall be in such form including coupon or registered form and of such denominations, may be made subject to redemption prior to maturity, with or without premium, and shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as the Board of Education shall provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than par value plus accrued interest. The Board of Education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of said bonds. The bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Education and attested by the Secretary of the Board, and if said bonds are issued in coupon form, the coupons attached thereto shall be signed with the signatures of these officials, all as the Board of Education shall provide by resolution.

The provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949 shall be applicable to bonds issued hereunder.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of paying the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the school bonds herein authorized, there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of sixty-five cents (\$.65) on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) worth of taxable property in the Franklin Special School District, beginning with the year 1983 and continuing until the bonds shall have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of these taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest, and any redemption premiums, on the school bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 3. The bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 4. If any one or more provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall ever be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remaining provisions hereof and the application thereof to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held to be invalid shall not be affected thereby and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 5. All laws or parts thereof in conflict herewith are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. The Election Commission of Williamson County is authorized to call an election within the boundaries of the Franklin Special School District at the request of the district's Board of Education in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of this act and Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it, and the bonds provided for herein may be issued upon approval as provided for in Sections 1 and 6 of this act.

Passed: March 9, 1983.

Private Acts of 1985 Chapter 68

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, Williamson County, Tennessee, created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its bonds therefor in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding three million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$3,900,000) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, repairing and equipping schools and additions thereto for said school district, and acquiring all property, real and personal, appurtenant thereto or connected with such work. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding twelve percent (12%) per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, and shall mature serially or otherwise in not exceeding twenty-five (25) years after the date thereof, as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education of said school district. Said bonds shall be in such form and of such denominations, may be made subject to redemption prior to maturity, with or without premium, and shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as the Board of Education shall provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than par value plus accrued interest. The Board of Education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of said bonds. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of said bonds and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee shall not be applicable to the bonds issued hereunder. The bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of said Board of Education and attested by the Secretary of said Board in such manner as the Board of Education shall provide by resolution.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of paying the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the school bonds herein authorized, there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of ninety-five cents (\$.95) on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) worth of taxable property in said Franklin Special School District, beginning with the year 1985 and continuing until the bonds have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. Said taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of said taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the school bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 3. The bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 4. If any one or more provisions of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall ever be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remaining provisions hereof and the application thereof to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held to be invalid shall not be affected thereby and to this end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 5. All laws or parts thereof in conflict herewith are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: May 8, 1985.

Private Acts of 1989 Chapter 60

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, Williamson County, Tennessee, created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended, is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its bonds therefor in an aggregate principal amount of not exceeding six million six hundred thousand dollars (\$6,600,000) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, repairing and equipping schools and additions thereto for the school district, and acquiring all property, real and personal, appurtenant thereto or connected with such work.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of paying the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the school bonds herein authorized, there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of thirty-five cents (\$.35) on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) worth of taxable property in the Franklin Special School District, beginning with the year 1989 and continuing until the bonds shall have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of these taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the school

bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 3. The school district is further authorized to borrow money and issue its bonds therefor for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity all or part of (i) the schools bonds herein authorized, (ii) bonds of the school district issued pursuant to Chapter 68 of the Private Acts of 1985, (iii) bonds of the school district issued pursuant to Chapter 31 of the Private Acts of 1983 and (iv) the refunding bonds herein authorized. Such refunding bonds may be issued at one time or from time to time, shall be issued upon a finding by the board of education of the special school district that the issuance of the refunding bonds provides a savings to the taxpayers of the school district, and shall be issued in a principal amount not exceeding the principal amount of the bonds being refunded, redemption premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds to maturity or earlier redemption date and costs of issuance including discount, if any. The Board of Education shall have the power to provide for the custody, application and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds pending retirement of the refunding bonds, including the deposits in escrow with a bank or trust company located in Tennessee of all or a portion of the proceeds of the refunding bonds. The refunding bonds shall be payable as to principal and interest and any redemption premium from the annual tax established in the applicable act or acts pursuant to which the refunded bonds were issued, and the provisions in these acts for the annual extension and collection of taxes for the payment of the refunded bonds shall apply also to the refunding bonds herein authorized and, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the applicable act, shall continue until the refunding bonds herein authorized are paid as to principal, interest and premium, if any. The provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 9-21-903, shall be applicable to refunding bonds authorized herein.

SECTION 4. The bonds herein authorized shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding nine percent (9%) per annum, payable annually or semi-annually, and shall mature serially or otherwise in not more than twenty-five (25) years after the date thereof, as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education of the special school district. The bonds shall be in such form and of such denominations, may be made subject to redemption prior to maturity, with or without premium, and shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time pursuant to public or negotiated sale in such manner as the Board of Education shall provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than ninety-eight and one-half percent (98 1/2%) of par value plus accrued interest. The Board of Education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of these bonds. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of these bonds, and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949 shall not be applicable to the bond issued hereunder. The bonds shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Education and attested by the secretary of the board in such manner as the Board of Education shall provide by resolution.

SECTION 5. The bonds herein authorized and the income therefrom shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in Tennessee except for inheritance, transfer and estate taxes, and except as otherwise provided in the Tennessee Code Annotated.

SECTION 6. If any one or more provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall ever be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remaining provisions hereof and the application thereof to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held to be invalid shall not be affected thereby and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 7. All laws or parts thereof in conflict herewith are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: April 13, 1989.

Private Acts of 1992 Chapter 181

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, Williamson County, Tennessee, created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949 (the "School District"), is hereby authorized to borrow money and issue its school bonds from time to time in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding fourteen million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$14,900,000) for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, improving, repairing and equipping schools and additions thereto for the school district, and acquiring all property, real and personal, appurtenant thereto or connected with such work, and paying costs of issuance of such bonds.

SECTION 2. The school district is further authorized to borrow money and issue its bond anticipation notes from time to time in anticipation of the proceeds of sale of the school bonds herein authorized in the principal amount not exceeding the principal amount of unissued school bonds. Such bond anticipation notes may be issued from time to time for a period not to exceed two (2) years from the date of issue, and such notes may be extended or renewed for not more than one (1) additional period of two (2) years. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 3 hereof, when the school district receives the proceeds from the sale of school bonds in anticipation of which such notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon.

SECTION 3. For the purpose of paying the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the school bonds, bond anticipation notes and refunding bonds herein authorized, there is hereby levied a continuing annual tax of forty cents (\$0.40) on each one hundred dollars (\$100.00) worth of taxable property in the school district, beginning with the year 1992 and continuing until the school bonds, bond anticipation notes and refunding bonds shall have been paid in full as to both principal and interest. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county officials of Williamson County in the manner provided by the general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of these taxes, as collected, shall be placed in a special fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of paying principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the school bonds, bond anticipation notes and refunding bonds herein authorized.

SECTION 4. The school district is further authorized to borrow money and issue its bonds therefor for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity all or part of (i) the schools bonds herein authorized and (ii) the refunding bonds herein authorized. Such refunding bonds may be issued at one (1) time or from time to time, shall be issued upon a finding by the board of education of the school district that the issuance of the refunding bonds provides a savings to the taxpayers of the school district, and shall be issued in a principal amount not exceeding the premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds to maturity or earlier redemption date and costs of issuance including discount, if any. The board of education shall have the power to provide for the custody, application and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds pending retirement of the refunding bonds, including the deposit in escrow with a bank or trust company located in the State of Tennessee of all or a portion of the proceeds of the refunding bonds. The refunding bonds shall be payable as to principal and interest and any redemption premium from the annual tax established in this act. The provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated § 9-21-903 shall be applicable to refunding bonds authorized herein.

SECTION 5. The school bonds, bond anticipation notes and refunding bonds herein authorized shall bear interest at a rate or rates not exceeding nine percent (9%) per annum, payable annually or semi-annually and at maturity, and school bonds and refunding bonds shall mature serially or otherwise in not exceeding twenty-five (25) years after the date thereof, as may be provided by resolution of the board of education of the school district. The school bonds, bond anticipation notes and refunding bonds shall be in such form and of such denominations, may be made subject to redemption prior to maturity, with or without premium, and shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time pursuant to public or negotiated sale in such manner as the board of education shall provide by resolution, but in no event shall such bonds be sold for less than ninety-eight and one-half percent (98.5%) of par value plus accrued interest. Bonds anticipation notes may be made redeemable at a premium not exceeding one percent (1%) of the principal amount, provided that if any such notes are sold at a discount, any redemption shall be without redemption premium. The board of education is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of these bonds and notes. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of these bonds and notes, and the provisions of Section 9 of chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee shall not be applicable to the bonds and notes issued hereunder. The bonds and notes shall be signed by the chairman of said board of education and attested by the secretary of the board in such manner as the board of education shall provide by resolution.

SECTION 6. The school bonds, bond anticipation notes and refunding bonds herein authorized and the income therefrom shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee except for inheritance, transfer and estate taxes, and except as otherwise provided in the Tennessee Code Annotated.

SECTION 7. If the tax levy authorized by Section 3 hereof shall be determined by the board of education to produce amounts in excess of that required to pay annual debt service on bonds or notes issued pursuant to this act, the rate of tax authorized by Section 3 hereof shall be collected in such proportional amount as is determined sufficient to pay debt service on the

bonds or notes as evidenced by resolution adopted by the board of education on or before September 1 of any year and certified to the county trustee of Williamson County, and the county trustee shall collect only the taxes based on the rate so certified.

SECTION 8. If any one or more provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall ever be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remaining provisions hereof and the application thereof to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held to be invalid shall not be affected thereby and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 9. All laws or parts thereof in conflict herewith are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

SECTION 10. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 23, 1992.

Private Acts of 1999 Chapter 11

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, located in Williamson County, Tennessee ("the District"), created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended (collectively with all amendatory acts, the "Act of Incorporation") is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, by resolution of the board of education of the district (the "board"), bonds in the aggregate principal amount of not to exceed thirty-two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$32,500,000) (the "bonds") for the purpose of providing funds (i) for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the district, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with such work, (ii) for the funding of all accounts and funds necessary and proper in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds as the board shall determine, (iii) for the payment of interest on the bonds during the period of construction and for six (6) months thereafter and (iv) for the payment of all legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural, engineering, accounting and similar professional and other costs incident thereto and to the issuance and sale of the bonds.

SECTION 2. The bonds may be sold at public or private sale in one or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding twenty-five (25) years from their respective dated dates, may bear interest at a zero (0) rate or at such other rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost bonds, all as may be provided by resolution of the board. The bonds shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the board, but in no event shall the bonds be sold for less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of par plus accrued interest (or, if all or any part of such bonds is to be sold at a zero (0) rate of interest or at an original issue discount, such bonds may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of the original reoffering price of such bonds, plus accrued interest). The board is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and to delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the board shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 3. The bonds, refunding bonds and notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be signed and sealed as provided in the Tennessee Public Obligations Registration Act and in the resolution adopted by the board authorizing the bonds, refunding bonds or notes.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the bonds, refunding bonds and notes herein authorized, there is hereby levied, in addition to any tax currently being levied within the boundaries of the district for the benefit of the district, a continuing annual tax equal to a rate per one hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed value of real and personal property located within the district which provides the district one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of outstanding principal and interest coming due on the bonds, refunding bonds or notes in the next succeeding year. At the request of the board, the county assessor of property shall certify to the county trustee and the board the total assessed value of taxable property within the district and furnish the county trustee and the board an estimate of the total assessed value of all new construction and improvements not included on the assessment roll of the base year and all deletions from the assessment roll of the base year. Upon receipt of the information and certifications, the district shall by resolution of the board on or before September 1 of any year certify to the county trustee the special school district tax rate.

The county trustee shall adjust the tax rate established herein to an adjusted rate which is estimated to provide to the district one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of outstanding principal and interest coming due on the bonds, refunding bonds or notes in the next succeeding year plus the taxes levied pursuant to the act of incorporation securing other outstanding debt of the district for the 1999 tax year and each tax year thereafter so long as the bonds, refunding bonds or notes shall be outstanding. These taxes shall be used exclusively to pay principle of and interest on the bonds, refunding bonds and notes authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the district as they come due and to maintain debt service fund balances. The board is hereby authorized to pledge such taxes to pay the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the bonds, refunding bonds and notes and any other indebtedness of the district. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county trustee in the manner provided by general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with the like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of these taxes, as and when received by the district, shall be deposited to a debt service fund to be established and maintained by the district. The debt service fund is established for the specific purpose of receiving the taxes authorized herein and any other funds which may from time to time be pledged to the payment of indebtedness of the district. The debt service fund and the funds therein shall be maintained and accounted for until payment in full of all outstanding obligations of the district and shall be used for the purpose of paying principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the bonds, refunding bonds and notes and any other indebtedness of the district. In the event property taxes and such other funds as shall be pledged to the payment of the indebtedness of the district are not sufficient to pay principal thereof and interest thereon when due, the district shall apply funds from operations or other available funds of the district to the payment thereof. So much of the surplus arising from the tax hereinabove described and not required for the payment of debt service on outstanding obligations of the district may be used, at the discretion of the board, for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the district, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with such work.

SECTION 5. The board is authorized, but not required, to pledge to the payment of the bonds all or a portion of (i) any funds received by the district under the Tennessee Basic Education Program available to be used for capital outlay expenditures, as set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-3-351 et seq., and related sections, (ii) its share of the local option sales and use tax now or hereafter levied and collected in Williamson County, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 677-6-712, and (iii) any other funds received from the state, or any of its authorities, agencies or instrumentalities, for school purposes and available to be used for capital outlay expenditures.

SECTION 6. The bonds, refunding bonds and notes, and all income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer and estate taxes and except as otherwise provided by applicable law.

SECTION 7. The district is further authorized, by resolution of the board, to borrow money and issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at any time, in accordance with the terms hereof, the bonds authorized herein and the refunding bonds authorized herein. The board shall have the power to provide for the custody, application and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds pending retirement of the refunded bonds.

SECTION 8. The district is further authorized, by resolution of the board, to issue and sell notes of the district in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds authorized herein. The notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding three (3) years from their respective dates and may be extended or renewed for not more than one additional period of three (3) years, may bear interest at such rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the board. The notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time at public or private sale in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the board but in no event shall the notes be sold for less than ninety-nine percent (99%) of par plus accrued interest. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 4 and/or 5 hereof, when the district receives the proceeds from the same of the bonds in anticipation of which the notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon. The board is authorized and empowered to do and

perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the notes and delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the board shall deem necessary and desirable.

SECTION 9. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of the bonds and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Private Acts of Tennessee, as amended, shall not be applicable to the bonds, refunding bonds and notes issued hereunder.

SECTION 10. If any provision of this act or the application thereof shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this act and the application of such provisions shall not be affected thereby, shall be enforced to the greatest extent permitted by law and are declared to be severable.

SECTION 11. This Act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: February 25, 1999.

Private Acts of 2002 Chapter 144

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, located in Williamson County, Tennessee (the "district"), created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended (collectively with all amendatory acts, the "Act of Incorporation") is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, by resolution of its board of education, bonds and/or notes in the collective aggregate principal amount of not to exceed thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000) for the purpose of providing funds for:

- (1) The construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the district, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with such work; (2) The funding of all accounts and funds necessary and proper in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes as the board of education shall determine; (3) The payment of interest on the bonds and notes during the period of construction and for six (6) months thereafter; and (4) The payment of all legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural, engineering, accounting and similar professional and other costs incident thereto and to the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes.

As amended by:

Private Acts of 2007, Chapter 34

SECTION 2. The bonds and notes may be sold at public or private sale in one or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding twenty-five (25) years from their respective dated dates with respect to any series of bonds and twelve (12) years with respect to any series of notes, may bear interest at a zero (0) rate or at such other rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable in such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, or lost bonds and notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the district's board of education. The bonds and notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the district's board of education, but in no event shall the bonds and notes be sold for less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of par plus accrued interest (or, if all or any part of such bonds and notes is to be sold at a zero (0) rate of interest or at an original issue discount, such bonds and notes may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of the original reoffering price of such bonds and notes, plus accrued interest). The board of education of the district is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes and to delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the board shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 3. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds and bond anticipation notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be signed and sealed as provided in the Tennessee Public Obligations Registration Act and in the resolution adopted by the district's board of education authorizing the bonds, notes, refunding bonds or bond anticipation notes.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes herein authorized and any other indebtedness of the district, there is hereby levied, in addition to any tax currently being levied within the boundaries of the district for the benefit of the district, a continuing annual property tax to take effect for the tax year in which such bonds or notes are issued and each year thereafter, of four and one-half cents (\$.045) per one hundred dollars (\$100) of taxable value of taxable property located within the district for bonds, notes, refunding bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized herein issued in the aggregate principal

amount of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) or less; of four and ninety-five one hundredths cents (\$0.0495) per one hundred dollars (\$100) of taxable value of taxable property located with the district for bonds, notes, refunding bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized herein issued in the aggregate principal amount of greater than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) and less than or equal to eleven million dollars (\$11,000,000); of five and forty-five one hundredths cents (\$0.0545) per one hundred dollars of taxable value of taxable property located within the district for bonds, notes, refunding bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized herein issued in the aggregate principal amount of greater than eleven million dollars (\$11,000,000) and less than or equal to twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000); of five and eighty-five one hundredths cents (\$0.0585) per one hundred dollars (\$100) of taxable value of taxable property located within the district for bonds, notes, refunding bonds and bond anticipation notes authorized herein issued in the aggregate principal amount of greater than twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) and less than or equal to thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000). The rate established herein may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with the procedure set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-5-1704, relating to county-wide reappraisal. These taxes shall be used exclusively to pay principle of and interest on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the district as they come due and to maintain debt service fund balances. The board is hereby authorized to pledge such taxes to pay the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes and any other indebtedness of the district. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the County Trustee of Williamson County in the manner provided by general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with the like force and effect as do county taxes. The proceeds of these taxes, as and when collected, shall be paid by the county trustee to the district. The proceeds of these taxes, when received by the district, shall be deposited to a debt service fund to be established and maintained by the district. The debt service fund is established for the specific purpose of receiving the taxes authorized herein and any other funds which may from time to time be pledged to the payment of indebtedness of the district. The debt service fund and the funds therein shall be maintained and accounted for until payment in full of all outstanding obligations of the district and shall be used for the purpose of paying principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes and any other indebtedness of the district. In the event property taxes and such other funds as shall be pledged to the payment of the indebtedness of the district are not sufficient to pay principal thereof and interest thereon when due, the district shall apply funds from operations or other available funds of the district to the payment thereof. So much of the surplus arising from the tax hereinabove described and not required for the payment of debt service on outstanding obligations of the district may be used, at the discretion of the board, for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the district, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with such work.

As amended by: Private Acts of 2007, Chapter 34

SECTION 5. The board of education is authorized, but not required, to pledge to the payment of the bonds and notes all or a portion of:

- (1) Any funds received by the district under the Tennessee Basic Education Program available to be used for capital outlay expenditures as set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 49, Chapter 3, Part 3, and related sections; (2) Its share of the Local Option Sales and Use Tax now and hereafter levied and collected in Williamson County, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-6-712; and (3) Any other funds received from the state of Tennessee, or any of its authorities, agencies or instrumentalities, for school purposes and available to be used for capital outlay expenditures.

SECTION 6. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes, and all income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the state of Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer and estate taxes and except as otherwise provided by applicable law.

SECTION 7. The district is further authorized, by resolution of the board of education, to borrow money and issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at any time, in accordance with the terms hereof, the bonds and notes authorized herein and the refunding bonds and refunding notes authorized herein, in an amount not exceeding the outstanding principal amount of the outstanding bonds and notes being refunded, premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds or refunded notes to maturity or earlier redemption and costs of issuance, including discount, if any. The board shall have the power to provide for the custody, application and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds and refunding notes pending retirement of the refunded bonds and refunded notes.

SECTION 8. The district is further authorized, by resolution of the board of education, to issue and sell bond anticipation notes of the district in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds authorized herein. The

bond anticipation notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding three (3) years from their respective dated dates and may be extended or renewed for not more than one additional period of three (3) years, may bear interest at such rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost bond anticipation notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the board. The bond anticipation notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time at public or private sale in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the board but in no event shall the bond anticipation notes be sold for less than ninety-nine percent (99%) of par plus accrued interest. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 4 and/or 5 hereof, when the district receives the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in anticipation of which the bond anticipation notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon. The board is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bond anticipation notes and delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the board shall deem necessary and desirable.

SECTION 9. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of the of the obligations authorized hereunder, and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended, shall not be applicable to the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes issued hereunder.

SECTION 10. If any provision of this act or the application thereof shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this act and the application of such provisions shall not be affected thereby, shall be enforced to the greatest extent permitted by law, and are declared to be severable.

SECTION 11. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: May 1, 2002.

Private Acts of 2008 Chapter 96

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, located in Williamson County, Tennessee (the "District"), created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, by resolution of the Board of Education of the District, bonds and/or notes in the collective aggregate principal amount of not to exceed five million five hundred thousand dollars (\$5,500,000) for the purpose of providing funds (i) for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with such work, (ii) for the funding of all accounts and funds necessary and proper in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes as the Board of Education of the District shall determine, (iii) for the payment of interest on the bonds and notes during the period of construction and for six (6) months thereafter, and (iv) for the payment of all legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural, engineering, accounting and similar professional and other costs incident thereto and to the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes.

SECTION 2. The bonds and notes may be sold at public or private sale in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding twenty-five (25) years from their respective dated dates with respect to any series of bonds and twelve (12) years with respect to any series of notes, may bear interest at a zero (0) rate or at such other rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost bonds and notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education. The bonds and notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education, but in no event

shall the bonds and notes be sold for less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of par plus accrued interest (or, if all or any part of such bonds and notes is to be sold at a zero (0) rate of interest or at an original issue discount, such bonds and notes may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of the original reoffering price of such bonds and notes, plus accrued interest). The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes and to delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 3. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds and bond anticipation notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be signed and sealed as provided in the Tennessee Public Obligations Registration Act and in the resolution adopted by the District's Board of Education authorizing the bonds, notes, refunding bonds or bond anticipation notes.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes herein authorized and any other indebtedness of the District, there is hereby levied, in addition to any tax currently being levied within the boundaries of the District for the benefit of the District, a continuing annual property tax to take effect for the tax year in which such bonds or notes are issued and each year thereafter, of three cents (3¢) per one hundred dollars (\$100) of taxable value of taxable property located within the District. The rate hereinabove established may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with the procedure set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-5-1704, relating to county-wide reappraisal. In addition, in the event the total assessed value of all property subject to the tax hereinabove described declines by more than ten percent (10%) from January 1 of any year to January 1 of the next succeeding year or declines by more than fifteen percent (15%) from January 1 of any year to January 1 of the second succeeding year thereafter, at the request of the Board of Education, the county assessor of property shall certify to the county trustee and the Board of Education the total assessed value of taxable property within the District and furnish the county trustee and the Board of Education an estimate of the total assessed value of all new construction and improvements not included on the assessment roll of the base year and all deletions from the assessment roll of the base year. Upon receipt of said information and certifications, the county trustee shall adjust the tax rate established herein to an adjusted rate which is estimated to provide to the District the same tax revenue as was provided by said tax in the base year, exclusive of such new construction, improvements and deletions, in accordance with policies established by the state board of equalization pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-5-1701(b), or any successor thereto. Said taxes shall be used to pay principal and interest and any redemption premium on the bonds authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District as it becomes due and to maintain debt service fund balances. The Board of Education is herein authorized to pledge such tax to pay the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the bonds and any other indebtedness of the District. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county trustee of Williamson County in the manner provided by general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with the like force and effect as do county taxes. In the event the property taxes and such other funds as shall be pledged to the payment of the indebtedness of the District shall apply funds from operations or other available funds of the District to the payment thereof. So much of the surplus arising from the tax hereinabove described and not required for the payment of debt service on outstanding obligations of the District shall first be used to fund any debt service reserve fund established by the Board of Education, and may thereafter be used, at the discretion of the Board of Education of the District, for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, and the purchase of school buses and school transportation equipment, and all other operations and maintenance of schools in the District.

SECTION 5. The Board of Education is authorized, but not required, to pledge to the payment of the bonds and notes all or a portion of (i) any funds received by the District under the Tennessee Basic Education Program available to be used for capital outlay expenditures, as set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-3-351, et seq., and related sections, (ii) its share of the Local Option Sales and Use Tax now and hereafter levied and collected in Williamson County, Tennessee, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-6-712, and (iii) any other funds received from the State of Tennessee, or any of its authorities, agencies or instrumentalities, for school purposes and available to be used for capital outlay expenditures.

SECTION 6. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes, and all income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer and estate taxes and except as otherwise provided by applicable law.

SECTION 7. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to borrow money and issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at any time, in accordance with the terms hereof, the bonds and notes authorized herein and the refunding bonds and refunding notes authorized herein, in an amount not exceeding the outstanding principal amount of the outstanding bonds and notes being refunded, premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds or refunded notes to maturity or earlier redemption and costs of issuance, including discount, if any. The Board of Education shall have the power to provide for the custody, application and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds and refunding notes pending retirement of the refunded bonds and refunded notes.

SECTION 8. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to issue and sell bond anticipation notes of the District in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds authorized herein. The bond anticipation notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding three (3) years from their respective dated dates and may be extended or renewed for not more than one (1) additional period of three (3) years, may bear interest at such rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost bond anticipation notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education. The bond anticipation notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time at public or private sale in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the Board of Education but in no event shall the bond anticipation notes be sold for less than ninety-nine percent (99%) of par plus accrued interest. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 4 and/or 5 hereof, when the District receives the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in anticipation of which the bond anticipation notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon. The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bond anticipation notes and delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary and desirable.

