

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Alabama	§ 13A-11-7. Disorderly conduct.	<p>(a) A person commits the crime of disorderly conduct if, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he or she does any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Engages in fighting or in violent <u>tumultuous</u> or threatening behavior.</p> <p>(2) Makes unreasonable noise.</p> <p>(3) In a public place uses abusive or obscene language or makes an obscene gesture.</p> <p>(4) Without lawful authority, disturbs any lawful assembly or meeting of persons.</p> <p>(5) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or a transportation facility.</p> <p>(6) Congregates with other person in a public place and refuses to comply with a lawful order of law enforcement to disperse.</p> <p>(b) Disorderly conduct is a Class C misdemeanor.</p> <p>(c) It shall be a rebuttable presumption that the mere carrying of a visible pistol, holstered or secured, in a public place, in and of itself, is not a violation of this section.</p> <p>(d) Nothing in Act 2013-283 shall be construed to prohibit law enforcement personnel who have reasonable suspicion from acting to prevent a breach of the peace or from taking action to preserve public safety.</p>	<p>Mitchell v. State, 887 So.2d 1017 (Ct. App. 2004) - “Violent[,] tumultuous” suggest great physical or emotional disorder. See Powell v. State, 796 So.2d 404, 425 (Ala.Crim.App.1999)</p>	<p>This section is adapted from Michigan Revised Criminal Code § 5525 and New York Revised Penal Law § 240.20.</p> <p>Subdivision (a)(1) covers the sort of public activity that is traditionally within the common law concept of breach of the peace. Subdivision (a)(2) covers unreasonable noises. Unreasonable was chosen rather than loud as loud noises are sometimes appropriate. Subdivision (a)(3) continues the prohibition against the use of abusive or obscene language, or the making of obscene gestures in a public place. It is to apply only to “fighting words” with “narrow specificity.”</p> <p>Subdivision (a)(4) preserves the prohibition against disturbing any lawful meeting or assemblage of persons.</p> <p>Subdivision (a)(5) covers the obstruction of vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or of a transportation facility. In order to prevent any misuse of this provision to interfere with free speech and peaceable assembly, the definition of “obstruct” in § 13A-11-1(1) does not include a gathering of persons to hear a person speak or otherwise communicate. This subdivision is new and proscribes conduct which could be serious, e.g., tying up rush hour traffic to call attention to some cause.</p> <p>Subdivision (a)(6) is a possible preliminary to the crime of failure of disorderly persons to disperse under § 13A-11-6. A crowd about to interfere with a lawful arrest would violate this subsection if its members refused to move away at the lawful order of the police to disperse. An order by an officer that a peaceable assembly disperse would not be a “lawful order.”</p>
Alaska	§ 11.61.110. Disorderly conduct	<p>a) A person commits the crime of disorderly conduct if,</p> <p>(1) with intent to disturb the peace and privacy of another not physically on the same premises or with reckless disregard that the conduct is having that effect after being informed that it is having that effect, the person makes unreasonably loud noise;</p> <p>(2) in a public place or in a private place of another without consent, and with intent to disturb the peace and privacy of another or with reckless disregard that the conduct is having that effect after being informed that it is having that effect, the person makes unreasonably loud noise;</p> <p>(3) in a public place, when a crime has occurred, the person refuses to comply with a lawful order of a peace officer to disperse;</p> <p>(4) in a private place, the person refuses to comply with an order of a peace officer to leave premises in which the person has neither a right of possession nor the express invitation to remain of a person having a right of possession;</p> <p>(5) in a public or private place, the person challenges another to fight or engages in fighting other than in self-defense;</p> <p>(6) the person recklessly creates a hazardous condition for others by an act which has no legal justification or excuse; or</p> <p>(7) the offender intentionally exposes the offender's buttock or anus to another with reckless disregard for the offensive or insulting effect the act may have on that person.</p> <p>(b) As used in this section, “noise” is “unreasonably loud” if, considering the nature and purpose of the defendant's conduct and the circumstances known to the defendant, including the nature of the location and the time of day or night, the conduct involves a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a reasonable person would follow in the same situation. “Noise” does not include speech that is constitutionally protected.</p> <p>(c) Disorderly conduct is a class B misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Marks v. City of Anchorage, 500 P.2d 644 (S.Ct. 1972): Those portions of “disorderly conduct” ordinance which could be applied to protected speech, i. e., “threatening”, “tumultuous behavior”, “unreasonable noise”, “offensively coarse utterance, gesture, or display” and “addressing abusive language to any person present” were unconstitutionally overbroad. U.S.C.A.Const. Amend. 1; Const. art. 1, §§ 5, 6.</p> <p>Statute defining the felony offense of riot departs from the common-law definition in that it requires the joint participation of at least six people, it requires proof of a substantial risk of harm to persons or property, and it requires that the conduct be both tumultuous and violent. Dawson v. State (2011) Alaska App., 264 P.3d 851</p>	<p>Prior statute was based upon the MPC definition of disorderly person. Found to be unconstitutional. Tumult eliminated from new statute.</p>

