

Administrative notice

On limits of arrest power in Tennessee under ‘public offense’ rule

In many criminal cases in Tennessee courts, an officer or deputy arrests an accused without an arrest warrant, disregarding Tennessee Code Ann. § 40-7-103, arrest by officer without a warrant.

I, David Jonathan Tulis, being of sound mind and body, testify that I live in Hamilton County, Tenn., at 10520 Brickhill Lane, Soddy-Daisy. I testify to the following laws, court cases and facts pertaining to the state of law pertaining to warrantless arrest by officer in Tennessee.

1. There is no constitutional immunity from an unlawful arrest. *Harris v. State*, 206 Tenn. 276, 332 S.W.2d 675. *Robinson v. State*, 517 S.W.2d 768, 772 (Tenn. Crim. App. 1974). This case focuses on defendants’ rejection of a law that provides strong protections of citizens’ rights even though it provides exceptions from the constitutional guarantee in Tennessee of freedom from warrantless arrest and general warrants. ¹ “Where the officer has no right to make an arrest without a warrant, or if his warrant is not valid, he is a trespasser and acts at his peril.” *Shelton v. State*, 3 Tenn. Crim. App. 310, 319, 460 S.W.2d 869, 873 (Crim. App. 1970). “As a Tennessee law enforcement officer, [M]r. Rowe was permitted to arrest Mr. Webb without a warrant, after the latter had committed the public offense of disorderly conduct in the officers’ presence. *** As related to Mr. Webb’s conduct in the presence of these officers, ‘ * * * disorderly conduct * * * is the use of rude, boisterous, offensive, (or) obscene or blasphemous language in (a) public place * * *.’ ” *United States v. Webb*, 311 F. Supp. 730, 731 (E.D. Tenn. 1970) (internal citations omitted)
2. This administrative notice outlines the limits of the general assembly’s list of exceptions to the general prohibition under the constitution for arrest by officer without an

¹ That the people shall be **secure in their persons**, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that **general warrants**, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences are not particularly described and supported by evidence, **are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted**.

officer-sworn and judge-OK'd warrant prior to seizure. The law on grounds for arrest by officer is found at Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-7-103. This notice indicates even a law making things easy for police officers and courts has limits — walls and barriers behind which the accused has every right to find protection.

3. Administrative notice on Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-7-103 shows how:
 - a. ► Two tests are required before an arrest without a warrant for an offense not explicitly mentioned in any of the 11 grounds. These unenumerated offenses fall out under the heading “public offense.” The officer’s presence is test No. 1. The second test is that of public offense OR threatened breach of the peace. To honor one test and ignore the other is a due process violation.
 - b. ► Public offense is a crime *whose nature or form is visible*. A public offense is one *in the nature of a breach of the peace*. Statute says “public offense” or “threat of breach of peace.” A public offense is an *existing* breach of peace, which excludes many crimes.
 - c. ► Rules of statutory construction forbid any reading or use of a law that deletes, negates or renders useless any of its provisions, which instant prosecution exemplifies, violating the state’s peace and tranquility.
4. The statute 40-7-103 sets forth the public offense standard:

(a) An officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person:

(1) For a **public offense** committed or a **breach of the peace threatened** in the officer's presence *** [Emphasis added]

‘Public offense’ subject to citizen arrest power

5. Generally, a public offense is a crime that contains the elements of visibility, disturbance of the peace, uproar, threat, intimidation, spectacle, disturbance. It is akin to disorderly conduct.
6. Its visibility as an offense means it is the kind of crime for which one might be arrested by a fellow citizen. The common law citizen arrest power is codified at Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-7-109, arrest by private person, grounds. Among those grounds: “Public offense committed in the arresting person’s presence.”
7. The limitation on citizen arrest power under public offense doctrine is seen in State of Tennessee v. Ronald W. Byrd, 2001 Tenn. Crim. App. No. E2000-00520-CCA-R3-CD. It

focuses on an erstwhile citizen's arrest and the limits on that power. The court upheld Mr. Byrd's conviction for attempt to commit aggravated kidnapping, aggravated criminal trespass, and resisting arrest. The facts of the case did not warrant a jury instruction on citizen's arrest, noting appellant's argument that "[congressional district director Bill] Snodgrass had committed a crime because Snodgrass did not examine the fifty-pound box of 'evidence' the appellant brought to Congressman Jenkins' office and, therefore, Snodgrass was involved in a conspiracy against the Appellant." This purported crime laid for which Mr. Byrd sought to make a citizen's arrest didn't meet the "public offense" standard.