SECTION 9. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of the of the obligations authorized hereunder, and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended, shall not be applicable to the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes issued hereunder.

SECTION 10. In the event that the laws creating the District are repealed or the District is abolished, that portion of such laws levying a tax, the proceeds of which are pledged to the payment of outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District, shall remain in full force and effect with respect to the real and personal property within the District to the extent necessary to satisfy the District's debt service requirements with respect to said bonds and indebtedness, and the outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District shall remain binding and valid obligations of the District the same to be paid out of funds collected in respect of the tax hereby required to be continued to be levied. In such event, the said remaining tax shall continue to be collected by the Williamson County trustee and funds collected in respect thereof shall be paid in respect of the District's outstanding bonds and indebtedness by the Williamson County Board of Education until such bonds and indebtedness have been paid in full.

SECTION 11. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: May 13, 2008.

Private Acts of 2016 Chapter 33

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, located in Williamson County, Tennessee (the "District"), created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended (collectively with all amendatory acts, the "Act of Incorporation") is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, by resolution of the Board of Education of the District, bonds and/or notes in the collective aggregate principal amount of not to exceed Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000) for the purpose of providing funds (i) for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, (ii) for the funding of all accounts and funds necessary and proper in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes as the Board of Education of the District shall determine, (iii) for the payment of interest on the bonds and notes during the period of construction and for six (6) months thereafter and (iv) for the payment of all legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural, engineering, accounting, and similar professional and other costs incident thereto and to the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes.

SECTION 2. The bonds and notes may be sold at public or private sale in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding twenty (20) years from their respective dated dates with respect to any series of bonds and twelve (12) years with respect to any series of notes, may bear interest at a zero (0) rate or at such other rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, or lost bonds and notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education. The bonds and notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education, but in no event shall the bonds and notes be sold for less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of par plus accrued interest (or, if all or any part of such bonds and notes is to be sold at a zero (0) rate of interest or at an original issue discount, such bonds and notes may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of the original reoffering price of such bonds and notes, plus accrued interest). The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes and to delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 3. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be signed and sealed as provided in the Tennessee Public Obligations Registration Act, compiled in Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 9, Chapter 19, and in the resolution adopted by the District's Board of Education authorizing the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, or bond anticipation notes.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes herein authorized and any other indebtedness of the District, there is hereby levied, in addition to any tax currently being levied within the boundaries of the District for the benefit of the District, a continuing annual property tax to take effect for the tax year in which such bonds or notes are issued and each year thereafter, of seven and one-half cents (\$0.075) per one hundred dollars (\$100) of taxable value of taxable property located within the District. The rate hereinabove established may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with the procedure set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-5-1704, relating to county-wide reappraisal. Said taxes shall be used to pay principal and interest and any redemption premium on the bonds authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District as they become due and to maintain debt service fund balances. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to pledge such tax to pay the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the bonds and notes authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county trustee of Williamson County in the manner provided by general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with the like force and effect as do county taxes. In the event the property taxes and such other funds as shall be pledged to the payment of the indebtedness of the District are not sufficient to pay principal thereof and interest thereon when due, the District shall apply funds from operations or other available funds of the District to the payment thereof. So much of the surplus arising from the tax hereinabove described and not required for the payment of debt service on outstanding obligations of the District shall first be used to fund any debt service reserve fund established by the Board of Education, and may thereafter be used, at the discretion of the Board of Education of the District, for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work,

and the purchase of school buses and school transportation equipment, and all other operations and maintenance of schools in the District.

SECTION 5. The Board of Education is authorized, but not required, to pledge to the payment of the bonds and notes all or a portion of (i) any funds received by the District under the Tennessee Basic Education Program available to be used for capital outlay expenditures, as set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-3-351 et seq., and related sections, (ii) its share of the Local Option Sales and Use Tax now or hereafter levied and collected in Williamson County, Tennessee, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-6-712, and (iii) any other funds received from the State of Tennessee, or any of its authorities, agencies or instrumentalities, for school purposes and available to be used for capital outlay expenditures.

SECTION 6. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes, and all income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county, and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer, and estate taxes and except as otherwise provided by applicable law. **SECTION 7.** The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to borrow money and issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at any time, in accordance with the terms hereof, the bonds and notes authorized herein and the refunding bonds and refunding notes authorized herein, in an amount not exceeding the outstanding principal amount of the outstanding bonds or notes being refunded, premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds or refunded notes to maturity or earlier redemption and costs of issuance, including discount, if any. The Board of Education shall have the power to provide for the custody, application, and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds and refunding notes pending retirement of the refunded bonds and refunded notes. **SECTION 8.** The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to issue and sell bond anticipation notes of the District in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds authorized herein. The bond anticipation notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding three (3) years from their respective dated dates and may be extended or renewed for not more than one (1) additional period of three (3) years, may bear interest at such rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, or lost bond anticipation notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education. The bond anticipation notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time at public or private sale in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the Board of Education but in no event shall the bond anticipation notes be sold for less than ninety-nine percent (99%) of par plus accrued interest. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 4 and/or 5 hereof, when the District receives the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in anticipation of which the bond anticipation notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon. The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bond anticipation notes and delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable. **SECTION 9.** No election shall be necessary for the authorization of the obligations authorized hereunder and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Acts of Tennessee, as amended, shall not be applicable to the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes issued hereunder. **SECTION 10.** In the event that the laws creating the District are repealed or the District is abolished, that portion of such laws levying a tax, the proceeds of which are pledged to the payment of outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District, shall remain in full force and effect with respect to the real and personal property within the District to the extent necessary to satisfy the District's debt service requirements with respect to said bonds and indebtedness, and the outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District shall remain binding and valid obligations of the District the same to be paid out of funds collected in respect of the tax hereby required to be continued to be levied. In such event, the said remaining tax shall continue to be collected by the Williamson County trustee and funds collected in respect thereof shall be paid in respect of the District's outstanding bonds and indebtedness by the Williamson County Board of Education until such bonds and indebtedness have been paid in full.

SECTION 11. If any provision of this act or the application thereof shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this act and the application of such provisions shall not be affected thereby, shall be enforced to the greatest extent permitted by law, and are declared to be severable.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 24, 2016

Private Acts of 2018 Chapter 41

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, located in Williamson County, Tennessee (the "District"), created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended (collectively with all amendatory acts, the "Act of Incorporation") is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, by resolution of the Board of Education of the District, bonds and/or notes in the collective aggregate principal amount of not to exceed twenty-six million five hundred thousand dollars (\$26,500,000) for the purpose of providing funds (i) for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, (ii) for the funding of all accounts and funds necessary and proper in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes as the Board of Education of the District shall determine, (iii) for the payment of interest on the bonds and notes during the period of construction and for six (6) months thereafter, and (iv) for the payment of all legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural, engineering, accounting and similar professional and other costs incident thereto and to the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes.

SECTION 2. The bonds and notes may be sold at public or private sale in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding twenty-one (21) years from their respective dated dates with respect to any series of bonds and twelve (12) years with respect to any series of notes, may bear interest at a zero (0) rate or at such other rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, or lost bonds and notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education. The bonds and notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education, but in no event shall the bonds and notes be sold for less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of par plus accrued interest (or, if all or any part of such bonds and notes is to be sold at a zero (0) rate of interest or at an original issue discount, such bonds and notes may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of the original reoffering price of such bonds and notes, plus accrued interest). The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes and to delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 3. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be signed and sealed as provided in the Tennessee Public Obligations Registration Act, compiled in Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 9, Chapter 19, and in the resolution adopted by the District's Board of Education authorizing the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, or bond anticipation notes.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes herein authorized and any other indebtedness of the District, there is hereby levied, in addition to any tax currently being levied within the boundaries of the District for the benefit of the District, a continuing annual property tax to take effect for the tax year in which such bonds or notes are issued and each year thereafter, of eight and one-half cents (\$.085) per one hundred dollars (\$100) of taxable value of taxable property located within the District. The rate hereinabove established may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with the procedure set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-5-1704, relating to county-wide reappraisal. Said taxes shall be used to pay principal and interest and any redemption premium on the bonds authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District as they become due and to maintain debt service fund balances. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to pledge such tax to pay the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the bonds and notes authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county trustee of Williamson County in the manner provided by general law for the extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with the like force and effect as do county taxes. In the event the property taxes and such other funds as shall be pledged to the payment of the indebtedness of the District are not sufficient to pay principal thereof and interest thereon when due, the District shall apply funds from operations or other available funds of the District to the payment thereof. So much of

the surplus arising from the tax hereinabove described and not required for the payment of debt service on outstanding obligations of the District shall first be used to fund any debt service reserve fund established by the Board of Education, and may thereafter be used, at the discretion of the Board of Education of the District, for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, and the purchase of school buses and school transportation equipment, and all other operations and maintenance of schools in the District.

SECTION 5. The Board of Education is authorized, but not required, to pledge to the payment of the bonds and notes all or a portion of (i) any funds received by the District under the Tennessee Basic Education Program available to be used for capital outlay expenditures, as set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-3-351 et seq., and related sections, (ii) its share of the Local Option Sales and Use Tax now or hereafter levied and collected in Williamson County, Tennessee, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-6-712, and (iii) any other funds received from the State of Tennessee, or any of its authorities, agencies, or instrumentalities, for school purposes and available to be used for capital outlay expenditures.

SECTION 6. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes, and all income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county, and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer, and estate taxes and except as otherwise provided by applicable law.

SECTION 7. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to borrow money and issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at any time, in accordance with the terms hereof, the bonds and notes authorized herein and the refunding bonds and refunding notes authorized herein, in an amount not exceeding the outstanding principal amount of the outstanding bonds or notes being refunded, premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds or refunded notes to maturity or earlier redemption and costs of issuance, including discount, if any. The Board of Education shall have the power to provide for the custody, application, and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds and refunding notes pending retirement of the refunded bonds and refunded notes.

SECTION 8. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to issue and sell bond anticipation notes of the District in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds authorized herein. The bond anticipation notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding three (3) years from their respective dated dates and may be extended or renewed for not more than one (1) additional period of three (3) years, may bear interest at such rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, or lost bond anticipation notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education. The bond anticipation notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time at public or private sale in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the Board of Education but in no event shall the bond anticipation notes be sold for less than ninety-nine percent (99%) of par plus accrued interest. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 4 and/or 5 hereof, when the District receives the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in anticipation of which the bond anticipation notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon. The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bond anticipation notes and delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 9. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of the obligations authorized hereunder and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949 of Tennessee, as amended, shall not be applicable to the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes issued hereunder.

SECTION 10. In the event that the laws creating the District are repealed or the District is abolished, that portion of such laws levying a tax, the proceeds of which are pledged to the payment of outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District, shall remain in full force and effect with respect to the real and personal property within the District to the extent necessary to satisfy the District's debt service requirements with respect to said bonds and indebtedness, and the outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District shall remain binding and valid obligations of the District the same to be paid out of funds collected in respect of the tax hereby required to be continued to be levied. In such event, the said remaining tax shall continue

to be collected by the Williamson County trustee and funds collected in respect thereof shall be paid in respect of the District's outstanding bonds and indebtedness by the Williamson County Board of Education until such bonds and indebtedness have been paid in full.

SECTION 1 1. If any provision of this act or the application thereof shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this act and the application of such provisions shall not be affected thereby, shall be enforced to the greatest extent permitted by law, and are declared to be severable.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: April 12, 2018

Private Acts of 2021 Chapter 6

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, located in Williamson County, Tennessee (the "District"), created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended (collectively with all amendatory acts, the "Act of Incorporation") is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, by resolution of the Board of Education of the District, bonds and/or notes in the collective aggregate principal amount of not to exceed Forty Five Million Dollars (\$45,000,000) for the purpose of providing funds (i) for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, (ii) for the purchase of school buses for the District, (iii) for the funding of all accounts and funds necessary and proper in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes as the Board of Education of the District shall determine, (iv) for the payment of interest on the bonds and notes during the period of construction and for six (6) months thereafter, and (v) for the payment of all legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural, engineering, accounting and similar professional and other costs incident thereto and to the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes.

SECTION 2. The bonds and notes may be sold at public or private sale in one or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding thirty-one (31) years from their respective dated dates with respect to any series of bonds and twelve (12) years with respect to any series of notes, may bear interest at a zero (0) rate or at such other rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost bonds and notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education. The bonds and notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education, but in no event shall the bonds and notes be sold for less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of par plus accrued interest (or, if all or any part of such bonds and notes is to be sold at a zero (0) rate of interest or at an original issue discount, such bonds and notes may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of the original reoffering price of such bonds and notes, plus accrued interest). The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes and to delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 3. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds and bond anticipation notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be signed and sealed as provided in the Tennessee Public Obligations Registration Act and in the resolution adopted by the District's Board of Education authorizing the bonds, notes, refunding bonds or bond anticipation notes.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes herein authorized and any other indebtedness of the District, any and all taxes heretofore enacted by the General Assembly for the benefit of the District shall remain in effect so long as the Bonds shall remain outstanding, regardless of any expiration heretofore provided by the General Assembly. The rate hereinabove affirmed and established may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 67-5-1704, Tennessee Code Annotated, relating to county-wide reappraisal. Said taxes shall be used to pay principal and interest and any redemption premium on the bonds authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District as they become due and to maintain debt service fund balances. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to pledge such tax to pay the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums on the bonds and notes authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county trustee of Williamson County in the manner provided by general law for the

extension and collection of county taxes and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with the like force and effect as do county taxes. In the event the property taxes and such other funds as shall be pledged to the payment of the indebtedness of the District are not sufficient to pay principal thereof and interest thereon when due, the District shall apply funds from operations or other available funds of the District to the payment thereof. So much of the surplus arising from the tax hereinabove described and not required for the payment of debt service on outstanding obligations of the District shall first be used to fund any debt service reserve fund established by the Board of Education, and may thereafter be used, at the discretion of the Board of Education of the District, for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school building and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, and the purchase of school buses and school transportation equipment, and all other operations and maintenance of schools in the District.

SECTION 5. The Board of Education is authorized, but not required, to pledge to the payment of the bonds and notes all or a portion of (i) any funds received by the District under the Tennessee Basic Education Program available to be used for capital outlay expenditures, as set forth in Section 49-3-351 et seq., Tennessee Code Annotated, and related sections, (ii) its share of the Local Option Sales and Use Tax now or hereafter levied and collected in Williamson County, Tennessee, pursuant to Section 67-6-712, Tennessee Code Annotated, and (iii) any other funds received from the State of Tennessee, or any of its authorities, agencies or instrumentalities, for school purposes and available to be used for capital outlay expenditures.

SECTION 6. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes, and all income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer and estate taxes and except as otherwise provided by applicable law.

SECTION 7. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to borrow money and issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of refunding at or prior to maturity, in whole or in part, at any time, in accordance with the terms hereof, the bonds and notes authorized herein and the refunding bonds and refunding notes authorized herein, in an amount not exceeding the outstanding principal amount of the outstanding bonds or notes being refunded, premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds or refunded notes to maturity or earlier redemption and costs of issuance, including discount, if any. The Board of Education shall have the power to provide for the custody, application and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds and refunding notes pending retirement of the refunded bonds and refunded notes.

SECTION 8. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to issue and sell bond anticipation notes of the District in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds authorized herein. The bond anticipation notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding three (3) years from their respective dated dates and may be extended or renewed for not more than one (1) additional period of three years, may bear interest at such rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost bond anticipation notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education. The bond anticipation notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time at public or private sale in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the Board of Education but in no event shall the bond anticipation notes be sold for less than ninety-nine percent (99%) of par plus accrued interest. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 4 and/or 5 hereof, when the District receives the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in anticipation of which the bond anticipation notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon. The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bond anticipation notes and delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 9. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of the obligations authorized hereunder and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Acts of Tennessee, as amended, shall not be applicable to the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes issued hereunder.

SECTION 10. In the event that the laws creating the District are repealed or the District is abolished, that portion of such laws levying a tax, the proceeds of which are pledged to the payment of outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District, shall remain in full force and effect with respect to the real and personal property within the District to the extent necessary to satisfy the District's debt service requirements with respect to said bonds and indebtedness, and the outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District shall remain binding and valid obligations of the District the same to be paid out of funds collected in respect of

the tax hereby required to be continued to be levied. In such event, the said remaining tax shall continue to be collected by the Williamson County trustee and funds collected in respect thereof shall be paid in respect of the District's outstanding bonds and indebtedness by the Williamson County Board of Education until such bonds and indebtedness have been paid in full.

SECTION 11. If any provision(s) of this Act or the application thereof shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this Act and the application of such provisions shall not be affected thereby, shall be enforced to the greatest extent permitted by law and are declared to be severable.

SECTION 12. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: April 20, 2021

Private Acts of 2023 Chapter 9

SECTION 1. The Franklin Special School District, located in Williamson County, Tennessee (the "District"), created by Chapter 563 of the Private Acts of 1949, as amended (collectively with all amendatory acts, the "Act of Incorporation") is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and sell, by resolution of the Board of Education of the District, bonds and/or notes in the collective aggregate principal amount of not to exceed Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000) for the purpose of providing funds (i) for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school buildings and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, (ii) for the purchase of school buses for the District, (iii) for the funding of all accounts and funds necessary and proper in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes as the Board of Education of the District shall determine, (iv) for the payment of interest on the bonds and notes during the period of construction and for six (6) months thereafter, and (v) for the payment of all legal, fiscal, administrative, architectural, engineering, accounting and similar professional and other costs incident thereto, and to the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes.

SECTION 2. The bonds and notes may be sold at public or private sale in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding thirty-one (31) years from their respective dated dates with respect to any series of bonds and twelve (12) years with respect to any series of notes, may bear interest at a zero (0) rate or at such other rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, or lost bonds and notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education. The bonds and notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the District's Board of Education, but in no event shall the bonds and notes be sold for less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of par plus accrued interest (or, if all or any part of such bonds and notes is to be sold at a zero (0) rate of interest or at an original issue discount, such bonds and notes may be sold at not less than ninety-eight percent (98%) of the original reoffering price of such bonds and notes, plus accrued interest). The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bonds and notes, and to delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 3. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be signed and sealed as provided in the Tennessee Public Obligations Registration Act, and in the resolution adopted by the District's Board of Education authorizing the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, or bond anticipation notes.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of paying principal of and interest and redemption premiums on the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes herein authorized and any other indebtedness of the District, any and all taxes heretofore enacted by the General Assembly for the benefit of the District shall remain in effect so long as the Bonds shall remain outstanding, regardless of any expiration heretofore provided by the General Assembly. The rate hereinabove affirmed and established may be adjusted from time to time in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 67-5-1704, Tennessee Code Annotated, relating to county-wide reappraisal. Said taxes shall be used to pay principal and interest and any redemption premium on the bonds authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District as they become due and to maintain debt service fund balances. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to pledge such tax to pay the principal of and interest and any redemption premiums

on the bonds and notes authorized herein and any other indebtedness of the District. The taxes shall be annually extended and collected by the county trustee of Williamson County in the manner provided by general law for the extension and collection of county taxes, and shall constitute a lien on the property against which they are levied with the like force and effect as do county taxes. In the event the property taxes and such other funds as shall be pledged to the payment of the indebtedness of the District are not sufficient to pay principal thereof and interest thereon when due, the District shall apply funds from operations or other available funds of the District to the payment thereof. So much of the surplus arising from the tax hereinabove described and not required for the payment of debt service on outstanding obligations of the District shall first be used to fund any debt service reserve fund established by the Board of Education, and may thereafter be used, at the discretion of the Board of Education of the District, for the construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, furnishing, fixturing and equipping of school building and facilities, and additions thereto, in and for the District, including the purchase of all property, real and personal, or interests therein, necessary in connection with said work, and the purchase of school buses and school transportation equipment, and all other operations and maintenance of schools in the District.

SECTION 5. The Board of Education is authorized, but not required, to pledge to the payment of the bonds and notes all or a portion of (i) the District's share of the Local Option Sales and Use Tax now or hereafter levied and collected in Williamson County, Tennessee, pursuant to Section 67-6-712, Tennessee Code Annotated, and (ii) any other funds received from the State of Tennessee, or any of its authorities, agencies, or instrumentalities, for school purposes and available to be used for capital outlay expenditures.

SECTION 6. The bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes, and all income therefrom, shall be exempt from all state, county, and municipal taxation in the State of Tennessee, except inheritance, transfer, and estate taxes, and except as otherwise provided by applicable law.

SECTION 7. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to borrow money and issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of refunding at, or prior to, maturity, in whole or in part, at any time, in accordance with the terms hereof, the bonds and notes authorized herein and the refunding bonds and refunding notes authorized herein, in an amount not exceeding the outstanding principal amount of the outstanding bonds or notes being refunded, premium thereon, interest on such refunded bonds or refunded notes to maturity or earlier redemption and costs of issuance, including discount, if any. The Board of Education shall have the power to provide for the custody, application, and investment of the proceeds of the refunding bonds and refunding notes pending retirement of the refunded bonds and refunded notes.

SECTION 8. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to issue and sell bond anticipation notes of the District in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds authorized herein. The bond anticipation notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, shall mature at such time or times, not exceeding three (3) years from their respective dated dates and may be extended or renewed for not more than one (1) additional period of three years, may bear interest at such rate or rates not to exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) per annum (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denominations, may carry such registration and conversion privileges, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment at such place or places, may be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, and may provide for the replacement of mutilated, destroyed or lost bond anticipation notes, all as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education. The bond anticipation notes shall be sold as a whole or in part from time to time at public or private sale in such manner as shall be provided by resolution of the Board of Education, but in no event shall the bond anticipation notes be sold for less than ninety-nine percent (99%) of par plus accrued interest. Unless paid for out of the funds identified in Section 4 and/or 5 hereof, when the District receives the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in anticipation of which the bond anticipation notes were issued, a sufficient portion of proceeds shall be used to pay the principal of such bond anticipation notes and may be used to pay the interest thereon. The Board of Education of the District is authorized and empowered to do and perform all acts and enter into all agreements which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the issuance and sale of the bond anticipation notes and delegate the power to consummate all such acts and execute and implement all such agreements on its behalf as the Board of Education shall deem necessary or desirable.

SECTION 9. The District is further authorized, by resolution of the Board of Education, to issue interest-bearing tax anticipation notes from time to time for the purpose of meeting appropriations made for the then-current fiscal year in anticipation of the collection of taxes and revenues of that fiscal year in amounts not exceeding sixty percent (60%) of such appropriation. The notes may be renewed from time to time, and money may be borrowed from time to time for the payment of any indebtedness evidenced thereby, but all such notes shall mature not later than the close of the then-current fiscal year. Tax

anticipation notes shall be sold at not less than par value and accrued interest. Tax anticipation notes may be sold in one (1) or more series, may bear such date or dates, may bear interest at such rate or rates (which may vary from time to time), may be payable at such time or times, may be in such denomination or denominations, may be in such form, either coupon or registered, may be payable at such place or places, may be executed in such manner, may be payable in such medium of payment, may be subject to such terms of redemption, without a premium, all as may be provided by resolution of the Board of Education. Tax anticipation notes may be sold in such manner either at a competitive public sale or at a private negotiated sale as the governing body of the local government may direct.

SECTION 10. No election shall be necessary for the authorization of the obligations authorized hereunder and the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 563 of the 1949 Acts of Tennessee, as amended, shall not be applicable to the bonds, notes, refunding bonds, and bond anticipation notes issued hereunder.

SECTION 11. In the event that the laws creating the District are repealed or the District is abolished, that portion of such laws levying a tax, the proceeds of which are pledged to the payment of outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District, shall remain in full force and effect with respect to the real and personal property within the District to the extent necessary to satisfy the District's debt service requirements with respect to said bonds and indebtedness, and the outstanding bonds and indebtedness of the District shall remain binding and valid obligations of the District the same to be paid out of funds collected in respect of the tax hereby required to be continued to be levied. In such event, the said remaining tax shall continue to be collected by the Williamson County trustee, and funds collected in respect thereof shall be paid in respect of the District's outstanding bonds and indebtedness by the Williamson County Board of Education until such bonds and indebtedness have been paid in full.

SECTION 12. If any provision(s) of this Act or the application thereof shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this Act and the application of such provisions shall not be affected thereby, shall be enforced to the greatest extent permitted by law, and are declared to be severable.

SECTION 13. This act takes effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: April 12, 2023

Education/Schools - Historical Notes

Board of Education

The following acts once affected the board of education in Williamson County but are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 236, created a Board of Education and a District Board of Advisors for every county in the State for the management and control of the schools and abolished the office of District Directors. The County Court was directed to divide the County into five school districts, as nearly equal in size and population as possible, composed of whole Civil Districts. If the county had less than five civil districts, one member of the Board of Education would come from each and the remainder elected at large. The County Superintendent would serve as Secretary to the Board. The County Court would appoint the first members of the Board to serve until September, 1908, when the members elected by the people for two year terms would take office. The duties of the Chairman, Secretary, and members of the Board were enumerated generally. Each member of the Board would be paid from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per meeting as set by the County Court. A three member Advisory Board would be elected in each Civil District for two year terms whose duties were likewise spelled out in the statute.
2. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 612, amended Public Acts of 1925, Chapter 115, which is the general education law of the State and is codified as Title 49, of Tennessee Code Annotated, by striking a portion of the second paragraph of Section 6, which prohibited a member of the Quarterly County Court or any other county official from serving as a member of the Board of Education as the same applied to Williamson County.
3. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 607, abolished the existing County Board of Education in Williamson County and created a three member County Board of School Commissioners to be called the County Board of Education, who would be elected by the people for two year terms. The Board would select one of their number as President and the County Superintendent of Public Instruction would be the Secretary. Each member must meet the State qualifications and could not be a county official or a member of the Quarterly Court. Each member would be paid \$8 per day up to 15 days a year while discharging the duties generally mentioned in this Act. The Act named J. A. Williams, Bennett W. Hunter, an A. W. Witner, as the first members of the Board. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 608.

4. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 94, created a seven member Board of Education, one member from each of seven school districts into which the county was divided, composed of whole Civil Districts. Terms were for six years but the election dates were staggered so that two members would be elected every two years, and each of the members of the present school board would serve until the successor in office was chosen. The entire Act was dependent upon popular approval in a referendum to be held within one year from the date of passage. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1972, Chapter 323.
5. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 404, amended Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 94, by adding a provision at the end of Section One that in the event of a vacancy occurring on the Board of Education the Quarterly County Court would fill such vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1972, Chapter 323.
6. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 330, established a nine member Board of Education in Williamson County. The County was divided into seven school districts composed of whole Civil Districts from each of which one school board member would be elected by popular vote except District 4 and District 5 where two members of the Board would be elected by the people. Terms were for six years with a provision that present members of the Board would continue in office until their successors were elected and qualified to assume the position. This Act was not acted on by the Williamson County Quarterly Court and is not effective.

School Districts - Franklin School District

The following private acts have no current effect on the Franklin School District having been repealed, superseded, or not approved by local authorities.

1. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 710, created the Franklin Special School District in Williamson County which included the city of Franklin. A six member Board of Education would operate the school district in conjunction with the Board of Mayor and Aldermen and Board of Education of Franklin. Members of the Board would be elected for two year terms. The Act named J. W. King, Wirt Courtney, T. J. Gore, C. M. McDaniel, C. H. Kinnard, and Kirby S. Howlett, as the first Board members. The Board would choose a Chairman, a Vice- Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer from its members and proceed to enter into all essential contracts with the Town of Franklin to use its facilities. No compensation would be paid to the members but the Secretary could be given financial and clerical assistance for keeping records. The powers of the Board were generally stated in the Act, and the County Trustee was directed to apportion the school funds so that the District would receive its share. In addition, a special tax of 15 cents per \$100 of taxable property was levied for the year 1925 and in subsequent years which would be spent under the control of the Board. This Act would not affect any other school or school district. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 616.
2. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 870, amended Section 7, Private Acts of 1925, by Chapter 710, by reducing the tax levy in the Franklin Special School District from 15 cents to 5 cents per \$100 property valuation.
3. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 450, amended Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 710, by returning the tax rate levy to 15 cents per \$100 every year to support the schools in the District. These school taxes would be due and collected as were other taxes with all school funds being placed under the supervision of the District Board of Education for the use and benefit of the schools therein.
4. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 225, amended Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 710, by increasing the property tax rate for the schools in the District from 15 cents to 40 cents per \$100 applicable to all property within the District commencing in 1947.

School Districts - Hillsboro School District

The following acts were once applicable to the Hillsboro School District, but are no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 129, created the Hillsboro Special School District which was composed of the Third, and portions of the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Civil Districts of Williamson County. The District would be operated and managed by a seven member Board to which the Act named as the first members C. D. Sweeney, Harold Meacham, Barney Beasley, M. W. Southall, Joe Pearre, P. O. Hassell, and M. T. Carlisle. Members of the newly created Board of Directors of the Hillsboro Special School District must be elected by the people for six year terms. Section 5 contained ten specific powers granted to the Board relating to the general management of the District. The Trustee was directed to apportion school funds in accordance with this Act. A special school tax of 20 cents per \$100 property valuation would be levied on those within the District. All resident children between ages of six and twenty-one could attend free of charge, others must

- pay the tuition rate set up by the Board.
2. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 692, repealed Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 129, and provided further that no tax levy, or apportionment of school funds would be made in the District for 1933 but could be done for 1932. The County Board of School Commissioners were authorized and directed to pay the balance due on a note to the Harpeth National Bank in Franklin which money was borrowed and used to erect a school building in the District. Any surplus remaining would be used for maintenance and operation of any public school within the special school district.
3. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 542, amended Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 692, so as to provide for the refund of donations to the School District in the pro-rated amounts stipulated in this Act payable to the people who were named herein. The amounts ranged from \$5 to \$100 to be refunded. This was in lieu of applying the surplus to the operation of the schools within the District.

School Districts - Nolensville School District

The following acts once applied to the Nolensville School District, but are no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 818, formed the Nolensville School District which was composed of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Civil Districts. The Act named H. J. Brittain, T. H. Guthrie and Ben Waller as the first Board of School Directors who would serve until their successors were elected by the people on the first Saturday in May, 1932, and every two years thereafter. The Board was given specific grants of power and assigned certain obligations essential to operating the School District, including the power to make contractual arrangements to have the children taught in private schools. A special school tax of ten cents per \$100 was allowed to be levied against the property in the District, the same to be collected by the Trustee as any other tax. The Trustee was charged with paying out that revenue and such other funds when lawful and proper so to do for the benefit of the school district.
2. Private Acts of 1931 (2nd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 57, amended Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 818, by adding after Section 6 another Section containing ten specific grants of power and authority to the Board of Directors of the School District. The County Court was empowered to levy an additional tax if it determined that the special levy for the school district would be insufficient for meeting the needs of the District. Another Section was added which allowed the Directors to issue bonds for the District under certain conditions and limitations, and, if bond issues were considered undesirable, the Directors could issue warrants drawn on the County Trustee, which would be payable only from the funds belonging to the School District. This Act was declared to be constitutional when its validity was attacked in the case of Brittain v. Guthrie, 164 Tenn. 669, 51 S.W.2d 848 (1932).
3. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 762, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 818, as amended, and provided further that any funds belonging to the District would be used to pay any obligations owned by the School District. The Trustee was allowed to pay these obligations on the proper warrant of the Board of Education. Any funds remaining after the payment of the obligations of the District would become a part of the general school fund of the County to be used for schools within the District.

School Districts - Thompson Station District

The following acts once applied to the Thompson Station District, but are no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 255, delineated a special school district in the Fourth and Eleventh Civil Districts of Williamson County which would be called the Thompson Station Special School District. The District would be controlled and operated by a seven member Board which was incorporated. The Act nominated Sam Aaron, A. D. Gillespie, Kernan Akin, John B. Ridley, C. B. Alexander, J. E. Johnston, and Dr. A. Gibbs, as the first Board members. The members would elect one of their number as President, one as Secretary and one as Treasurer. Those Directors named would serve until their successors, elected in the August, 1921 election for 6 year terms, could take office. Section 5 was composed of ten grants of specific powers to the Board. The District must levy a thirty cent per \$100 of valuation property tax on all property located therein and would be eligible for its pro rata share of other funds. All resident children between the ages of 6 and 21, could attend the school free of charge, but all others must pay the tuition amount determined by the Board.
2. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 645, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 255, so as to reduce the authorized tax rate from thirty cents to ten cents per \$100 property valuation.
3. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 48, specifically repealed Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 255, and Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 645.

School Districts

The private acts listed below concerned the early efforts to improve the quality and control of local school systems by the creation of independent special school districts in Williamson County.

1. Acts of 1891, Chapter 219, formed a new school district out of portions of Davidson and Williamson Counties embracing an area generally described in the Act. The District was granted all the rights and privileges possessed by other school districts. A three member Board of Directors was to be elected to manage and control the schools.
2. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 143, established School District #25 in Williamson County as the same was delineated in the Act. J. W. Hendrix, G. A. Green, and Reuben Anglin were named as Directors for the area until their successors could be elected in the next general county election.
3. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 148, established School District #24 in Williamson County as the same was described in the Act. F. P. Brumbach, William Veevers, and Tom Jones were to continue in office as the Directors of the District until their successors could be elected at the next general August election in the county.
4. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 242, created School District #26 in Williamson County as described in the Act. S. M. Fleming, E. B. Anderson, and S. G. Gary were nominated to serve as the Directors for the District until their successors could be elected and qualified.
5. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 328, created School District #27 in Williamson County as described in the Act. The Act named R. L. Ezell, R. S. Crowles, and W. L. Hood to serve as Directors for the newly formed school district until their successors could be elected at the next general August election.

Superintendent or Director of Schools

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

1. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 394, stated that in Williamson County the County Superintendent of Schools would be elected by the people at the regular August election for a two year term, assuming office on September 1 following the election, but that person elected in August, 1932, would not take office until January 1, 1933. The Superintendent must be at least twenty-five years of age, have a minimum of 36 months experience as a principal, teacher, or supervisor in the State of Tennessee, and meet all the other standards and qualifications established by the State. The compensation of the office would be determined by the County Board of School Commissioners and could not be reduced during the term. It was unlawful for the Superintendent to be the beneficiary of any school contract and he must perform all the duties prescribed by the State. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 609, but Section 2 permitted the present Superintendent to continue in office until the next regular election to be held under the school laws of the State.
2. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 205, provided that in Williamson County the Superintendent of Education would be elected by popular vote beginning at the regular August, 1956, election and would occur every four years thereafter. The first person elected would hold office until September 1, 1960. The Secretary of State's Office reported that this Act was not acted on locally which would preclude it from becoming a law.

General Reference

The following acts constitute part of the administrative and political heritage of the educational structure of Williamson County but are no longer operative since they have either been superseded, repealed, or failed to receive local approval.

1. Acts of 1806, Chapter 8, appointed Trustees for the Academies in all the counties of the State and conferred upon them certain duties and responsibilities. In Williamson County Daniel Perkins, John Sappington, Nicholas T. Perkins, Chapman White, and Abraham Maury, Sr., were named as the Trustees for Harpeth Academy. All meetings of the Trustees of Harpeth Academy were to be held in Nashville.
2. Acts of 1807, Chapter 56, appointed additional Trustees for the Academies throughout the State. Garner Meconico, Albert Russell, and William McNeilly were added to the Trustees of Harpeth Academy in Williamson County. Chapman White, who was appointed in the 1806 Act, was removed as Trustee having declined the appointment.
3. Acts of 1811, Chapter 11, appointed Charles M. Asher, Stephen Childress, Robert P. Curran, James Gordon, Hinchey Petway, Abram Maury, Sr., and David Squier, as Trustees and managers

- of a lottery to raise a sum not to exceed \$8,000 for the use and benefit of Harpeth Academy in Williamson County. The lottery must be conducted under specified rules and regulations after the Trustees had made a sufficient bond to guarantee payment of prizes.
4. Acts of 1811, Chapter 69, confirmed the appointments of Charles McAlister, John H. Eaton, John Reid, and Dr. Samuel Crockett, to the Board of Trustees for Harpeth Academy in Williamson County.
 5. Acts of 1817, Chapter 75, stated that great inconvenience has resulted from the Act incorporating the Trustees of Harpeth Academy in Williamson County by requiring a certain number of Trustees to be present to transact the business of the Academy which could not be done in the case of an emergency, or in a speedy manner. Henceforth five or more Trustees were competent to transact the business of the Academy. The Act then confirmed the appointments of William Smith, Andrew Campbell, John Watson, John Bell, and John White to the Board of Trustees of the School.
 6. Acts of 1826, Chapter 162, directed the Cashier of the bank of the State of Tennessee to pay to Phillip Maury, of Williamson County, the sum of \$152.62 out of the interest which may be due and coming to the said County, arising from the interest accruing in the said bank on the Academy fund.
 7. Acts of 1829, Chapter 16, incorporated William S. Webb, Nathan Adams, Thomas D. Porter, Alexander Ralston, and Newton Cannon, as the Trustees of the Harpeth Female Academy in Williamson County who were given the power to organize, operate and adopt by-laws for the operation and management of the school and its students.
 8. Acts of 1829, Chapter 17, incorporated William King, John N. Russworm, John Bostick, Jr., John M. Watson, and Bailey Hardeman, as the Trustees of Harpeth Male Academy, granting to them the authority to adopt such rules and regulations as might be essential to the orderly conduct of the school.
 9. Acts of 1829, Chapter 157, was the authorization for the Trustees of the Harpeth Male and Female Academies in Williamson County to conduct a lottery to raise up to \$4,000 for the use and benefit of the Academies. The lottery must be under the general conditions of the law and the specific restrictions imposed upon the Trustees by this Act. The proceeds were to be divided equally.
 10. Acts of 1832, Chapter 139, incorporated William Hadley, Ferdinand Smith, James N. Wilson, Joseph Crockett, and Andrew Crockett as the Trustees of Williamson County's Boiling Spring Academy conferring upon them all the powers granted in Acts of 1806, Chapter 8.
 11. Acts of 1832, Chapter 146, incorporated John N. Russworm, Bailey Hardeman, Hartwell H. Hyde, Wilford H. Rains, Thomas D. Porter, and Josiah Fleming, as the Trustees for the Porter Female Academy in Williamson County.
 12. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 90, incorporated William Hadley, Benjamin D. Smith, Joseph Crockett, Everett Owen, James Crockett, Herbert Owen, Sutherland M. Mayfield, David Johnson, and Dennie P. Hadley, as the Trustees for Elm Wood Female Academy which would be located on the Little Harpeth River in Williamson County.
 13. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 93, incorporated all stockholders and officers of the Franklin Female Academy prescribing certain rules and regulations for the formation, operation, and control of the same. Until an election can take place on the first Monday in May next, the corporation would be managed and controlled by Nicholas Perkins, Thomas Hardeman, James Park, William Maney, Henry Baldwin, Jr., Robert P. Currin, and Benjamin S. Tappan. Nicholas Perkins was named as the President of the Academy.
 14. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 305, incorporated the Arrington Male Academy in Williamson County, conferring upon the same all the powers necessary and incidental to corporate educational organizations, and naming Marcus Boyd, James Elliott, Howell Webb, John Elliott, Jacob Morton, William R. Peebles, Samuel Morton, Isham Matthews, and James A. Bostick, as Trustees, for the School.
 15. Acts of 1847-48, Chapter 47, organized and incorporated Franklin Female Institute in Williamson County which would have and exercise all corporate powers and privileges and placing the management and control of the organization under William Maney, Meredith P. Gentry, Richard Alexander, William O. N. Perkins, R. C. Foster, Lemuel B. McConnico, John H. Otey, Richard A. Graham, Tilman F. Atkinson, Abram P. Maury, Mark Andrews, and William Park.
 16. Acts of 1849-50, Chapter 63, named Dr. James B. Owen, Robert L. Currin, Lorenzo D. Primm, Robert Hill, John M. Winstead, and Thomas Holt, as the incorporators of Beech Grove Male and Female Academy in Williamson County, to be located in the 16th Civil District and established for the instruction of boys and girls in the branches of English, Classics and Mathematics.

17. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 270, named Frank Hardeman, H. B. North, John Cowles, S. A. Jefferson, J. G. Core, F. G. Ratcliffe, Obediah Fitzgerald, E. Thompson, Thomas S. Boxley, and P. W. Baugh, as the managers of Thompson Male Academy in Williamson County.
18. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 267, formed the Oak Hill Academy in Williamson County into a corporation, naming Sidney P. Smith, Moses E. Cator, Samuel E. McCutcheon, Samuel Northern, James Marshall, W. J. Tucker, Ennis Murry, W. Hulm, and M. T. Byrns, as Trustees.
19. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 91, incorporated the Trustees of the Mount Carmel Academy in Williamson County, granting to them all the power and authority normally required for the operation of an educational corporation, and naming Samuel B. Lee, R. A. Blythe, Jesse W. Alexander, John C. Wylie, William Crutcher, Thomas A. Crow, and Edwin A. Reams as the first Trustees of the School.
20. Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 126, formed Thomas Holt, Major C. P. Sneed, Thomas J. Moulton, D. P. Scales, James C. Owen, Henry Edmondson, Rufus Waller, Hon. William Ewing, William G. Hill, James H. M. Hale, and Hon. Andrew Ewing, into a corporation to be known as the Brentwood Male and Female Institute. All the usual and normal corporate powers were granted to them.
21. Acts of 1866-67, Chapter 49, organized and incorporated A. G. Scales, James S. Ogilvie, J. P. Allison, W. W. Hendrix, W. A. Haley, W. Baker Dobson, and F. F. P. Allison, as the Trustees for the College Grove Female Institute at College Grove in Williamson county.
22. Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 19, incorporated E. B. Cayce, H. P. Figures, James D. Park, William House, N. R. Marr, J. T. Love, and R. N. Richardson, as the "Franklin Lyceum" in Williamson County to cultivate a correct literary taste among its member by reading, composing, debating, and through other exercises of a similar character. The Charter was for 50 years, and the corporation could hold title to property up to \$50,000 in value.
23. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 44, named R. H. Bradley, Randall M. Ewing, A. W. Moss, L. W. Buford, George H. Armistead, E. E. Green, and Green Williams, as the Trustees for Harpeth Academy in Williamson County.
24. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 32, recited in the preamble that Porter Female Academy was incorporated in Williamson County and the Trustees previously appointed for the Academy have died from time to time and the vacancies thereby created have not been filled. The Academy was then being operated by Trustees appointed by the Chancery Court at Franklin, the validity of such action having been questioned and doubted. This Act amended Acts of 1832, Chapter 146, to give the General Assembly the authority to appoint Trustees for the Academy, if the Board of Trustees did not, and named Joseph T. Jordan, George W. Waller, A. S. Floyd, F. A. Scales, and W. H. Bostick, to become the Board of Trustees for the School.

Chapter VII - Elections

Election Commission Records

Private Acts of 1992 Chapter 220

SECTION 1. The Election Commission of Williamson County may adopt a supplemental system for maintaining registration records utilizing electronic, electromechanical or microfilm equipment. If the commission exercises its option to place the permanent record "original" which has been signed by the registered voter, on microfilm, or retain the "original" and adopt an electronic computerized method of storing and printing duplicate registration records, the "original" or microfilm of the "original" and the computerized printout of the "duplicate," shall be the legal documents of registration. The county election commission may, in its discretion, elect to use data processing equipment owned by a local governing body or contract with outside commercial data processing agencies, including other governmental agencies, or, with the approval of the legislative body of such county, may purchase appropriate data processing equipment. The coordinator of election in consultation with the state election commission shall determine whether a supplemental system meets the requirements of this section.

SECTION 2. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before July 1, 1992. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body of Williamson County and certified to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 3. For purposes of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 2.
Passed: April 23, 1992.

Elections - Historical Notes

Districts - Reapportionment

The act listed below once affected the civil districts in Williamson County, but is no longer operative regarding elections.

1. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 1, required that the General Assembly appoint by Joint Resolution five suitable Commissioners in each County to lay off their respective counties into Civil District in accordance with the land area and the population. Each county with 3,000 qualified voters would be divided into 25 Civil Districts, from 2,500 - 3,000, into 20 Civil Districts, from 2,000 to 2,500, into 17 Civil Districts, from 1,500 - 2,000, into 15 Civil Districts, and correspondingly on down the population groupings. In Williamson County those appointed by Resolution #3, to lay off the County were Richard J. Hill, James W. Carson, Isaac Ivey, Michael Kinnard, and John L. McEwing. The duties and responsibilities of the commissioners were enumerated in the Act.

Elections

The following is a listing of acts for Williamson County which affected the elective process, but which have been superseded or repealed. They are listed here for historical and reference purposes.

1. Acts of 1799, Chapter 46, appointed citizens from the counties in the Mero District who would meet in Nashville to elect some person from the Mero District who would join others from the Washington and Hamilton Districts as Electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States. In Williamson County Henry Rutherford, Abraham Maury, and John Walthall, were appointed to attend the meeting in Nashville.
2. Acts of 1801, Chapter 43, stated that the people of Tennessee shall elect one Representative to the United States Congress from each of the Washington, Hamilton, and Mero Districts. The returning officers of the Mero District would meet in Nashville on the fourth day after the election to canvass and compare the vote.
3. Acts of 1803, Chapter 24, divided Tennessee into five Presidential Electoral Districts of which the Fifth District was composed of the counties of Davidson, Williamson, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Rutherford, and Dickson. Votes would be compared at Nashville after the election on the first Thursday and Friday of November, 1804. This Act became void by its own terms on January 5, 1805.
4. Acts of 1803, Chapter 79, laid off the State into three Congressional Districts commensurate with the Washington District in the East, the Hamilton District in the Middle, and the Mero District in the Western portions of the State.
5. Acts of 1805, Chapter 64, established 13 Senatorial and 26 Representative Districts in Tennessee for the General Assembly. Williamson and Rutherford Counties made up one of the Senatorial Districts. Williamson County would elect one of the 26 Representatives alone.
6. Acts of 1807, Chapter 74, required the Sheriffs of the various counties to hold elections on the second Thursday and Friday in November, 1808, for Electors of President and Vice- President of the United States. Tennessee had five Electoral Districts and the counties of Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Sumner, Dickson, Williamson, Maury, Rutherford, Bedford, and Hickman were allocated to the Fifth Presidential Electoral District.
7. Acts of 1809, Chapter 1, provided for the election of three U.S. Congressional Representatives, one from the Washington District, one from the Hamilton District, and one from the combined Districts of Winchester, Robertson, and Mero.
8. Acts of 1809, Chapter 57, stated that a separate election site would be held by the Sheriff, or a Deputy Sheriff, at the muster ground of the Second Battalion in Williamson County at all regular elections for governor, members of Congress, members of the General Assembly, or field officers in the county militia. Some election regulations are prescribed including a \$50 fine for all persons found voting in more than one place.
9. Acts of 1812, Chapter 5, created eight Presidential Electoral Districts in the State. The Seventh Electoral District contained the counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles, and Lincoln and the votes would be counted and compared at Columbia in Maury County.