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Arizona	§ 13-2904. Disorderly conduct; classification	A. A person commits disorderly conduct if, with intent to disturb the peace or quiet of a neighborhood, family or person, or with knowledge of doing so, such person: 1. Engages in fighting, violent or seriously disruptive behavior; or 2. Makes unreasonable noise; or 3. Uses abusive or offensive language or gestures to any person present in a manner likely to provoke immediate physical retaliation by such person; or 4. Makes any protracted commotion, utterance or display with the intent to prevent the transaction of the business of a lawful meeting, gathering or procession; or 5. Refuses to obey a lawful order to disperse issued to maintain public safety in dangerous proximity to a fire, a hazard or any other emergency; or 6. Recklessly handles, displays or discharges a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument. B. Disorderly conduct under subsection A, paragraph 6 is a class 6 felony. Disorderly conduct under subsection A, paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 is a class 1 misdemeanor.	Breach of the peace occurs where person maliciously and wilfully disturbs peace or quiet of neighborhood, family or person by loud or unusual noise, or by tumultuous or offensive conduct, or by threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting, or applying any violent, abusive or obscene epithets to another. State v. Gortarez (1968) 103 Ariz. 395, 442 P.2d 842; Platt v. Greenwood (1937) 50 Ariz. 158, 69 P.2d 1032.	The term tumultuous is used in the context of "disturbance of the peace" and in connection with "tumultuous or offensive conduct."
Arkansas	§ 5-71-207. Disorderly conduct	(a) A person commits the offense of disorderly conduct if, with the purpose to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm or recklessly creating a risk of public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, he or she: (1) Engages in fighting or in violent, threatening, or <b>tumultuous</b> behavior; (2) Makes unreasonable or excessive noise; (3) In a public place, uses abusive or obscene language, or makes an obscene gesture, in a manner likely to provoke a violent or disorderly response; (4) Disrupts or disturbs any lawful assembly or meeting of persons; (5) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic; (6) Congregates with two (2) or more other persons in a public place and refuses to comply with a lawful order to disperse of a law enforcement officer or other person engaged in enforcing or executing the law; (7) Creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition; (8) In a public place, mars, defiles, desecrates, or otherwise damages a patriotic or religious symbol that is an object of respect by the public or a substantial segment of the public; or (9) In a public place, exposes his or her private parts. (b) Disorderly conduct is a Class C misdemeanor.	Statute proscribing disorderly conduct does not require an actual public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm; it requires <i>only that a person engage in fighting or in violent, threatening, or tumultuous behavior with the purpose of creating a public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm or that a person engages in such behavior in a way that recklessly creates a risk of public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm.</i> M.T. v. State, 2009, 350 S.W.3d 792, 2009 Ark. App. 761.	Evidence was sufficient to support conclusion that defendant violated disorderly conduct statute by engaging in threatening or tumultuous behavior, making unreasonable or excessive noise, and by using abusive or obscene language in a public place and in a manner likely to provoke a violent or disorderly response; when police officer approached defendant and asked his name, defendant responded by asking "Why are you fucking harassing me," after which defendant behaved erratically by cursing, flailing his arms, and demonstrating a violent demeanor toward officer. A.C.A. § 5-71-207(a)(1-3). Johnson v. State, 2001, 37 S.W.3d 191, 343 Ark. 343.
California	§ 415. Fighting; noise; offensive words	Any of the following persons shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than 90 days, a fine of not more than four hundred dollars (\$400), or both such imprisonment and fine: (1) Any person who unlawfully fights in a public place or challenges another person in a public place to fight. (2) Any person who maliciously and willfully disturbs another person by loud and unreasonable noise. (3) Any person who uses offensive words in a public place which are inherently likely to provoke an immediate violent reaction.	This section making it a crime to engage in tumultuous or offensive conduct is not unconstitutionally vague and does not constitute an overbroad restraint on rights of free speech and assembly, since this section is intended only to prohibit such conduct where it is provocative of violence or breach of the peace. Hoffman v. Municipal Court for Oakland-Piedmont Judicial Dist. of Alameda County (App. 1 Dist. 1970) 83 Cal.Rptr. 747, 3 Cal.App.3d 621.	Tumultuous is not set forth in the statutes.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Colorado	Ordinances § 18-9-106. Disorderly conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It shall be unlawful for any person to disturb or tend to disturb the peace of others, by violent, tumultuous, offensive, or obstreperous conduct</li> <li>• 1) A person commits disorderly conduct if he or she intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Makes a coarse and obviously offensive utterance, gesture, or display in a public place and the utterance, gesture, or display tends to incite an immediate breach of the peace; or</li> <li>(b) Deleted by Laws 2000, Ch. 171, § 39, eff. July 1, 2000.</li> <li>(c) Makes unreasonable noise in a public place or near a private residence that he has no right to occupy; or</li> <li>(d) Fights with another in a public place except in an amateur or professional contest of athletic skill; or</li> <li>(e) Not being a peace officer, discharges a firearm in a public place except when engaged in lawful target practice or hunting or the ritual discharge of blank ammunition cartridges as an attendee at a funeral for a deceased person who was a veteran of the armed forces of the United States; or</li> <li>(f) Not being a peace officer, displays a deadly weapon, displays any article used or fashioned in a manner to cause a person to reasonably believe that the article is a deadly weapon, or represents verbally or otherwise that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon in a public place in a manner calculated to alarm.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>[Penalty section omitted].</p>	Rose v. City and County of Denver, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 3376 (1999).	No issue with the word tumultuous. Most recent case has an issue with obstreperous. Tumultuous is listed as marked by violent, tumultuous, offensive or obstreperous conduct.
Connecticut	§ 53a-182. Disorderly conduct: Class C misdemeanor	<p>(a) A person is guilty of disorderly conduct when, with intent to cause inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, such person: (1) Engages in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b> or threatening behavior; or (2) by offensive or disorderly conduct, annoys or interferes with another person; or (3) makes unreasonable noise; or (4) without lawful authority, disturbs any lawful assembly or meeting of persons; or (5) obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or (6) congregates with other persons in a public place and refuses to comply with a reasonable official request or order to disperse; or (7) commits simple trespass, as provided in section 53a-110a, and observes, in other than a casual or cursory manner, another person (A) without the knowledge or consent of such other person, (B) while such other person is inside a dwelling, as defined in section 53a-100, and not in plain view, and (C) under circumstances where such other person has a reasonable expectation of privacy.</p> <p>(b) Disorderly conduct is a class C misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Where defendants who were selling newspapers and soliciting support for political party repeatedly attempted to sell newspaper to complainant sitting in his automobile but never engaged in violence or threatened violence, defendants were not guilty of engaging in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior in violation of this section. State v. Anonymous (1976-9) (1976) 363 A.2d 772, 33 Conn.Supp. 93.</p> <p>Phrase "tumultuous behavior" as used in this section prohibiting violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior requires more than aggressive solicitation. State v. Anonymous (1976-9) (1976) 363 A.2d 772, 33 Conn.Supp. 93.</p>	Some level of aggressive behavior is required in order to be found guilty under this section.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Delaware	§ 1301. Disorderly conduct; unclassified misdemeanor	<p>A person is guilty of disorderly conduct when:</p> <p>(1) The person intentionally causes public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm to any other person, or creates a risk thereof by:</p> <p>a. Engaging in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b> or threatening behavior; or</p> <p>b. Making an unreasonable noise or an offensively coarse utterance, gesture or display, or addressing abusive language to any person present; or</p> <p>c. Disturbing any lawful assembly or meeting of persons without lawful authority; or</p> <p>d. Obstructing vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or</p> <p>e. Congregating with other persons in a public place and refusing to comply with a lawful order of the police to disperse; or</p> <p>f. Creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition which serves no legitimate purpose; or</p> <p>g. Congregating with other persons in a public place while wearing masks, hoods or other garments rendering their faces unrecognizable, for the purpose of and in a manner likely to imminently subject any person to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States of America.</p> <p>(2) The person engages with at least 1 other person in a course of disorderly conduct as defined in paragraph (1) of this section which is likely to cause substantial harm or serious inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, and refuses or knowingly fails to obey an order to disperse made by a peace officer to the participants.</p> <p>Disorderly conduct is an unclassified misdemeanor.</p>	<p>No case law defining the word tumultuous. Tumultuous is listed along with engaging in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior,</p>	<p>No case law defining the word tumultuous. Tumultuous is listed along with engaging in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior,</p>
District of Columbia	§ 22-1322. Rioting or inciting to riot.	<p>(a) A riot in the District of Columbia is a public disturbance involving an assemblage of 5 or more persons which by tumultuous and violent conduct or the threat thereof creates grave danger of damage or injury to property or persons.</p> <p>(b) Whoever willfully engages in a riot in the District of Columbia shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 180 days or a fine of not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, or both.</p> <p>(c) Whoever willfully incites or urges other persons to engage in a riot shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 180 days or a fine of not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, or both.</p> <p>(d) If in the course and as a result of a riot a person suffers serious bodily harm or there is property damage in excess of \$5,000, every person who willfully incited or urged others to engage in the riot shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or a fine of not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, or both.</p>	<p>U.S. v. Fenwick, 4 Cranch C.C. 675 (Circ. Ct. 1836) argued by the defense that the term "tumult" is too vague.</p> <p>It is an indictable offense at common law to incite others to insurrection, tumult, and riot; and the indictment need not aver that insurrection, tumult, and riot were thereby excited.</p> <p>District of Columbia's antiriot statute is not unconstitutional as being unduly vague in its employment of words such as "public disturbance," "tumultuous and violent conduct," and "grave danger of damage or injury." D.C.C.E. § 22-1122(a, c). U. S. v. Matthews, C.A.D.C.1969, 419 F.2d 1177, 136 U.S.App.D.C. 196.</p>	<p>The term tumult is used in conjunction with inciting riot an violent conduct.</p>

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

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District of Columbia	§ 22-1321. Disorderly conduct.	<p>(a) In any place open to the general public, and in the communal areas of multi-unit housing, it is unlawful for a person to:</p> <p>(1) Intentionally or recklessly act in such a manner as to cause another person to be in reasonable fear that a person or property in a person's immediate possession is likely to be harmed or taken;</p> <p>(2) Incite or provoke violence where there is a likelihood that such violence will ensue; or</p> <p>(3) Direct abusive or offensive language or gestures at another person (other than a law enforcement officer while acting in his or her official capacity) in a manner likely to provoke immediate physical retaliation or violence by that person or another person.</p> <p>(b) It is unlawful for a person to engage in loud, threatening, or abusive language, or disruptive conduct, with the intent and effect of impeding or disrupting the orderly conduct of a lawful public gathering, or of a congregation of people engaged in any religious service or in worship, a funeral, or similar proceeding.</p> <p>(c) It is unlawful for a person to engage in loud, threatening, or abusive language, or disruptive conduct with the intent and effect of impeding or disrupting the lawful use of a public conveyance by one or more other persons.</p> <p>(c-1) It is unlawful for a person to engage in loud, threatening, or abusive language, or disruptive conduct in a public building with the intent and effect of impeding or disrupting the orderly conduct of business in that public building.</p> <p>(d) It is unlawful for a person to make an unreasonably loud noise between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. that is likely to annoy or disturb one or more other persons in their residences.</p> <p>(e) It is unlawful for a person to urinate or defecate in public, other than in a urinal or toilet.</p> <p>(f) It is unlawful for a person to stealthily look into a window or other opening of a dwelling, as defined in § 6-101.07, under circumstances in which an occupant would have a reasonable expectation of privacy. It is not necessary that the dwelling be occupied at the time the person looks into the window or other opening.</p> <p>(g) It is unlawful, under circumstances whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, to interfere with any person in any public place by jostling against the person, unnecessarily crowding the person, or placing a hand in the proximity of the person's handbag, pocketbook, or wallet.</p> <p>(h) A person who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than the amount set forth in § 22-3571.01, imprisoned not more than 90 days, or both.</p>	Not Applicable	Tumultuous is not set forth in the statutes.
Florida	877.03. Breach of the peace; disorderly conduct	Whoever commits such acts as are of a nature to corrupt the public morals, or outrage the sense of public decency, or affect the peace and quiet of persons who may witness them, or engages in brawling or fighting, or engages in such conduct as to constitute a breach of the peace or disorderly conduct, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.	City of Daytona Beach v. Brown, App. 1 Dist., 273 So.2d 124 (1973), certiorari discharged 286 So.2d 547.	<p>A "riot" is a <b>tumultuous disturbance</b> of the peace by three persons or more, assembling together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist each other against any who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature, and the execution of same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended was of itself lawful or unlawful. City of Daytona Beach v. Brown, App. 1 Dist., 273 So.2d 124 (1973), certiorari discharged 286 So.2d 547.</p> <p>The words 'tumultuously' and 'riotously' have been used to describe proscribed conduct since prior to the arrival of the sixteenth century. 4 Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book VI, p. 166 (15th ed., Jenks, 1908); 2 Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, Book IV, Ch. 11, s 155 (Jones ed. 1916); 1 George I, Cap. V, 1714, 13 Statutes at Large, From the Twelfth Year of Queen Anne, to the Fifth Year of King George I (1764).</p>