8. The judges say the facts of the case did not warrant an instruction on citizen's arrest, noting that the appellant's argument that "[congressional district director Bill] Snodgrass had committed a crime because Snodgrass did not examine the fifty-pound box of 'evidence' the appellant brought to Congressman Jenkins' office and, therefore, Snodgrass was involved in a conspiracy against the Appellant." This purported crime laid against Mr. Byrd is not one that meets the "public offense" standard.
9. A police officer operating outside his city's corporate jurisdiction may arrest an offender for a public offense in light of his personal rights as a citizen to make a citizen's arrest.
10. "Generally, municipal police authority does not extend into the limits of another municipality. See T.C.A. § 6-54-301. However, a police officer may still effect an arrest outside of his municipal jurisdiction to the same extent that a private citizen is authorized to do so by law. State v. Johnson, 661 S.W.2d 854, 859 (Tenn. 1983)." State of Tennessee v. Steven Troy Wilburn, 2015 Tenn. Crim. App. LEXIS 672 *; 2015 WL 5000627.

Observability of crime a requirement

11. From early times, a crucial element in a citizen's arrest-type offense is its visibility. "Under our statute (Shannon's Code, section 6997) an officer may without a warrant arrest a person for a public offense committed in his presence. That means that the offense, or the facts constituting the offense, **must be revealed** in the presence of the officer. An officer cannot lawfully arrest a person without a warrant and search his person for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he has violated the law. Even if the person arrested were in fact violating the law, the offense was not in legal contemplation committed in the presence of the officer, and such an arrest is unauthorized, where **the facts constituting the offense are incapable of being observed** or are not observed by the officer" Hughes v. State, 145 Tenn. 544, 1921. [Emphasis added]
12. Public offenses are detectable by a human being's eyeballs, in the physical presence of that human being. "It is the duty of the sheriff and his deputies to keep their eyes open for

evidence of public offenses.” State ex rel. Thompson v. Reichman, 135 Tenn. 653 *; 188 S.W. 225 **; 1916 Tenn. LEXIS 46 ***; 8 Thompson 653

13. The court in State v. Ash put it this way: “That means that the offense, or the **facts constituting the offense**, must be **revealed** in the presence of the officer. An officer cannot lawfully arrest a person without a warrant and search his person for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he has violated the law. Even if the person arrested were in fact violating the law, the offense **was not in legal contemplation committed in the presence of the officer**, and such an arrest is unauthorized, where the **facts constituting the offense are incapable of being observed** or are not observed by the officer.” Word of a crime reported to an officer by a citizen is not “in the officer’s presence” because he didn’t see it. State v. Ash, 12 S.W.3d 800 *; 1999 Tenn. Crim. App. LEXIS 764 ** (Emphasis added)

‘Public offense’ akin to ‘breach of the peace’

14. The visibility and observability of a public offense allows a citizen’s arrest — and also arrest by an officer without a warrant. That’s because in the crime’s visibility is the element of notoriousness or breach of the peace.
15. “‘A breach of the peace is “a violation of public order, the offense of disturbing the public peace. An act of public indecorum is also a breach of the peace.”’ *Galvin v. State*, 6 Cold. 294. The sale of intoxicating liquors has always been recognized as tending to provoke disturbances of good order and breaches of the peace. When such sales were lawful it was found necessary to impose upon them strict regulations to prevent breaches of the peace. Speaking of such a regulation this court long ago said: ‘This is a police regulation, for the good order and quiet of the city.’ *Smith v. Knoxville*, 3 Head. 247” *id.* State ex rel. Thompson at 228.
16. The Thompson court goes for social color to a list of public offenses. “The term, ‘breach of the peace’ is generic, and includes riotous and unlawful assemblies, riots, forcible entry and detainer, the sending of challenges and provoking to fight, going around in public, without lawful occasion, in such manner as to alarm the public, the wanton discharge of firearms in the public streets, engaging in an affray or assault, using profane, indecent, and abusive language by one toward another, on a street and in the presence of others, or being intoxicated and yelling on the public streets in such a manner as to disturb the good order and tranquillity of the neighborhood. 8 Ruling Case Law, p. 285” *Id.* Thompson at 229.
17. Breaches of the peace are grounds for arrest by officer under Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-305, disorderly conduct. A person commits this offense in a public place “with

