



University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
**Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative  
Exchange**

---

Tennessee Department of State, Opinions from the  
Administrative Procedures Division

Law

---

November 2015

## Chance Singleton vs. Safety

Follow this and additional works at: [http://trace.tennessee.edu/utk\\_lawopinions](http://trace.tennessee.edu/utk_lawopinions)

---

This Initial Order by the Administrative Judges of the Administrative Procedures Division, Tennessee Department of State, is a public document made available by the College of Law Library, and the Tennessee Department of State, Administrative Procedures Division. For more information about this public document, please contact [administrative.procedures@tn.gov](mailto:administrative.procedures@tn.gov)



**State of Tennessee**  
**Department of State**  
Administrative Procedures Division  
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tower  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102  
Phone: (615) 741-7008/Fax: (615) 741-4472

November 2, 2015

Commissioner Bill Gibbons  
Tennessee Department of Safety  
23<sup>rd</sup> Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tower  
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1102

Kyle C. Steele, Esq.  
Law Offices of Kyle C. Steele  
Centerpoint Tower Building  
6510 Abrams Road, Suite #260  
Dallas, TX 75231-7248

André Thomas, Esq.  
Staff Attorney  
Tennessee Department of Safety &  
Homeland Security  
Legal Division  
6174 Macon Avenue  
Memphis, TN 38134-7502

RE: In the Matter of: Chance Singleton (Q1775)

Docket No. 19.01-134090J

Enclosed is an Initial Order rendered in connection with the above-styled case.

Administrative Procedures Division  
Tennessee Department of State

/aem  
Enclosure

**BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF THE TENNESSEE  
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**CHANCE SINGLETON**

**DOCKET NO. 19.01-134090J**

**NOTICE**

ATTACHED IS AN INITIAL ORDER RENDERED BY AN ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES DIVISION.

THE INITIAL ORDER IS NOT A FINAL ORDER BUT SHALL BECOME A FINAL ORDER UNLESS:

1. THE ENROLLEE FILES A WRITTEN APPEAL, OR EITHER PARTY FILES A PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES DIVISION NO LATER THAN **November 17, 2015**.

YOU MUST FILE THE APPEAL, PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES DIVISION. THE ADDRESS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES DIVISION IS:

SECRETARY OF STATE  
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES DIVISION  
WILLIAM R. SNODGRASS TOWER  
312 ROSA PARKS AVENUE, 8<sup>th</sup> FLOOR  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1102

IF YOU HAVE ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS, PLEASE CALL THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES DIVISION, **615/741-7008 OR 741-5042, FAX 615/741-4472**. PLEASE CONSULT APPENDIX A AFFIXED TO THE INITIAL ORDER FOR NOTICE OF APPEAL PROCEDURES.

**BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF  
THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY**

**IN THE MATTER OF:  
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT  
OF SAFETY**

vs.

**\$13,135.00 in U.S. Currency, and  
One 2001 Dodge Ram**

**VIN: 1B7HC16X41S330640**

**Seized From: Chance Singleton**

**Date of Seizure: 8/19/14**

**Claimant: Chance Singleton**

**Seizing Agency: 27<sup>th</sup> J.D.T.F.**

**Lienholder: None Filed**

**DOCKET # 19.01-134090J**

**DOS # Q1775**

**INITIAL DEFAULT ORDER**

This matter was heard in Dyersburg, Tennessee, on October 26, 2015, before J. Randall LaFavor, Administrative Law Judge, assigned by the Secretary of State, and sitting for the Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Safety. Mr. Andre Thomas, Staff Attorney for the Department of Safety, represented the State on behalf of the Seizing Agency.

This hearing was convened to consider the proposed forfeiture of the seized property pursuant to T.C.A. §53-11-201, §55-10-401, §55-50-504 and/or §40-33-201, et seq.

The Claimant did not appear at the hearing, either in person or through legal counsel.<sup>1</sup> The State therefore moved for a Default Order and dismissal of the case. The motion was granted based upon the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. Notice of the hearing was sent to the Claimant's attorney's address of record. [See Hearing Exhibit #1, establishing completed notification or reasonable efforts.]

---

<sup>1</sup> This was the fourth setting of this case. A Texas attorney filed the claim in this case; however, a search of attorneys licensed to practice in Tennessee could not verify that he was licensed in this state. Nor did the record indicate that the attorney had requested permission to appear *pro hac vice* in this case. Claimants may only be represented by attorneys licensed in this state, or who have been approved to appear *pro hac vice*. Although that attorney exchanged text messages with the State's attorney on the date of the hearing, no agreement was reached concerning his late request to continue the matter. Additionally, no motion to continue this hearing was filed with the APD, as required by Departmental Regulations.

2. The Claimant failed to appear on the day of the hearing, and no attorney appeared on the Claimant's behalf.
3. The State's witnesses were available and ready to proceed when the case was called.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ANALYSIS

1. Department of Safety Rule 1340-02-02-.11, TENN. COMP. R. & REGS., *Rules of Procedure for Asset Forfeiture Hearings*, provides as follows:

(1) At a reasonable time prior to a hearing, a "Notice of Hearing" shall be filed by the Legal Division and served on all parties, per Rule 1340-2-2-.03(4).