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Georgia	§ 16-11-39. Disorderly conduct	<p>(a) A person commits the offense of disorderly conduct when such person commits any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Acts in a violent or <b>tumultuous</b> manner toward another person whereby such person is placed in reasonable fear of the safety of such person's life, limb, or health;</p> <p>(2) Acts in a violent or tumultuous manner toward another person whereby the property of such person is placed in danger of being damaged or destroyed;</p> <p>(3) Without provocation, uses to or of another person in such other person's presence, opprobrious or abusive words which by their very utterance tend to incite to an immediate breach of the peace, that is to say, words which as a matter of common knowledge and under ordinary circumstances will, when used to or of another person in such other person's presence, naturally tend to provoke violent resentment, that is, words commonly called "fighting words"; or</p> <p>(4) Without provocation, uses obscene and vulgar or profane language in the presence of or by telephone to a person under the age of 14 years which threatens an immediate breach of the peace.</p> <p>(b) Any person who commits the offense of disorderly conduct shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>(c) This Code section shall not be deemed or construed to affect or limit the powers of counties or municipal corporations to adopt ordinances or resolutions prohibiting disorderly conduct within their respective limits.</p>	Carey v. State, 2003, 263 Ga.App. 109, 588 S.E.2d 434, certiorari denied.	Accusation charging defendant with three counts of disorderly conduct by "acting in a tumultuous manner toward" three police officers and placing each officer "in reasonable fear of his safety, in violation of" statute sufficiently apprised defendant of offense and was not fatally defective, although making someone feel unsafe may not be an offense; the cited statute defined disorderly conduct as acting toward another person so as to place that person in reasonable fear of safety of life, limb, or health, and that definition would cure any defect in charge.
Hawaii	§ 711-1101. Disorderly conduct	<p>(1) A person commits the offense of disorderly conduct if, with intent to cause physical inconvenience or alarm by a member or members of the public, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, the person:</p> <p>(a) Engages in fighting or threatening, or in violent or <b>tumultuous</b> behavior;</p> <p>(b) Makes unreasonable noise;</p> <p>(c) Subjects another person to offensively coarse behavior or abusive language which is likely to provoke a violent response;</p> <p>(d) Creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which is not performed under any authorized license or permit; or</p> <p>(e) Impedes or obstructs, for the purpose of begging or soliciting alms, any person in any public place or in any place open to the public.</p> <p>(2) Noise is unreasonable, within the meaning of subsection (1)(b), if considering the nature and purpose of the person's conduct and the circumstances known to the person, including the nature of the location and the time of the day or night, the person's conduct involves a gross deviation from the standard of conduct that a law-abiding citizen would follow in the same situation; or the failure to heed the admonition of a police officer that the noise is unreasonable and should be stopped or reduced.</p> <p>The renter, resident, or owner-occupant of the premises who knowingly or negligently consents to unreasonable noise on the premises shall be guilty of a noise violation.</p> <p>(3) Disorderly conduct is a petty misdemeanor if it is the defendant's intention to cause substantial harm or serious inconvenience, or if the defendant persists in disorderly conduct after reasonable warning or request to desist. Otherwise disorderly conduct is a violation.</p>	State v. Teale, 139 Hawai'i 351 (S.Ct. 2017)	As a matter of first impression, a determination that a defendant engaged in "tumultuous behavior" within meaning of disorderly conduct statute required finding that defendant's conduct was characterized by violent agitation or extreme outbursts, and

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Idaho	§ 18-6409. Disturbing the peace	(1) Every person who maliciously and willfully disturbs the peace or quiet of any neighborhood, family or person, by loud or unusual noise, or by <b>tumultuous</b> or offensive conduct, or by threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting, or fires any gun or pistol, or uses any vulgar, profane or indecent language within the presence or hearing of children, in a loud and boisterous manner, is guilty of a misdemeanor.  (2) Every person who maliciously and willfully disturbs the dignity or reverential nature of any funeral, memorial service, funeral procession, burial ceremony or viewing of a deceased person is guilty of a misdemeanor.	State v. Poe, 2004, 88 P.3d 704, 139 Idaho 885, rehearing denied.	With respect to Poe's first argument, the statute provides: "Every person who maliciously and willfully disturbs the peace or quiet of any neighborhood, family or person, by loud or unusual noise, or by tumultuous or offensive conduct, or by threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting ... is guilty of a misdemeanor." The statute gives sufficient guidelines regarding the type of conduct that is involved. It is directed towards "loud or unusual noise," "tumultuous or offensive conduct," or "threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting." The statute is not rendered vague because it fails to precisely quantify the level of such conduct necessary to disturb someone else's peace. That will depend upon the circumstances.
Illinois	5/11-5-3. Intoxication; fighting; disorderly conduct	§ 11-5-3. The corporate authorities of each municipality may prevent intoxication, fighting, quarreling, dog fights, cock fights, and all other disorderly conduct.	City of East Peoria v. Moushon, App. 3 Dist.1977, 4 Ill.Dec. 253, 45 Ill.App.3d 719, 359 N.E.2d 1205 (App. Div. 1977).	Plain language of municipal ordinance governing disorderly conduct prohibited violent, tumultuous, offensive, or disorderly acts that are accompanied either by threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight or fighting, or by obscene, offensive, profane or unseemly language and although vulgar or profane words are not alone sufficient to permit criminal prosecution unless they are "fighting words," violation occurs under ordinance only when such language accompanies violent, tumultuous, offensive or disorderly physical actions and thus ordinance is not so vague as to have real and substantial deterrent effect on legitimate expression, for purpose of permitting litigant to assert rights of third parties, and, considered in its entirety, ordinance as interpreted defines prohibited conduct in sufficiently precise terms to meet requirements of procedural due process and is not unduly vague.
Indiana	35-31.5-2-338 "Tumultuous conduct"  35-45-1-1 Definitions	" <b>Tumultuous conduct</b> ", for purposes of IC 35-45-1, has the meaning set forth in IC 35-45-1-1.  Sec. 1. As used in this chapter: "Tumultuous conduct" means conduct that results in, or is likely to result in, serious bodily injury to a person or substantial damage to property.	Bailey v. State, App.2008, 893 N.E.2d 749, transfer granted, opinion vacated, in rap 58(b) 898 N.E.2d 1231, vacated 907 N.E.2d 1003.	Conduct of defendant, who was a student, in balling his fists, standing less than a foot from victim's face, and yelling obscenities at victim, who was dean of students at a high school, was not tumultuous, as required for conviction for Class B misdemeanor disorderly conduct, given that no fight occurred; one could not reasonably expect that victim, as dean of students, would respond to defendant's tirade with physical aggression, and thus defendant did not demonstrate conduct likely to result in serious bodily injury or substantial property damage. Bailey v. State, App.2008, 893 N.E.2d 749, transfer granted, opinion vacated, in rap 58(b) 898 N.E.2d 1231, vacated 907 N.E.2d 1003.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Iowa	723.4. Disorderly conduct  718.3. Willful disturbance	<p>A person commits a simple misdemeanor when the person does any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engages in fighting or violent behavior in any public place or in or near any lawful assembly of persons, provided, that participants in athletic contests may engage in such conduct which is reasonably related to that sport.</li> <li>2. Makes loud and raucous noise in the vicinity of any residence or public building which causes unreasonable distress to the occupants thereof.</li> <li>3. Directs abusive epithets or makes any threatening gesture which the person knows or reasonably should know is likely to provoke a violent reaction by another.</li> <li>4. Without lawful authority or color of authority, the person disturbs any lawful assembly or meeting of persons by conduct intended to disrupt the meeting or assembly.</li> <li>5. By words or action, initiates or circulates a report or warning of fire, epidemic, or other catastrophe, knowing such report to be false or such warning to be baseless.</li> <li>6. a. Knowingly and publicly uses the flag of the United States in such a manner as to show disrespect for the flag as a symbol of the United States, with the intent or reasonable expectation that such use will provoke or encourage another to commit trespass or assault.</li> </ol> <p>Any person who willfully disturbs any deliberative body or agency of the state, or subdivision thereof, with the purpose of disrupting the functioning of such body or agency by tumultuous behavior, or coercing by force or the threat of force any official conduct or proceeding, commits a serious misdemeanor.</p>	Not available	Tumultuous is a term used in the Willful Disturbance statute. 718.3
Kansas	21-6203. Disorderly conduct	<p>(a) Disorderly conduct is one or more of the following acts that the person knows or should know will alarm, anger or disturb others or provoke an assault or other breach of the peace:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Brawling or fighting;</li> <li>(2) disturbing an assembly, meeting or procession, not unlawful in its character; or</li> <li>(3) using fighting words or engaging in noisy conduct tending reasonably to arouse alarm, anger or resentment in others.</li> </ol> <p>(b) Disorderly conduct is a class C misdemeanor.</p> <p>(c) As used in this section, “fighting words” means words that by their very utterance inflict injury or tend to incite the listener to an immediate breach of the peace.</p>	Not available	<p>Tumultuous is a term used in the statute "Call by sheriff or mayor for aid."</p> <p>In case of any breach of the peace, <b>tumult</b>, riot, resistance to process in this state, public disaster or imminent danger thereof, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county or the mayor of any city to call upon the commander in chief, or in his or her absence upon the adjutant general, for aid, said request to be in writing or by telegraph; and it shall be the duty of the commander in chief or the adjutant general, if in that officer's judgment the circumstances demand military aid, to order into the active service of the state the available militia in such numbers and organizations as the conditions require.</p>

