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Administration - Historical Notes

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

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

Sincerely,

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Budget System

The following acts once created a budgeting system for Hamilton County, but they have been specifically repealed or superseded by current law.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

1. Acts of 1903, Chapter 583, required the county courts to estimate the anticipated expenses of the county government for the ensuing fiscal year no later than the first meeting in July and made it mandatory that a tax rate be passed which would raise that amount of money in the estimate. This act was superseded by Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 38, and Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156, repealed it.
2. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 234, created the post of county auditor to be appointed by the county judge for a four year term, salary \$1,800 per year, prescribes the duties, and, if need arise, authorizes an assistant but his salary would come from the auditor's. The county auditor was subject to removal for misconduct.
3. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 551, empowered Hamilton County to create and provide "An Advertising Fund" to publicize the resources and attractions of the county, same to be determined by a two-thirds vote on a resolution by the county court and the appropriation was not to exceed \$5,000 per year.
4. Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 325, authorized a budget appropriation of \$1,000, or less, per year to employ a demonstrator of agriculture for the benefit of the agricultural interests in the county to be expended under the supervision of a county court committee. This act was amended by Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 549, which increased the budget appropriation from \$1,000 to \$1,500.
5. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 38, permitted the quarterly county court of Hamilton County to divert any surplus public funds arising from taxation in any year or being the remnant of any bond issue from any department of the county government to any other department of the county government whenever in their opinion the public welfare required it.
6. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 423, ratified and confirmed a contract made by Hamilton County with C. S. Peterson. Peterson, an accountant, was hired by Hamilton County to audit the books of the officials of Hamilton County for the purpose of determining what amounts, if any, were due to the state and county as revenue. Furthermore, the act authorized the county judge to pay Peterson, from the county funds, any balance due on the contract.
7. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 424, regulated county expenditures by requiring the making of a budget and prohibiting the expenditure of any amount beyond that fixed in the said budget. Expenditures of the past year must be submitted along with budget requests from each governmental department and agency. Prohibits any official from spending funds unauthorized by the budget and from entering into contracts over \$100 in amount unless written approval by the county judge was obtained. This act was expressly repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156.
8. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 129, repealed Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 234 above.
9. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 509, permitted the appropriation out of the general funds of the county the sum of \$2,400 annually to be used in investigating claims against the county and in preparing defenses to any lawsuits filed against the county.
10. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 795, authorized an annual appropriation of \$600 for the colored community center in Chattanooga by the county court to be paid \$50 per month to the managing officials.
11. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 794, authorized Hamilton County to appropriate \$20,000 to augment the budget appropriation for the board of health, the circuit court and the miscellaneous account for the fiscal year 1936-37.
12. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 880, allowed the appropriation in the annual budget of Hamilton County for the purpose of making investigations and surveys of flood conditions in the Tennessee River and its tributaries and to acquire by purchase, if desired, data and existing information pertaining thereto.
13. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 72, amended Acts of 1917, Chapter 424, which set up a budget process, by permitting appropriations to be made by the county court for hospitals, charitable

institutions, relief of poor and needy persons and for emergencies. The proposed appropriations required an affirmative vote by two-thirds of the qualified members of the county court. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156.

County Attorney

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

1. Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 352, created the position of county attorney who would be elected by the county court for a period of one year. The salary to be paid was fixed at \$1,000 per annum, not to be increased or diminished during his term of office. He would transact all the legal business of the county in court or otherwise and advise all county officials on legal matters affecting their offices.
2. Acts of 1903, Chapter 576, amended Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 352, above, by making the county attorney's term of office two years instead of one year. The act also changed the time of the election for county attorney to the January term of the quarterly court of Hamilton County.
3. Acts of 1909, Chapter 74, further amended Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 352, by deleting from Section 1, the phrase prohibiting the increase or diminution of the salary of the county attorney during his term of office.
4. Acts of 1909, Chapter 132, raised the salary of this official from \$1,000 per year to \$1,500 per year by amending Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 352, above, and specifically made the act applicable to the present holder.
5. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 605, amended Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 352, above, by fixing the salary of the county attorney at \$2,000 per annum instead of \$1,000.
6. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 55, amended Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 352, by raising the salary to \$3,000 per year and making the increase applicable to the current holder of the office. The act was repealed and superseded by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156, which reorganized the county government of Hamilton County.
7. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156, repealed Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 352.