intent to cause public annoyance or alarm” who engages in “fighting or in violent or threatening behavior” or creates a “hazardous or physically offensive condition” or “makes unreasonable noise that prevents others from carrying on lawful activities.”

18. Similar offenses are § 39-17-307, obstructing highway or other passageway, in which the accused causes a sensation; he “render[s] impassable or *** render[s] passage unreasonably inconvenient or potentially injurious to persons or property” by obstructing the way. The harassment charge at § 39-17-208 tells of “threat of harm to the victim” and riot is put into the same category. Riot involves three or more people in “tumultuous and violent conduct, creates grave danger of substantial damage to property or serious bodily injury to persons” (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-301). These statutory offenses are breaches of the peace.
19. Authorities hold that “[a]lthough a breach of the peace frequently causes intimidation or fear, and in some instances intimidation and fear are essential elements, as where the offense is charged to have been committed by threatening and quarreling, conduct need not in all cases be such as is calculated to put one in fear of bodily harm, or to have had that effect, to constitute a breach of the peace. Similarly, although a breach of the peace may be committed by an act of violence, or by one likely to produce violence, or inciting to violence, violence or incitement to violence is not an essential element of breach of the peace in all instances” [notes omitted]. 12 Am Jur 2d Breach of Peace and Disorderly Conduct § 8
20. “A statute which prohibits any person from maliciously and willfully disturbing the peace or quiet of any neighborhood, family or person by loud or unusual noise, or by tumultuous or offensive conduct, is not overbroad where the statute seeks to regulate conduct, not pure speech, and is neutral with respect to the content of any expressive element of such conduct that may exist in a particular circumstance.” 12 Am Jur 2d Breach of Peace and Disorderly Conduct § 14. Citation to State v. Poe, 139 Idaho 885, 88 P.3d 704 (2004).
21. In *Bouvier’s Dictionary*: “A breach of the peace is ‘a violation of public order, the offense of disturbing the public peace. An act of public indecorum is also a breach of the peace,’” cited in James Galvin vs. The State, 46 Tenn. 283 *; 1869 Tenn. LEXIS 56 **; 6 Cold. 283. *Black’s Law Dictionary*, rev. 4th ed., says it is “a violation or disturbance of the public tranquility and order *** by any riotous, forcible or unlawful proceeding.”

Affecting, disturbing the public

22. An essential element of a warrantless arrestable offense is that it is an act that offends the public. As officers stood in the public road opposite a house they heard “loud drunken

talk and cursing come from defendant's house." The fact of Cartwright being drunk in his home did not warrant the invasion of that home, since it was not public drunkenness. "But in addition there was the 'loud drunken talk and cursing,' and that conduct had annoyed the neighbors as evidenced by the fact that it was twice reported to these officers. This profanity **was a public nuisance since** it could be heard at places where the public were. It was, therefore, in public and in hearing of citizens. Compare Young v. State, 78 Tenn. 165. This **drunken cursing was disturbing the peace and quiet of this community** to the extent that they called upon the officers for relief. 'Generally, any practices tending to disturb the peace and quiet of communities, or corrupt the morals of the people, are indictable as public offenses by the common law.'" Parker v. State, 84 Tenn. 476, 478, 1 S. W. 202, 203. Cartwright v. State, 190 Tenn. 543 *; 230 S.W.2d 995 **; 1950 Tenn. LEXIS 520 *** (emphasis added)