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Kentucky	525.055 Disorderly conduct in the first degree	(1) A person is guilty of disorderly conduct in the first degree when he or she: (a) In a public place and with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or wantonly creating a risk thereof: 1. Engages in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b> , or threatening behavior; 2. Makes unreasonable noise; or 3. Creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose; and [b....]	Pulley v. Commonwealth, 481 S.W.3d 520 (App. Div. 2016)	Under the provision, the actor must either intend to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm or wantonly create a risk thereof. The statute is not a strict liability offense. KRS 525.060 requires “public” alarm. Public is defined in KRS 525.010(2) as that which affects or is likely to affect a substantial group of persons.... The provision is not intended to include conduct which disturbs the peace and quiet of any “one” person....
Louisiana	§ 103. Disturbing the peace	A. Disturbing the peace is the doing of any of the following in such manner as would foreseeably disturb or alarm the public: (1) Engaging in a fistic encounter; or (2) Addressing any offensive, derisive, or annoying words to any other person who is lawfully in any street, or other public place; or call him by any offensive or derisive name, or make any noise or exclamation in his presence and hearing with the intent to deride, offend, or annoy him, or to prevent him from pursuing his lawful business, occupation, or duty; or (3) Appearing in an intoxicated condition; or (4) Engaging in any act in a violent and <b>tumultuous</b> manner by any three or more persons; or (5) Holding of an unlawful assembly; or (6) Interruption of any lawful assembly of people; or (7) Intentionally engaging in any act or any utterance, gesture, or display designed to disrupt a funeral, funeral route, or burial of a deceased person during the period beginning one hundred twenty minutes before and ending one hundred twenty minutes after the funeral or burial, within three hundred feet of the funeral or burial. (8)(a) Intentionally blocking, impeding, inhibiting, or in any other manner obstructing or interfering with a funeral route. (b) Intentionally blocking, impeding, inhibiting, or in any other manner obstructing or interfering, within five hundred feet, with access into or from any building or parking lot of a building in which a funeral or burial is being conducted, or any burial plot or the parking lot of the cemetery in which a funeral or burial is being conducted, during the period beginning one hundred twenty minutes before and ending one hundred twenty minutes after the funeral or burial.	Douglas v. Pitcher, E.D.La.1970, 319 F.Supp. 706. (USDC, E.D. 1970)	§ 329.1. Riot  This section, which defined riot as public disturbance involving assemblage of three or more persons acting together which by tumultuous and violent conduct results in injury or damage to persons, and R.S. 14:329.2, which defined inciting to riot as endeavor by any person to incite or procure any other person to create or participate in riot, were not invalid on ground of overbreadth or vagueness.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Maine	§ 501-A. Disorderly conduct	<p>1. A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if:</p> <p>A. In a public place, the person intentionally or recklessly causes annoyance to others by intentionally:</p> <p>(1) Making loud and unreasonable noises;</p> <p>(2) Activating a device, or exposing a substance, that releases noxious and offensive odors; or</p> <p>(3) Engaging in fighting, without being licensed or privileged to do so;</p> <p>B. In a public or private place, the person knowingly accosts, insults, taunts or challenges any person with offensive, derisive or annoying words, or by gestures or other physical conduct, that would in fact have a direct tendency to cause a violent response by an ordinary person in the situation of the person so accosted, insulted, taunted or challenged;</p> <p>C. In a private place, the person makes loud and unreasonable noise that can be heard by another person, who may be a law enforcement officer, as unreasonable noise in a public place or in another private place, after having been ordered by a law enforcement officer to cease the noise; or</p> <p>D. In a private or public place on or near property where a funeral, burial or memorial service is being held, the person knowingly accosts, insults, taunts or challenges any person in mourning and in attendance at the funeral, burial or memorial service with unwanted, obtrusive communications by way of offensive, derisive or annoying words, or by gestures or other physical conduct, that would in fact have a direct tendency to cause a violent response by an ordinary person in mourning and in attendance at a funeral, burial or memorial service.</p>	Not available	Tumultuous is a term used in the case law - not statute.
Maryland	§ 10-201. Disturbing the public peace and disorderly conduct	<p>(c)(1) A person may not willfully and without lawful purpose obstruct or hinder the free passage of another in a public place or on a public conveyance.</p> <p>(2) A person may not willfully act in a disorderly manner that disturbs the public peace.</p> <p>(3) A person may not willfully fail to obey a reasonable and lawful order that a law enforcement officer makes to prevent a disturbance to the public peace.</p> <p>(4) A person who enters the land or premises of another, whether an owner or lessee, or a beach adjacent to residential riparian property, may not willfully:</p> <p>(i) disturb the peace of persons on the land, premises, or beach by making an unreasonably loud noise; or</p> <p>(ii) act in a disorderly manner.</p> <p>(5) A person from any location may not, by making an unreasonably loud noise, willfully disturb the peace of another:</p> <p>(i) on the other's land or premises;</p> <p>(ii) in a public place; or</p> <p>(iii) on a public conveyance.</p> <p>(6) In Worcester County, a person may not build a bonfire or allow a bonfire to burn on a beach or other property between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.</p>	Not available	Tumultuous appears within the statutes but is not specifically defined. <i>See</i> § 14-301(e) "Public emergency" means: (1) a situation in which three or more individuals are at the same time and in the same place engaged in <b>tumultuous</b> conduct that leads to the commission of unlawful acts that disturb the public peace or cause the unlawful destruction or damage of public or private property;
Massachusetts	§ 8. Destruction of or damage to property by persons riotously assembled; liability of town	<p>If property of the value of fifty dollars or more is destroyed or if property is damaged to that amount or to a value in excess thereof by fifteen or more persons who are riotously or <b>tumultuously</b> assembled and provided that the activities of such riotous or tumultuous group are observed and reported to the police during the period that such activities are occurring, the town within which the property was situated shall, if the owner of such property uses all reasonable diligence to prevent said destruction or damage and to procure the conviction of the offenders, be liable to indemnify the owner thereof in tort to the amount of three-fourth's of the value of the property destroyed or of the amount of such damage thereto, and may recover the same against any or all of the persons who so destroyed or damaged such property.</p>	Abraham v. City of Woburn (1981) 421 N.E.2d 1206, 383 Mass. 724.	For purposes of this section imposing tort liability upon municipalities for damage to property by persons "who are riotously or tumultuously assembled," a riotous and tumultuous assembly requires that the activity be open and have been witnessed and that there be a showing of concerted intent by members of the assembly to resist those who might oppose them; in absence of evidence of such assembly, property owner could not recover from city for damage caused by vandalism.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Michigan	750.167. "Disorderly person" defined; subsequent violations by person convicted of refusing or neglecting to support family  752.541. Riot	DP statute found unconstitutional - tumult was not contained in the statute.  Sec. 1. It is unlawful and constitutes the crime of riot for 5 or more persons, acting in concert, to wrongfully engage in violent conduct and thereby intentionally or recklessly cause or create a serious risk of causing public terror or alarm.	People v. Kim, 630 N.W.2d 627, 245 Mich.App. 609 (2001).	Evidence regarding the "serious risk" element of riot does not require the prosecutor to present testimony of uninvolved, lay witnesses who testify to a feeling of alarm or fear. People v. Kim (2001) 630 N.W.2d 627, 245 Mich.App. 609.
Minnesota	609.72. Disorderly conduct	<i>Subdivision 1. Crime. Whoever does any of the following in a public or private place, including on a school bus, knowing, or having reasonable grounds to know that it will, or will tend to, alarm, anger or disturb others or provoke an assault or breach of the peace, is guilty of disorderly conduct, which is a misdemeanor:</i> <i>(1) engages in brawling or fighting; or</i> <i>(2) disturbs an assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character; or</i> <i>(3) engages in offensive, obscene, abusive, boisterous, or noisy conduct or in offensive, obscene, or abusive language tending reasonably to arouse alarm, anger, or resentment in others.</i> <i>A person does not violate this section if the person's disorderly conduct was caused by an epileptic seizure.</i> <i>Subd. 2. Repealed by Laws 1969, c. 226, § 1, eff. April 30, 1969.</i> <i>Subd. 3. Caregiver; penalty for disorderly conduct. A caregiver, as defined in section 609.232, who violates the provisions of subdivision 1 against a vulnerable adult, as defined in section 609.232, may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both.</i>	State v. Hensel, 901 N.W.2d 166 (2017).	Disorderly conduct statute found to be unconstitutional.  Tumult appears within other statutes but is not specifically defined. See §190.05 Definitions.
Mississippi	§ 97-35-9. Disturbance by tumultuous or offensive conduct	A person who willfully disturbs the peace of any family or person by an explosion of gunpowder or other explosive substance, or by loud or unusual noise, or by any <b>tumultuous</b> or offensive conduct, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both; the fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed six months in the county jail.	Brooks v. State, 67 Miss. 577, 7 So. 494.(Miss. 1890).	A charge that defendant did willfully disturb the peace of one H. by saying to him that, if he did not "dry up," he would "slap hell" out of him, and that, if he got up out of that chair, he would kill him, does not allege a criminal offense, under Code, § 2769, punishing the willful disturbance of the peace of any family or person by loud or unusual noise, or by any tumultuous or offensive conduct, nor under section 2770, making it an offense to enter the dwelling house of another, and, in the presence of hearing of the family or of any member thereof, make use of "abusive, profane, vulgar, or indecent language."

