

TITLE 3

MUNICIPAL COURT

CHAPTER

1. CITY JUDGE.
2. COURT ADMINISTRATION.
3. WARRANTS, SUMMONSES AND SUBPOENAS.
4. BONDS AND APPEALS.

CHAPTER 1

CITY JUDGE

SECTION

3-101. Municipal judge.

3-101. Municipal judge. The officer designated by the charter to handle judicial matters within the municipality shall preside over the city court and shall be known as the municipal judge. (1986 Code, § 1-501)

CHAPTER 2

COURT ADMINISTRATION

SECTION

3-201. Maintenance of docket.

3-202. Imposition of fines, penalties, and costs.

3-203. Disposition and report of fines, penalties, and costs.

3-204. Disturbance of proceedings.

3-205. Trial and disposition of cases.

3-201. Maintenance of docket. The municipal judge shall keep a complete docket of all matters coming before him in his judicial capacity. The docket shall include for each defendant such information as his name; warrant and/or summons numbers; alleged offense; disposition; fines, penalties and costs imposed and whether collected; whether committed to workhouse; and all other information that may be relevant. (1986 Code, § 1-502)

3-202. Imposition of fines, penalties, and costs.¹ All fines, penalties and costs shall be imposed and recorded by the municipal judge on the recorder's court docket in open court.

In all cases heard or determined by him, the municipal judge shall tax in the bill of costs the same amounts and for the same items allowed in general sessions court² for similar work in state cases. (1986 Code, § 1-508)

3-203. Disposition and report of fines, penalties, and costs. All funds coming into the hands of the municipal judge in the form of fines, penalties, costs, and forfeitures shall be recorded by him and paid over daily to the town. At the end of each month he shall submit to the board of mayor and aldermen a report accounting for the collection or non-collection of all fines, penalties and costs imposed by his court during the current month and to date for the current fiscal year. (1986 Code, § 1-511)

3-204. Disturbance of proceedings. It shall be unlawful for any person to create any disturbance of any trial before the recorder's court by making loud or unusual noises, by using indecorous, profane, or blasphemous language, or by any distracting conduct whatsoever. (1986 Code, § 1-512)

¹A schedule of court costs and arrest fees is of record in the office of the recorder.

²State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 8-21-401.

3-205. Trial and disposition of cases. Every person charged with violating a municipal ordinance shall be entitled to an immediate trial and disposition of his case, provided the municipal court is in session or the municipal judge is reasonably available. However, the provisions of this section shall not apply when the alleged offender, by reason of drunkenness or other incapacity, is not in a proper condition or is not able to appear before the court. (1986 Code, § 1-506)

CHAPTER 3

WARRANTS, SUMMONSES AND SUBPOENAS

SECTION

3-301. Issuance of arrest warrants.

3-302. Issuance of summonses.

3-303. Issuance of subpoenas.

3-301. Issuance of arrest warrants.¹ The municipal judge shall have the power to issue warrants for the arrest of persons charged with violating municipal ordinances. (1986 Code, § 1-503)

3-302. Issuance of summonses. When a complaint of an alleged ordinance violation is made to the municipal judge, the judge may in his discretion, in lieu of issuing an arrest warrant, issue a summons ordering the alleged offender to personally appear before the recorder's court at a time specified therein to answer to the charges against him. The summons shall contain a brief description of the offense charged but need not set out verbatim the provisions of the ordinance alleged to have been violated. Upon failure of any person to appear before the recorder's court as commanded in a summons lawfully served on him, the cause may be proceeded with ex parte, and the judgment of the court shall be valid and binding subject to the defendant's right of appeal. (1986 Code, § 1-504)

3-303. Issuance of subpoenas. The municipal judge may subpoena as witnesses all persons whose testimony he believes will be relevant and material to matters coming before his court, and it shall be unlawful for any person lawfully served with such a subpoena to fail or neglect to comply therewith. (1986 Code, § 1-505)

¹State law reference

For authority to issue warrants, see Tennessee Code Annotated, title 40, chapter 6.

CHAPTER 4

BONDS AND APPEALS

SECTION

3-401. Appearance bonds authorized.

3-402. Appeals.

3-403. Bond amounts, conditions, and forms.

3-401. Appearance bonds authorized. When the municipal judge is not available or when an alleged offender requests and has reasonable grounds for a delay in the trial of his case, he may, in lieu of remaining in jail pending disposition of his case, be allowed to post an appearance bond with the municipal judge or, in the absence of the judge, with the ranking police officer on duty at the time, provided such alleged offender is not drunk or otherwise in need of protective custody. (1986 Code, § 1-507)

3-402. Appeals. Any defendant who is dissatisfied with any judgment of the recorder's court against him may, within ten (10) days next after such judgment is rendered, appeal to the next term of the circuit court upon posting a proper appeal bond.¹ (1986 Code, § 1-509)

3-403. Bond amounts, conditions, and forms. An appearance bond in any case before the recorder's court shall be in such amount as the municipal judge shall prescribe and shall be conditioned that the defendant shall appear for trial before the recorder's court at the stated time and place.

An appeal bond in any case shall be in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) and shall be conditioned that if the circuit court shall find against the appellant the fine and all costs of the trial and appeal shall be promptly paid by the defendant and/or his sureties. An appearance or appeal bond in any case may be made in the form of a cash deposit or by any corporate surety company authorized to do business in Tennessee or by two (2) private persons who individually own real property located within the county. No other type bond shall be acceptable. (1986 Code, § 1-510)

¹State law reference

Tennessee Code Annotated, § 27-5-101.