

IN THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS OF TENNESSEE
AT KNOXVILLE

FILED

09/09/2026

Clerk of the
Appellate Courts

STATE OF TENNESSEE v. JULIUS GIONNI GODBOLT-ROSERIE

**Criminal Court for Campbell County
No. 19723**

No. E2026-00962-CCA-R10-CD

ORDER

The pro se Defendant, Julius Gionni Godbolt-Roserie, has filed an application for extraordinary review of the trial court's May 27, 2026 order dismissing a probation violation warrant. Upon review of the Defendant's application and applicable law, we have determined that a response from the State is not necessary. Upon full consideration, the Defendant's application is DENIED.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On May 14, 2024, the Defendant was arrested for violating his probation for allegedly failing to pass a required drug screen. On January 16, 2026, the Defendant filed a motion to dismiss the probation revocation warrant. On May 26, 2026, the trial court granted the State's motion to dismiss the revocation warrant. The Defendant was not present when the case was dismissed. He asserts that an extraordinary appeal is warranted to review the trial court's order because it was entered in his absence.

ANALYSIS

An extraordinary appeal may be sought from an interlocutory order pursuant to Rule 10 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure "on application and in the discretion of the appellate court alone . . . (1) if the lower court has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to require immediate review, or (2) if necessary for complete determination of the action on appeal as otherwise provided in these rules." Tenn. R. App. P. 10(a). The application for an extraordinary appeal "shall be accompanied by copies of any order or opinion or parts of the record necessary for determination of the application." Tenn. R. App. P. 10(c). The rule further provides that "[t]he application may also be supported by affidavits or other relevant documents." *Id.*

As previously stated, an extraordinary appeal may be sought to review an *interlocutory* order of the trial court under certain circumstances. Tenn. R. App. P. 10(a). “A judgment is final ‘when it decides and disposes of the whole merits of the case leaving nothing for the further judgment of the court.’” *State v. Comer*, 278 S.W.3d 758, 761 (Tenn. Crim. App. 2008) (quoting *Richardson v. Tennessee Bd. of Dentistry*, 913 S.W.2d 446, 460 (Tenn. 1995)). It is clear that the May 26, 2026 dismissal order was a final adjudication of the probation revocation proceedings.

We conclude that the Defendant may not seek extraordinary review from the trial court’s final order dismissing the probation revocation warrant. Moreover, the Defendant would not have an appeal as of right from the trial court’s order. *State v. Childress*, 298 S.W.3d 184, 186 (Tenn. Crim App. 2009) (holding that a defendant cannot appeal from an order allowing the State to *nolle prosequi* the charges against him).

CONCLUSION

An application for an extraordinary appeal pursuant to Rule 10 of the Tennessee Rules of Appellate Procedure cannot be sought from a trial court’s final order. Accordingly, the Defendant’s application is DENIED. Because the Defendant has been previously declared to be indigent, the costs on appeal are taxed to the State of Tennessee.

JUDGE STACY L. STREET
JUDGE ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY, JR.
JUDGE TOM GREENHOLTZ