(2) In serving a "Notice of Hearing," the Legal Division shall rely upon the addresses of record as given by a claimant or by claimant's counsel. Proof of service per Rule 1340-02-02-.03(4) to the addresses of record shall establish a rebuttable presumption that claimant or claimant's counsel received notice of the hearing date.

(3) Notice of hearing for a second or subsequent setting of the hearing will be by certified mail, return receipt requested. Such notice may be proven as set forth in Rule 1340-02-02-.06(2).

2. Tennessee Code Annotated § 4-5-309(a) provides: "If a party fails to attend or participate in a pre-hearing conference, hearing or other stage of a contested case, the administrative judge ... may hold the party in default ..." An order holding an absent party in default at the second setting of a forfeiture hearing is authorized by Rule 1340-02-02-.17(1)(a), TENN. COMP. R. & REGS., *Rules of Procedure for Asset Forfeiture Hearings*.

Rule 1340-02-02-.17(1), TENN. COMP. R. & REGS., *Rules of Procedure for Asset Forfeiture Hearings*, provides, in relevant part:

(d) No default shall be entered against a claimant for failure to attend [the hearing] except upon proof that the legal division has given notice of the hearing per Rule 1340-2-2-.06(2)(e).

(e) Upon default by a party, an administrative judge may enter either an initial default order or an order for an uncontested proceeding.

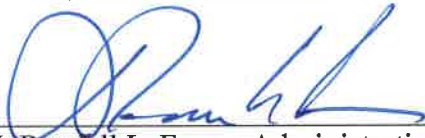
3. Rule 1340-02-02-.17(2), TENN. COMP. R. & REGS., *Rules of Procedure for Asset Forfeiture Hearings* states, in relevant part:

(b) Upon a default by a claimant, a claimant's claim shall be stricken by initial default order ... [Underline added.]


4. In accordance with the law, as set forth above, it is determined that the State's motion is well-taken. The Claimant was notified of the hearing, as shown by Hearing Exhibit #1, and failed to appear at the hearing. Pursuant to the cited authority, the Claimant is hereby found to be in default for failing to appear at the hearing scheduled to consider the pending claim.

Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED that the Claimant's claim is dismissed. The subject property is Ordered forfeited to the Seizing Agency, the 27<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Task Force, for disposition as provided by law.

Entered and effective this 2<sup>ND</sup> day of NOVEMBER, 2015.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Randall LaFevor, Administrative Judge

Filed in the Administrative Procedures Division, Office of the Secretary of State, this 2<sup>ND</sup> day of NOVEMBER 2015.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
J. Richard Collier, Director  
Administrative Procedures Division

**APPENDIX A TO INITIAL ORDER**  
**NOTICE OF APPEAL PROCEDURES**

**Review of Initial Order**

This Initial Order shall become a Final Order (reviewable as set forth below) fifteen (15) days after the entry date of this Initial Order, unless either or both of the following actions are taken:

(1) A party files a petition for appeal to the agency, stating the basis of the appeal, or the agency on its own motion gives written notice of its intention to review the Initial Order, within fifteen (15) days after the entry date of the Initial Order. If either of these actions occurs, there is no Final Order until review by the agency and entry of a new Final Order or adoption and entry of the Initial Order, in whole or in part, as the Final Order. A petition for appeal to the agency must be filed within the proper time period with the Administrative Procedures Division of the Office of the Secretary of State, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, William R. Snodgrass Tower, 312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, 37243. (Telephone No. (615) 741-7008). See Tennessee Code Annotated, Section (T.C.A. §) 4-5-315, on review of initial orders by the agency.

(2) A party files a petition for reconsideration of this Initial Order, stating the specific reasons why the Initial Order was in error within fifteen (15) days after the entry date of the Initial Order. This petition must be filed with the Administrative Procedures Division at the above address. A petition for reconsideration is deemed denied if no action is taken within twenty (20) days of filing. A new fifteen (15) day period for the filing of an appeal to the agency (as set forth in paragraph (1) above) starts to run from the entry date of an order disposing of a petition for reconsideration, or from the twentieth day after filing of the petition, if no order is issued. See T.C.A. §4-5-317 on petitions for reconsideration.

A party may petition the agency for a stay of the Initial Order within seven (7) days after the entry date of the order. See T.C.A. §4-5-316.

**Review of Final Order**

Within fifteen (15) days after the Initial Order becomes a Final Order, a party may file a petition for reconsideration of the Final Order, in which petitioner shall state the specific reasons why the Initial Order was in error. If no action is taken within twenty (20) days of filing of the petition, it is deemed denied. See T.C.A. §4-5-317 on petitions for reconsideration.

A party may petition the agency for a stay of the Final Order within seven (7) days after the entry date of the order. See T.C.A. §4-5-316.

**YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE FURTHER NOTICE OF THE INITIAL ORDER BECOMING A FINAL ORDER**

A person who is aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case may seek judicial review of the Final Order by filing a petition for review in a Chancery Court having jurisdiction (generally, Davidson County Chancery Court) within sixty (60) days after the entry date of a Final Order or, if a petition for reconsideration is granted, within sixty (60) days of the entry date of the Final Order disposing of the petition. (However, the filing of a petition for reconsideration does not itself act to extend the sixty day period, if the petition is not granted.) A reviewing court also may order a stay of the Final Order upon appropriate terms. See T.C.A. §4-5-322 and §4-5-317.