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Missouri	574.010. Peace disturbance--penalty	<p>1. A person commits the offense of peace disturbance if he or she:</p> <p>(1) Unreasonably and knowingly disturbs or alarms another person or persons by:</p> <p>(a) Loud noise; or</p> <p>(b) Offensive language addressed in a face-to-face manner to a specific individual and uttered under circumstances which are likely to produce an immediate violent response from a reasonable recipient; or</p> <p>(c) Threatening to commit a felonious act against any person under circumstances which are likely to cause a reasonable person to fear that such threat may be carried out; or</p> <p>(d) Fighting; or</p> <p>(e) Creating a noxious and offensive odor;</p> <p>(2) Is in a public place or on private property of another without consent and purposely causes inconvenience to another person or persons by unreasonably and physically obstructing:</p> <p>(a) Vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or</p> <p>(b) The free ingress or egress to or from a public or private place.</p> <p>2. The offense of peace disturbance is a class B misdemeanor upon the first conviction. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, peace disturbance is a class A misdemeanor. Upon a third or subsequent conviction, a person shall be sentenced to pay a fine of no less than one thousand dollars and no more than five thousand dollars.</p>	City of St. Louis v. Page, 259 S.W.2d 98 (App. 1953).	City ordinance providing that any person who shall disturb the peace of others by noisy, riotous or disorderly conduct, or by violent, tumultuous, offensive or obstreperous conduct or carriage, or by loud and unusual noises, or by unseemly, profane, obscene, indecent, lewd or offensive language, calculated to provoke breach of peace, or by assaulting, striking, or fighting another in any park, street, alley, highway, thoroughfare, public place or public resort within city, or any person who shall permit such conduct on premises owned or possessed by him or under his management, so that others in vicinity are disturbed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, was not void, on ground that it was inconsistent and out of harmony with statute.
Montana	45-8-101. Disorderly conduct	<p>(1) A person commits the offense of disorderly conduct if the person knowingly disturbs the peace by:</p> <p>(a) quarreling, challenging to fight, or fighting;</p> <p>(b) making loud or unusual noises;</p> <p>(c) using threatening, profane, or abusive language;</p> <p>(d) rendering vehicular or pedestrian traffic impassable;</p> <p>(e) rendering the free ingress or egress to public or private places impassable;</p> <p>(f) disturbing or disrupting any lawful assembly or public meeting;</p> <p>(g) transmitting a false report or warning of a fire or other catastrophe in a place where its occurrence would endanger human life;</p> <p>(h) creating a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose; or</p> <p>(i) transmitting a false report or warning of an impending explosion in a place where its occurrence would endanger human life.</p> <p>(2)(a) Except as provided in subsections (2)(b) and (3), a person convicted of the offense of disorderly conduct shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$100.</p> <p>(b) A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of subsections (1)(a) through (1)(f) within 1 year shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$100 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 10 days.</p> <p>(3) A person convicted of a violation of subsections (1)(g) through (1)(i) shall be fined an amount not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 1 year, or both.</p>	State v. Ytterdahl, 222 Mont. 258, 721 P.2d 757 (1986)	It is essential to show, as element of misdemeanor offense of "disorderly conduct" with respect to disturbing or disrupting any lawful assembly or public meeting, disturbance of public order and tranquility by acts or conduct not merely amounting to unlawfulness, but tending to create public tumult and to incite others to break peace.
Nebraska	17-129. Disorderly conduct; power to prevent	A city of the second class shall have the power to prevent intoxication, fighting, quarreling, dog fights, cock fights, and all disorderly conduct.	Not available	The term tumult does not appear in the disorderly conduct statute.
Nevada	203.010. Breach of peace	Every person who shall maliciously and willfully disturb the peace or quiet of any neighborhood or person or family by loud or unusual noises, or by <u>tumultuous</u> and offensive conduct, threatening, traducing, quarreling, challenging to fight, or fighting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.	Not available	Not Available