10. Acts of 1812, Chapter 27, created six U.S. Congressional Districts in Tennessee. The Fifth District was composed of the Counties of Williamson, Bedford, Lincoln, Davidson, and Rutherford.
11. Acts of 1812, Chapter 57, apportioned the State for representation in the General Assembly into 20 Senatorial and 40 Representative Districts. Williamson County would elect one of the Senators and one Representative.
12. Acts of 1812, Chapter 65, provided that the separate election precinct heretofore authorized by Acts of 1809, Chapter 57, would hereafter be held at the place where Franklin and Gallatin McClaron now reside on the road leading from Nashville to the Fishing Ford on Duck River, nearly opposite the place formerly designated for holding the elections.
13. Acts of 1819, Chapter 5, established several election precincts in several different counties, including Williamson County where elections would hereafter be held at Captain J. Fly's muster ground.
14. Acts of 1819, Chapter 69, provided that the Counties of Davidson, Williamson, and Dickson would jointly elect one of the 20 Senators in the General Assembly, and that the Counties of Davidson, Williamson, and Bedford would each elect two of the 40 Representatives in the General Assembly.
15. Acts of 1820, Chapter 123, set up a separate election precinct at the home of William Nolen in Nolensville in Williamson County.
16. Acts of 1822, Chapter 1, established nine U.S. Congressional Districts in the State assigning the Counties of Davidson, Williamson, and Rutherford to the Seventh Congressional District.
17. Acts of 1823, Chapter 47, reorganized Tennessee into eleven U.S. Presidential Electoral Districts with the Seventh District containing the Counties of Davidson, Williamson, and Rutherford, who would elect one Presidential Elector, counting the votes at Franklin in Williamson County.
18. Acts of 1824, Chapter 1, was virtually a duplicate of Acts of 1823, Chapter 47, setting up eleven U.S. Presidential Electoral Districts and allocating Davidson County, Williamson County, and Rutherford County to the 7th U.S. Congressional District.
19. Acts of 1826, Chapter 3, reorganized the 20 Senatorial and 40 Representative Districts for the Tennessee General Assembly. Williamson County and Rutherford County would combine to elect one Senator. Williamson County would elect one Representative on this occasion and two at the next election.
20. Acts of 1827, Chapter 17, stated that Davidson, Williamson, and Rutherford Counties would make up the Seventh U.S. Congressional District out of the eleven authorized by the Act, and the votes would be counted at the home of Bailey Hardeman in Williamson County.
21. Acts of 1827, Chapter 207, declared that it would hereafter be the duty of the Sheriff, or his Deputy, of Williamson County, on the days of holding elections, to hold a separate election at the store of Browning and Hitower, and also at the home of Jesse Evans in Williamson County.
22. Acts of 1831, Chapter 57, in the process of establishing several new election precincts in the various counties of the State, also included a new one to be held at Versaille in Williamson County.
23. Acts of 1832, Chapter 4, provided that Rutherford and Williamson Counties would together constitute the Eighth out of 13 U.S. Congressional Districts.
24. Acts of 1832, Chapter 9, established 15 Presidential Electoral Districts in Tennessee designating the counties of Rutherford and Williamson as the Ninth District.
25. Acts of 1833, Chapter 4, set up a separate election precinct for elections at the dwelling house of Ephraim Brown, upon the plantation upon which he now lives, and the Sheriff of Williamson County would hold the said election under all existing rules and regulations.
26. Acts of 1833, Chapter 41, further established separate election precincts in Williamson County for all regular and lawful elections at the home of Robert Sayres, at the house of _____ Holland in Hillsborough, and at the store house of Brockenburgh Andrews in Snatchett, at which places the Sheriff shall make proper arrangements to carry out the intents of this Act.
27. Acts of 1833, Chapter 71, reapportioned Tennessee into 20 Senatorial and 40 Representative Districts, designating Williamson County and Rutherford County together as one Senatorial District. Williamson and Rutherford Counties would further compose a Representative District electing three Representatives. At the 1835 election, Davidson and Williamson Counties would each elect one representative. At the 1837 election, Davidson and Williamson Counties would each elect two representatives. At the 1839 election, Davidson and Williamson Counties would each elect one representative. At the election of 1841, Davidson and Williamson Counties would each

- elect two representatives.
28. Acts of 1833, Chapter 76, was the enabling legislation for a Constitutional Convention to be called composed of sixty members who would be elected on the first Thursday and Friday in March next and who would convene in Nashville on the third Monday in May next to revise, amend, alter the present, or form a new Constitution for Tennessee. Williamson, Rutherford, Bedford, Maury, Davidson, and Wilson Counties composed a district to elect two delegates to the Convention.
29. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 39, formed Tennessee into fifteen Presidential Electoral Districts of which Rutherford County and Williamson County made up the Ninth District.
30. Acts of 1842 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 1, reapportioned Tennessee into 25 Senatorial and 50 Representative Districts. Rutherford County and Williamson County would jointly elect one State Senator counting the votes at Hardeman's Crossroads in Williamson County. Williamson County would elect two of the 50 Representatives alone.
31. Acts of 1842 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 7, organized the State into eleven U.S. Congressional Districts placing the counties of Wilson, Rutherford, Cannon, and Williamson into the Seventh Congressional District.
32. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 196, created ten U.S. Congressional Districts in the State, allocating the counties of Sumner, Wilson, Rutherford, Cannon, and Williamson to the Fifth U.S. Congressional Districts.
33. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 197, apportioned the representation in the General Assembly. Williamson County would elect one Representative alone, and share another with Maury County and Lewis County, counting the polls at Columbia, in Maury County. The Counties of Rutherford and Williamson constituted one Senatorial District whose votes would be tallied at Triune in Williamson County.
34. Acts of 1865, Chapter 34, formed eight U.S. Congressional Districts in the State. The Fifth District contained the counties of Williamson, Davidson, Wilson, Sumner, Robertson, and Cheatham. This Act specifically retained Sections Two, Three, and Four of the Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 196, concerning new counties and duties and responsibilities of the sheriff.
35. Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 105, authorized a referendum election to be held across the State on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention to amend, revise, or form and make a new Constitution for the State. An election for delegates to the convention would be held at the same time. The Convention would be made up of 75 delegates, each county given the same number of delegates as provided in Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 197. The delegates elected would meet in Nashville on the second Monday in January, 1870.
36. Acts of 1871, Chapter 146, divided Tennessee into 25 Senatorial and 50 Representative Districts. Williamson County was given one Representative alone and would share a floater with Maury County. Williamson County and Maury County together made up the 14th State Senatorial District.
37. Acts of 1872 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 7, divided the State into nine U.S. Congressional Districts. The Sixth U.S. Congressional District comprised the counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson. A provision was included for a Representative-at-Large should the Congress allow the state to an additional representative.
38. Acts of 1873, Chapter 27, realigned the U.S. Congressional Districts in Tennessee into ten districts. The Seventh District contained the Counties of Wayne, Lawrence, Giles, Lewis, Maury, Hickman, and Williamson.
39. Acts of 1881 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 5, permanently established the number of Senators in the General Assembly of the State at 33, and the number of Representatives at 99.
40. Acts of 1881 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 6, apportioned the State to conform to Acts of 1881 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 3. Williamson County and Marshall County made up the 16th State Senatorial District. The people of Williamson County could elect one Representative alone and share another with Maury County.
41. Acts of 1882 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 27, formed ten U.S. Congressional Districts in the State, assigning the Counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson to the Seventh U.S. Congressional District.
42. Acts of 1891, Chapter 131, divided Tennessee into ten U.S. Congressional Districts based upon the changes reflected in the 1890 Census figures. The Seventh U.S. Congressional District contained the Counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson.

43. Acts of 1891 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 10, reapportioned the State for representation in the General Assembly. Williamson County would elect one Representative alone, and join with the Counties of Giles, Maury, and Lewis to elect another in the 12th District. Hickman County and Williamson County made up the 18th State Senatorial District.
44. Acts of 1901, Chapter 109, divided Tennessee into ten U.S. Congressional Districts of which the Seventh was made up of the Counties of Houston, Humphreys, Dickson, Hickman, Williamson, Lewis, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne.
45. Acts of 1901, Chapter 122, established the representation in the General Assembly which would remain unchanged for nearly 60 years. The 21st Senatorial District contained the counties of Hickman, Williamson, and Cheatham. Williamson County was allotted one Representative alone and would be part of the Eighteenth District with Cheatham and Robertson Counties for another.
46. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 578, amended Section One of Acts of 1890, Chapter 25, Page 59, which was a law governing the registration of voters as a prerequisite of voting in Counties over 70,000 in population, and in cities over 2,500 by extending its provisions to cover Williamson County and then to certain specified Civil District within that County.
47. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 579, amended Acts of 1890, Chapter 24, which contained regulations for conducting election in Counties over 70,000 in population, and in cities over 9,000 in population, so as to make the Act apply to Williamson County and then to certain Civil Districts in that County.
48. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 580, also amended Acts of 1890, Chapter 24, by adding the population figures to the caption which would make it apply to Williamson County, and then specifying the particular Civil Districts in the County which would be affected.
49. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 582, Acts of 1890, Chapter 25, in the same manner and to the same extent as Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 580, did to Acts of 1890, Chapter 24, above.
50. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 84, stated that in Williamson County the officers, judges, and the clerks and registrars holding elections in the said county would be compensated at the rate of \$4 for one day only for services rendered during the election. Registrars holding supplemental registration would also be compensated at the same rate for time actually spent in holding such registration.
51. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 257, provided that the polls would open in Williamson County at all general and primary elections at 9:00 A.M. and close at 6:00 P.M.

Chapter VIII - Health

Williamson County Hospital

Private Acts of 1957 Chapter 107

SECTION 1. That a non-profit Hospital District, to be known and designated Williamson County Hospital, is hereby created and established for and in behalf of Williamson County, Tennessee.

SECTION 2. The Williamson County Hospital District shall be located within the geographic boundary lines established by the state of Tennessee for Williamson County, Tennessee.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 2

SECTION 3. The Williamson County Hospital District shall be controlled by a board of trustees, eleven (11) in number, all of whom shall be citizens and residents of Williamson County, over the age of twenty-one (21) years, who shall serve without compensation (this office being honorary and not constituting a county office), the manner and for the terms hereinafter provided; and provided that at no time shall there be more than four (4) members of such board of trustees who are also members of the Williamson County Board of Commissioners, and provided further that all members of the board of trustees and/or members of the Williamson County Board of Commissioners shall be subject to the Tennessee state statutes dealing with personal interests of officers.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 2

SECTION 4. The initial members of the Board of Trustees shall be A. J. Maxwell, A. G. Overby and R. E. Hinson, each of whom shall serve for a term of two (2) years; H. C. Meacham, Herbert McCall and E. E. Byars, each of whom shall serve for a term of three (3) years; and J. L. Ridley, Fred Cowart and R. P. Huff, who shall each serve for terms of four (4) years. The County Executive of Williamson County shall be an ex-officio voting member of such board. Additionally, the immediate past Chief-of-Staff of the medical

staff of the Williamson Medical Center, or a designee of the Williamson County Medical Center medical staff if the Chief-of-Staff is unable to serve, shall be an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Trustees serving a two (2) year term which will commence on the date his term expires as Chief-of- Staff. The final member of the Board of Trustees shall be a member in good standing of the active medical staff of Williamson County Hospital. To select this member of the Board of Trustees the active medical staff of the hospital shall submit to the Board of Trustees a list of three (3) nominees for the position. The Board of Trustees shall then by recorded vote recommend one of the three nominees to the Williamson County Board of Commissioners for election for a three (3) year term. The terms of office of the initial members shall begin on the second Monday in April, 1957. Thereafter, the successor trustees shall be elected by the county commission for Williamson County for a period of three (3) years in chronological order in accordance with the expiration of the initial trustees' terms, such elections to be held at the May term of the commission at which time the initial trustees and their successors' terms shall expire, with three (3) trustees being elected at that time so that at all times there shall be nine (9) active successor trustees, the county executive, part Chief-of-Staff (or designee), and active medical staff member. In the event any one (1) or more of the trustees, so named and elected by the county commission, refuses to serve, resigns, or dies while in office, a successor or successors shall be named by the county commission at the next regular session and such trustee or trustees shall hold office until the term of the office to which he or she was appointed expires.

As amended by:

Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 21

Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 2

Private Acts of 1993, Chapter 31

SECTION 5. That the Williamson County Board of Commissioners shall be required to elect the successor trustees from among three (3) nominees for the office, one (1) nominee for each vacancy, whose names have been submitted to the Williamson County Board of Commissioners by the remaining trustees, not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the expiration of the term of those trustees, whose successors are to be elected; provided, however, the Williamson County Board of Commissioners may elect by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the quorum of the commission, successor trustees or a successor trustee, not nominated by the remaining trustees.

As amended by:

Private Acts of 1989, Chapter 6

SECTION 6. That any Trustee or Trustees whose term has expired shall continue to serve until his successor or successors shall have been elected in the manner herein provided. In the event of the death or resignation of a Trustee or Trustees prior to the expiration of his or their term, their successors shall be elected to the unexpired term in the same manner as the deceased or retiring Trustee was elected and in accordance with the provisions hereof. Any Trustee shall be eligible for re-election. The Board of Trustees shall elect a Chairman and Secretary from among its members; shall meet at least monthly, and more often if necessary; and shall keep complete, permanent and public records and minutes reflecting all business and transactions of the Board.

SECTION 7. The Board of Trustees be vested with full, absolute and complete authority and responsibility for the operation, management, conduct and control of the business and affairs of the Hospital District herein created. This authority and responsibility shall include, but shall not be limited to, the power:

- (a) the establish, promulgate and enforce the rules, regulations, and policies of the Hospital District;
- (b) to grant or refuse medical staff privileges;
- (c) to upkeep and maintain all property;
- (d) to administer all financial affairs of the Hospital District;
- (e) to execute all contracts, agreements and other instruments except as otherwise provided in this Act;
- (f) to employ, compensate, discharge and supervise all personnel;
- (g) to borrow money and issue its bonds or notes for the purpose of carrying out the business and affairs of the Hospital District; provided that all bonds and notes issued by the Hospital District shall be payable solely from the revenues of the Hospital District. Such bonds may be executed and delivered by the Hospital District at any time and from time to time, may be in such form and denomination and with such terms and maturities, may be in fully registered form or in bearer form registerable either as to principal or interest or both and bear such conversion privileges and be payable in such installments and at such time or times not exceeding forty (40) years from the date thereof, may be payable at such place or places, whether within or without the State of Tennessee, may bear interest at such rate or rates payable at such time or times and in such place or places and evidenced in such manner, may be executed by the officers of the Hospital District, and may

contain provisions not inconsistent herewith, all as shall be provided in the proceedings of the Board of Trustees whereunder such bonds or notes shall be authorized to be issued. If deemed advisable by the Board of Trustees, there may be retained in the proceedings under which any bonds or notes of the Hospital District are authorized to be issued an option to redeem all or any part thereof as may be specified in such proceedings, at such price or prices and after such notice or notices and on such terms and conditions as may be set forth in the proceedings and as may be briefly recited in the face of the bonds or notes, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the Hospital District any right or option to redeem any bonds except as may be provided in the proceedings under which they shall be issued. The bonds or notes of the Hospital District may be sold at public or private sale for such price and in such manner from time to time as may be determined by the Board of Trustees to be most advantageous, and the Hospital District may pay all expenses, premiums and commissions which its Board of Trustees may deem necessary or advantageous in connection with the issuance thereof. Any bonds or notes of the Hospital District at any time outstanding may at any time and from time to time be refunded by the Hospital District by the issuance of its refunding bonds or notes in such amount as the Board of Trustees may deem necessary. The Board of Trustees of the Hospital District shall also have such additional powers with respect to the issuance of bonds and notes as shall be set forth in Parts 1, 3 and 10 of Chapter 21, Title 9, Tennessee Code Annotated, relating to providing security for such bonds or notes and covenanting with the holders of such bonds or notes, and the holders of such bonds or notes shall have such remedies as shall be provided therein and the effectiveness and priority of pledges and liens and the exemption from taxation shall be governed by the provisions thereof; provided, however, that the Board of Trustees of the Hospital District shall not have the power to borrow money and issue its bonds or notes to this subsection (g) if the maturity thereof is greater than three (3) years unless the Board of Commissioners of Williamson County has adopted a resolution approving such action;

As amended by: Private Acts of 1998, Chapter 144

(h) to mortgage or pledge any or all of the properties of the Hospital District, whether then owned or thereafter acquired, and to pledge the revenues and receipts of the Hospital District as security for the payment of its bonds or notes and any agreements made in connection therewith; provided, however, that the Board of Trustees shall not have the power to mortgage any land owned or operated by the Hospital District; and provided further, that the Board of Trustees of the Hospital District shall not have the power to mortgage or pledge any properties of the Hospital District pursuant to this subsection (h) unless the Board of Commissioners of Williamson County has adopted a resolution approving such action;

(i) to acquire, whether by purchase, gift or lease, and to improve, maintain, equip and furnish all real and personal properties which the Board of Trustees may deem necessary in connection with the business and affairs of the Hospital District;

(j) to grant easements with respect to all properties which the Hospital District owns or operates;

(k) to sell or lease to others any real or personal properties which the Hospital District owns or operates; provided, however, that the Board of Trustees shall not have the power to sell any real property owned or operated by the Hospital District and shall not have the power to lease substantially all of the facilities owned or operated by the Hospital District to one or more other entities in a single transaction or a series of related transactions;

(l) to sue and be sued;

(m) to acquire shares of stock in any corporation and enter into joint ventures and partnerships with other entities; provided that such action does not jeopardize the tax-exempt status of Williamson County or the Hospital District and provided further that such corporation, joint venture or partnership is engaged in providing health care services to residents of Williamson County, Tennessee, or services related to the provision of such health care services; and provided, however, that any obligation incurred by the Hospital District as a result of its being a stockholder, joint venturer or partner shall be payable solely out of revenues received by the Hospital District; and,

(n) to guarantee loans or obligations of other entities; provided, however, that any such guarantee shall be payable solely out of the revenues received by the Hospital District. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Act, as amended, the Board of Trustees shall not have the power to enter into any agreement entrusting to any other entity management of all or substantially all of the facilities owned or operated by the Hospital District.

(o) to establish and operate integrated delivery systems through which it may contract with other health care providers, governmental entities and third party payers to coordinate the delivery of health care services, and to manage utilization and costs for such services, for the residents of

Williamson County; proprietors, owners and employees of businesses and not-forprofit organizations located in Williamson County, and employees of governmental entities in Williamson County.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 2
Private Acts of 1993, Chapter 63
Private Acts of 1994, Chapter 112

SECTION 8. The board of trustees shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of a hospital administrator, whose duties and responsibilities shall be determined and described by the Board of Trustees.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 2

SECTION 9. (a) The board of Trustees shall annually cause to be prepared and filed with the Williamson County Commission, for informational purposes, a budget reflecting all estimated receipts and disbursements of the corporation.

(b) The board of trustees shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Williamson County Commission for informational purposes, annual audited financial statements within one hundred twenty (120) days after the end of each fiscal year of the corporation.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 2

SECTION 10. That the Williamson County Commission is hereby authorized to appropriate to the Hospital District from the general funds of the County such sums as may be required to commence the operation of said District, and thereafter such sums as may be required to pay any deficits arising in the operation and maintenance of said District; and are authorized and empowered, also, to levy a tax sufficient for this purpose upon all taxable property within said County, which tax shall be a special tax and shall be in addition to the levy for general County purposes.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 2

SECTION 11. That this act shall have no effect unless the same shall have been approved by two-thirds of the Quarterly County Court of Williamson County, Tennessee. Upon such approval this act shall become effective immediately, the public welfare requiring it; the approval or lack of approval by said Quarterly County Court shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of said Court and shall be certified by him to the Secretary of State as promptly as is reasonably possible.

Passed: February 21, 1957.

Health - Historical Notes

Health

The following summaries are included herein for reference purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 403, requires the purchase of a privilege permit from the County Court Clerk for construction of septic tank and sewage disposal systems, and which further contains provisions that before engaging in the said construction where septic tanks and sewage disposal systems were to be installed, a percolation report had to be obtained and approved by the County Health Department and the construction site surveyed and likewise approved before beginning. Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 175, amended this Act to exempt incorporated municipalities within the county which had its own system of permit fees on new construction.
2. Private Acts of 1998, Chapter 156, was identical to Private Acts of 1998, Chapter 144, amending Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 107, relative to the power to issue bonds of the Williamson County Hospital District.

Chapter IX - Highways and Roads

Culvert Piping

Private Acts of 1980 Chapter 218

SECTION 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law to the contrary, the Williamson County Highway Department is hereby authorized to sell culvert piping to individual residents of Williamson County. Such sales shall be designed to provide a uniform system of drainage along all highways in the county, and to promote flood control and the prevention of soil erosion.

SECTION 2. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before December 31, 1980. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

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

Passed: March 5, 1980.

Moving Structures on the Public Roads

Private Acts of 1985 Chapter 79

SECTION 1. For moving any building or structure to be relocated within Williamson County the fee shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and the following procedure and regulations shall be adhered to:

(a) GENERAL - A building or part of any building shall not be moved through or across any street or highway within Williamson County without first obtaining a permit from the building commissioner.

(b) WRITTEN APPLICATION - Any person desiring to move a building or structure shall first file with the building commissioner a written application setting forth the following information:

- (1) Type and kind of building or structure to be moved.
- (2) The extreme dimensions of the length, height and width of the building or structure.
- (3) Its present location and proposed new location.
- (4) The approximate time such building or structure will be upon the streets, and contemplated route that will be taken from present to new location.

(c) BUILDING COMMISSIONER SHALL REJECT WHEN - If in the opinion of the building commissioner the moving of any building or structure will cause serious injury to persons or property or serious injury to the streets or other public improvements, or the building or structure to be moved has deteriorated more than fifty percent (50%) the moving of the building or structure will violate any of the requirements of the building or plumbing code or of the zoning regulations, the permit shall not be issued and the building or structure shall not be moved over the county highways.

(d) BOARD OF ADJUSTMENTS AND APPEALS HEARING -

- (1) A permit to move any building or structure to a location within Williamson County shall not be issued until the Board of Adjustments and Appeals finds, after public hearing, that the building or structure is structurally sound, that the condition of the building or structure does not constitute a hazard to life or limb, and that the building or structure shall be made to comply with the requirements and limitations of the regulations relating to the zoning and building codes of Williamson County.
- (2) Notice of the public hearing shall be mailed to the owner of the building or structure being moved, the owner of the site to which the building or structure is to be moved and all land owners adjacent to and across the road from the property where the building or structure is being moved not less than five (5) days prior to the hearing by the person applying for the permit.
- (3) Plans shall be submitted which disclose such alterations, modifications or repairs as are necessary to secure compliance with the regulations relating to zoning and building or structure codes of the county. Also, a timetable of such repairs and alterations shall be submitted.
- (4) In addition, if applicable, plans to restore the site from which the building or structure is moved must be submitted by the owner and approved by the Board of Adjustments and Appeals.
- (5) The time to bring the structure into conformance with county standards shall not exceed one hundred twenty (120) days. However, the Board of Adjustments and Appeals may extend the time limit, upon appeal by the owner of the structure for cause, to whatever time it feels is necessary.

(e) BOND REQUIRED - The building commissioner as a condition precedent to the issuance of such permit, shall require a bond to be executed by person desiring such moving permit, with corporate surety to his satisfaction. Such bond shall be made payable to Williamson

County and for such amount as he prescribes. It shall indemnify Williamson County against any damage caused by the moving of such building or structure to streets, curbs, sidewalks, shade trees, highways and any other property which may be affected by the moving of a building or structure. Such surety bond shall also be conditioned upon liable for strict compliance with the terms of the permit, as to route to be taken and limit of time in which to effect such removal and to repair or compensate for the repair and to pay said applicable governing body as liquidated damages an amount not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) to be prescribed by the building commissioner and every day's delay in completing such removal or in repairing any damages to property or public improvement or in clearing all public streets, alleys or highways of all debris occasioned thereby.

The mover must have liability insurance of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or more. Evidence of such insurance must be furnished to the building commissioner prior to moving structures.

(f) NOTICES TO BE GIVEN BY MOVER - Upon the issuance of the moving permit the mover shall cause notice to be given to the sheriff, all telephone or light companies, and all others whose property may be affected by such move. Receipt of such and any instructions, comments or notices shall be furnished by the mover to the building commissioner before the building or structure is moved.

(g) PUBLIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS -

- (1) The owner or person moving a building or structure shall employ at their expense, two (2) vehicles with safety equipment notices and flashing devices to be placed before and after the structure being moved to divert and caution traffic.
- (2) No building or structure shall be moved before ten o'clock (10:00) p.m. or after six o'clock (6:00) a.m. and shall be moved to its final location in a time period not to exceed five (5) days after the building or structure has either been moved from its original location or has entered the county.
- (3) Every building or structure shall have sufficient lights continuously burning between sunset and sunrise for the protection of the public.
- (4) There shall be a minimum of five (5) red lights on each street side of the building or structure. These red lights shall be attached to building or structure in such a fashion as to indicate extreme width, height, and size.
- (5) The owner or person moving a building or structure shall obtain all necessary permits and meet all requirements of the state of Tennessee as defined in Title 55 of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

SECTION 2. For moving any building or structure or part of any building or structure through the county or removal from the county to be relocated outside Williamson County, the fee shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) and procedures (a), (b), (c), (e), (f) and (g) above shall be followed.

SECTION 3. Trailers with widths of fourteen feet (14') or less and any building or structure used for agricultural or storage purposes with widths of less than fourteen feet (14') are exempt from obtaining moving permits.

SECTION 4.

(a) CAUSING DAMAGE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY - No firm, partnership, corporation or any other individual moving any building or structure, or part of any building or structure, through, into or out of Williamson County, Tennessee, shall deface, injure, or destroy private property in Williamson County, Tennessee.

(b) PENALTIES - Any company, firm, partnership, corporation or any individual who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor with original jurisdiction in general sessions court for Williamson County, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each separate offense or incident.

SECTION 5. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before October 1, 1985. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Williamson County legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

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

Passed: May 16, 1985

Road Law

Private Acts of 1937 Chapter 373

SECTION 1. That there be established a County Highway Department for the purpose of providing a more efficient system of laying out, building, reconstructing, repairing and maintaining the public roads and bridges in Williamson County with the power to make and promulgate all necessary rules and regulations to effectuate this policy. The County Highways in said Williamson County shall be classified as "County Highways" and "District Roads." The "Highways" shall consist of those highways which are specified and are presently known as "Pikes" of said counties, and also such main highways forming connecting lines between two or more highways of the present pike system, as may by the County Commission, on recommendation of the Highway Commission, be declared to be "County Highways" and made a part of the Highway System; and the "District Roads" shall consist of all other county roads in the various districts of the county.

Whenever said rules and regulations conflict with other private act or statute, the provisions of the other act or statute shall control.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1987, Chapter 70
Private Acts of 2005, Chapter 57

SECTION 2. (Repealed by 2017 amendment to Chapter 373 of the Private Acts of 1937)

As amended by: Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 153
Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 107
Private Acts of 1976, Chapter 292
Private Acts of 2017, Chapter 4
Private Acts of 2017, Chapter 19

SECTION 3. That the workhouse for the public prisoners of the county shall be used by, and be under the control and supervision of, the Board of Highway Commissioners of the county; and said prisoners shall be used in the construction, building, reconstruction, repairing and maintenance of all the highways, district roads and bridges of said counties, and the preparations of materials to be used thereon, and all authority of any existing Board of Commissioners, or other agency now having charge of workhouse hands or the county prisoners, is vested in said Board of County Highway Commissioners.

SECTION 4. That four (4) qualified and competent persons who are citizens of the county, and the County Judge, shall constitute the Board of Highway Commissioners. At the April Term 1969 the County Court shall elect two (2) Commissioners for a one-year term and two (2) Commissioners for a two-year term, and thereafter the County Court shall, at the April term each year, elect two (2) Commissioners for two (2) year terms, and shall have full supervision of the County Highway Department, control of all county highways, district roads, bridges, and the county workhouse; and they shall supervise the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges by contract, by hired labor, or by county convict labor or hands assigned by the County Court to work district roads, as, in their judgment, they deem best for the public welfare. When any work is done by a contractor he shall execute bonds in such sums as the Board of Highway Commissioners may fix, for the faithful discharge of his duty.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 43
Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 206

Three members of said Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, the County Judge having an equal vote with each other member of the Commission upon all matters arising before it.

All vacancies on said Board shall be filled by an election held at a regular or special term of the Quarterly County Court.

The members of the Board of Highway Commissioners shall receive as compensation a sum to be determined by the local governing body.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1996, Chapter 151

The County Judge shall be Chairman Ex Officio of the Board of Highway Commissioners and shall make a report of all expenditures at each regular term of the Quarterly County Court and an annual report for the total receipts and expenditures for the entire year. Within five days after the election of said Board of Highway Commissioners by the Quarterly County Court, said Board of Highway Commissioners shall meet

and organize and make whatever rules and regulations they may deem necessary in the government of their body and shall have power to adopt a competent system of accounting so that a complete record of all monies spent may be available.

