State of North Dakota

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TO: Commission on Alternatives to Incarceration

FROM: Sally Holewa, State Court Administrator

RE: Juveniles Tried as Adults

DATE: April 28, 2014

At your February meeting, the court was asked to provide information about the number of juveniles who are tried as adults and how they are sentenced.

Under NDCC 27-20-34, there are three ways (one voluntary and two involuntary) in which a juvenile case can be transferred to district court for prosecution as an adult. Once a child has been convicted as an adult, it permanently terminates the juvenile court's jurisdiction over that child in regard to any future offenses.

Involuntary Transfer to Adult Court

Jurisdiction can be involuntarily transferred to district court in those cases where a juvenile who is 14 years of age or older, is charged with any of these crimes: murder or attempted murder; gross sexual imposition or attempted gross sexual imposition involving force or the threat of imminent death, serious bodily harm or kidnapping; or the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance (with some exceptions), and a court finds probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the act charged.

If a charge is other than those listed in section (1)(a), and if a child is 14 years of age or older, the court can order jurisdiction to be transferred if the court finds it is appropriate after making certain findings and weighing a number of factors, specifically:

Under N.D.C.C. 27-20-34(1)(c)(4) the court must find that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:

(a) The child committed the delinquent act alleged;
(b) The child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a juvenile through available programs;
(c) The child is not treatable in an institution for individuals who are intellectually disabled or who are mentally ill;
(d) The interests of the community require that the child be placed under legal restraint or discipline; and
(e) If the child is fourteen or fifteen years old, the child committed a delinquent act involving the infliction or threat of serious bodily harm.

To determine if the child is amenable to treatment and rehabilitation, N.D.C.C. 27-20-34(3), requires the court to consider and make specific findings on the following factors:

a. Age;
b. Mental capacity;
c. Maturity;
d. Degree of criminal sophistication exhibited;
e. Previous record;
f. Success or failure of previous attempts to rehabilitate;
g. Whether the juvenile can be rehabilitated prior to expiration of juvenile court jurisdiction;
h. Any psychological, probation, or institutional reports;
i. The nature and circumstances of the acts for which the transfer is sought;
j. The prospect for adequate protection of the public; and
k. Any other relevant factors.

During the five-year period between 2009 and 2013, there were 41 cases where jurisdiction was involuntarily transferred to adult court.

Voluntary Transfer to Adult Court

We also have a procedure where any juvenile who is 16 years of age or older, regardless of the charge against them, can voluntarily request that their case be transferred to adult court. The vast majority of the juvenile cases that are transferred to adult court do so under this voluntary provision.

During the five-year period between 2009 and 2013, there were 164 juveniles who voluntary transferred their case to adult court. Those who voluntarily transfer generally do so because the penalty in adult court (typically a fine and sometimes a short jail sentence) is less onerous than the penalty they would receive in the juvenile system (depending on their age this could be several months of probation, community service, or mandatory counseling or treatment).

Detailed Review of Recent Cases

We did a more in-depth review of both voluntary and involuntary cases for the three-year period of 2011-2013. This review involved 21 involuntary transfers and 64 voluntary transfers.

Of the 21 **involuntary** transfer cases that we reviewed, two children were not represented by an attorney. One case was still pending at the time of the review. In one case the child had absconded prior to the conclusion of the case, and in one case we were unable to determine the outcome of the case. Seven juveniles did not receive a jail sentence. In the remaining 11 cases, 5 juveniles were sentenced to short term confinement at a local jail, and the remaining 6 juveniles were committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections.

If sentenced to the Department of Corrections, the youth are held at the Youth Correctional Facility until they turn 18 years old. At that time, they are transferred into the adult population. No youth under that age is mixed in with adult prisoners.

In 40% of the 64 **voluntary** transfer cases that we reviewed, the child was not represented by an attorney. Seven cases were still pending at the time of the review. In four of the cases the charges were dismissed, and in two of the cases there was a pre-trial diversion. In one case, the child absconded prior to the conclusion of the case. Four cases were handled through a municipal court and the records were not available for juvenile court staff to review so the outcome is unknown to us. Of the remaining 46 cases, there was no jail time assessed in 36 cases. In 9 cases juveniles were sentenced to short term confinement at a local jail. There was one case in which a person who was 19 years old at the time of sentencing, was committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections.