County Clerk

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

1. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 81, authorized the county court clerk of Hamilton County to issue to Sterling S. Condray, George W. Williams and Elijah Thurman, each, a license to retail goods, wares and merchandise, under the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act to equalize the tax on wholesale and retail merchants, jewelers, grocers and auctioneers," passed on December 14, 1831.
2. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 623, provided that unmarried women over the age of twenty-one years may be eligible and serve as deputy county court clerks in counties having a population of not less than 70,000 nor more than 90,000 based on the Federal Census of 1910.

County Legislative Body

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

1. Private Acts of 1819, Chapter 160, fixed the time of holding the county courts of Hamilton County on the fourth Monday of February, May, August and November.
2. Public Acts of 1827, Chapter 34, changed the time of holding the county courts of Hamilton County to the second Mondays of March, June, September and December.
3. Acts of 1843-44, Chapter 180, allowed the people of the fifth district in Hamilton County to elect an additional justice of the peace for the City of Chattanooga.
4. Public Acts of 1866-67, Chapter 3, fixed the salary per diem of justices of the peace and jurors in Hamilton County at \$2.00 a day.
5. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 162, in counties between 60,000 and 70,000 population according to the Federal Census of 1900, or later, it was unlawful for a justice of the peace to hold any office or position of profit by election or appointment, under the work house or the poor house commissioners, violation of this act resulted in the forfeiture of compensation.
6. Acts of 1903, Chapter 114, made Hamilton County not liable for fees incurred under the small

offense law in trials before a justice of the peace except for those acts committed in the district from which the justice was elected unless he was sitting in another district by interchange or other authorized method; the act was made to be a misdemeanor in office for which the justice could be fined and summarily removed from office.

7. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 281, allowed Hamilton County to pay the members of the finance and claims committee not to exceed \$200 a year; the poorhouse and workhouse committees not to exceed \$200 per year; and the road commission, those elected to supervise a \$500,000 bond issue just in effect, no more than \$1,200 a year as compensation for their services.
8. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 452, authorized the county court of Hamilton County to appropriate funds for, solicit bids, award contracts, for the printing of the trial dockets of the circuit and chancery courts but no more than three trial dockets would be printed in one year.
9. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 366, provided that officers serving civil warrants out of a justice's court, or making arrests in criminal cases, will set the trial date at a certain hour and the trial will be held at that hour and not an hour later as had become the custom. It was the responsibility of the officer to certify that everyone knew the day and hour of the trial.
10. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 24, authorized in the county council to pay Joseph C. Wagner the sum of \$600 and Campbell Carden the sum of \$600 for their services in investigating jury and grand jury irregularities in Hamilton County, the same being legislatively declared to be a county purpose.
11. Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 228, properly ratified, set the salary of justices of the peace in Hamilton County at \$15 per day for each day of attendance at the quarterly county court of said county.
12. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 161, authorized the county council to pay \$7,000 to Boyce T. Dillard, his wife, Christine Dillard and Boyce T. Dillard, Jr., and to accept a release from them in full satisfaction of all claims incident to the facts alleged in the case of Dillard v. Thrasher, in circuit court of Hamilton County.
13. Public Acts of 1969, Chapter 272, reapportioned the quarterly county courts of counties having populations in excess of 200,000 according to the Federal Census of 1960. The act also provided for justice of the peace districts or civil districts or both. Furthermore, the act provided that 15 justices of the peace were to be elected from 8 justice of the peace districts in Hamilton County.
14. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 305, would have amended Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156 by reducing the minimum age of members of the county council from 30 to 25 years of age but was disapproved by local authorities and did not become law.
15. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 100, repealed Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 201 which was the enabling legislation for counties with a population of no less than 90,000 and no more than 120,000, according to the Federal Census of 1970, to subsidize charities, or any charitable institution which had been in existence for at least five (5) years, with an annual sum of \$1,000 but the total amount which could be expended under this act was \$5,000 in any one year. Knox County and Sullivan County approved this act but was not acted upon by Hamilton County officials and therefore did not become effective.