Said Commissioners shall be required to meet once a month and may be called in session by the Chairman whenever he deems it necessary for the conduct of any business. It shall be the duty of the Board of Highway Commissioners to select a competent and qualified person to be known as County Highway Superintendent, who shall meet with them at all meetings, and whose salary shall be fixed by the Board of Highway Commissioners, and on his recommendation all employees of the Highway Department shall be selected by the Board; said Board to fix the salaries of all employees, but the Superintendent shall have the power to dismiss any employee from the Highway Department. Said County Highway Superintendent shall be elected biennially for a term of two years, provided, however, that he shall be removed from office at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Highway Commissioners when, in the discretion of a majority of the Commissioners, it is to the best interest of the county that he be removed. In such event a successor shall be elected by the Board immediately to fill out the unexpired term of the removed Superintendent.

Said Board shall elect a Secretary from its body whose duty shall be to keep in a well bound book the minutes of all meetings and business transacted by the Board.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Highway Commissioners shall take charge of all road machinery in the county, and shall cause an inventory to be made thereof and an appraisal entered by the Secretary. Said machinery shall be used for the best interest of all the roads in the county. Said Board shall have control of the disbursements of all funds collected by taxation or otherwise for the construction, reconstruction, repairs and maintenance of the highways, district roads and bridges, and for the maintenance and operation of the county workhouse. Warrants for disbursement of all funds shall be drawn on the County Trustee by the County Judge. It shall be permissible for the Board of Highway Commissioners to authorize the use of materials, equipment and personnel of the highway department for work on any property owned or used by the county, including county school properties, and upon any other property in the county which is open, either permanently or temporarily, to public use; such material, equipment, and personnel may be furnished gratuitously or a charge may be made therefor if not otherwise prohibited by law.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1973, Chapter 891

SECTION 6. That the Board of Highway Commissioners shall superintend the letting of all contracts for the construction or repairs of all bridges, and for the purchase of all necessary road machinery, tools, trucks, automobiles or other supplies.

SECTION 7. That the Board of Highway Commissioners may purchase road materials, such as stone and gravel in the quarry or gravel beds by private agreement with the owner without advertisement: Provided, however, that a maximum scale per yard for such purchase shall first be established with the approval by the Quarterly County Court.

SECTION 8. That the Board of Highway Commissioners shall at their regular meeting, let all contracts for building or repairing or for machinery or supplies and shall pass rules for the management and control of the workhouse for county prisoners, the auditing of all accounts, the settling with contractors and the transaction of such other business as may be required of them in the performance of their duties as such Commissioners.

SECTION 9. That each member of the Board of Highway Commissioners shall execute a good and solvent bond in the sum of Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars, each, for the use of Williamson County, conditioned upon the faithful performance and discharge of their duties as County Highway Commissioners; said bond shall be approved by the County Court and the premiums of said bonds shall be paid by the Board of Highway Commissioners out of such road funds as the County Court may direct.

SECTION 10. That the County Court of counties coming under the provisions of this Act shall at the time of making the annual budget of the county provide amply for the upkeep and maintenance of the county workhouse. The workhouse or public prisoners of the county shall be used in repairing or building highways or roads of the county, or preparing materials therefor.

SECTION 11. That the general overhead expense, the salaries of all assistants and other items of expense not otherwise provided for shall be charged to the highway as a part of its general expense fund, and shall be paid out of the highway fund.

SECTION 12: [Repealed by Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 431.]

SECTION 13. That the Board of Highway Commissioners is given the power to proceed to designate main traveled roads with a view of giving good cross connections between highways of the present highway

system, which are deemed of sufficient importance, to be included in the highway system, to be maintained out of the Highway Fund, provided, however, that no such district roads may be made a part of the highway system until such action has been approved by resolution of the Quarterly County Court.

SECTION 14. That whenever the said Board of Highway Commissioners find (sic) it necessary, or advisable, it shall have the power to reduce curves or grades or otherwise improve roads selected and designated as a part of the highway or district road system and to acquire the necessary rights-of-way therefor, either by donation by the owner of the land through which said highway shall run, or by agreement between such owner and the Commission, or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain, which is hereby expressly given to the counties embraced within the provisions of this Act. Provided, however, that the general course of any road may not be changed until such action shall have been approved by resolution by the Quarterly County Court.

SECTION 15. That the Board of Highway Commissioners shall have the right to condemn in the name of the county to which this Act applies, under the laws of eminent domain all lands necessary for the location of highways, district roads, bridges, rock quarries, gravel beds and other materials necessary for building and repairing and maintaining the same, in the manner provided for the taking of private property by public corporations and shall also have the power to condemn private property for roads of ingress and egress to rock crushers, rock quarries, gravel beds, setting machinery, road camps, etc. The method of procedure shall be as set out in Section 3109 to 3132 of the 1932 Code of Tennessee. The cost of any such condemnation, and the jury's award shall be paid by the Commission out of the highway funds.

SECTION 16. [Repealed by Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 431.]

SECTION 17. That the Board of Highway Commissioners shall have authority to cooperate with the Department of Highways & Public Works on all matters; but such work shall be reported to the Quarterly County Court as a part of its program and subject to the approval of the County Court, and after such approval the Commission shall have authority to provide all necessary rights-of-way, etc., all of which is to be paid for as the County Court may direct.

SECTION 18. That any petition for the opening, changing, closing or acceptance of roads as County Roads, shall be directed to the Board of Highway Commissioners and the petition shall describe the road in detail, giving the termini, length, course and width, and shall be accompanied by a map thereof drawn to scale, and may include such other matters as the petitioner or petitioners may urge upon the Commissioners and the County Court for the acceptance of said road as a county road. It shall be the duty of the Board of Highway Commissioners, upon said petition being filed with them, to investigate the advisability of opening or changing such road, and submit a written report to the County Court showing the assessed value of property abutting thereon, the amount of travel taken care of by said road, and such other matters as would throw light upon its importance as a county road. The Commission shall then at the next term of the Quarterly County Court make its recommendation as to whether the road should or should not be accepted as a county road, or opened, or closed, or changed, and the Quarterly County Court may take such action as it deems best. The original petition and map submitted by the petitioners shall remain on file in the office of the County Judge.

SECTION 19. That each section, subdivision and paragraph of this Act is hereby declared to be a separate and independent clause from any other section, subdivision or paragraph hereof, and in the event any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or subdivision hereof should be declared, by a Court of competent jurisdiction, to be illegal, invalid or unconstitutional, it shall not render invalid the remaining part or parts of this Act; it being hereby declared to be the legislative intent to have passed the remainder of this Act, notwithstanding the part so held invalid.

SECTION 20. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SECTION 21. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 4, 1937.

Highways and Roads - Historical Notes

Highways and Roads

The following is a listing of acts which once had some effect upon the county road system in Williamson County, but which are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1807, Chapter 50, was the authority for William McKey, of Williamson County, to turn the public road, generally called the Tower Road leading from Franklin to Nashville in a manner so as to cross the Harpeth River with the upper road and pursue that route as was allowed by the Jury

appointed by the County Court of Williamson County until it intersects the lower road. McKey must open and clear the road at his own expense but the road shall be considered as a public road in Williamson County.

2. Acts of 1821, Chapter 6, required the Courts Of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of every county to index and classify the roads in the county into one of three distinct classes, ranging from the stage road down to one wide enough for a horse and rider. Provision was made for mile marking, clearing, and bridging. Provision was made for mile marking, clearing and bridging.
3. Acts of 1825, Chapter 200, named Randal McGavock, Joseph Woods, Matthew Bowen, William Lewis, Robert Weakley, Thomas Bradley, Christopher E. McEwen, John McAlister, James Swanson, John Watson, John C. Wormley, James P. Peters, James Black, Edward B. Littlefield, Matthew Rhea, and William J. Frierson, as commissioners to open books and sell stock up to \$100,000 to build a turnpike road from Nashville to Columbia by way of Franklin, which would be incorporated as the Nashville Turnpike Company. The Commissioners would lay out the route and the elected President and Directors would provide for its construction.
4. Acts of 1826, Chapter 192, Chapter 168, amended Acts of 1825, Chapter 200, to direct the commissioners previously authorized to lay out the road from Nashville to Columbia by way of Franklin to mark out the road from Nashville to Franklin after the first meeting of the stockholders, and, when \$15,000 has been raised from the stock sales, that portion of the road may be started. The commissioners could still solicit funds for the remainder of the road of Columbia.
5. Acts of 1829, Chapter 205, appointed Randal McGavock, John Watson, James Swanson, Lawrence Bryan, Joseph Wood, Robert B. Currey, Henry R. W. Hill, Robert Weakley, William Hadley, Christopher E. McEwen, John C. McLemore, and Phillip Pipkin, as commissioners, to open books and sell stock up to \$75,000 to build a turnpike between Nashville and Franklin. Shares were set at \$25 each, and when as much as \$5,000 was subscribed, the stockholders would hold a meeting at Franklin, at which time a corporation could be formed to be known as the Franklin Turnpike Company. Construction and operation restrictions and requirements were specified in the remaining sections of this Act.
6. Acts of 1829, Chapter 269, stated that, whenever any person, firm, or corporation, organized for opening a turnpike in the counties of Williamson, Davidson, and Rutherford, should make known to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the counties through which the road would pass, that they would not proceed to open the said road on terms agreeable to their charter, it would be lawful for the said Court to grant upon the terms of the original charter all or any part of said road not completed to any person, or persons, applying therefor, but that portion of road shall not be less than five miles.
7. Acts of 1829, Chapter 287, incorporated Spencer Buford, John Swainey, Gabriel Buford, and Lawrence Bryan, as the West Harpeth Turnpike Company granting to them all the rights and privileges incidental to turnpike companies. The Company may mark, clear out and turnpike the main road leading from Franklin in Williamson County to Columbia in Maury County, starting at Franklin and ending at the West Harpeth River in the same way and manner as the turnpike from Nashville to Franklin.
8. Acts of 1831, Chapter 68, stated that all persons who shall become stockholders were hereby incorporated as the Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company and as such would enjoy all the powers and privileges and would assume all the obligations of Acts of 1829, Chapter 205, Page 159, regarding this particular highway. The capital stock was limited in the beginning to 4,000 shares at \$25 each.
9. Acts of 1832, Chapter 147, amended Acts of 1831, Chapter 68, to name Christopher E. McEwen, Gilbert Marshall, Joseph Crockett, John S. Russworm, William White, and John Watson of Williamson County; James Patterson and Spencer Clack of Giles County; and, Col. William Pillow, Allen Ramsey, Thomas Mahon, John Miller, David Craig, and Abram Looney, of Maury County, as commissioners charged with the obligation to lay out and designate the route along which the road, previously authorized to be built, will run, provided the route shall be the shortest and best one from Franklin to Columbia, passing through the town of Spring Hill in Maury County.
10. Acts of 1833, Chapter 87, required that the Commissioners who were to extend and locate the road from Franklin in Williamson County to Columbia in Maury County to make a point in the said road at the place in Williamson County called Cotton Port. This Act amended Acts of 1831, Chapter 68.
11. Acts of 1833, Chapter 255, extended the time for commencing the work on the road known as the Franklin and Columbia Turnpike until November 30, 1835 and the time for completion of the said

- road was set for November 30, 1840. H. L. Douglas, James Woods, Anthony Johnson, Samuel Seay, and William Nichol, were named as commissioners to open books and receive stock subscriptions for the road in Nashville.
12. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 14, incorporated all subscribers to the stock of the Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company and granted to them the powers, privileges, and liabilities of the Franklin Turnpike Company as set forth in Acts of 1829, Chapter 205 and Acts of 1831, Chapter 68. The commissioners who would run and mark the route of the road were William P. Campbell, Thomas Hardeman, and William Flemming, of Williamson County, and John Watson, William McKissack, Garrett S. Voorhies, John Smiser, Thomas Mahon, all of Maury County.
 13. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 162, increased the capital stock of the Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company to any amount less than \$150,000 the same to be determined by the officials of the company.
 14. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 146, provided that so much of the Franklin and Columbia Turnpike road as had been laid out and constructed upon the way selected by the officials of the said road between Franklin in Williamson County and the bridge over Rutherford's Creek in Maury County would be as legal and lawful as if constructed on the route first marked. The Company would also be entitled to all rights and benefits as if the turnpike had been constructed upon the ground originally marked.
 15. Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 52, incorporated the Nolensville and Wilkerson's Cross Roads Turnpike Company to sell stock up to \$35,000 to build a turnpike road from Nolensville in Williamson County to Wilkerson's Cross Roads in Rutherford County. When \$5,000 in stock had been sold a meeting was to take place in Kedron Church in Rutherford County. This company would possess the same rights as the Franklin Turnpike Company created by Acts of 1829, Chapter 205.
 16. Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 111, commissioned John Lytle, W. G. Garrett, J. Todd, H. C. Bartley, Joseph King, John King, James King, Jr., and Joseph Holloway to sell stock in a 99 year corporation with an authorized initial capital stock of \$100,000, to build a turnpike road from Murfreesboro in Rutherford County to Triune in Williamson County. The subscribers would be incorporated as the Murfreesboro and Triune Turnpike Company.
 17. Acts of 1901, Chapter 136, was a general road law applicable to every county in Tennessee under 70,000 in population according to the 1900 Federal Census. The Quarterly County Court of each County would elect one Road Commissioner to serve a two year term from each Road District in the County. Road Districts were made co-extensive with the Civil Districts. The Road Commissioner must be bonded and sworn, and would have general supervision over all the roads, bridges, hands, tools, and materials assigned to his District for which he would be compensated at the rate of \$1 per day but not to exceed ten days in one year. The County Court would set the number of days between five and eight which road hands would be compelled to work each year. The County Court would also levy a special road tax of two cents per \$100 property valuation for every day the road hands had to work on the roads. The District Commissioners must appoint an overseer in their areas who would be the immediate supervisors over designated sections of road, work the same number of compulsory days as everyone else did, and then be paid up to \$6 per year for their extra labor. All males outside of cities between the ages of 21 and 45 were subject to compulsory labor on the road system. District Road Commissioners would hear and dispose of petitions to open, close, or change roads, would classify and index the roads in their districts into the four classes according to width. This act was amended by Acts of 1903, Chapter 533, and both Acts were involved in the case of Carroll v. Griffith, 117 Tenn. 500, 97 SW 66 (1906).
 18. Acts of 1905, Chapter 478, amended Acts of 1901, Chapter 136, above, in several minor particulars but substantially changed the provisions in regard to the handling of petitions to open, close, and change roads especially where the exercise of the power of eminent domain was to be a part of the process.
 19. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 540, stated that all turnpike companies in Williamson County which have only one tollgate located on their respective roads would be permitted to remove and relocate the toll-gate to any point on their roads no nearer to an incorporated city, or town, than was allowed by their Charters, but they could not place them between a city and a public road, nor could they be removed any distance greater than 300 feet from their present location.
 20. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 517, was the authority for the County Court of Williamson County to levy and collect a general road tax which could not exceed 20 cents per \$100 property valuation to be collected as any other taxes were. The tax could not be levied except by a two-thirds vote of the Quarterly Court and the proceeds must be placed in a "Special Road Improvement Fund" and spent only for those purposes, and then only when two-thirds of the Court approve. The Court

- was directed to appoint by a two-thirds vote a Commissioner, or Commissioners, to prescribe their duties of supervision and inspection of the road program, and to require them to render reports at stated intervals on the conditions of the road system. No funds could be appropriated for road improvements until the Commissioners had reported the necessity and the court had approved the same. Commissioners would be paid as the Court directed and the Court could by two-thirds vote, terminate the program and transfer the balance of any money into the general fund.
21. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 123, amended Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 517, by inserting a provision in Section 3 which required the funds in the road improvement account to be apportioned as nearly as possible in the same ratio to the area from which they were collected. Sections 4 and 5 were changed to make the Commissioners serve two year terms and to classify them as special road commissioners.
 22. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 252, was the authority for the Quarterly Court of Williamson County to compensate the Bridge Commissioners of the County, not exceeding five in number, but the compensation shall not be more than \$1.50 per day for each of the Commissioners for each day worked in this capacity. The Court could appropriate and pay this money from the regular and general funds of the County.
 23. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 383, declared that, where steam railroads have been, or may be, built on, across, or alongside, turnpike roads in Williamson County, the turnpike companies could remove and rebuild their roads on different lines so as to avoid dangerous proximity to the railroads, and for that purpose they might resort to the power of eminent domain as provided by law.
 24. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 232, provided that whenever a turnpike company operating in Williamson County sold a part of its road to the county, the company could establish new and additional tollgates on the part of their road in adjacent counties, but all tollgates shall be at least four miles apart. If the tollgates had not been up for 15 years, or over, and were at least between four and five miles apart, they could remain in operation. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 129.
 25. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 253, amended Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 517, by inserting the proper population figures from the 1910 Census to keep the Act in force in Williamson County.
 26. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 261, was the enabling legislation for the Franklin and Lewisburg Turnpike Company, a Tennessee Corporation, to remove and relocate its second and third tollgate on its turnpike south of Franklin at a point not more than 1¼ miles south of their present location, but no closer than 5 miles to any of its other tollgates. The Company was granted the same rights and privileges at the new locations as they possessed at the old ones.
 27. Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 135, gave to any turnpike company which undertook the reconstruction and regrading of as much as a mile of its roadbed the right to collect toll during the reconstruction period for one year from the commencement of the grading only. The managers of the company were required to give notice to the Pike Commissioners and to give a report every six months showing that all the money received from the tolls during the reconstruction period had been spent on the road. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 89.
 28. Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 49, amended Acts of 1901, Chapter 136, Section 5, by increasing the commutation fee to be paid by the road hands in Williamson County from 75 cents per day to \$1 per day, which money would be used to employ labor upon the road section to which the commuting road hand was assigned. The Road Overseer was obligated to report to the County Trustee on commutation money received and spent and to turn over to him any remaining.
 29. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 169, provided that any turnpike company which had abandoned, or would thereafter abandon, a part of its road, could re-establish and relocate its tollgates on the part of its road which remained but did not permit the erection of any additional toll-gates and the relocation of the tollgates could not be nearer to each other than was permissible under the Charter of the Company.
 30. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 359, authorized the Williamson County Quarterly Court at its July meeting in 1919, and every two years thereafter in January to elect a Road Commissioner from each Road District which were the same as Civil Districts who would hold office for 2 years. The Road Commissioners would have the general supervision of all public roads, bridges, and overseers in the District, must be residents of the area and skilled in road building, must be sworn and bonded, and would be guilty of a misdemeanor if they didn't serve, when appointed, or wilfully neglected their duty. The Court had the power to levy a road tax of 2 cents per \$100 for

each day the road hands were compelled to work, two-thirds of which could be worked out, for all of which accurate records must be kept. Overseers, appointed by the Road Commissioners for each section of road to supervise the work and the road hands, would serve without compensation. Males between the ages of 18 and 50 must work the number of days set by the Quarterly Court or pay a \$2 per day commutation fee. Owners of teams and wagons had to pay \$3 per day not worked. Roads had to be indexed and classified, could be opened, closed, or changed when the proper procedures were used. Authority was granted to contract portions of the work out when desirable and to designate roads as county highways. The court was empowered to levy a tax up to twenty cents per \$100 valuation for maintenance. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 396.

31. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 517, authorized the incorporated turnpike companies in Williamson County to change the location of their rights of way at places not exceeding one mile from the corporate limits of each town and to relocate them to provide safer and more convenient entrances into the towns. To accomplish these purposes the companies were allowed to acquire land both by purchase and condemnation proceedings.
32. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 654, stated that all turnpike companies in Williamson County which have only one tollgate on their roads could relocate the tollgate to any point on their roads but no nearer to an incorporated city than was permitted under their Charters, and further, not to be placed between the town and a public road nor moved more than 800 feet from its present location.
33. Private Acts of 1920 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 50, amended Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 359, the Williamson County Road Law, by requiring the County Court at the July term in 1922, and at the January term thereafter to elect a Road Commissioner from each Road District which were the same as the Civil Districts, to serve two years, to have charge and general supervision over all public roads, bridges, and overseers in the District. The Commissioners must be citizens, freeholders, skilled in the business of road building, sworn and bonded before entering office, and who would be guilty of a misdemeanor if they didn't serve when appointed or neglected their duty. The Commissioners would be paid as the Court decided but not over \$50 for any one civil district. The Court would set the number of days the road hands were compelled to work between six and ten. A special road tax of one cent per \$100 property valuation for each day of compulsory labor, two-thirds of which could be worked out on the roads, and all of which must be spent in the District from which it originated, but other road funds could be divided. Overseers were appointed by the Commissioners for one year, would be paid \$2 a day up to \$10 a year after first working the compulsory days as anyone else worked them without compensation. Males, outside of cities, between the ages of 18 and 50 must work the established number of days on the roads, or pay a commutation fee which was \$3 per day for the owners of wagons and teams who wished to commute. Prisoners could be worked on the roads but only as the Court and the law permitted. Commissioners could contract the work out and dispose of petitions filed to open, close, or change the road. Commissioners were to be paid the same as Justices of the Peace. The County Court could levy a special ad valorem tax of not more than twenty cents on the \$100 for the establishment and maintenance of county highways.
34. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 695, set up a schedule of tolls which the owners of the turnpikes in Williamson County could charge for the use of their particular road. The schedule ranged from five cents for a motorcycle to \$1.25 for a five ton truck with intermediate charges and weights in between.
35. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 45, declared that the State Highway Commission would not have the right or power in any proceeding now pending, or which might be brought thereafter, in Williamson County, to impose on that county any expense for the purchase, or condemnation, of rights of way, or for the construction and maintenance of the roads without the consent of the said county being given through its County Court. This Act was declared unconstitutional because it suspended the operation of a general law for the benefit of one particular county in the case of *Berry v. Hayes*, 160 Tenn. 577, 28 S.W.2d 50 (1930).
36. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 310, was the authority for all turnpike companies in Williamson County to remove and to relocate any tollgate on their respective turnpikes, provided, however, that no tollgate could be relocated under this Act within two miles of the corporate limits of any town or nearer than five miles to any other tollgate.
37. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 396, repealed Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 359, and substituted: At the next January term of the County Court, a four member County Highway, Bridge, and Workhouse Commission would be elected by the Court to serve two year terms with the County Judge to be an ex-officio member and Chairman. The members must be citizens, skilled in the

business of road building and maintenance, would have the charge and control of the county roads, bridges, and workhouse and be paid \$100 a year and transportation. Overseers may be hired for sections of the road at \$4 per day. Prisoners could be worked on the roads in conformity with the law, and a special road tax could be levied not to exceed ten cents per \$100 property valuation. Provision was made for the County Court, beginning in January 1924, and every 2 years thereafter, to elect a Road Commissioner from each district, who would have supervision over public roads and bridges (except county highways and county bridges). Roads must be classified and indexed by the Commissioners and road hands assigned to them. The Court could fix the number of days of compulsory labor between four and six for road hands, and between 2 and 5 for wagons and teams. A special road tax of two cents per \$100 could be levied for each day of compulsory labor. Materials must be purchased pursuant to the terms of this law on which the County Judge must report to the Court. Penalties were provided for the obstruction of roads. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 666.

38. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 806, declared that in Williamson County the County Court, acting through its officers, or proper authorities, would have and could exercise the right and privilege of expending the general road funds, or any portion thereof, in any Road District, or Civil District, as might in its judgment be most needed to furnish a complete system of roads, it being the intention of this Act to allow the road authorities to spend funds in other Districts of the county than those in which the funds were collected.
39. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 333, Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 359, by placing a period after "subject to road labor" and by revising the commutation fee for wagons and teams to the payment of \$3 per day. This Act is of questionable validity as the Legislature repealed the underlying Act in Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 396.
40. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 744, amended Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 396, by rewriting the first paragraph of Section 4 to provide that at the regular August election in 1934, and every two years thereafter, one Road Commissioner would be elected in each Road District, which was co-extensive with the Civil Districts of the county, who would be in general charge and supervision over all the public roads, bridges, (except county highways and county bridges) and overseers in that District. The Commissioners were required to be citizens, freeholders, skilled in the arts of road building, and maintenance, and elected by the people of their District. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 666.
41. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 666, repealed Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 396, and Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 744, and then enacted a new Road Law for Williamson County which established a County Highway Department and classified the roads of the County, setting up minimum widths for the standards of classification. A general road tax between 8 and 15 cents per \$100 must be levied to support the road system. The Workhouse would be under the control and supervision of the Board of Highway Commissioners who would make the prisoners available to work on the roads under the regulations and law pertinent to them. The county was to be divided into three zones from each of which one member of the Board would be elected for a 2 year term at the August election, but no State, County, or City employee was eligible to serve. This Act named Glenn Overby, Oscar Warren, and Will C. Lanier, as the first Board, who were given the authority to employ a County Road Superintendent to run the Department at a salary not to exceed \$1800 annually. The Commissioners would be paid \$500 annually at the rate of \$41.40 per month. Procedures to remove Commissioners and to fill vacancies were included in the Act. The powers and authority of the Commissioners were generally specified including the authority to disburse funds collected by taxation for road purposes. All males between 21 and 45, living outside of cities, were subject to working four days, each of 10 hours duration, or pay a \$3 commutation fee. All petitions to open, close, change or accept, roads were to be heard and investigated by the Commission. The Commission would report its findings to the quarterly county court for decision.
42. Private Acts of 1935 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 113, amended Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 666, by adding to Section 19 giving the authority to the Board of Highway Commissioners to contract with the State Department of Highways for the expenditure by the State of the funds received by the county for use on the highways and bridges of the county. Such contract was authorized to secure federal aid through the Works Progress Administration. The terms of any contract were placed within the discretion of the Board. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 650.
43. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 209, was to amend Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 373, as amended to increase the maximum rate of tax for the general road tax from 50 cents to \$1 per \$100 property valuation. This Act was not ratified and never became effective.