The court has limited information on how county jails are handling the incarceration of youth tried as adults. If juveniles are tried and convicted as adults, there is no requirement of sight and sound separation from the adult population. However, some jails may be voluntarily providing that separation. We contacted the jail administrators in Barnes, Burleigh, Cass, Grand Forks, and Williams counties, and the administrator for the Lake Region Correctional Center located in Devils Lake and put this question to them: "Does the (insert jail name here) keep juveniles sight and sound separated from other prisoners, even if they are tried as adults?"

We did not receive a response from Grand Forks County or the Lake Regional Correctional Center. Barnes County and Burleigh County indicated that they do not hold juveniles in their adult jail facilities. Williams County indicated that they keep juveniles sight and sound separated if there are two or less in the jail at the same time. Cass County indicated that they do place juveniles in with the adult population if they are tried as adults. I have re-printed their response below:

> There are instances where we have had juveniles tried as an adult due to the severity of their offense and those juveniles are housed in the adult facility if they are tried as an adult however they would classified to an area appropriate for the particular situation that they are in, vulnerability, etc.
>
> We also have cases where people 18 or over are in jail on a juvenile matter that they are going to court on after they turn 18, so those people are housed as well in the adult facility but would go to juvenile court. Very rarely do we have someone in our adult jail under age 18 based on being tried as an adult.

The second paragraph in the Cass County response refers to individuals who are currently adults but have a case pending in juvenile court because the alleged offense occurred when the individual was still a juvenile.

I have attached a copy of NDCC 27-20-34 and charts with more information about the cases we reviewed.

27-20-34. Transfer to other courts.

1. After a petition has been filed alleging delinquency based on conduct which is designated a crime or public offense under the laws, including local ordinances or resolutions of this state, the court before hearing the petition on its merits shall transfer the offense for prosecution to the appropriate court having jurisdiction of the offense if:

a. The child is over sixteen or more years of age and requests the transfer;

b. The child was fourteen years of age or more at the time of the alleged conduct and the court determines that there is probable cause to believe the child committed the alleged delinquent act and the delinquent act involves the offense of murder or attempted murder; gross sexual imposition or the attempted gross sexual imposition of a victim by force or by threat of imminent death, serious bodily injury, or kidnapping; or the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance in violation of subdivision a or b of subsection 1 of section 19-03.1-23, except for the manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver marijuana in an amount less than one pound [.45 kilogram]; or the gratuitous delivery of a controlled substance not a narcotic drug or methamphetamine which is a singular and isolated event involving an amount of controlled substance sufficient solely for a single personal use; or

c. (1) The child was fourteen or more years of age at the time of the alleged conduct;

(2) A hearing on whether the transfer should be made is held in conformity with sections 27-20-24, 27-20-26, and 27-20-27;

(3) Notice in writing of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing is given to the child and the child's parents, guardian, or other custodian at least three days before the hearing; and

(4) The court finds that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:

(a) The child committed the delinquent act alleged;

(b) The child is not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a juvenile through available programs;

(c) The child is not treatable in an institution for individuals who are intellectually disabled or who are mentally ill;

(d) The interests of the community require that the child be placed under legal restraint or discipline; and

(e) If the child is fourteen or fifteen years old, the child committed a delinquent act involving the infliction or threat of serious bodily harm.

2. The burden of proving reasonable grounds to believe that a child is amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a juvenile through available programs is on the child in those cases in which the alleged delinquent act involves the offense of manslaughter,

aggravated assault, robbery, arson involving an inhabited structure, or escape involving the use of a firearm, destructive device, or other dangerous weapon or in cases in which the alleged delinquent act involves an offense which if committed by an adult would be a felony and the child has two or more previous delinquency adjudications for offenses which would be a felony if committed by an adult.

3. In determining a child's amenability to treatment and rehabilitation, the court shall consider and make specific findings on the following factors:

a. Age;

b. Mental capacity;

c. Maturity;

d. Degree of criminal sophistication exhibited;

e. Previous record;

f. Success or failure of previous attempts to rehabilitate;

g. Whether the juvenile can be rehabilitated prior to expiration of juvenile court jurisdiction;

h. Any psychological, probation, or institutional reports;

i. The nature and circumstances of the acts for which the transfer is sought;

j. The prospect for adequate protection of the public; and

k. Any other relevant factors.