County Mayor

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

1. Public Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 47, as amended by Private Acts of 1897, Chapter 198, Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 112, and Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 144, established the office of county judge.
2. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 443, empowered the county judge to employ a clerk for his office and to appropriate and pay him out of county funds a monthly salary up to \$125, except that if the said clerk acted as purchasing agent, he could be paid \$25 a month additional. This law was amended by Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 363.
3. Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 145, authorized the election commissioners of Hamilton County to hold a referendum on "An Act to create a Board of County Commissioners consisting of the County Judge and four other Commissioners."
4. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 48, authorized the employment by the county judge of an additional clerk in his office at a salary not to exceed \$1,200 annually who would serve at the pleasure of and be subject to the orders and demands of the said judge.

5. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 49, permitted the county judge to appoint some member of the county court to act as county judge or chairman pro tem during such time as the judge was absent or incapacitated to perform his duty.
6. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 363, amended Acts of 1911, Chapter 443, by requiring the clerk appointed under that act to serve as purchasing agent for all the needs of county offices, the workhouse, the poorhouse, or other public county institutions for which services he would be paid an additional \$50 per month.
7. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 710, raised the salary of the county judge of all counties between 89,000 and 90,000 population according to the Federal Census of 1910 or after, to \$5,000 a year.
8. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 298, probably repealed by implication the 1911 and 1915 Act which permitted the hiring of clerks of the office of the county judge, as they in turn were amended, and provided for the utilization of a staff of three clerks, a chief clerk, who would be purchasing agent, a warrant clerk, and one who would be a custodian of supplies; also, set up some purchasing procedures. The latter clerk was eliminated by Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 694 and the entire act was repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156, which reorganized the county government.
9. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 144, as amended by Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 471, authorized the county judge to sit by interchange with circuit and criminal court judges and chancellors, in the circuit, chancery and criminal courts of Tennessee
10. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 215, amended Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 298, by requiring the court to appropriate the funds to pay these clerks.
11. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 474, permitted those who were acting as county judge pro tempore in Hamilton and Knox counties to conduct inquisitions of lunacy for which they could charge a \$5.00 fee.
12. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 694, amended Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 298, by eliminating the custodian of county supplies, one of the three clerk positions created by the act.
13. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 204, vested the authority in the county judge to employ a suitable person as a secretary who would keep the office open and do clerical duties as the judge might direct who would be paid a salary of \$150 per month.
14. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 476, set the salary of the county judge at \$10,000 per annum, in all counties of the state having a population of not less than 180,400 and not more than 180,500, according to the 1940 Federal Census.
15. Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 142, would have repealed Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 474, which act allowed any member of the county court who was appointed and acting as county judge to hear inquisitions of lunacy. The old act was applicable to counties having a population of not less than 150,000 and no more than 160,000 according to the 1930 Federal Census. Knox County approved this repealing act but it was not acted upon by Hamilton County officials and therefore did not become effective.

County Register

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

1. Public Acts of 1897, Chapter 124, fixed the salaries of the register and several other county officials according to population groupings within the act. The act deprived these officials of the fees, commissions, emoluments and perquisites of their offices and substituted the salary specified as sole compensation. Public Acts of 1897, Chapter 124, was declared to be unconstitutional in Weaver v. Davidson County, 104 Tenn. 315, 59 S.W. 1105 (1900).
2. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 120, enabled the county courts of the counties within 60,000 and 70,000 population census of 1900, to provide general indices in the register's office where in their judgment such indices were necessary.
3. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 832, authorized the custodian of the courthouse in Hamilton County to designate and set aside additional space in the courthouse for the register's office.

General Reference

The following private or local acts constitute part of the administrative and political history of Hamilton 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. Private Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 175, established the seat of justice in Hamilton County.

2. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 50, established the seat of justice in Hamilton County. The act called for the election of the town which would hold the seat of justice and the selling of lots the proceeds of which would go towards the erection of public buildings. If the money from the sale of the lots was not sufficient to pay for the public buildings, then the county court was authorized to levy a county tax towards the construction of such public facilities.
3. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 112, authorized the county court to permit the placing of dams or abutments upon either bank of any navigable river for the purpose of erecting any grist or grain mill thereon but the stream was not to be obstructed.
4. Private Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 115, directed the state comptroller to pay Hamilton County \$600 for guarding some prisoners kept at Harrison from November 1856 to March 1857, the voucher to be issued to Calvin J. Esing, chairman of the county court.
5. Public Acts of 1870 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 35, authorized the sheriff of Hamilton County to hold an election for the qualified voters on whether or not to move the county site from Harrison to Chattanooga.
6. Public Acts of 1871, Chapter 20, provided an additional notary public for the 14th Civil District of Hamilton County.
7. Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 411, provided that duplicate copies or tracings of the official maps of the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Hamilton County, surveyed by direction of, and officially adopted by the Georgia General Assembly, and filed in the county seat of every county traversed by the railroad from its initial point in Atlanta, would have the quality of constructive notice and be admitted as evidence in any of the courts of Tennessee.
8. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 82, authorized counties with a population between 60,000 and 70,000 based on the Federal Census of 1900 to appropriate money to pay the members of the finance and claims committees of the county courts extra compensation not to exceed \$100.00 in a year.
9. Private Acts of 1903, Chapter 422, amended Public Acts of 1895, Chapter 95, Section 4, of the by keeping the term of the county physician for Hamilton County to two years instead of four as the Public Health Act provided.
10. Acts of 1909, Chapter 90, authorized counties with a population between 60,000 and 70,000 based on the Federal Census of 1900, to grant by resolution to electric-light and power companies the right to erect and maintain along and over the public roads of the county, their poles, wires, and cables for the purpose of transmitting electricity.
11. Acts of 1909, Chapter 489, permitted counties with a population between 60,000 and 72,000 based on the Federal Census of 1900, to order the construction of sewers in those areas where their judgment deemed them necessary, to be paid for out of the county treasury and, where desired, to have them built with workhouse forces under the supervision of the boards in authority.
12. Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 23, created the office of license inspector for the county whose duty it was to check privilege licenses throughout the county area, report violators to the county court clerk under whom he would operate; serve for a term of two years at a salary of \$1200 per year after taking oath, and may be removed for misconduct in office. This act as amended, was specifically repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156, which created the county council.
13. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 15, created the office of county engineer for Hamilton County. He must be a qualified civil engineer, appointed by the county judge initially and then elected by the county court thereafter for two year terms. He was to have an office at the courthouse, devote his entire time to his duties, have charge and supervision of all civil engineering, work in connection with county projects, make cost estimates and draw specifications for roads and be paid a salary of \$2,400 a year.
14. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 474, authorized the county judge of Hamilton County to pay a final judgment rendered against J.A. Hargrave, W.S. Beck, J.A. Patten, and T.J. Ziegler, who composed the county board of education in 1912. New heating units were contracted for Mission Ridge and East Lake schools, which James Supply Company furnished to the prime contractor. The contractor became bankrupt and the supply company sued the board for the cost of the units for which judgment was given.
15. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 945, amended Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 23, by placing the license inspector under the exclusive supervision of the county court clerk, made his term coextensive with the clerks and raised his salary to \$1,500 per year.

16. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 11, created the position of plumbing inspector in county areas not incorporated, fixed qualifications, to be appointed by the county judge and confirmed by the board of health; fixed his powers and responsibilities, and provided penalties for violating the requirements. This act was for all practical purposes repealed by Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 230.
17. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 299, created a board of building and grounds commission composed of the county judge and two citizens who would serve terms of three years after being appointed and confirmed by the quarterly court. They would select the sites, let the contracts for all new school buildings and for the repairing, remodeling, and new construction of other buildings. The county court clerk would be the clerk for the board. This act was specifically repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156, which reorganized the county government.
18. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 416, amended Private Acts of 1913, Chapter 23, by raising the salary of the license inspector to \$1,800 per year and \$50 per month for the expenses of the office.
19. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 511, fixed the salary of the county physician or the jail physician at \$2,400 annually, payable monthly. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156.
20. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 800, authorized the payment of \$350.00 in damages to W.A. Eaker, whose 1927 Essex automobile was damaged to that extent by a county highway vehicle being negligently operated by an employee and for which the county would not be liable because of the doctrine of governmental immunity.
21. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 913, amended Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 15, by increasing the salary of the county engineer to \$3600 a year with authority given to the county highway commissioners to pay him another \$1200 annually if, in their judgement, he was doing the extra work to deserve it.
22. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 101, allowed the quarterly county courts of counties between 159,000 and 160,000 population, Federal Census of 1930 or any subsequent one, to appropriate and pay out of the general fund up to \$25,000 to take care of any deficit of any county fair association maintaining and operating county fairs in those counties being entitled to and receiving aid from the State of Tennessee.
23. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 188, cited in the preamble that some \$100,000 remained unspent from a bond issue of \$500,000 to build a tunnel through Missionary Ridge, and in the construction process the contractor, under the orders of the county engineer, began the construction of an approach road from Center Street to Shallowford Road which will cost \$4,648 to complete, therefore, this act permits the expenditure of that sum out of the bonds funds.
24. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 426, removed the Minority of Katie Mae and Carrie Nell McCollum of Chattanooga, and Chapter 427 of the same year, for Ernest L. McCord.
25. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 543, amended Public Acts of 1921, Chapter 101, which fixed the salaries of certain county officials in the state according to classification by population groupings by exempting Hamilton County from some of its provisions with reference to appointment of assistant officials, and then established a procedure for that county which required a petition to the chancellor, the circuit judge, and the judges of the two criminal courts, asking for such assistants which the judges would duly consider collectively.
26. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 693, abolished the office of official painter for Hamilton County, although the act creating the position, if there was one, could not be located.
27. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 695, made it unlawful for any member of the county court, or any one related to him within the third degree to enter into any contract for the sale of property, the rendering of any service, furnishing of any supplies, or doing other things for a consideration to be paid out of the public funds. The fine, upon conviction, ranged from \$50 to \$500 plus confinement in the workhouse up to three months and, if a public officer, removal from office on the second offense. This act was declared unconstitutional in State v. Cummings, 166 Tenn. 461, 63 S.W.2d 515 (1933).
28. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 797, removed the disabilities of infancy from William Oliver, and Chapter 798 of the same year, also removed the minority of Byrlon Lamar Robertson, both of Hamilton County.
29. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 137, lifted all the disabilities of minority from Creed Warf of Hamilton County.
30. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 446, rewrote Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 768, which created the

Chattanooga Protection District for all practical purposes by amending nearly every paragraph and section of the bill. After having the amendments in operation for almost ten years, the state legislature repealed all of Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 446, and its multitude of amendments with Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 136, thus restoring Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 768 to its original form.

31. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 624, stated that in counties with a population between 100,000 to 225,000 based on the Federal Census of 1930, or thereafter, all privilege licenses, the amount paid in tax and the character of the business would be kept in a well bound book, but must be countersigned by the circuit court clerk, who could charge a fee of fifty cents, before being legitimately recorded. A failure to observe these requirements resulted in a misdemeanor.
32. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 85, removed the minority of Mildred Dedmon Douglas, of Hamilton County.
33. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 156, repealed both Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 15, and Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 913.
34. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 322, authorized the county judge to draw a county warrant on the Trustee for \$250 out of the county employees' pension fund to be paid to the beneficiaries of John Gillespie, deceased, who was killed in line of duty.
35. Private Acts of 1961, Chapter 353, created the office of public defender for Hamilton County, however, the act was rejected at the local level and was never in effect in accordance with its provisions.
36. Private Acts of 1969, Chapter 72, provided for the creation of a metropolitan government charter commission relative to Hamilton County, pursuant to T.C.A. § 6-3704(b).
37. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 317, would have created a regional disposal authority consisting of five members, two members were to be appointed by the county judge and confirmed by the county council; two members were appointed by the mayor of Chattanooga and confirmed by the commission; and one member was selected for one year by these four. The chairman would receive \$750 yearly and the members \$600. This authority would explore and supervise all things for the disposal of solid waste matter, but this act was not approved by the quarterly county court and therefore did not become a law.
38. Private Acts of 1972, Chapter 408, would have authorized the county council to provide Hamilton County's legislative delegation with suitable office space, furniture and equipment, supplies and other office expenses, and the funds to secure research and secretarial assistance. However, the act was not acted by local authorities and therefore did not become effective.
39. Private Acts of 1978, Chapter 229, would have allowed the Hamilton County school system to employ a purchasing agent to obtain food, materials and other supplies, but the act was not acted on by local authorities and therefore did not become effective.

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