Chapter X - Law Enforcement

Constables

Private Acts of 1976 Chapter 293

SECTION 1. Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 8-1008, 39-2007, 40-711, 57-214, 57-601 and 59-852, are amended by deleting from each section where they appear the words and figures:

not less than 33,500 nor more than 50,000
and substituting in lieu thereof the following:
not less than 33,500 nor more than 34,000
not less than 35,000 nor more than 50,000

SECTION 2. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Quarterly County Court of Williamson County before September 1, 1976. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Quarterly County Court and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

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

Passed: March 19, 1976.

Law Enforcement - Historical Notes

Militia

Those acts once affecting Williamson County, which related to the militia and to other law enforcement agencies other than the sheriff, are mentioned below in chronological order.

1. Acts of 1803, Chapter 1, was a new military code for the State which recited that the Militia of the several counties would be composed of free men and indentured servants between the ages of 18 and 45 with some exemptions being expressly made. Williamson County's militia was designated as the 21st Regiment whose annual muster and drill would take place at the Court House in Franklin on the second Thursday in October.
2. Acts of 1811, Chapter 93, was a major amendment to the Militia Law of the State primarily concerned with administrative procedures. The Counties of Davidson, Williamson, and Rutherford would constitute the new 9th Brigade for which a Brigadier General would be elected by the commissioned officers. Williamson now had a second Regiment numbered the 44th Regiment which would hold its annual muster and drill on the third Thursday in September.
3. Acts of 1815, Chapter 119, was an entirely new and revised Militia Law of the State. The Williamson County Regiments were designated the 21st and the 44th and made a part of the Ninth Brigade of the Second Division. The remainder of this act, over fifty pages, covers all phases of the organization and operations of military units composing the State Militia ranging from official uniforms to courts martial.
4. Acts of 1819, Chapter 68, was the next revision of the Militia Law. The units in Williamson County were the 21st and 44th Regiments, which joined the units in Davidson County and Rutherford County to form the Ninth Brigade of the Second Division. The 21st Regiment would muster on the fourth Thursday in September each year and the 44th Regiment would meet for drills and inspection on the first Thursday in October each year.
5. Acts of 1825, Chapter 69, amended the Militia Law so as to affect several of the counties but the status of Williamson County's 21st and 44th Regiments remained as it was with no change.
6. Acts of 1825, Chapter 87, repealed Section 56, Acts of 1815, Chapter 119, which had been revived as it applied to Williamson County by Acts of 1824, Chapter 154, of the Militia Law which related to the camp drills as the same had application to Williamson County.
7. Acts of 1826, Chapter 18, Page 22, Section 28, set up the county drills for the Ninth Brigade. Williamson County's units would meet for drills on the Thursday and Friday following the first Monday and Tuesday in September.
8. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 21, made up an entirely new Militia Law for the state. The

Militia would be composed of white male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 45. The state was separated into regiments and lower units of organization. Williamson County now had the 81st, 82nd, 83rd, and 84th Regiments whose musters were scheduled according to the Regiment numbers. Rutherford County and Williamson County now constituted the 13th Brigade of the 3rd Division.

9. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 157, Page 223, provided for the militia to hold a county drill in every county in the state, annually in September. Williamson County's drills were to take place on the second Friday and Saturday in September every year. A regimental muster was required annually in October for each regiment.
10. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 56, Page 91, reorganized the county units of the State Militia, composed of white males between the ages of 18 and 45. No changes were wrought which affected Williamson County directly. Some Brigade musters were stipulated.
11. Acts of 1861 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 1, enacted just prior to Tennessee's secession from the Union and started the transition from peace to a war time status, exhibiting considerable tightening in most of the regulations. The 13th Brigade was made up of Rutherford and Williamson County units.

Law Enforcement - Offenses

The acts briefly summarized below fell into this category in Williamson County.

1. Private Acts of 1973, Chapter 46, would have repealed Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 527, but it was not acted upon by local authorities.
2. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 527, was superseded by a general law of local application, Public Acts of 1985, Chapter 293, which amended T.C.A. §§ 68-22-105 and 68-22-116 regarding fireworks in Williamson County.

Sheriff

The following acts have no current effect but are included here for reference purposes since they once applied to the Williamson County Sheriff's Office.

1. Acts of 1809, Chapter 18, appointed David M. Ewinn, James Hicks, Ewen Cameron, George Hulme, and Richard Steel, as commissioners, to supervise the construction of a jail in Franklin in Williamson County, and whose duty it would be to let a contract to the lowest responsible bidder after having advertised according to the law. The County Court must levy a tax, not to exceed the State tax, to produce the funds to pay for the jail.
2. Acts of 1829, Chapter 54, authorized the securities of George Hulme, the late Sheriff in Williamson County, to collect in the same manner as other taxes are collected, any taxes which may be due and uncollected for and during the time said Hulme was Sheriff.
3. Acts of 1833, Chapter 198, provided that the Judge of the Williamson County Circuit Court would make an order for the costs of the jailor to be taxed in the case of the State versus James Short, which costs have accrued to November 1, 1833. The costs would have to be paid in the same manner as if Short had been tried and acquitted.
4. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 661, amended Section 10726, William's Code of Tennessee, as it applied to Williamson County by creating a new population class, called 3A, and by assigning Williamson County to the new classification which further provided that the Sheriff of the counties in that group would be paid \$2,500 annually.
5. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 328, was the authority for the County Court of Williamson County to appropriate up to \$1,200 each year out of the regular funds of the county treasury for the traveling, and other expenses of the Sheriff of the county.
6. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 643, stated that in Williamson County the Sheriff would be paid the sum of \$4 per day for each day he opens and attends the General Sessions Court, but these payments cannot exceed the sum of \$600 each year. The County

Chapter XI - Libraries

Library Commission

Private Acts of 1957 Chapter 9

SECTION 1. That a Commission be and the same is hereby created for Williamson County, Tennessee, said Commission to be known as the "Williamson County Governmental Library Commission." Said Commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed, one by the Judge of the Circuit Court, one by the Judge or Chancellor holding the Chancery Court, one by the Judge of the County Court, one by the Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and one by the President of the Franklin Bar Association. Said Commissioners are to be appointed for a term of two years or until their successors are appointed, but they shall serve without compensation and shall themselves elect a Chairman and Secretary from their members. In event of vacancy in the office of Commissioner by death, resignation, refusal to serve or otherwise such vacancy shall be filled for the balance of said term of two years by the official, or his successor in office, who made the original appointment of said Commissioner.

SECTION 2. That the purpose of said Commission shall be to establish, acquire, maintain and operate a County Governmental Library for the assistance of the Courts, Judges, public officials, attorneys and the public of said County, and the Commission shall have full power and authority to acquire by purchase, gift, loan or otherwise such law books, codes, treatises and other works of law, government, medicine, history or literature that it may deem necessary or beneficial to the Courts, public officials of the State, County or City, members of the Bar and the public for study on questions of law or Government; also in like manner to acquire all furniture and equipment necessary to establish, maintain and operate said County Governmental Library, together with the right to employ and discharge Librarians and assistants, if necessary, and to fix the salary of such employees, and in their discretion to make all reasonable rules and regulations governing the operation and use of said Library; to lease, rent or acquire by any means other than purchase, space in which to house said Library provided space in the Court House or other public building is insufficient, but so long as sufficient space can be given in the Court House or other public building of the County, same shall be furnished the Library without charge. All books, furniture, and equipment purchased or acquired other than by loan, shall become the property of said County. If necessary to provide sufficient operating funds for said Library said Commission is empowered to fix, assess and collect reasonable dues for its use from all persons using the Library except Judges or other public officials.

SECTION 3. That for the purpose of financing said Library, there shall be taxed, as costs, in each suit, Civil, or Criminal in the Court of General Sessions of Williamson County and of each suit, Criminal, Civil or Equitable, now pending or hereafter filed in or arising in any Court of record in said County in which a litigation tax is now charged and collected, the sum of fifty cents. The costs taxed in pursuance of this Section shall be collected as other costs in such cases are collected and the same shall be designated "County Governmental Library Tax." On or before the last day of each month the Clerks of the respective Courts shall pay to the County Trustee all amounts collected as County Governmental Library Tax in the preceding calendar month. The sum paid to the County Trustee shall be designated "County Governmental Library Fund," and used only for the purposes set out in this Act. On approval of the majority of the Commission the Chairman and Secretary shall draw warrants on the County Trustee for expenditures of the Commission, indicating on each warrant the fund against which it is drawn, and the County Trustee is hereby authorized and directed to make payment out of said fund upon the presentation of warrants so issued in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 4. That all dues, charges and other funds received by said Library Commission directly shall be paid into the office of the County Trustee in a like manner and at like times as money collected hereunder shall be paid by the Clerks of the various Courts to said County Trustee.

SECTION 5. That said Commission shall keep written minutes of its meetings, at which meetings a majority of said Commission then serving shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and said Commission shall keep a record of all money received and disbursed, purchases, loans or destruction of books and other property and a proper inventory with reasonable accuracy.

SECTION 6. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or part of this Act shall be held or declared to be unconstitutional and void, it shall not affect the remaining parts of this Act, it being hereby declared to be the legislative intent to have passed the remainder of this Act notwithstanding the part so held to be invalid, if any.

SECTION 7. That this act shall have no effect unless the same shall have been approved by two-thirds of the Quarterly County Court of Williamson County on or before October 15, 1957. Upon such approval this act shall become effective immediately, the public welfare requiring it. The approval or lack of approval by October 15, 1957 of this act shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Quarterly Court of Williamson County and shall be certified by him to the Secretary of State as promptly as is reasonably possible.

Passed: January 23, 1957.

Chapter XII - Taxation

Adequare Schools Facilities Tax

Private Acts of 1987 Chapter 113

WHEREAS, Williamson County, Tennessee, has been the fastest growing county in the state for the past fifteen (15) years, having been impacted by the rapid growth in the standard metropolitan area of Nashville; and

WHEREAS, Anticipated continued growth from the expansion of Nashville is expected to accelerate due to the location of the hub of American Airlines in the Nashville area, and from other factors; and

WHEREAS, After an intense national competition, the state of Tennessee successfully negotiated with the General Motors Corporation to locate its Saturn plant in Tennessee; and

WHEREAS, General Motors Corporation selected and is presently constructing the Saturn automotive assembly plant in an unincorporated area of Maury County just south of the Williamson County line at Spring Hill; and

WHEREAS, The investment in said plant is anticipated to be approximately \$3.5 billion when the plant is complete; and

WHEREAS, Maury County has negotiated a Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) Agreement with General Motors whereby the Saturn plant will make payments in lieu of property tax in the amount of \$43.430 million over the next fifteen (15) years, but Williamson County, lying within a few miles of the plant has no such agreement, and will receive no such benefit; and

WHEREAS, The Saturn plant is anticipated to stimulate commercial, office, industrial and warehouse development in Williamson County in the vicinity of the Saturn plant as well as in the cities of Franklin, Brentwood and Fairview, all lying within Williamson County; and

WHEREAS, The projected non-residential development and the availability of jobs is anticipated to stimulate a significant demand for new dwelling units in Williamson County; and

WHEREAS, current projections show that:

(1) County population will be 129,000 persons in year 2005, an increase of 122% from 1980 to 2005; there will be a demand for approximately 22,000 additional dwelling units between 1980 and 2005; and new residential and non-residential development will consume an additional 14,000 acres of land in Williamson County;

(2) projected growth and land use development will cause a demand for county provided capital facilities (schools, roads, jails, parks, etc.) in an amount well in excess of \$50 million over the next fifteen (15) years;

(3) The county's present revenue raising authority is limited and relies heavily on intergovernmental transfers which are not subject to county control and on property taxes, which would impose the costs of new growth on existing residents rather than on new residents and businesses who create the demand for the additional expenditures; and

WHEREAS, Williamson County is committed to both present and future county residents to maintaining a level of public facilities and services commensurate with those presently provided; and

WHEREAS, Williamson County is prepared to impose a fair, equitable and reasonable share of the costs of providing the necessary public facilities and services on existing residents of the county; and

WHEREAS, The county's present population employment base, tax base and budget cannot alone support the additional revenues needed to supply facilities to serve new growth without a substantial increase in the property tax rate on existing development; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of the Saturn plant in Maury County, the American Airlines Hub in Davidson County, and the continued expansion of the Nashville Metropolitan area represent both an extraordinary economic opportunity for the state of Tennessee as well as a potential economic burden on the existing residents of Williamson County; and

WHEREAS, Due to these unique circumstances, it is necessary and appropriate that Williamson County be given authorization to extend its taxing power to enable the county to impose a fair and reasonable share of the costs of public facilities necessitated by new development on that development so as not to create an unfair and inequitable burden on existing county residents; and

WHEREAS, There is precedent in the state of Tennessee for such additional tax measures to impose costs on those who benefit from improvements and where the result would otherwise be to impose an unfair burden on existing residents; and

WHEREAS, The most logical and effective mechanism to accomplish the intended result would be the imposition of a new privilege tax on new development in Williamson County; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. This Act shall be known and cited as the Williamson County Adequate Facilities Tax.

SECTION 2. As used in this Act, unless a different meaning appears from the context:

- (a) "Board of Adjustments and Appeals" means the board established in Williamson County pursuant to the requirements of the Southern Standard Building Code Congress.
- (b) "Building" means any structure built for the support shelter, or enclosure of persons, chattels, or movable property of any kind; the term includes a mobile home. This will not pertain to buildings used for agricultural purposes.
- (c) "Building Permit" means a permit for development issued in Williamson County, whether by the county or by any city therein.
- (d) "Capital Improvement Program" means a proposed schedule of future projects, listed in order of construction priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means of financing each project. All major projects requiring the expenditure of public funds, over and above the annual local government operating expenses, for the purchase, construction, or replacement of the physical assets of the community are included.
- (e) "Certificate of Occupancy" means a license for occupancy of a building or structure issued in Williamson County, whether by the county or by any city therein.
- (f) "Development" means the construction, building, reconstruction, erection, extension, betterment, or improvement of land providing a building or structure or the addition to any building or structure, or any part thereof, which provides, adds to or increases the floor area of a residential or non-residential use.
- (g) "Dwelling Unit" means a room, or rooms connected together constituting a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for owner occupancy, rental or lease on a daily, weekly, monthly, or longer basis; physically separated from any other room(s) or dwelling units which may be in the same structure; and containing independent cooking and sleeping facilities.
- (h) "Floor Area" means the total of the gross horizontal area of all floors, including usable basements and cellars, below the roof and within the outer surface of the main walls of principal or accessory buildings or the center lines of party walls separating such buildings or portions thereof, or within lines drawn parallel to and two (2) feet within the roof line of any building or portions thereof without walls, but excluding in the case of nonresidential facilities: arcades, porticoes, and similar open areas which are accessible to the general public, and which are not designed or used as sales, display, storage, service, or production areas.
- (i) "General Plan" means the official statement of the planning commission which sets forth major policies concerning future development of the jurisdictional area and meeting the provisions set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 13-3-301, 13-3-302, and 13-4-102. For purposes of this act only, a general plan may consist solely of the land development plan element which sets out a plan or scheme of future land usage.
- (j) "Governing Body" means the county commission of Williamson County, Tennessee.
- (k) "Major Street or Road Plan" means the plan adopted by the planning commission, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 13-3-402 and 13-4-302, showing, among other things, "the general location, character, and extent of public ways (and) the removal, relocation, extension, widening, narrowing, vacating, abandonment or change of use of existing public ways..."
- (l) "Non-Residential" means the development of any property for any use other than residential use, except as may be exempted by this act.
- (m) "Person" means any individual, firm, co-partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number.
- (n) "Place of Worship" means that portion of a building, owned by a religious

institution which has tax-exempt status, which is used for worship services and related functions; provided, however, that a place of worship does not include buildings or portions of buildings which are used for purposes other than for worship and related functions or which are or are intended to be leased, rented or used by persons who do not have tax-exempt status.

(o) "Public Buildings" means a building owned by the state of Tennessee or any agency thereof, a political subdivision of the state of Tennessee, including but not necessarily limited to counties, cities, school districts and special districts, or the federal government or any agency thereof.

(p) "Public Facility or Facilities" means a physical improvement undertaken by the county or city, including, but not limited to the following: roads and bridges, parks and recreational facilities, jails and law enforcement facilities, schools, libraries, government buildings, fire stations, sanitary landfills, water, wastewater and drainage projects, airport facilities and other governmental capital improvements benefiting the citizens of the county and/or city.

(q) "Residential" means the development of any property for a dwelling unit or units.

(r) "Subdivision Regulations" means the regulations adopted by the Williamson County regional planning commission pursuant to state statutory authorization on December 19, 1985, as amended, by which the county regulates the subdivision of land.

(s) "Zoning Resolution" means the resolution adopted by the governing body pursuant to state statutory authorization on May 16, 1977, as amended, by which the county regulates the zoning, use and development of property.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 172

SECTION 3. It is the intent and purpose of this act to authorize Williamson County to impose a tax on new development in the county payable at the time of issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy so as to ensure and require that the persons responsible for new development share in the burdens of growth by paying their fair share for the cost of new and expanded public facilities made necessary by such development.

SECTION 4. Engaging in the act of development within Williamson County, except as provided in Section 6 herein, is declared to be a privilege upon which Williamson County may, by resolution of the governing body, levy a tax in an amount not to exceed the rate set forth in Section 7.

SECTION 5. The governing body shall impose the tax authorized herein by resolution after adopting a capital improvements program indicating the need for the cost of public facilities anticipated to be funded, in part, by this tax and after finding that the need for such public facilities is reasonably related to new development in the county. The resolution of the governing body imposing this tax shall state the rate of tax on new residential and non-residential development. The governing body shall, by resolution, adopt administrative guidelines, procedures, regulations and forms necessary to properly implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 6. This act shall not apply to development of:

- (a) Public buildings.
- (b) Places of worship.
- (c) Barns or outbuildings used for agricultural purposes.
- (d) Replacement structures for previously existing structures destroyed by fire or other disaster.
- (e) Additions to a single-family dwelling.
- (f) A structure owned by a non-profit corporation which is a qualified 501(c)3 corporation under the Internal Revenue Code.

SECTION 7. For the exercise of the privilege described herein, Williamson County may impose a tax on new development not to exceed one dollar (\$1.00) per gross square foot of new residential and new non-residential development.

SECTION 8. The tax established in this act shall be collected at the time of application for a building permit for development as herein defined or, if a building permit is not required, at the time of application for a certificate of occupancy by the county or city official duly authorized in such jurisdiction to issue building permits or certificates of occupancy. If the tax is collected by the county, the county building official or other responsible official shall receive payment in full in cash or other negotiable instrument as specified by resolution of the county. If

the tax is collected by a city, the city shall, before issuance of the building permit or certificate of occupancy, receive payment in cash or by a negotiable instrument payable to the county in the full amount of the tax due. By the tenth day of each month the city shall transfer such cash and negotiable instruments as were collected the preceding month to the county collector. No building permit for development as herein defined, or certificate of occupancy if no building permit is required, shall be issued in Williamson County unless the tax has been paid in full to the county or a negotiable instrument payable to the county has been received.

SECTION 9. Within fifteen (15) days after the last day of each month, the county collector shall distribute thirty percent (30%) of the tax proceeds collected during such period to the incorporated cities within the county, said thirty percent (30%) to be divided pro rata among the incorporated cities on the basis of their relative population as of the last federal decennial census, or any special state certified census. Provided, however, no distribution shall be made to a city that has not adopted a general plan and capital improvements program, which plan and program have been found by the governing body to be consistent with the county general plan and capital improvements program. The portion of the thirty percent (30%) distributable to cities within the county which constitutes the pro rata share of a city which has not adopted a general plan and capital improvements program consistent with the county general plan and capital improvements program as required herein shall be redistributed to other cities in the county in the same manner as herein before provided.

SECTION 10. All tax funds collected, whether used by the county or cities, shall be used for the purpose of providing public facilities, the need for which is reasonably related to new development. The county, in budgeting its funds, shall utilize one hundred percent (100%) of county proceeds of tax funds collected for public school purposes. The county shall make the appropriate distribution to the Franklin Special School District according to ADA formula.

SECTION 11. Appeals. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the county building official or other responsible official concerning any aspect of this act may obtain review of the official's decision in the following manner:

- (1) By payment of the disputed amount to Williamson County and by notifying the official that the payment is made under protest.
 - (2) By requesting an appeal of the decision of the official in written form within ten (10) days of the protest and payment. Appeals shall be heard by the Williamson County Board of Adjustment and Appeals. Hearings shall be scheduled within forty-five (45) days of the written request for appeal.
- The board of adjustment and appeals shall render a decision on all hearings within thirty (30) days of the hearing date, unless the hearing is continued from time to time by a majority vote of the board for further information.
- The board of adjustment and appeals shall act as a quasi-judicial body whose purpose is to determine the intent of this act, its applicability to the appellant, and to rule upon the interpretation of the official.
- The board will not be bound by formal rules of evidence applicable to the various courts of the state.
- Hearings before the board shall proceed as follows:

- (1) The building official shall explain his ruling and the reasons for his ruling.
 - (2) The appellant shall explain his reasons for protesting the ruling.
 - (3) The board may request further information from any county official, including, but not limited to the county executive, county commissioners, or committee members, the county attorney, or the county planning staff. The board will not have the power of subpoena.
 - (4) The board will deliberate and render a decision by a majority vote.
- Decisions will be reduced to writing and copies shall be sent to all parties and shall become a part of the minutes of the board. Decisions of the board of adjustment and appeals shall be final, except that either the building official, or the person aggrieved may seek review of the board's actions by certiorari and supersedeas to the chancery court of Williamson County, Tennessee, provided that an application to the court is made within sixty (60) days of the written decision of the board.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 173.

SECTION 12. The authority to impose this privilege tax on new development in Williamson County is in addition to all other authority to impose taxes, fees, assessments, or other revenue raising or land development regulatory measures granted either by the private or public acts of the state of Tennessee and the imposition of such tax, in addition to any other authorized tax, fee, assessment or charge, shall not be deemed to constitute double taxation. As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 172

SECTION 13. The provisions of this act shall in no manner repeal, modify, or interfere with the authority granted by any other public or private law applicable to Williamson County. This act shall be deemed to create an additional and alternative method for Williamson County to impose and collect taxes for the purpose of providing public facilities made necessary by new development in the county. As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 172

SECTION 14. If any provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable. As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 172.

SECTION 15. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before October 1, 1987. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body and certified by him to the secretary of state. As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 172

SECTION 15. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 14.

COMPILER'S NOTE: This section was not renumbered by Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 172.

Passed: May 5, 1987.

Adequate Facilities Tax

Private Acts of 1987 Chapter 118

WHEREAS, Williamson County, Tennessee, has been the fastest growing county in the state for the past fifteen (15) years, having been impacted by the rapid growth in the standard metropolitan area of Nashville; and

WHEREAS, anticipated continued growth from the expansion of Nashville is expected to accelerate due to the location of the hub of American Airlines in the Nashville area, and from other factors; and

WHEREAS, after an intense national competition, the state of Tennessee successfully negotiated with the General Motors Corporation to locate its Saturn plant in Tennessee; and

WHEREAS, General Motors Corporation selected and is presently constructing the Saturn automotive assembly plant in an unincorporated area of Maury County just south of the Williamson County line at Spring Hill; and

WHEREAS, the investment in said plant is anticipated to be approximately \$3.5 billion when the plant is complete; and

WHEREAS, Maury County has negotiated a Payment in Lieu of Tax (PILOT) Agreement with General Motors whereby the Saturn plant will make payments in lieu of property tax in the amount of \$43.430 million over the next fifteen (15) years, but Williamson County, lying within a few miles of the plant has no such agreement, and will receive no such benefit; and

WHEREAS, the Saturn plant is anticipated to stimulate commercial, office, industrial and warehouse development in Williamson County in the vicinity of the Saturn plant as well as in the cities of Franklin, Brentwood and Fairview, all lying within Williamson County; and

WHEREAS, the projected non-residential development and the availability of jobs is anticipated to stimulate a significant demand for new dwelling units in Williamson County; and WHEREAS, current projections show that:

(1) County population will be 129,000 persons in year 2005, an increase of 122% from 1980 to 2005; there will be a demand for approximately 22,000 additional dwelling units between 1980 and 2005; and new residential and non-residential development will consume an additional 14,000 acres of land in Williamson County;

(2) projected growth and land use development will cause a demand for county provided capital facilities (schools, roads, jails, parks, county government facilities, etc.) in an amount well in excess of \$50 million over the next fifteen (15) years;

(3) the county's present revenue raising authority is limited and relies heavily on intergovernmental transfers which are not subject to county control and on property taxes, which would impose the costs of new growth on existing residents rather than on new residents and businesses who create the demand for the additional expenditures; and

WHEREAS, Williamson County is committed to both present and future county residents to maintaining a level of public facilities and services commensurate with those presently provided; and

WHEREAS, Williamson County is prepared to impose a fair, equitable and reasonable share of the costs of providing the necessary public facilities and services on existing residents of the county; and

WHEREAS, the county's present population employment base, tax base and budget cannot alone support the additional revenues needed to supply facilities to serve new growth without a substantial increase in the property tax rate on existing development; and

WHEREAS, the introduction of the Saturn plant in Maury County, the American Airlines Hub in Davidson County, and the continued expansion of the Nashville Metropolitan area represent both an extraordinary economic opportunity for the state of Tennessee as well as a potential economic burden on the existing residents of Williamson County; and

WHEREAS, due to these unique circumstances, it is necessary and appropriate that Williamson County be given authorization to extend its taxing power to enable the county to impose a fair and reasonable share of the costs of public facilities necessitated by new development on that development so as not to create an unfair and inequitable burden on existing county residents; and

WHEREAS, there is precedent in the state of Tennessee for such additional tax measures to impose costs on those who benefit from improvements and where the result would otherwise be to impose an unfair burden on existing residents; and

WHEREAS, the most logical and effective mechanism to accomplish the intended result would be the imposition of a new privilege tax on new development in Williamson County; now, therefore,

SECTION 1. This Act shall be known and cited as the Williamson County Adequate Facilities Tax.

