

AN ORDINANCE TO DESIGNATE AN OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY

Whereas, Tennessee Code Annotated §6-4-402 ^{became} ~~became~~ effective July 1, 1991, requiring the designation of an official depository for the funds of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee; and

Whereas, it is in the best interest of the citizens of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee, that such a depository be named according to law, the public welfare requiring it;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN OF MOUNT CARMEL, TENNESSEE, AS FOLLOWS:

1. Heritage Federal Savings and Loan Association is hereby designated as the official depository for the funds of the Town of Mount Carmel, Tennessee.
2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage, the welfare of the Town requiring it.

LEGAL STATUS PROVISIONS

A. Conflict With Other Ordinances

In case of conflict between this ordinance or any part thereof, and the whole or part of any existing or future ordinance of the Town of Mt. Carmel, the most restrictive shall in all cases apply.

B. Validity

If any section, clause, provision or portion of this ordinance shall be held to be in doubt or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other section, clause, provision, or portion of this ordinance which is not of itself invalid or unconstitutional.

C. Effective Date

This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring.

Passed 1st Reading 1-23-92

Passed 2nd Reading 2-27-92

Ronnie L. Davis
RONNIE DAVIS, Mayor

Rita J. Jones
RITA JONES, City Recorder

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Michael A. Faulk
MICHAEL A. FAULK, Town Attorney

Effective Dates. Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 5.
July 1, 1991.

PART 3—CITY JUDGE — CITY COURT

6-4-301. City judge — Jurisdiction — Appointment — Qualifications and compensation — Elections. — (a)(1) There shall be a city court presided over by a city judge appointed by the board or elected as provided in subsection (c).

(2) The city judge shall have jurisdiction in and over all cases for the violation of, and all cases arising under, the laws and ordinances of the municipality. In addition, the city judge is vested with concurrent jurisdiction and authority with courts of general sessions, as set forth in title 40, in all cases of the violation of the criminal laws of the state of Tennessee within the limits of the municipality.

(b)(1)(A) Where the city judge is appointed, the city judge shall have the qualifications and receive the compensation the board may provide by ordinance.

(B) The board may appoint the general sessions court judge of the county or counties in which the municipality lies to act as city judge.

(C) Whenever the office of city judge is not filled by the appointment of some other person, the city recorder shall be the city judge.

(2) In the absence or disability of the city judge, the mayor may designate a qualified person to serve as city judge or may designate the general sessions court judge of the county or counties in which the municipality lies to be acting city judge until one can be appointed at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board, or as otherwise provided by ordinance.

(c)(1) The board may require, by ordinance, that the city judge meet the constitutional qualifications and be elected in the same manner as a judge of an inferior court. Constitutional provisions applicable to judges of inferior courts shall apply to the elected city judge.

(2) If an elected city judge is unable, temporarily, to preside over city court for any reason, then the judge shall appoint a general sessions judge of the county or counties within which the municipality lies to sit in the judge's place. If no general sessions judge is available, then the city judge shall appoint an attorney, meeting the same qualifications as a general sessions judge, to sit temporarily. [Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 1.]

Effective Dates. Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 5.
July 1, 1991.

ment of any fines or forfeitures imposed, the judge shall commit the offender to the workhouse or other place provided for this purpose, and to any labor provided by ordinance until the fines or forfeitures are fully paid at the rate set in § 40-24-104. No such imprisonment shall exceed the period of time established in § 40-24-104, for any one (1) offense, and no fine shall exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00). Fines may be paid in installments in the manner provided by ordinance. The city judge may remit, with or without condition, fines and costs imposed for violation of any ordinance provision. [Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 1.]

Effective Dates. Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 5.
July 1, 1991.

PART 4—TREASURER — DEPOSITS OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS

6-4-401. Appointment and duties of treasurer. — (a) The board shall appoint a treasurer.

(b) The treasurer shall collect, receive and receipt for the taxes and all other revenue (and bonds) of the municipality, and the proceeds of its bond issues, and disburse them.

(c) The board may appoint the recorder as treasurer. [Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 1.]

Effective Dates. Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 5.
July 1, 1991.

6-4-402. Depositories of municipal funds. — (a) Depositories of the municipal funds shall be designated by ordinance, and the board shall require such security for city deposits as it deems necessary, but the security shall not be less than that required for state deposits pursuant to title 9, chapter 4, parts 1 and 4.

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions of this section or any other law to the contrary, any municipality may, without requiring security from the depository, deposit its funds in any bank or savings and loan association whose deposits are insured by an agency of the federal government to the extent of the insurance coverage provided by the agency. [Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 1.]

Effective Dates. Acts 1991, ch. 154, § 5.
July 1, 1991.

CHAPTERS 5-17

[RESERVED]