Grounds for arrest by officer without warrant

23. The constitution forbids searches and seizures generally, but allows them under probable cause or warrant. The general assembly codifies general exceptions to the ban on arrest by officer without warrant at Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-7-103. The law gives 11 grounds for such extra-judicial arrests.
24. The number of offenses subject to arrest by cop without warrant are greater than 11, because the law allows arrest for felonies, unenumerated, and "public offenses," also unenumerated.
25. The warrantless arrest grounds include attempted suicide (a)(5), domestic abuse (a)(7) and stalking (a)(9). More exceptions to the general ban on warrantless arrest relate to traffic accidents. Briefly:
 - i. At the scene of a traffic accident, the officer suspects drunkenness of a driver subject to Title 55, chapters 8 and 10 (DUI). 40-7-103(a)(6)
 - ii. At the scene of a highway crash, up to four hours later, of a "driver who has been transported to medical facility" under suspicion of DUI. 40-7-103(a)(8)
 - iii. At traffic accident, the officer may arrest the "driver of a motor vehicle" up to four hours after "leav[ing] the scene of the accident." 40-7-103(a)(10)
 - iv. An accident involves "serious bodily injury" or "death" and the "driver *** does not have a valid driver license" and "does not have evidence of financial responsibility." 40-7-103(a)(11)

26. A traffic accident under these conditions involving drunkenness is a public offense, a breach of the peace and a public disturbance fitting for arrest by officer without a warrant. State v. Duer, 616 S.W.2d 614 (Tenn. Crim. App. 1981)

Threat of breach of peace

The law at issue gives the officer grounds for arrest for breaches of the peace — but also **threats** of breaches of the peace. The officer may arrest in anticipation of riot or breach of peace if the totality of circumstances seem to warrant.

27. The Thompson court indicates that an officer doesn't have authority to make an arrest for a misdemeanor if it doesn't occur in his presence or is not a breach of the peace. "We hold, therefore, that a person found in control of such a place as we have described is subject to arrest, without warrant, as for a breach of the peace threatened in the presence of an officer. It may be true that he has not committed any offense for which he may be indicted and prosecuted. But neither has the man who has threatened an assault and battery, or to send a challenge, but has been arrested before he could put his threat into execution. In such cases the arrest is made not for the purpose of inflicting punishment, but to prevent the necessity for punishment" *Id.* Thompson at 230 (emphasis added).

To summarize, it is the duty of a sheriff to keep the peace and prevent or suppress crimes and public offences. In order to do this, he is authorized to arrest, without a warrant, persons known to be or suspected of being armed for the purpose of committing a breach of the peace, and such persons may be required to give security to keep the peace. All other breaches of the peace he is simply commanded to suppress. And, to this end, he is authorized, for such a breach of the peace threatened in his presence, to make an arrest without a warrant. He may likewise arrest for any misdemeanor committed in his presence. In the case of all other misdemeanors, he must have a warrant.

Id. Thompson

'Officer's presence' includes team approach

28. The presence requirement is intended "to protect citizens from harassment and baseless arrests" State v. Ash, 12 S.W.3d 800, 806 (Tenn. Crim. App. 1999). But a major liberalization of 40-7-103 affords the state greater leeway in seizing people without a warrant whose offense occurs in the officer's presence.
29. The Tennessee high court accounts for radios, communications devices and teamwork and cooperation among law enforcement officers to broaden the "officer's presence" standard. facilitates warrantless arrests by officers in the Ash case.

“[I]n light of the increased speed with which offenders may flee from a witnessing officer and modern communications techniques available to the police, an offense may be said to have been committed in the presence of the arresting officer if he is in communication with and is assisting the witnessing officer. **** police officers working together on a case may “combine their collective perceptions so that if the composite otherwise satisfies the presence requirement that requirement is deemed satisfied although the arresting officer does not himself witness all the elements of the offense.

Id. Ash at 805, 806

30. The court accepts the use of radio to widen the meaning of officer presence (State v. Bryant, 678 S.W.2d 480, Tenn. Crim. App. 1984); communication between departments in separate jurisdictions to affect an arrest (State v. Maxie Lewis Hunter, 1989 Tenn. Crim. App. LEXIS 713); officer receipt of “information from another law enforcement official who was witness to the misdemeanor” (State v. Teri L. Hopson, 1997 Tenn. Crim. App. LEXIS 627). Ash does not disturb the “public offense” standard.