SECTION 2. As used in this Act, unless a different meaning appears from the context:

(a) "Board of Adjustments and Appeals" means the board established in Williamson County pursuant to the requirements of the Southern Standard Building Code Congress.

(b) "Building" means any structure built for the support shelter, or enclosure of persons, chattels, or movable property of any kind; the term includes a mobile home. This will not pertain to buildings used for agricultural purposes.

(c) "Building Permit" means a permit for development issued in Williamson County, whether by the county or by any city therein.

(d) "Capital Improvement Program" means a proposed schedule of future projects, listed in order of construction priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means of financing each project. All major projects requiring the expenditure of public funds, over and above the annual local government operating expenses, for the purchase, construction, or replacement of the physical assets of the community are included.

(e) "Certificate of Occupancy" means a license for occupancy of a building or structure issued in Williamson County, whether by the county or by any city therein.

(f) "Development" means the construction, building, reconstruction, erection, extension, betterment, or improvement of land providing a building or structure or the addition to any building or structure, or any part thereof, which provides, adds to or increases the floor area of a residential or nonresidential use.

(g) "Dwelling Unit" means a room, or rooms connected together constituting a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for owner occupancy, rental or lease on a daily, weekly, monthly, or longer basis; physically separated from any other room(s) or dwelling units which may be in the same structure; and containing independent cooking and sleeping facilities.

(h) (1) "Floor Area" for non-residential development means the total of the gross horizontal area of all floors, including usable basements and cellars, below the roof and within the outer surface of the main walls of principal or accessory buildings or the center lines of party walls separating such buildings or portions thereof, or within lines drawn parallel to and two (2) feet within the roof line of any building or portions thereof without walls, but excluding arcades, porticoes, and similar open areas which are accessible to the general public, and which are not designed or used as sales, display, storage, service, or production areas.

(2) "Floor Area" for residential development means the total of the gross horizontal area of all floors, including basements, cellars, or attics which is heated and/or air-conditioned living space, or designed to be finished into heated and/or air-conditioned living space at a future date.

(i) "General Plan" means the official statement of the planning commission which sets forth major policies concerning future development of the jurisdictional area and meeting the provisions set forth in Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 13-3-301, 13-3-302, and 13-4-102. For purposes of this Act only, a general plan may consist solely of the land development plan element which sets out a plan or scheme of future land usage.

(j) "Governing Body" means the county commission of Williamson County, Tennessee.

(k) "Major Street or Road Plan" means the plan adopted by the planning commission, pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Sections 13-3-402 and 13-4-302, showing, among other things, "the general location, character, and extent of public ways (and) the removal, relocation, extension, widening, narrowing, vacating, abandonment or change of use of existing public ways..."

(l) "Non-Residential" means the development of any property for any use other than residential use, except as may be exempted by this Act.

(m) "Person" means any individual, firm, co-partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, syndicate, or other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number.

(n) "Place of Worship" means that portion of a building, owned by a religious institution which has tax-exempt status, which is used for worship services and related functions; provided, however, that a place of worship does not include buildings or portions of buildings which are used for purposes other than for worship and related functions or which are or are intended to be leased, rented or used by persons who do not have tax-exempt status.

(o) "Public Buildings" means a building owned by the state of Tennessee or any agency thereof, a political subdivision of the state of Tennessee, including but not necessarily limited to counties, cities, school districts and special districts, or the federal government or any agency thereof.

(p) "Public Facility or Facilities" means a physical improvement undertaken by the county or city, including, but not limited to the following: roads and bridges, parks and recreational facilities, jails and law enforcement facilities, schools, libraries, government buildings, fire stations, sanitary landfills, water, wastewater and drainage projects, airport facilities and other governmental capital improvements benefiting the citizens of the county and/or city.

(q) "Residential" means the development of any property for a dwelling unit or units.

(r) "Subdivision Regulations" means the regulations adopted by the Williamson County regional planning commission pursuant to state statutory authorization on December 19, 1985, as amended, by which the county regulates the subdivision of land.

(s) "Zoning Resolution" means the resolution adopted by the governing body pursuant to state statutory authorization on April 18, 1988, as amended, by which the county regulates the zoning, use and development of property

As amended by: Private Acts of 1989, Chapter 22
Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 173

SECTION 3. It is the intent and purpose of this Act to authorize Williamson County to impose a tax on new development in the county payable at the time of issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy so as to ensure and require that the persons responsible for new development share in the burdens of growth by paying their fair share for the cost of new and expanded public facilities made necessary by such development.

SECTION 4. Engaging in the act of development within Williamson County, except as provided in Section 6 herein, is declared to be a privilege upon which Williamson County may, by resolution of the governing body, levy a tax in an amount not to exceed the rate set forth in Section 7.

SECTION 5. The governing body shall impose the tax authorized herein by resolution after adopting a capital improvements program indicating the need for the cost of public facilities anticipated to be funded, in part, by this tax and after finding that the need for such public facilities is reasonably related to new development in the county. The resolution of the governing body imposing this tax shall state the rate of tax on new residential and non-residential development. The governing body shall, by resolution, adopt administrative guidelines, procedures, regulations and forms necessary to properly implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 6. This Act shall not apply to development of:

- (a) Public buildings.
- (b) Places of worship.
- (c) Barns or outbuildings used for agricultural purposes.
- (d) Replacement structures for previously existing structures destroyed by fire or other disaster.
- (e) Additions to a single-family dwelling.
- (f) A structure owned by a non-profit corporation which is a qualified 501(c)3 corporation under the Internal Revenue Code.
- (g) Permanent residential structures replacing mobile homes where the mobile home is removed within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the permanent residential structure provided that the permanent structure is a residence for the owner and occupant of the mobile home and that owner and occupant has resided on the property for a period of not less than three (3) years.
- (h) Buildings moved from one site within the County to another site within the County.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1989, Chapter 22

SECTION 7. For the exercise of the privilege described herein, Williamson County may impose a tax on new development not to exceed

- (a) one dollar (\$1.00) per gross square foot of new residential development.
- (b) two dollars (\$2.00) per gross square foot of new non-residential development.

The county may develop a tax rate schedule by which residential and nonresidential uses are classified by type for the purpose of imposition of the tax authorized herein.

SECTION 8. The tax established in this act shall be collected at the time of application for a building permit for development as herein defined by a county official duly authorized by the County Executive. If the building permit is issued by the County, the County Building Official or other responsible official shall receive payment in full in cash or other negotiable instrument as specified by resolution of the County and as approved by the County Attorney. If the building permit is issued by a city, the city shall, before issuance of the building permit, require evidence by a valid certificate executed by the County Building Inspector that the full amount of the tax due the County has been paid. No County unless the tax has been paid in full to the county or a negotiable instrument approved by the County Attorney and payable to the County has been received. The issuance of a building permit by any city official, without a certificate from the County that the tax has been paid shall render the city liable to the County for the sum or sums that would have been collected by the County, had the certificate of tax paid been required by the City.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1989, Chapter 22.

SECTION 9. All tax funds collected shall be used for the purpose of providing public facilities, the need for which is reasonably related to new development.

SECTION 10. The authority to impose this privilege tax on new development in Williamson County is in addition to all other authority to impose taxes, fees, assessments, or other revenue raising or land development regulatory measures granted either by the private or public acts of the state of Tennessee and the imposition of such tax, in addition to any other authorized tax, fee, assessment or charge, shall not be deemed to constitute double taxation.

SECTION 11. Appeals. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the county building official or other responsible official concerning any aspect of this act may obtain review of the official's decision in the following manner:

- (1) By payment of the disputed amount to Williamson County and by notifying the official that the payment is made under protest.
- (2) By requesting an appeal of the decision of the official in written form within\ ten (10) days of the protest and payment. Appeals shall be heard by the Williamson County Board of Adjustment and Appeals. Hearing shall be scheduled within forty-five (45) days of the written request for

appeal. The board of adjustment and appeals shall render a decision on all hearings within thirty (30) days of the hearing date, unless the hearing is continued from time to time by a majority vote of the board for further information.

The board of adjustment and appeals shall act as a quasi-judicial body whose purpose is to determine the intent of this act, its applicability to the appellant, and to rule upon the interpretation of the official.

The board will not be bound by formal rules of evidence applicable to the various courts of the state.

Hearings before the board shall proceed as follows:

- (1) The building official shall explain his ruling and the reasons for his ruling.
- (2) The appellant shall explain his reasons for protesting the ruling.
- (3) The board may request further information from any county official, including, but not limited to the county executive, county commissioners, or committee members, the county attorney, or the county planning staff. The board will not have the power of subpoena.
- (4) The board will deliberate and render a decision by a majority vote. Decisions will be reduced to writing and copies shall be sent to all parties and shall become a part of the minutes of the board. Decisions of the board of adjustment and appeals shall be final, except that either the building official, or the person aggrieved may seek review of the board's actions by certiorari and supersedeas to the Chancery Court of Williamson County, Tennessee, provided that an application to the court is made within sixty (60) days of the written decision of the board.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 173

SECTION 12. The provisions of this act shall in no manner repeal, modify, or interfere with the authority granted by any other public or private law applicable to Williamson County. This act shall be deemed to create an additional and alternative method for Williamson County to impose and collect taxes for the purpose of providing public facilities made necessary by new development in the county.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 173

SECTION 13. If any provisions of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 173

SECTION 14. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before October 1, 1987. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 173

SECTION 15. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this Act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 13.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1990, Chapter 173

Passed: May 7, 1987.

Adequate Schools Facilities Tax

Assessor of Property

Private Acts of 1953 Chapter 57

SECTION 1. That in the counties having a population of not less than 24,300, nor more than 24,400, according to the Federal Census of 1950, or any subsequent Federal Census, there is hereby provided a more efficient method of assessing the taxable property in such counties for State and County purposes.

SECTION 2. That every conveyance in writing of real property, located within the County, excepting mortgages and deeds of trust, shall be presented to the Tax Assessor or duly

authorized Deputy Tax Assessor of such counties wherein said property is located for notation of the change or change in ownership occasioned by said conveyance. Upon presentment it shall be the duty of the Tax Assessor or Deputy Tax Assessor to note the information, as outlined herein, in a well-bound book to be furnished by said counties. Said book shall show the names of the grantors or lessors; the names of the grantees or lessees; the number of acres or town lots conveyed; whether there are buildings, dwelling, or other improvements on said property; whether the number of acres or lots conveyed be all or a portion of the property previously assessed in the name of the grantors or lessors thereof; the general boundaries of said property in accordance with the abutting or adjacent owners of said property; and under the title "Remarks" show such other information as will enable the County Tax Assessor or Deputy Tax Assessor to keep current the records of his office to the end that all real estate shall be assessed for taxation in the name of the true owner or in the name of the person or persons responsible for the payment of the taxes.

SECTION 3. That no conveyance in writing of real property, except mortgages and deeds of trust, shall be received by the Register of any County under this Act for registration unless it bears a stamp or notation evidencing that such conveyance has been presented to the Tax Assessor or Deputy Tax Assessor, together with the date of said presentment and a signature or initial of the Tax Assessor noted thereon.

SECTION 4. That mortgages, deeds of trust, or other like instruments are specifically exempt from the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 5. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. That in the event any or part of any section of this Act shall be held invalid, the remainder of this Act shall not be invalidated, but shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 7. That this Act shall take effect from and after March 31, 1953, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: February 24, 1953.

Board of Equalization

Private Acts of 1951 Chapter 640

SECTION 1. That the Quarterly Court of Williamson County, Tennessee, is hereby authorized to determine the amount to be paid members of the County Board of Equalization of said County, for their necessary travel from their respective homes to the site of the meetings of said Board, said reimbursements to be made on mileage basis.

SECTION 2. That the Quarterly Court of said County is hereby authorized to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of said travel expenses.

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

Passed: March 16, 1951.

Construction Fees

Private Acts of 1967-68 Chapter 403

SECTION 1. For the privilege of pursuing construction activities in counties of this State having a population of not less than 25,260 nor more than 25,270 according to the 1960 Federal Census or any subsequent Federal Census and as an incident for the obtaining of privilege licenses by all building contractors, electricians and plumbers, as provided by Section 67-4203, Tennessee Code Annotated, including those persons engaged in the construction of septic tanks and disposal fields, all such contractors as designated aforesaid shall, at the time of the purchasing of the usual privilege license and prior to entering into such construction, purchase and obtain, where in all instances septic tank and sewage disposal systems are to be installed, from the County Court Clerk a privilege permit, with the cost of such permit to be set on the basis of fifty cents (50¢) per \$1,000.00 total construction costs. Further, prior to engaging in such construction where septic tanks and sewage disposal systems are to be installed, a percolation report must be obtained and approved by the County Health Department of the county to which this Act applies, and the site for such construction must be surveyed and otherwise approved by said Department.

SECTION 2. The tax herein levied shall be collected by the County Court Clerk of the counties to which this Act applies, and the revenue derived therefrom shall be paid into the General Fund of the county for

the use and benefit of said county, and any expenses incident to the collection of said taxes shall be paid from the County General Fund.

The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any incorporated municipality within the counties to which this Act applies which maintains its own system of permit fees on new construction.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 175

SECTION 3. This Act shall have no effect unless the same shall have been approved by two-thirds vote of the Quarterly County Court of any county to which it may apply, on or before the next regular or special meeting of said Quarterly County Court after its approval by the Governor or after its otherwise becoming a law. 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.

SECTION 4. This Act shall be effective from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it; but the provisions hereof shall not become operative until validated as provided by Section 3.

Passed: March 14, 1968.

Hotel - Motel Tax

Private Acts of 1979 Chapter 114

SECTION 1. As used in the Act, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, joint stock company, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

(b) "Hotel" means any structure, or any portion of any structure, which is occupied or intended or designed for occupancy by transients for dwelling, lodging, or sleeping purposes, and includes any hotel, inn, tourist court, tourist camp, or campground, tourist cabin, motel, or any place in which rooms, lodgings or accommodations are furnished to transients for a consideration.

(c) "Occupancy" means the use or possession or the right to use or possession of any room, lodging, or accommodations in a hotel for a period of less than thirty (30) continuous days.

(d) "Transient" means any person who exercises occupancy or is entitled to occupancy of any rooms, lodgings, accommodations in a hotel room or campground for a period of less than thirty (30) days.

(e) "Consideration" means the consideration charged, whether or not received, for the occupancy in a hotel or campground valued in money whether to be received in money, goods, labor, or otherwise, including all receipts, cash, credits, property and service of any kind or nature without any deduction therefrom whatsoever. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to imply that consideration is charged when the space provided to the person is complimentary from the operator and no consideration is charged or received from any person.

(f) "Operator" means the person operating the hotel whether as owner, lessee, or otherwise.

(g) "Tax collection official" means the county clerk.

SECTION 2. Williamson County is hereby authorized to levy a privilege tax upon the privilege of occupancy in any hotel by a transient in an amount not to exceed four percent (4%) of the consideration charged by the operator. The rate of the tax shall be set annually before the July term by the county legislative body. Such tax is a privilege upon the transient occupying the room or space and shall be paid by such transient.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1985, Chapter 17

SECTION 3. The tax shall be added by each operator to each invoice prepared by the operator for the occupancy of his hotel. Such invoice to be given directly or transmitted to the transient, a copy thereof filed by month and retained by the operator as provided in Section 7 hereof.

SECTION 4.

(a) The tax hereby levied shall be remitted by all operators who lease, rent, or charge for any rooms or campground space to the county clerk not later than the twentieth (20th) day of each month next following such collection from the transient. The operator is required to collect the tax from the transient at the time of the presentation of the invoice for occupancy, whether prior to, during or after occupancy, as may be the custom of the operator. The obligation to the county entitled to such tax shall be that of the

operator.

(b) For the purpose of compensating the operator in accounting for and remitting the tax levied by this act, the operator shall be allowed two percent (2%) of the amount of the tax due and accounted for and remitted to the county clerk in the form of a deduction in submitting his report and paying the amount due by him, provided, however, that the amount due was not delinquent at the time of payment.

(c) For the purpose of compensating the county for collecting the tax, the county shall be allowed two percent (2%) of the amount of tax remitted by hotel, motel, or campground operators or twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) per annum whichever is less.

SECTION 5. No operator of a hotel, motel, or campground shall advertise or state in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, that the tax or any part thereof will be assumed or absorbed by the operator, or that it will be added to the rent, or that, if added, any part will be refunded.

SECTION 6. Taxes collected by an operator which are not remitted to the county clerk on or before the due dates are delinquent. An operator shall be liable for interest on such delinquent taxes from the due date at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum, and in addition for a penalty on such taxes of one percent (1%) for each month or fraction thereof that such taxes are delinquent. Such interest and penalty shall become a part of the tax herein required to be remitted. Willful refusal of an operator to collect or remit the tax or willful refusal of a transient to pay the tax imposed is hereby declared to be unlawful and shall be punishable upon conviction by a fine not in excess of fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Any fine levied herein shall be applicable to each individual transaction involving lodging services paid by a transient to the operator in those cases when the operator fails or refuses to pay the tax payable to the county clerk.

SECTION 7. It is the duty of every operator liable for the collection and payment of any tax imposed by this act to keep and preserve for a period of three (3) years all records necessary to determine the amount of such tax, which records the tax collection official shall have the right to inspect at all reasonable times.

SECTION 8. In administering and enforcing the provisions of this act, the tax official shall have as additional power the powers and duties with respect to collection of taxes provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 67, or otherwise provided by law. Upon any claim of illegal assessment and collection, the taxpayer shall have the remedy provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-2313, it being the intent of this act that the provisions of law which apply to the recovery of taxes illegally assessed and collected shall apply to the tax collected under the authority of this act; provided, the tax collection official shall possess those powers and duties as provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-2301, with respect to adjustment and settlement with taxpayers of all the errors of taxes collected by him under the authority of this act and to direct the refunding of same. Notice of any tax paid under protest shall be given the tax collection official, any suit for recovery shall be brought against such tax collection official.

SECTION 9. The county clerk shall faithfully account for, make proper reports of, and pay over to the trustee of the county at monthly intervals, all funds paid to and received by such clerk for the privilege tax.

SECTION 10. The proceeds of the tax imposed in this Act, when collected and paid to the county trustee, shall become part of the county general fund and may be used for county services. However, proceeds of this tax may not be used to provide a subsidy in any form to any hotel.

SECTION 11. The privilege tax levied by this Act shall be in addition to all other taxes levied or authorized to be levied whether in the form of excise, license, or privilege taxes, and shall be in addition to all other fees and taxes now levied or authorized to be levied.

SECTION 12. The tax authorized by this act shall expire and no longer be applicable after March 31, 1993.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 44

SECTION 13. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section or any part of this Act shall be held or declared to be unconstitutional, it shall not affect the remainder of this Act notwithstanding the part held to be invalid, if any, and to that end the provisions of this act are declared severable.

SECTION 14. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 15. For the purpose of approving this Act as provided in Section 14, it shall take effect on becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall take effect on the first day of the month following ninety (90) days from approval as provided in Section 14.

Passed: May 7, 1979.

Private Acts of 1994 Chapter 108

SECTION 1. As used in this act unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Consideration" means the consideration charged, whether or not received, for the occupancy in a hotel valued in money whether to be received in money, goods, labor or otherwise, including all receipts, cash, credits, property and services of any kind or nature without any deduction therefrom whatsoever. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to imply that consideration is charged when the space provided to the person is complimentary from the operator and no consideration is charged to or received from any person.
- (2) "County" means Williamson County, Tennessee.
- (3) "Hotel" means any structure or space, or any portion thereof, which is occupied or intended or designed for occupancy by transients for dwelling, lodging or sleeping purposes, and includes any hotel, inn, tourist camp, tourist court, tourist cabin, campground, motel or any place in which rooms, lodgings or accommodations are furnished to transients for a consideration. (4) "Occupancy" means the use or possession, or the right to the use or possession, of any room, lodgings or accommodations in any hotel for a period of less than thirty (30) continuous days.
- (5) "Operator" means the person operating the hotel whether as owner, lessee or otherwise.
- (6) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, joint stock company, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, or any other group or combination acting as a unit.
- (7) "Tax Collection Official" means the County Clerk of Williamson County, Tennessee.
- (8) "Transient" means any person who exercises occupancy or is entitled to occupancy for any rooms, lodgings or accommodations in a hotel for a period of less than thirty (30) continuous days.

SECTION 2. The Legislative Body of Williamson County is authorized to levy a privilege tax upon the privilege of occupancy in any hotel of each transient in an amount not to exceed four percent (4%) of the consideration charged by the operator. The rate of the tax shall be set annually before the July term by the County Legislative Body. Such tax is a privilege tax upon the transient occupying such room and is to be paid by the transient and collected as provided in this act.

SECTION 3. The tax shall be added by each operator to each invoice prepared by the operator for the occupancy of the hotel. The invoice shall be given directly or transmitted to the transient, a copy thereof filed by month and retained by the operator as provided in Section 7. Such tax shall be collected by such operator from the transient and remitted to Williamson County.

SECTION 4.

- (a) The tax levied shall be remitted by all operators who lease, rent or charge for any rooms, lodgings, spaces, including campground spaces, or accommodations in hotels within the county to the County Clerk not later than the twentieth (20th) day of each month next following such collection from the transient. The operator is required to collect the tax from the transient at the time of the presentation of the invoice for such occupancy, whether prior to, during or after occupancy, as may be the custom of the operator. The obligation to the county entitled to such tax shall be that of the operator.
- (b) For the purpose of compensating the operator in accounting for and remitting the tax levied by this act, the operator shall be allowed two percent (2%) of the amount of the tax due and accounted for and remitted to the County Clerk in the form of a deduction in submitting the report and paying the amount due by such operator, provided the amount due was not delinquent at the time of payment.
- (c) For the purpose of compensating the county for collecting the tax, the County Clerk shall be allowed five percent (5%) of the amount of tax remitted by the operator.

SECTION 5. No operator shall advertise or state in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, that the tax or any part thereof will be assumed or absorbed by the operator or that it will not be added to the rent, or that if added, any part will be refunded.

SECTION 6. Taxes collected by an operator which are not remitted to the County Clerk on or before the

due dates are delinquent. An operator is liable for interest on such delinquent taxes from the due date at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum, and is liable for an additional penalty of one percent (1%) for each month or fraction thereof such taxes are delinquent. Such interest and penalty shall become a part of the tax herein required to be remitted. Willful refusal of an operator to collect or remit the tax or willful refusal of a transient to pay the tax imposed is unlawful and shall be punishable by a civil penalty not in excess of fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Any civil penalty imposed shall be applicable to each individual transaction involving lodging services paid by a transient to the operator in those cases when the operator fails or refuses to pay the tax payable to the County Clerk.

SECTION 7. It is the duty of every operator liable for the collection and payment to the county of any tax imposed by this act to keep and preserve for a period of three (3) years all records necessary to determine the amount of tax due and payable to the county. The tax collection official has the right to inspect such records at all reasonable times.

SECTION 8. In administering and enforcing the provisions of this act the tax collection official has as additional powers, those powers and duties with respect to collecting taxes as provided in Title 67 of Tennessee Code Annotated or otherwise provided by law.

Upon any claim of illegal assessment and collection, the taxpayer has the remedies provided in Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 67; it is the intent of this act that the provisions of law which apply to the recovery of state taxes illegally assessed and collected shall also apply to the tax levied under the authority of this act. The provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-1-707, shall be applicable to adjustments and refunds of such tax.

With respect to the adjustment and settlement with taxpayers, all errors of county taxes collected by the tax collection official under authority of this act shall be refunded by such official.

Notice of any tax paid under protest shall be given to the tax collection official. Any suit for recovery shall be brought against such tax collection official.

SECTION 9. The County Clerk shall faithfully account for, make proper reports of, and pay over to the trustee of the county at monthly intervals, all funds paid to and received by such clerk for the privilege tax.

SECTION 10. The proceeds of the tax imposed in accordance with the provisions of this act, when collected and paid to the County Trustee, shall become part of the County General Fund and may be used for county services. However, proceeds of this tax may not be used to provide a subsidy in any form to any hotel.

SECTION 11. The privilege tax levied by this act shall be in addition to all other taxes levied or authorized to be levied whether in the form of excise, license, or privilege taxes, and shall be in addition to all other fees and taxes now levied or authorized to be levied.

SECTION 12. The tax levied pursuant to the provisions of this act shall only apply in accordance with the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 67-4-1425.

SECTION 13. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 14. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the County Legislative Body of Williamson County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the County Legislative Body and shall be certified by such presiding officer to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 15. 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, this act shall take effect on the first day of the month following ninety (90) days approval as provided in Section 14.

Passed: February 2, 1994.