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
New Hampshire	644:2 Disorderly Conduct.	<p>A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if:</p> <p>I. He knowingly or purposely creates a condition which is hazardous to himself or another in a public place by any action which serves no legitimate purpose; or</p> <p>II. He or she:</p> <p>(a) Engages in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b> or threatening behavior in a public place; or</p> <p>(b) Directs at another person in a public place obscene, derisive, or offensive words which are likely to provoke a violent reaction on the part of an ordinary person; or</p> <p>(c) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic on any public street or sidewalk or the entrance to any public building; or</p> <p>(d) Engages in conduct in a public place which substantially interferes with a criminal investigation, a firefighting operation to which RSA 154:17 is applicable, the provision of emergency medical treatment, or the provision of other emergency services when traffic or pedestrian management is required; or</p> <p>(e) Knowingly refuses to comply with a lawful order of a peace officer to move from or remain away from any public place; or[...]</p>	<p>III. He purposely causes a breach of the peace, public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creates a risk thereof, by:</p> <p>(a) Making loud or unreasonable noises in a public place, or making loud or unreasonable noises in a private place which can be heard in a public place or other private places, which noises would disturb a person of average sensibilities; or</p> <p>(b) Disrupting the orderly conduct of business in any public or governmental facility; or</p> <p>(c) Disrupting any lawful assembly or meeting of persons without lawful authority.</p> <p>III-a. When noise under subparagraph III(a) is emanating from a vehicle's sound system or any portable sound system located within a vehicle, a law enforcement officer shall be considered a person of average sensibilities for purposes of determining whether the volume of such noise constitutes a breach of the peace, public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, and the officer may take enforcement action to abate such noise upon detecting the noise, or upon receiving a complaint from another person.</p>	<p>IV. (a) Whenever a peace officer has probable cause to believe that a serious threat to the public health or safety is created by a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, riot, ongoing criminal activity that poses a risk of bodily injury, or other disaster, the officer may close the area where the threat exists and the adjacent area necessary to control the threat or to prevent its spread, for the duration of the threat, until related law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service operations are complete, by means of ropes, markers, uniformed emergency service personnel, or any other reasonable means, to any persons not authorized by a peace officer or emergency services personnel to enter or remain within the closed area.</p> <p>(b) Peace officers may close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post activated for the purpose of abating any threat enumerated in this paragraph to any unauthorized persons, whether or not the field command post is located near the source of the threat.</p> <p>(c) Any unauthorized person who knowingly enters an area closed pursuant to this paragraph or who knowingly remains within the area after receiving a lawful order from a peace officer to leave shall be guilty of disorderly conduct.</p>
New Jersey	2C:33-2. Disorderly conduct	<p>a. Improper behavior. A person is guilty of a petty disorderly persons offense, if with purpose to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof he</p> <p>(1) Engages in fighting or threatening, or in violent or tumultuous behavior; or</p> <p>(2) Creates a hazardous or physically dangerous condition by any act which serves no legitimate purpose of the actor.</p> <p>b. Offensive language. A person is guilty of a petty disorderly persons offense if, in a public place, and with purpose to offend the sensibilities of a hearer or in reckless disregard of the probability of so doing, he addresses unreasonably loud and offensively coarse or abusive language, given the circumstances of the person present and the setting of the utterance, to any person present.</p> <p>“Public” means affecting or likely to affect persons in a place to which the public or a substantial group has access; among the places included are highways, transport facilities, schools, prisons, apartment houses, places of business or amusement, or any neighborhood.</p>	<p>Defendant who slammed a car door closed, thereby almost hitting a police officer, did not engage in tumultuous conduct such as to support a conviction for disorderly conduct, as defendant was not fighting, threatening or violent, was not under a valid investigatory stop, and was free to leave.</p>	<p>.State v. Stampono, 341 N.J.Super. 247, 775 A.2d 193 (A.D.2001).</p> <p><i>See South Dakota 22-18-35 Disorderly conduct Misdemeanor - infra.</i></p> <p><i>See also Tennessee § 39-17-305. Disorderly Conduct - infra.</i></p>
New Mexico	§ 30-20-1. Disorderly conduct	<p>Disorderly conduct consists of:</p> <p>A. engaging in violent, abusive, indecent, profane, boisterous, unreasonably loud or otherwise disorderly conduct which tends to disturb the peace; or</p> <p>B. maliciously disturbing, threatening or, in an insolent manner, intentionally touching any house occupied by any person.</p> <p>Whoever commits disorderly conduct is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Tumult is not used in the context of the disorderly conduct statute.</p>

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
New York	§ 240.20 Disorderly conduct	<p>A person is guilty of disorderly conduct when, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He engages in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b> or threatening behavior; or</li> <li>2. He makes unreasonable noise; or</li> <li>3. In a public place, he uses abusive or obscene language, or makes an obscene gesture; or</li> <li>4. Without lawful authority, he disturbs any lawful assembly or meeting of persons; or</li> <li>5. He obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or</li> <li>6. He congregates with other persons in a public place and refuses to comply with a lawful order of the police to disperse; or</li> <li>7. He creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which serves no legitimate purpose.</li> </ol> <p>Disorderly conduct is a violation.</p>	People v. Lawrence, 2018, 59 Misc.3d 215, 70 N.Y.S.3d 798.	State failed to allege that defendant engaged in fighting, in violent, tumultuous, or threatening behavior, made unreasonable noise, or created a hazardous or offensive condition, as required to state a claim for disorderly conduct.
North Carolina	§ 14-288.4. Disorderly conduct	<p>Comprehensive definition -</p> <p>(a) Disorderly conduct is a public disturbance intentionally caused by any person who does any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Engages in fighting or other violent conduct or in conduct creating the threat of imminent fighting or other violence.</li> <li>(2) Makes or uses any utterance, gesture, display or abusive language which is intended and plainly likely to provoke violent retaliation and thereby cause a breach of the peace.</li> <li>(3) Takes possession of, exercises control over, or seizes any building or facility of any public or private educational institution without the specific authority of the chief administrative officer of the institution, or his authorized representative.</li> </ol> <p>[...]</p>	Not available	Tumult appears within other statutes but is not specifically defined. See §Maintenance of order at place of registration and voting.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
North Dakota	§ 12.1-31-01. Disorderly conduct	<p>1. An individual is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if, with intent to harass, annoy, or alarm another person or in reckless disregard of the fact that another person is harassed, annoyed, or alarmed by the individual's behavior, the individual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Engages in fighting, or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b>, or threatening behavior;</li> <li>b. Makes unreasonable noise;</li> <li>c. In a public place, uses abusive or obscene language, knowingly exposes that individual's penis, vulva, or anus, or makes an obscene gesture;</li> <li>d. Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic or the use of a public facility;</li> <li>e. Persistently follows a person in or about a public place or places;</li> <li>f. While loitering in a public place for the purpose of soliciting sexual contact, the individual solicits the contact;</li> <li>g. Creates a hazardous, physically offensive, or seriously alarming condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose;</li> <li>h. Engages in harassing conduct by means of intrusive or unwanted acts, words, or gestures that are intended to adversely affect the safety, security, or privacy of another person; or</li> <li>i. Uses a fixed optical device that enhances or records a visual occurrence to view through any window of another person's property; or uses a surveillance camera to capture an image from the dwelling or accessory structure of another person; however, an individual using a surveillance camera has seven days from notice by a law enforcement officer to direct or shield the camera so as to not capture an image from another person's dwelling or accessory structure before there is an offense.</li> </ul> <p>2. This section does not apply to constitutionally protected activity. If an individual claims to have been engaged in a constitutionally protected activity, the court shall determine the validity of the claim as a matter of law and, if found valid, shall exclude evidence of the activity.</p>	<p>Defendant's persistent use of profane and threatening language combined with threatening hand gestures, which included giving sheriff "the finger" five or six inches from his face and raising his fist and saying "C'mon you son of a bitch" was not constitutionally protected free speech under First Amendment, and thus could support arrest and subsequent conviction for disorderly conduct.</p>	<p>U.S.C. Const.Amend. 1; NDCC 12.1-31-01. State v. Barth, 702 N.W.2d 1 (2005).</p>
Ohio	2917.11 Disorderly conduct	<p>(A) No person shall recklessly cause inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm to another by doing any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Engaging in fighting, in threatening harm to persons or property, or in violent or turbulent behavior;</li> <li>(2) Making unreasonable noise or an offensively coarse utterance, gesture, or display or communicating unwarranted and grossly abusive language to any person;</li> <li>(3) Insulting, taunting, or challenging another, under circumstances in which that conduct is likely to provoke a violent response;</li> <li>(4) Hindering or preventing the movement of persons on a public street, road, highway, or right-of-way, or to, from, within, or upon public or private property, so as to interfere with the rights of others, and by any act that serves no lawful and reasonable purpose of the offender;</li> <li>(5) Creating a condition that is physically offensive to persons or that presents a risk of physical harm to persons or property, by any act that serves no lawful and reasonable purpose of the offender.</li> </ul> <p>[...]</p>	<p>Not available</p>	<p>Tumult is not used in the context of the disorderly conduct statute.</p>