4. Any transfer operates to terminate the juvenile court's jurisdiction over the child with respect to any future offense if the child is ultimately convicted of the offense giving rise to the transfer.

5. No child subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, either before or after reaching eighteen years of age, may be prosecuted for an offense previously committed unless the case has been transferred as provided in this section.

6. Statements made by the child at the hearing under this section are not admissible against the child over objection in the criminal proceedings following the transfer except for impeachment.

7. If the case is not transferred, the judge who conducted the hearing may not over objection of an interested party preside at the hearing on the petition. If the case is transferred to a court of which the judge who conducted the hearing is also a judge, the judge likewise is disqualified over objection from presiding in the prosecution.

8. A person at least twenty years of age who committed an offense while a child and was not adjudicated for the offense in juvenile court may be prosecuted in district court as an adult, unless the state intentionally delayed the prosecution to avoid juvenile court

jurisdiction. The district court has original and exclusive jurisdiction for the prosecution under this subsection.

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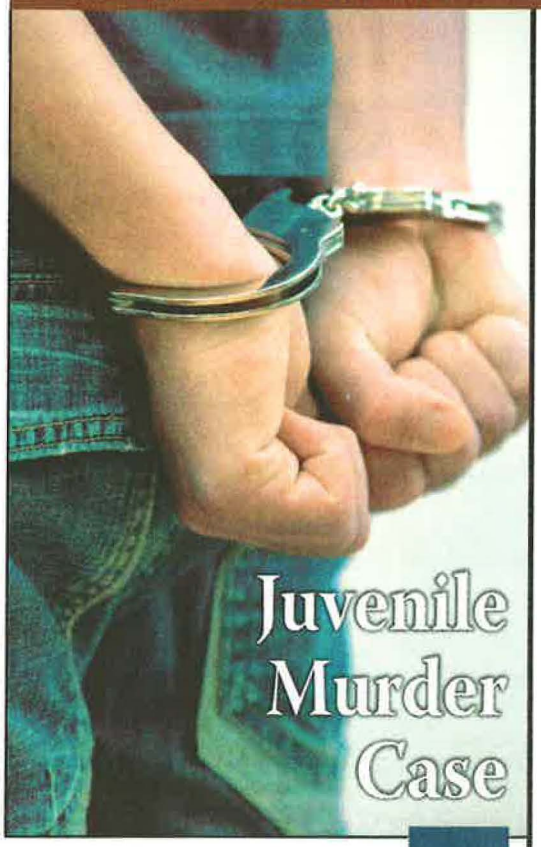


Murder case leads to change in juvenile transfer statute

By Mike Hagburg, Staff Attorney

On Jan. 27, 1992, Michael Neugebauer shot and killed his parents, brother and sister in their home near Menoken. He was arrested two weeks later in Florida, where he had fled with his girlfriend.

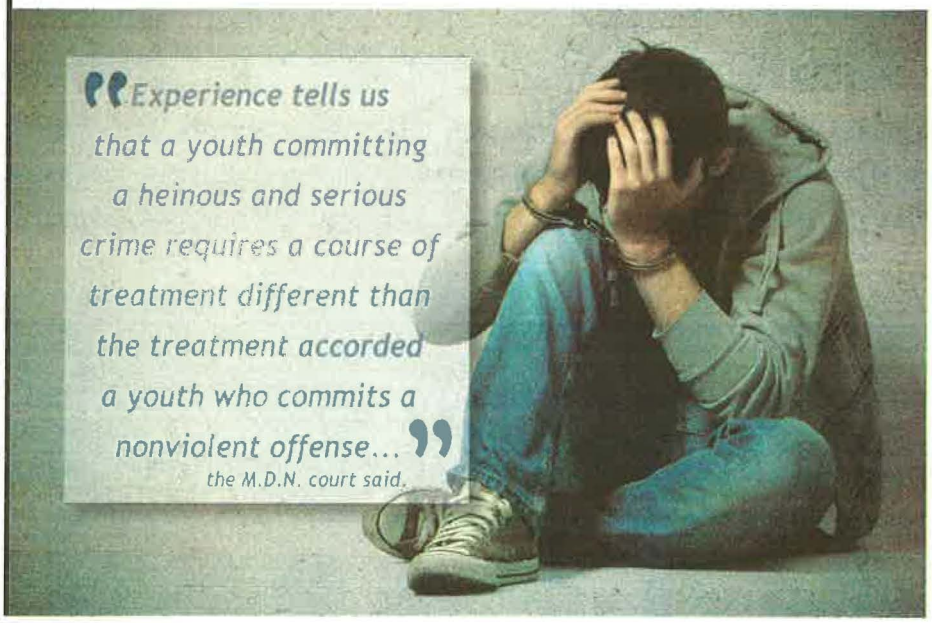
Neugebauer was 15 years old at the time of the killings, so was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The state filed a petition alleging Neugebauer was a delinquent child and simultaneously moved to transfer jurisdiction to the district court so that he could be tried for felony murder.