Statutory construction

31. The rules of statutory construction forbid any reading of law that voids or makes of no effect any of its provisions. A court cannot be relieved of the essential task of saying what the law means. The court is “guided by the rules of statutory construction found in the case law of this State. We recall at the outset that “[a]s a general proposition Code provisions *in pari materia* ... must be construed together, and the construction of one, if doubtful, may be aided by the consideration of the words of and legislative intent indicated by the others.” Gallagher v. Butler, 214 Tenn. 129, 137, 378 S.W.2d 161, 164 (1964) (citation omitted). Additionally, this Court has stated that “[t]he obligation of a court in construing a statute is to give effect to the statutory purpose. When the proper application of a statute is not entirely clear, the first inquiry is to ascertain the general legislative intent.” State by Lockert v. Knott, 631 S.W.2d 124, 126 (Tenn.1982). Moreover, we have consistently *3 held that “in construing a statute, all sections are to be construed together in light of the general purpose and plan, evil to be remedied, and object to be attained....” State v. Netto, 486 S.W.2d 725, 729 (Tenn.1972). *See also Westinghouse Electric Corp. v. King*, 678 S.W.2d 19 (Tenn.1984). While we recognize that an unambiguous statute does not require resort elsewhere than the face of the statute to ascertain legislative intent, *see, e.g., Roddy Manufacturing Co. v. Olsen*, 661 S.W.2d 868 (Tenn.1983), this principle of construction cannot relieve us of the essential task of saying what the law means, particularly in a case of first impression.

Neff v. Cherokee Ins. Co., 704 S.W.2d 1, 2-3 (Tenn. 1986)

32. The parts of T.C.A. § 40-7-103 must be construed together, must self-interpret and cohere to give “public offense” its full meaning so that “offense” clearly is insufficient as the intent of the law. If any misdemeanor is arrestable without the conditions imposed by “public offense,” the entirety of the statute is rendered surplus.

Further affiant sayeth naught.

David Jonathan Tulis

David Jonathan Tulis

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COUNTY OF HAMILTON — I, the undersigned Notary Public, do hereby affirm that David Jonathan Tulis personally appeared before me on the 3rd day of ~~January~~ February, 2025, and signed this affidavit as his free and voluntary act and deed.

Doris J. Thompson

Notary Public

My commission expires 03/16/2027



— Administrative notice prepared by David Jonathan Tulis
% 10520 Brickhill Lane
Soddy-Daisy, TN 37379
Tel 423-316-2680
Davidtuliseditor@gmail.com

Affidavit of service

Putting city of Chattanooga on administrative notice

I, David Jonathan Tulis, being of sound mind and body, testify that I live in Hamilton County, Tenn., at 10520 Brickhill Lane, Soddy-Daisy. I testify to having served city of Chattanooga three administrative notices pertaining to activities of employees of Chattanooga police department.

1. On Jan. 29, 2025, affiant meets city attorney Phil Noblett in the city attorney's office on the second floor of the city hall annex.
2. He is accompanied by Kathryn C. McDonald, assistant city attorney, as witness.
3. Affiant hands Mr. Noblett a document styled "Administrative notice[;] Affidavit on right of ingress, egress from abode, soil in Tennessee," 5 pp., citing law and 15 Tennessee court cases on rights of way, free movement and free communication.
4. Affiant hands Mr. Noblett a second document styled "Administrative Notice [o]n Authority to Regulate Transportation, Travel on Tennessee Public Highways," 21 pp., citing law and court cases on police power as regards "traffic stops."
5. Affiant hands Mr. Noblett a third document styled "Administrative Notice [o]n limits of arrest power in Tennessee under 'public offense' rule," 9 pp., citing law and court cases on authority to make arrest without arrest warrant.

Further affiant sayeth naught.

David Jonathan Tulis

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STATE OF TENNESSEE, COUNTY OF HAMILTON — I, the undersigned Notary Public, do hereby affirm that David Jonathan Tulis personally appeared before me on the 3rd day of ~~January~~ February, 2025, and signed this affidavit as his free and voluntary act and deed.

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