Impact Fee

Private Acts of 1987 Chapter 120

WHEREAS, the orderly growth patterns within Williamson County are essential to the welfare of the county and its citizens; and

WHEREAS, tremendous growth in construction of houses, condominiums, apartments, and businesses is occurring in many areas of the state and the construction of new residences and businesses and the expansion of existing businesses has created and imposes severe financial pressure on Williamson County to provide urban type services, such as water, sewage, drainage, parks and roads; and

WHEREAS, Williamson County in spite of its geographic advantage and its recent entry into the business of providing urban type services, is not equipped, either fiscally or administratively, to be responsive to the pace of growth; and

WHEREAS, in order to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens and residents of Williamson County, it is necessary that an additional method of financing public improvements for urban type services be granted and that Williamson County be authorized to levy impact fees upon new developments, with the fees collected and earmarked for the funding of such services necessitated by the new development; now, therefore:

SECTION 1. This chapter shall be known and cited as "Williamson County Construction Impact Fee Act".

SECTION 2. As used in this Act, unless a different meaning appears from the context:

(a) "Governmental entity" means Williamson County.

(b) "Governing body" means the county legislative governing body of Williamson County.

(c) "Capital or public improvements" means the construction, reconstruction, building, replacement, extension, enlargement, or repair of any street, road, alley, sidewalk, gutter, and other similar improvements; schools; parks and playgrounds; waterworks, water distribution systems, sewers, sewerage, storm water or drainage system authorized by the governing body; and includes any one (1) or more or any combination of these public improvements.

(d) "Developer" means the person, corporation, partnership, or other entity responsible for any new land development.

SECTION 3. It is the intent and purpose of this Act to grant to the governing body of Williamson County the authority to establish a regulatory procedure or system to collect fees from the developer of any new land development activity so as to require the developer to share in the burdens of growth by paying his pro rata share for the reasonably anticipated expansion cost of public improvements generated by the new land development activity.

SECTION 4. Williamson County may perform or order the construction, reconstruction, building, replacement, extension, enlargement, or repair of any capital or public improvement and provide for the payment of the cost of any such public improvements by levying and collecting an impact fee on new land development.

SECTION 5. When the governing body of Williamson County determines to make any public improvement authorized by this Act and defray the expense thereof by an impact fee, the governing body shall adopt a resolution to so declare by stating the nature of the proposed public improvement. The resolution shall establish the portion of expense thereof to be paid by the impact fee, the manner in which the impact fee shall be made, and when the impact fees are to be paid. The governing body shall establish an impact fee formula that requires the developer to pay an impact fee that does not exceed a pro rata share of the reasonably anticipated cost for the public improvements created by the new land development activity.

SECTION 6. The governing body shall provide a schedule and method for the payment of the fees in a manner appropriate to the particular circumstances of the proposed new development. The resolution may not require the payment of an impact fee before a building permit is issued. The governing body shall require security ensuring payment of the fees subsequent to the issuance of a building permit. The security may be in the form of a cash bond, security bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or a lien or mortgage on the lands to be covered by the building permit.

SECTION 7. The fee established in this Act shall be collected at the time of application for a building permit for development as herein defined or, if a building permit is not required, at the time of application for a certificate of occupancy by the county or city official duly authorized in such jurisdiction to issue building permits or certificates of occupancy. If the fee is collected by the county, the county building official or other responsible official shall receive payment in full in cash or other negotiable instrument as specified by resolution of the county and as approved by the county attorney. If the fee is collected by a city, the city shall, before issuance of the building permit or certificate of occupancy, receive payment in cash or by a negotiable instrument payable to the county and subject to the approval of the county attorney in the full amount of the fee due. On the last business day of each week the city shall transfer such cash and negotiable instruments to the county collector. No building permit for development as herein defined, or certificate of occupancy if no building permit is required, shall be issued in

Williamson County unless the fee has been paid in full to the county or a negotiable instrument approved by the county attorney and payable to the county has been received.

SECTION 8. The impact fees collected by Williamson County pursuant to this Act shall be kept in a separate fund from other revenue of the governmental entity. Funds collected by impact fees shall be used for the acquisition, expansion, and development of the capital or public improvements for which they were collected and shall be withdrawn and expended as may be designated by resolution of the governing body.

SECTION 9. The provisions of this Act shall in no manner repeal, modify, or interfere with the operation of any general abutting property law or any special or local assessment or abutting property law enacted for the benefit of Williamson County. This Act shall be deemed to create an additional and alternative method for Williamson County to collect fees for the purpose of defraying the costs of capital or public improvements.

SECTION 10. If any word, phrase, sentence, paragraph, or other provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other word, phrase, paragraph, or other provision or application of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 11. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before October 1, 1987. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 12. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this Act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 11.

Passed: May 7, 1987.

Litigation Tax

Private Acts of 1961 Chapter 221

COMPILER'S NOTE: The first five Sections of this Act concerned the conditions of retirement and are not repeated here. See General Sessions Court Section for the complete Act.

SECTION 6. That for the purpose of creating the General Sessions Judges Retirement Fund hereinbefore mentioned, there shall be taxed and paid as part of the costs a litigation tax of \$2.50 on all civil cases in General Sessions Courts of counties included within the population bracket set out above; and \$5.00 on all criminal cases including those misdemeanor cases requiring the signing of a waiver by the Defendant to give such General Sessions Court jurisdiction. The litigation tax imposed by this Act shall be in addition to that now levied on such cases by the general law of the State for other purposes.

The funds derived from the litigation tax herein imposed shall be paid to the Trustees of such counties quarterly by the 10th day of the each January, April, July and October, and by him credited to the General Sessions Judges Retirement Fund.

As amended by:

Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 5

Passed: March 8, 1961.

Motor Vehicle Tax

Private Acts of 1967-68 Chapter 360

SECTION 1. That for the privilege of using the public roads and highways, except Statemaintained roads, in counties of this State having a population of not less than 25,260 nor more than 25,270 by the Federal Census of 1960, or any subsequent Federal Census, there is levied upon motor-driven vehicles and upon the privilege of the operation thereof, except farm tractors, self-propelled farm machines not usually used for operation upon public highways or roads, motorcycles, motor-driven bicycles and scooters, which shall pay no tax hereunder, a special privilege tax for the benefit of such counties, which tax shall be in addition to all other taxes, and which shall be in the amount of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) for each motor-driven vehicle.

This tax shall apply to and shall be paid on each motor-driven vehicle, whose owner resides or usually

stays in counties to which this Act applies and it shall be a misdemeanor and punishable as such for any resident of counties to which this Act applies to operate a motordriven vehicle except farm tractors, self-propelled farm machines not usually used for operation upon public highways or roads, motorcycles, motor-driven bicycles and scooters, over the roads and highways of said counties State-maintained roads excluded, without the payment of the tax herein provided. Provided, further, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as permitting and authorizing the levy and collection of the tax against non-residents of the counties to which this Act applies, but the same shall be levied only upon motor-driven vehicles of residents of the counties to which this Act applies and within a reasonable construction of the provisions hereof.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 188

SECTION 2. That the tax herein levied shall be collected by the County Court Clerk of counties to which this Act applies at the same time that he collects the State privilege tax upon the operation of motor-driven vehicles over the public highways. No Clerk in counties to which this Act applies shall issue to a resident of such county a State license for the operation of automobiles, unless, at the same time, the resident shall purchase the appropriate license as hereinafter provided for the operation of this automobile under this Act. Payment of the license fee herein imposed shall be evidenced by a tag or emblem to be appropriately displayed upon some prominent part of the automobile in question. The design of the emblem and the place and manner of display on the vehicle shall be determined by the County Court Clerk, and the expense incident thereto shall be paid from the County General Fund. The tax herein levied shall entitle the owner of a car to operate the same from April 1 of each year to the next succeeding March 31; and the same proportionate reduction shall be made as it is now made in the case of State registration of automobiles where such motor-driven vehicle is registered after April 1, for any reason whatsoever.

Residence in the county shall constitute prima facie evidence of use by such resident of roads and highways of the county, other than state maintained roads, without regard to whether such resident resides within the boundaries of a municipal corporation within the county. Any person establishing a new residence within the county shall be allowed thirty (30) days thereafter within which to comply with the provisions of this Act.

For his service in issuing such licenses, the County Court Clerk shall be entitled to a fee of fifty (50) cents for each license issued, to be collected from the purchaser and shall be entitled to a fee of fifty (50) cents for each transfer of license to a vehicle acquired between April 1 and March 31 of the succeeding year. The Clerk shall faithfully account for, make proper reports of, and pay over to the Trustee of the county at monthly intervals, all funds paid to and received by him for the privilege tax.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 208

SECTION 3. That the proceeds of the tax imposed in this Act when collected and paid to the County Trustee, shall become part of the County General Fund. The Quarterly County Court is empowered, at any time during the fiscal year 1969-70, and thereafter at the time of the adoption of the annual budget of the county each year, to appropriate any part or all of the anticipated revenues under this Act for the use of the County Highway Department. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the levy of the tax against non-residents of the county, but it shall be levied only upon motor-driven vehicles of residents of the county.

As amended by: Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 208

SECTION 4. That this Act shall have no effect unless the same shall have been approved by two-thirds vote of the Quarterly County Court of any county to which it may apply on or before the next regular or special meeting of said Quarterly County Court after its approval by the Governor or after its otherwise becoming a law. 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.

SECTION 5. That this Act shall be effective from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it, but the provisions hereof shall not become operative until validated as provided in Section 4 herein.

Passed: March 11, 1968.

Severance Tax

Private Acts of 1979 Chapter 139

SECTION 1. Williamson County by Resolution of its county legislative body is authorized to levy a tax on all phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material severed from the ground within its jurisdiction. The tax shall be levied for the use and benefit of

Williamson County only and all revenues collected from the tax, except deductions for administration and collection provided for herein, shall be allocated to Williamson County. Administration and collection of this tax shall be by the county clerk of Williamson County who shall have the power to promulgate all rules and regulations necessary and reasonable for the administration of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 2. The rate of the tax shall be set by the county legislative body, but shall not exceed five cents (5¢) per ton of phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material severed from the ground in the county. Every interested owner shall be liable for this tax to the extent of his interest in such products. The owner shall become liable at the time the phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material is severed from the earth and ready for sale, whether before processing or after processing as the case may be.

The tax is levied upon the entire production in the county regardless of the place of sale or the fact that delivery may be made outside the county. The tax shall accrue at the time the phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material is severed from the earth and in its natural or unprocessed state. The tax levied shall be a lien upon all phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material severed in the county and upon all property from which it is severed, including but not limited to mineral rights of the producer, and such lien shall be entitled to preference over all judgments, encumbrances or liens whatsoever created.

SECTION 3. The tax levied by this Act shall be due and payable monthly on the first day of the month next succeeding the month in which the phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material is severed from the soil. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable it shall be the duty of all operators in Williamson County to transmit to the county clerk on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month next succeeding the month in which the tax accrues, a return upon forms provided by him. The return shall show the month or period covered, the total number of tons of phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material severed from each production unit operated, owned or controlled by the taxpayer during the period covered, the amount of the tax and such other information as the county clerk may require. The return shall be accompanied by a remittance covering the amount of tax due as computed by the taxpayer.

SECTION 4. The tax levied by this Act shall become delinquent on the sixteenth (16th) day of the month next succeeding the month in which such tax accrues. When any operator shall fail to make any return and pay the full amount of the tax levied on or before such date there shall be imposed, in addition to other penalties provided herein, a specific penalty in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the tax due. Whenever a penalty is imposed there shall also be added to the amount of tax and penalty due interest thereon at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum from the date due until paid. A further penalty of fifty percent (50%) of the amount due may be added if the nonpayment of the tax is due to an intent to evade payment. If the nonpayment of the tax is due to an intent to evade payment, the person liable for such payment may be restrained and enjoined from severing phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material from a production unit from which such rock, ore, or material has been severed and sold and upon which the tax is due. Restraint proceedings shall be instituted in the name of the county by the district attorney general for Williamson County upon the request of the county clerk. All such penalties and interest imposed by this act shall be payable to and collectible by the county clerk in the same manner as if they were a part of the tax imposed and shall be retained by the office of the county clerk to help defray the expenses of administration and collection.

Any person required by this Act to make a return, pay a tax, keep records, or furnish information deemed necessary by the county clerk for the computation, assessment, or collection of the tax imposed by this Act, who fails to make the return, pay the tax, keep the records, or furnish the information at the time required by law or regulation is, in addition to other penalties provided by law, guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction is punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or both.

Any person who willfully or fraudulently makes and signs a return which he does not believe to be true and correct as to every material fact is guilty of a felony and subject to the penalties prescribed for perjury under the laws of this state. For purposes of this section the word "person" also includes an officer or employee of a corporation or a member or employee of a partnership who is under duty to perform the act in respect to which the violation occurs.

SECTION 5. When any person shall fail to file any form, statement, report or return required to be filed with the county clerk, after being given written notice of same, the clerk is authorized to determine the tax liability of such person from whatever source of information may be available to him. An assessment made by the county clerk pursuant to this authority shall be

binding as if made upon the sworn statement, report or return of the person liable for the payment of such tax; and any person against whom such an assessment is lawfully made shall thereafter be estopped to dispute the accuracy thereof except upon filing a true and accurate return together with such supporting evidence as the county clerk may require indicating precisely the amount of the alleged inaccuracy.

SECTION 6. All revenues collected from the severance of phosphate rock, ore, or other phosphate bearing material in Williamson County less an amount of three percent (3%) of the tax and all of the penalties and interest collected, which shall be retained by the office of the county clerk and credited to its current service revenue to cover the expenses of administration and collection, shall be remitted by the county clerk to Williamson County. These revenues shall become a part of the general funds of Williamson County, subject to appropriation by the county legislative body.

Any adjustment of taxes, penalties or interest with Williamson County which is deemed necessary in order to correct any error may be made on a subsequent disbursement to that county.

SECTION 7. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before October 1, 1979. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Williamson County Legislative Body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 8. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this Act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 7.

Passed: May 17, 1979.

Private Acts of 1987 Chapter 76

SECTION 1. A severance tax is hereby levied in Williamson County, Tennessee, on sand, gravel, limestone, clay and all other minerals that are severed from the earth for private commercial purposes, with the exception of those items covered by Chapter 139 of the Private Acts of 1979. However, the tax shall not be levied on any mineral taxed under the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 67, Chapter 7. The measure of the tax shall be set by resolution of the Williamson County legislative body and shall not exceed fifteen cents (15¢) per ton on all minerals severed from the ground in Williamson County that are subject to the tax levied by this act. The owner shall become liable for payment of the severance tax at the time the mineral is severed from the earth and transported from the mine. The tax is levied upon the severance of the mineral regardless of the place of processing or sale of the mineral or the fact that delivery may be made outside the county. The tax shall accrue at the time the sand, gravel, limestone, clay or other mineral is severed from the earth and in its natural or unprocessed state and transported from the mine. The tax levied shall be a lien upon all subject minerals severed in the county and any other property owned by the miner. Such lien shall be entitled to preference over all judgments, encumbrances or liens whatsoever created.

SECTION 2. Administration and collection of this tax shall be by the county clerk of Williamson County who shall have the power to promulgate all rules and regulations necessary and reasonable for the administration of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 3. The tax levied by this act shall be due and payable on the first day of the month succeeding the month in which the sand, gravel, limestone, clay or other mineral products are severed from the soil. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of tax payable, it shall be the duty of all operators in Williamson County to transmit to the county clerk on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of the month next succeeding the month in which the tax accrues a return upon forms provided by him. The return shall show the month or period covered, the total number of tons of each type of mineral, sand, gravel, limestone, clay or other mineral product severed from each production unit operated, owned or controlled by the taxpayer during the period covered, the amount of the tax and such information as the county clerk may require. The return shall be accompanied by a remittance covering the amount of tax due as computed by the taxpayer.

SECTION 4. The tax levied by this Act shall become delinquent on the sixteenth (16th) day of the month next succeeding the month in which such tax accrues. When the operator shall fail to make any return and pay the full amount of tax levied on or before such date, there shall be imposed, in addition to other penalties provided herein, a specific penalty in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the tax due. Whenever a penalty is imposed, there shall also be added to the amount of tax and penalty due interest thereon at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum from the date due until paid. A further penalty of fifty percent (50%) of the amount due may be added if the nonpayment of the tax is due to an intent to evade payment. If the tax is delinquent

for a period of sixty (60) days, or if the nonpayment of the tax is due to an intent to evade payment, the person liable for such payment may be restrained and enjoined from severing sand, gravel, limestone, or other mineral products that have been severed and sold and upon which the tax is due. Restraint proceedings shall be instituted in the name of the county by the district attorney general for the county at the request of the Williamson County clerk.

All such penalties and interest imposed by this act shall be payable to and collectible by the county clerk in the same manner as if they were a part of the tax imposed and shall be retained by the county clerk's office to help defray the expenses of administration and collection.

SECTION 5. When any person shall fail to file any form, statement, report or return required to be filed with the county clerk, after being given written notice of same, the county clerk is authorized to determine the tax liability of such person from whatever source of information may be available to him. An assessment made by the county clerk pursuant to this authority shall be binding as if made upon the sworn statement, report or return of the person liable for the payment of such tax; and any person against whom such an assessment is lawfully made shall thereafter be estopped to dispute the accuracy thereof except upon filing a true and accurate return together with such supporting evidence as the county clerk may require indicating precisely the amount of the alleged inaccuracy.

SECTION 6. All revenues collected from the severance of sand, gravel, limestone, clay or other mineral products in Williamson County less an amount of five percent (5%) of the taxes collected and all of the penalties and interest collected, which shall be used to cover the expenses of administration and collection and which shall be retained by the office of the county clerk, shall be remitted monthly to the county trustee of Williamson County, not later than the tenth (10th) day of the month following the end of the month. These revenues shall become a part of the general fund of Williamson County, or such other funds as may be provided by resolution of the county legislative body of Williamson County, and subject to appropriation by the county legislative body.

Any adjustment of taxes, penalties, or interest which is necessary to adjust any error in collection or disbursement may be made at a subsequent collection or disbursement.

SECTION 7. If any provisions of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to that end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 8. This Act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Williamson County before October 1, 1985. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Williamson County legislative body and certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 9. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this Act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective upon being approved as provided in Section 8.

Passed: May 15, 1985.

Taxation - Historical Notes

Assessor of Property

The following acts were superseded, repealed or failed to win local ratification, but they are listed here as a reference to laws which once affected the Williamson County Assessor.

1. Acts of 1907, Chapter 602, was a general Act that provided for a system of assessment and collection of property taxes for state, county, and municipal purposes. Section 9 provided for the election, at the regular August election, of a County Tax Assessor and abolished the office of Civil District Assessor. The salary of the Assessor was to be set by the County Court subject to limitations stated in the Act.
2. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 79, amended Subsection 5, of Section 9, of Acts of 1907, Chapter 602, by adding a provision that in Williamson County the Tax Assessor would be paid an annual salary of \$1,800, payable out of regular county funds.
3. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 411, also amended Subsection 5, Section 9, of Acts of 1907, Chapter 602, to set the annual salary of the Tax Assessors in several counties. In Williamson County the Tax Assessor would be paid \$1,800 annually, payable out of the regular county funds in the treasury.
4. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 313, amended Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 79, so as to increase the annual salary of the Tax Assessor from \$1,800 to \$2,200.

5. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 662, set the annual salary of the Tax Assessor of Williamson County at \$1,800.
6. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 22, was the authority for the Williamson County Quarterly Court to appropriate \$600 each year out of the county treasury to be paid to the Tax Assessor for traveling expenses and for other expenses in his office.
7. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 58, fixed the annual salary of the Tax Assessor of Williamson County at \$2700 payable monthly from the general funds of the county.
8. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 103, provided that all deeds, mortgages, deeds of trust, subdivision plats, tract maps, and all other instruments vesting, or divesting title to real property in Williamson County must be recorded in the Tax Assessor's office prior to being recorded in the Register's office. The Tax Assessor was directed to take off and record certain items of information from the instrument and to stamp the same for which a fee of 50 cents could be charged. The Register was forbidden to record any instrument covered by this Act which did not bear the stamp of the Tax Assessor. In addition, if any instrument was not stamped by the Tax Assessor, then the transfer or conveyance would not be effective as to the creditors of the grantor. This Act was rejected by the Quarterly Court of Williamson County and never became an effective law.

Board of Equalization

The private act listed below has been superseded by State law.

1. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 256, fixed the compensation of the members of the County Board of Equalizers at \$10 per day.

Liquor Tax

1. Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 276, permitted the Quarterly Court of Williamson County to levy an annual privilege tax on the retail sale of liquor by the retail dealers at the rate of onehalf of one percent of the total monthly sales. The tax would be collected by the County Court Clerk and deposited by the Trustee in a hospital maintenance fund. Certain duties and rendering of reports were imposed on both the County Court Clerk and retailers. This Act was properly ratified by the Quarterly Court and became effective in Williamson County only to be declared invalid by the courts in the case of Brentwood Liquors Corp. v. Fox, 496 S.W.2d 454 (1973), because it suspended the operation of the general law for the benefit of one county.

Motor Vehicle Tax

The private acts listed below concern this subject as it developed in Williamson County.

1. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 356, allowed the Quarterly Court of Williamson County after the passage of this Act to levy an annual privilege tax on autos and truck in the county operated either for business or pleasure. The tax on autos was \$5 and on large trucks, \$10. The tax must be paid in advance to the County Court Clerk who turned the revenue over to the Trustee to be spent to purchase and maintain heavy equipment and machinery for the road department. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 58.
2. Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 114, amended by Private Acts of 1983 and Private Acts of 1985, Chapter 17, allowed the County to leverage a privilege tax upon the privilege of occupying a hotel. The amount was not to exceed 4% of the price charged by the hotel operator. The hotel operator was added to the invoice given directly to the person, and the tax was due at the time the bill was paid. The tax was to be remitted by the 20th day of each month. In exchange for collecting and remitting the tax, the operator was allowed to keep 2% of the collected tax. The county was allowed to keep 2% of the collected tax. If the tax was not remitted to the county clerk on or before the due date, the tax was delinquent and taxed at a rate of 8% per year and the person was penalized 1% for each month or fraction of a month that the taxes were late. The interest and penalty became a part of the tax to be remitted. Refusal to collect or remitt the tax by a hotel operator or refusal to pay the tax was unlawful and punishable by a fine not to exceed \$50. Hotel operators were required to keep records regarding the collection and payment of the tax for 3 years. The tax official was given additional duties, which allowed for the person to make adjustments and settlements. The county clerk was required to account for, make proper reports, and pay over the money to the trustee. The proceeds of the tax were put into the County General Fund. Proceeds of the tax were not allowed to be given as subsidies to hotels. The Act expired on March 31, 1993, as provided for in Private Acts of 1983, Chapter 44.

Taxation

The following is a listing of acts pertaining to taxation in Williamson County which are no longer effective. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1870-71, Chapter 50, provided that the counties and cities of the State of Tennessee may impose taxes for county and municipal purposes in the following manner and upon these conditions. (1) that all taxable property would be taxed according to its value upon the principles established for State taxation, (2) the credit of no county, or city, would be given, or loaned, to any person, firm, or corporation unless the majority of the Justices of the Peace, or the city governing body, first agree, and that a referendum election be held on the issue in which approval must be by a three-fourths majority. Several counties exempted themselves from the requirement of a three-fourths majority, substituting a simple majority instead for the next ten years, but Williamson County was not one of them. The tax could not exceed the state tax on property and polls.
2. Acts of 1893, Chapter 72, was the legislation which enabled the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Franklin to enforce the lien for taxes due the said city on real estate, and to prepare and file suits in the Williamson County Chancery or Circuit Courts to enforce the liens. Suits could be filed in blocks of 25 separate defendants.
3. Acts of 1907, Chapter 602, mandated that all state, county, highway, school, property, and poll taxes would be due and payable on the first Monday in October of each year and provided provisions for interest and penalty for delinquent taxes.
4. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 223, created the office of Delinquent Poll Tax Collector in certain counties. The Delinquent Poll Tax Collector would be appointed for two years by the County Judge, and be paid 75 cents for each poll tax collected, plus the fees received by the County Trustee or District Constable for collecting delinquent poll tax. All poll taxes not paid by May 1, 1931, and by March 1 in the years thereafter were declared delinquent. The County Trustee would compile the list of unpaid poll taxes and submit the same to the Collector. Distress warrants were authorized to be issued for all those whose name appeared on the Trustee's list. The Collector had the authority to inspect payrolls and other employment documents and subpoena witnesses. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 757.
5. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 518, amended Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 223, by providing that all poll taxes levied on the eligible male citizens would be due and collected as provided in Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 223.

Chapter XIII - Utility Districts

College Grove Water District

Public Acts of 1965 Chapter 319

COMPILER'S NOTE: he following act is a public act of special application and is not codified in Tennessee Code Annotated.

SECTION 1. That the College Grove Water Utility District of Williamson County, Tennessee, created by decree of the County Court of Williamson County, Tennessee, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 6-2601 to 6-2636 [7-82-101 to 7-82-804], inclusive, of Tennessee Code Annotated, is hereby authorized to sell and convey to The Horton Highway Utility District of Rutherford, Williamson and Marshall Counties, Tennessee, created by decree of the County Court of Marshall County, Tennessee pursuant to the provisions of said Sections 6-2601 to 6-2636, inclusive, all or any portion of its complete waterworks system, including any related facilities, and to execute and deliver to said The Horton Highway Utility District such deeds, bills of sale and other documents as shall be considered desirable by the parties; provided, that prior to or concurrent with such sale, said College Grove Water Utility District shall retire all of its then outstanding indebtedness.

SECTION 2. That all laws or parts thereof in conflict herewith be to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

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

Passed: March 17, 1965.

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