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Oklahoma	725:30-4-17. Disorderly conduct	For the purpose of this subsection, a person commits disorderly conduct when, with intent to cause public alarm, nuisance, jeopardy or violence, or knowingly or recklessly creating a risk thereof, such person commits any of the following prohibited acts: (1) Engages in fighting or threatening, or in violent behavior. (2) Uses language, an utterance, or gesture, or engages in a display or act that is obscene, physically threatening or menacing, or done in a manner that is likely to inflict injury or incite an immediate breach of peace. (3) Make noise that is unreasonable, considering the nature and purpose of the visitor's conduct, location, time of day or night, and other factors that would govern the conduct of a reasonably prudent person under the circumstances. (4) Creates or maintains a hazardous or physically offensive condition.	Not available	Tumult is not used in the context of the disorderly conduct statute. 725:30-4-17. Disorderly conduct
Oregon	166.025. Disorderly conduct in the second degree	(1) A person commits the crime of disorderly conduct in the second degree if, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, the person: (a) Engages in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b> or threatening behavior; (b) Makes unreasonable noise; (c) Disturbs any lawful assembly of persons without lawful authority; (d) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic on a public way; (e) Initiates or circulates a report, knowing it to be false, concerning an alleged or impending fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe or other emergency; or (f) Creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which the person is not licensed or privileged to do. (2)(a) Disorderly conduct in the second degree is a Class B misdemeanor. (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, disorderly conduct in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor if the crime is committed within 200 feet of the real property on which the person knows a funeral service is being conducted. (3) As used in this section, "funeral service" means a burial or other memorial service for a deceased person. Credits Laws 1971, c. 743, § 220; Laws 1983, c. 546, § 5; Laws 2001, c. 104, § 55; Laws 2005, c. 631, § 1; Laws 2012, c. 35, § 1, eff. March 5, 2012.	State v. Atwood, 98 P.3d 751, 195 Or.App. 490 (2004).  State ex rel. Juvenile Dept. of Washington County v. Saechao, 2 P.3d 935, 167 Or.App. 227, review denied 18 P.3d 1101, 331 Or. 283 (2000).	Disorderly conduct statute, prohibiting "violent, tumultuous, or threatening behavior," punishes only physical acts of aggression, not speech.  Juvenile engaged in tumultuous behavior that recklessly created a risk of public alarm by participating in attack in a crowded school hallway, and, therefore, he engaged in disorderly conduct.
Pennsylvania	§ 5503. Disorderly conduct	(a) Offense defined.--A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he: (1) engages in fighting or threatening, or in violent or <b>tumultuous</b> behavior; (2) makes unreasonable noise; (3) uses obscene language, or makes an obscene gesture; or (4) creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which serves no legitimate purpose of the actor. (b) Grading.--An offense under this section is a misdemeanor of the third degree if the intent of the actor is to cause substantial harm or serious inconvenience, or if he persists in disorderly conduct after reasonable warning or request to desist. Otherwise disorderly conduct is a summary offense. (c) Definition.--As used in this section the word "public" means affecting or likely to affect persons in a place to which the public or a substantial group has access; among the places included are highways, transport facilities, schools, prisons, apartment houses, places of business or amusement, any neighborhood, or any premises which are open to the public.	Com. v. Fedorek, 946 A.2d 93, 596 Pa. 475 (Sup.2008).  Diener v. Reed, M.D.Pa.2002, 232 F.Supp.2d 362, affirmed 77 Fed.Appx. 601, 2003 WL 22326515.	The cardinal feature of the crime of disorderly conduct is public unruliness which can or does lead to tumult and disorder. Com. v. Fedorek, 946 A.2d 93, 596 Pa. 475, Sup.2008.  Under Pennsylvania's disorderly conduct statute, whether a defendant's words or acts rise to the level of disorderly conduct hinges upon whether they cause or unjustifiably risk a public disturbance; the cardinal feature of the crime of disorderly conduct is public unruliness which can or does lead to tumult and disorder.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Rhode Island	§ 11-45-1. Disorderly conduct	<p>(a) A person commits disorderly conduct if he or she intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly:</p> <p>(1) Engages in fighting or threatening, or in violent or <b>tumultuous</b> behavior;</p> <p>(2) In a public place or near a private residence that he or she has no right to occupy, disturbs another person by making loud and unreasonable noise which under the circumstances would disturb a person of average sensibilities;</p> <p>(3) Directs at another person in a public place offensive words which are likely to provoke a violent reaction on the part of the average person so addressed;</p> <p>(4) Alone or with others, obstructs a highway, street, sidewalk, railway, waterway, building entrance, elevator, aisle, stairway, or hallway to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access or any other place ordinarily used for the passage of persons, vehicles, or conveyances;</p> <p>(5) Engages in conduct which obstructs or interferes physically with a lawful meeting, procession, or gathering;</p> <p>(6) Enters upon the property of another and for a lascivious purpose looks into an occupied dwelling or other building on the property through a window or other opening; or</p> <p>(7) Who without the knowledge or consent of the individual, looks for a lascivious purpose through a window, or any other opening into an area in which another would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, including, but not limited to, a restroom, locker room, shower, changing room, dressing room, bedroom, or any other such private area, notwithstanding any property rights the individual may have in the location in which the private area is located.</p> <p>(8) [Deleted by P.L. 2008, ch. 183, § 1, eff. July 2, 2008].</p> <p>(b) Any person, including a police officer, may be a complainant for the purposes of instituting action for any violation of this section.</p> <p>(c) Any person found guilty of the crime of disorderly conduct shall be imprisoned for a term of not more than six (6) months, or fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or both.</p> <p>(d) In no event shall subdivisions (a)(2) -- (5) of this section be construed to prevent lawful picketing or lawful demonstrations including, but not limited to, those relating to a labor dispute.</p>	State v. Russell, 890 A.2d 453 (2006).	Statute providing that a person commits disorderly conduct if he intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly engages in fighting or threatening, or in violent or tumultuous behavior, was not unconstitutionally vague in violation of due process as applied to defendant; defendant, who threw furniture around his home during a violent disagreement with his wife, in which he threatened to destroy home if he did not get his way, was reasonably informed that his conduct could lead to his arrest and prosecution, and statute supplied sufficient standards to allow law enforcement officers and fact finders to apply law to facts of a particular case.
South Carolina	§ 16-17-530. Public disorderly conduct.	Any person who shall (a) be found on any highway or at any public place or public gathering in a grossly intoxicated condition or otherwise conducting himself in a disorderly or boisterous manner, (b) use obscene or profane language on any highway or at any public place or gathering or in hearing distance of any schoolhouse or church or (c) while under the influence or feigning to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor, without just cause or excuse, discharge any gun, pistol or other firearm while upon or within fifty yards of any public road or highway, except upon his own premises, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than thirty days.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
South Dakota	22-18-35. Disorderly conduct--Misdemeanor	<p>Any person who intentionally causes serious public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm to any other person, or creates a risk thereof by:</p> <p>(1) Engaging in fighting or in violent or threatening behavior;</p> <p>(2) Making unreasonable noise;</p> <p>(3) Disturbing any lawful assembly or meeting of persons without lawful authority; or</p> <p>(4) Obstructing vehicular or pedestrian traffic;</p> <p>is guilty of disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct is a Class 2 misdemeanor. However, if the defendant has been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty to, three or more violations of this section, within the preceding ten years, the defendant is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor for any fourth or subsequent offense.</p>	Not Applicable	Statute actually benefits from the absence of the word "tumult." Tumult appears within other statutes but is not specifically defined nor set does it appear in the disorderly conduct statute. <i>See</i> §33-9-8 Response to disasters - suppression of riots - duty to obey civilian officials; 33-9-9 Injuries in course of riot suppression--Members and magistrates exonerated--Rioters held to answer; 33-12-28. Contracts governed by public agency procurement law--Exception for emergencies

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Tennessee	§ 39-17-305. Disorderly conduct	(a) A person commits an offense who, in a public place and with intent to cause public annoyance or alarm: (1) Engages in fighting or in violent or threatening behavior; (2) Refuses to obey an official order to disperse issued to maintain public safety in dangerous proximity to a fire, hazard or other emergency; or (3) Creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act that serves no legitimate purpose. (b) A person also violates this section who makes unreasonable noise that prevents others from carrying on lawful activities. (c) A violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor.	Not Applicable	Statute actually benefits from the absence of the word "tumult."  § 39-17-301. Definitions ... (3) "Riot" means a disturbance in a public place or penal institution as defined in § 39-16-601 involving an assemblage of three (3) or more persons whether or not participating in any otherwise lawful activity, which, by tumultuous and violent conduct, creates grave danger of substantial damage to property or serious bodily injury to persons or substantially obstructs law enforcement or other governmental function; and
Texas	§ 38.13. Hindering Proceedings by Disorderly Conduct	(a) A person commits an offense if he intentionally hinders an official proceeding by noise or violent or <b>tumultuous</b> behavior or disturbance. (b) A person commits an offense if he recklessly hinders an official proceeding by noise or violent or tumultuous behavior or disturbance and continues after explicit official request to desist. (c) An offense under this section is a Class A misdemeanor.	Walker v. State, 327 S.W.3d 790 (App. 2 Dist. 2010).	Defendant's statement to trial court judge "[l]et's do it, [judge], it's me and you now," disrupted court proceedings, as required to support conviction for hindering proceedings by disorderly conduct; judge had to leave courtroom after defendant made statement in order to compose herself, other general business was being conducted when defendant's case was called, and although defendant had appeared before judge and requested removal of court-appointed attorney, and was being escorted out of courtroom at time he made statement, nothing in record indicated that judge had terminated proceedings or granted his request.  For a comprehensive definition of Disorderly Conduct, see § 42.01. <i>Disorderly Conduct</i>
Utah	§ 76-9-102. Disorderly conduct	(1) A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if: (a) the person refuses to comply with the lawful order of a law enforcement officer to move from a public place, or knowingly creates a hazardous or physically offensive condition, by any act which serves no legitimate purpose; or (b) intending to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, the person: (i) engages in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b> , or threatening behavior; (ii) makes unreasonable noises in a public place; (iii) makes unreasonable noises in a private place which can be heard in a public place; or (iv) obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic in a public place. (2) "Public place," for the purpose of this section, means any place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access and includes but is not limited to streets, highways, and the common areas of schools, hospitals, apartment houses, office buildings, public buildings and facilities, transport facilities, and shops. (3) The mere carrying or possession of a holstered or encased firearm, whether visible or concealed, without additional behavior or circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe the holstered or encased firearm was carried or possessed with criminal intent, does not constitute a violation of this section. Nothing in this Subsection (3) may limit or prohibit a law enforcement officer from approaching or engaging any person in a voluntary conversation. (4) Disorderly conduct is a class C misdemeanor if the offense continues after a request by a person to desist. Otherwise it is an infraction.	Layton City v. Tatton, 264 P.3d 228, 692 Utah Adv. Rep. 66, 2011 UT App 334 (2011).	Language of disorderly conduct statute prohibiting "unreasonable noises in a public place" was not unconstitutionally overbroad; language in statute was content-neutral since it did not target content of expression but rather its volume, and reasonable person standard incorporated into statute limited reach of statutory language and created reasonable restriction on manner of expression without reaching expression itself.

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Vermont	§ 1026. Disorderly conduct	<p>(a) A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if he or she, with intent to cause public inconvenience or annoyance, or recklessly creates a risk thereof:</p> <p>(1) engages in fighting or in violent, <b>tumultuous</b>, or threatening behavior;</p> <p>(2) makes unreasonable noise;</p> <p>(3) in a public place, uses abusive or obscene language;</p> <p>(4) without lawful authority, disturbs any lawful assembly or meeting of persons; or</p> <p>(5) obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic.</p> <p>(b) A person who is convicted of disorderly conduct shall be imprisoned for not more than 60 days or fined not more than \$500.00, or both. A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under this section shall be imprisoned for not more than 120 days or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both.</p>	<p>State v. Lund, 144 Vt. 171, 475 A.2d 1055 (1984).</p> <p>State v. Albarelli, 19 A.3d 130, 189 Vt. 293 (2011).</p>	<p>Crowd of people is not essence of “tumult” for purposes of prosecution for disorderly conduct. 13 V.S.A. § 1026(1).</p> <p>Disorderly conduct statute, prohibiting one from engaging “in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior,” proscribes conduct, not speech, and therefore does not penalize speech. State v. Albarelli, 2011, 19 A.3d 130, 189 Vt. 293.</p>
Virginia	§ 18.2-415. Disorderly conduct in public places	<p>A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if, with the intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, he:</p> <p>A. In any street, highway, public building, or while in or on a public conveyance, or public place engages in conduct having a direct tendency to cause acts of violence by the person or persons at whom, individually, such conduct is directed; or</p> <p>B. Willfully or being intoxicated, whether willfully or not, and whether such intoxication results from self-administered alcohol or other drug of whatever nature, disrupts any funeral, memorial service, or meeting of the governing body of any political subdivision of this Commonwealth or a division or agency thereof, or of any school, literary society or place of religious worship, if the disruption (i) prevents or interferes with the orderly conduct of the funeral, memorial service, or meeting or (ii) has a direct tendency to cause acts of violence by the person or persons at whom, individually, the disruption is directed; or</p> <p>C. Willfully or while intoxicated, whether willfully or not, and whether such intoxication results from self-administered alcohol or other drug of whatever nature, disrupts the operation of any school or any activity conducted or sponsored by any school, if the disruption (i) prevents or interferes with the orderly conduct of the operation or activity or (ii) has a direct tendency to cause acts of violence by the person or persons at whom, individually, the disruption is directed.</p> <p>However, the conduct prohibited under subdivision A, B or C of this section shall not be deemed to include the utterance or display of any words or to include conduct otherwise made punishable under this title.</p> <p>The person in charge of any such building, place, conveyance, meeting, operation or activity may eject therefrom any person who violates any provision of this section, with the aid, if necessary, of any persons who may be called upon for such purpose.</p> <p>The governing bodies of counties, cities and towns are authorized to adopt ordinances prohibiting and punishing the acts and conduct prohibited by this section, provided that the punishment fixed therefor shall not exceed that prescribed for a Class 1 misdemeanor. A person violating any provision of this</p>	Not Applicable	Tumult is not used in the disorderly conduct statute

Figure 1.  
50 State Comparison - Tumult

STATE	STATUTE	STATUTORY LANGUAGE	CASE LAW	NOTES / COMMENTS
Washington	9A.84.030. Disorderly conduct	(1) A person is guilty of disorderly conduct if the person: (a) Uses abusive language and thereby intentionally creates a risk of assault; (b) Intentionally disrupts any lawful assembly or meeting of persons without lawful authority; (c) Intentionally obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic without lawful authority; or (d)(i) Intentionally engages in fighting or in <b>tumultuous</b> conduct or makes unreasonable noise, within five hundred feet of: (A) The location where a funeral or burial is being performed; (B) A funeral home during the viewing of a deceased person; (C) A funeral procession, if the person described in this subsection (1)(d) knows that the funeral procession is taking place; or (D) A building in which a funeral or memorial service is being conducted; and (ii) Knows that the activity adversely affects the funeral, burial, viewing, funeral procession, or memorial service. (2) Disorderly conduct is a misdemeanor.	State v. Patterson, 196 Wash.App. 451, 389 P.3d 612, review denied 187 Wash.2d 1022, 390 P.3d 345, certiorari denied 138 S.Ct. 154, 199 L.Ed.2d 91 (2016).	Provision of disorderly conduct statute criminalizing intentional disruption of any lawful assembly or meeting of persons without lawful authority did not reach a substantial amount of constitutionally protected speech, and therefore was not unconstitutionally overbroad; provision required State to prove that intentional disruption was substantial, and provision was not solely focused on speech. State v. Patterson (2016) 196 Wash.App. 451, 389 P.3d 612, review denied 187 Wash.2d 1022, 390 P.3d 345, certiorari denied 138 S.Ct. 154, 199 L.Ed.2d 91
West Virginia	§ 61-6-1b. Disorderly conduct; penalty	(a) Any person who, in a public place, any office or office building of the State of West Virginia, or in the State Capitol complex, or on any other property owned, leased, occupied or controlled by the State of West Virginia, a mobile home park, a public parking area, a common area of an apartment building or dormitory, or a common area of a privately owned commercial shopping center, mall or other group of commercial retail establishments, disturbs the peace of others by violent, profane, indecent or boisterous conduct or language or by the making of unreasonably loud noise that is intended to cause annoyance or alarm to another person, and who persists in such conduct after being requested to desist by a law-enforcement officer acting in his or her lawful capacity, is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, may be confined in jail for twenty-four hours or fined not more than \$100: Provided, That nothing in this subsection should be construed as a deterrence to the lawful and orderly public right to demonstrate in support or protest of public policy issues.	Not Applicable	The term tumult is not used in the disorderly conduct statute
Wisconsin	947.01. Disorderly conduct	(1) Whoever, in a public or private place, engages in violent, abusive, indecent, profane, boisterous, unreasonably loud or otherwise disorderly conduct under circumstances in which the conduct tends to cause or provoke a disturbance is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. (2) Unless other facts and circumstances that indicate a criminal or malicious intent on the part of the person apply, a person is not in violation of, and may not be charged with a violation of, this section for loading a firearm, or for carrying or going armed with a firearm or a knife, without regard to whether the firearm is loaded or the firearm or the knife is concealed or openly carried.	Not Applicable	The term tumult is not used in the disorderly conduct statute
Wyoming	§ 6-6-102. Breach of the peace; penalties	(a) A person commits breach of the peace if he disturbs the peace of a community or its inhabitants by unreasonably loud noise or music or by using threatening, abusive or obscene language or violent actions with knowledge or probable cause to believe he will disturb the peace. (b) Breach of the peace is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, a fine of not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00), or both.	Not Applicable	The term tumult is not used in the disorderly conduct statute