At that time, in order to obtain a transfer to adult court, the state was required to show that there was a definite probability, or substantial evidence, to support a finding that the child was not amenable to treatment or rehabilitation as a juvenile through available facilities.

As the North Dakota Supreme Court explained in State v. M.D.N., 493 N.W.2d 680 (N.D. 1992), the juvenile laws in effect in 1992 were focused primarily on rehabilitation of the wayward with a lesser emphasis on punishment. This explains why the juvenile transfer statute stressed the possibility of treatment of the juvenile and did not even mention the alleged offense.

The M.D.N. court, however, also noted that when North Dakota first adopted a juvenile justice system in 1911, "a provision was enacted which allowed a juvenile to be tried and punished in adult criminal court."

(Continued on page 2)



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Sale of property where a murder has occurred

North Dakota is one of only a handful of states that have rules about selling homes where a murder or suicide has occurred (Administrative Code 70-02-01-19 and 70-02-01-20).

In North Dakota, they are known as "psychologically impacted properties" and are defined as a home that is "known to be, or is suspected to have been, the site of a suicide, homicide or other felony, or there are other circumstances, suspicions, or facts which may cause emotional or psychological disturbance or concern to a prospective purchaser or lessee."

The seller is not required to disclose upfront that a home is a psychologically impaired property, but if a prospective purchaser asks, the owner must answer truthfully. If the seller refuses to answer the question, then that also has to be relayed to the buyer.

States that have similar "if they ask – be truthful" rules are Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire and Oklahoma. South Dakota and Alaska require the disclosure if the death occurred within the previous year.

Feature Article

Continued from front cover.

The district court found that Neugebauer should be transferred to adult court and he appealed. Weighing the statutory factors, the court in M.D.N. affirmed Neugebauer's transfer to adult court. The court decided it could not ignore the seriousness of the offense, even though this was not a specific factor in the transfer statute.

"Experience tells us that a youth committing a heinous and serious crime requires a course of treatment different than the treatment accorded a youth who commits a nonviolent offense," the M.D.N. court said.

Neugebauer ultimately pleaded guilty to murder and is serving four concurrent life sentences. His case led to the amendment of North Dakota's law on trying juveniles for offenses in adult court.

Today, North Dakota's juvenile transfer statute, N.D.C.C. § 27-20-34, sets out of list of specific situations under which the court "shall transfer the offense for prosecution." One of these situations is when: "[t]he child was fourteen years of age or more at the time of the alleged conduct and the court determines that there is probable cause to believe the child committed the alleged delinquent act and the delinquent act involves the offense of murder or attempted murder . . . ."

Under the current standard, Neugebauer could have challenged his transfer on the issue of probable cause, but he would not be allowed to argue that he was more amenable to rehabilitation in the juvenile system. This argument is now reserved for those juveniles who commit lesser offenses.

The statutory change inspired by the Neugebauer case had an immediate effect. In Interest of C.R.M., 552 N.W.2d 324 (N.D. 1996), which involved the shooting of Cheryl Tendeland in West Fargo, the 17-year-old juvenile accused was limited to challenging the evidence presented in his transfer hearing: the possibility of rehabilitation in the juvenile system was a non-issue.

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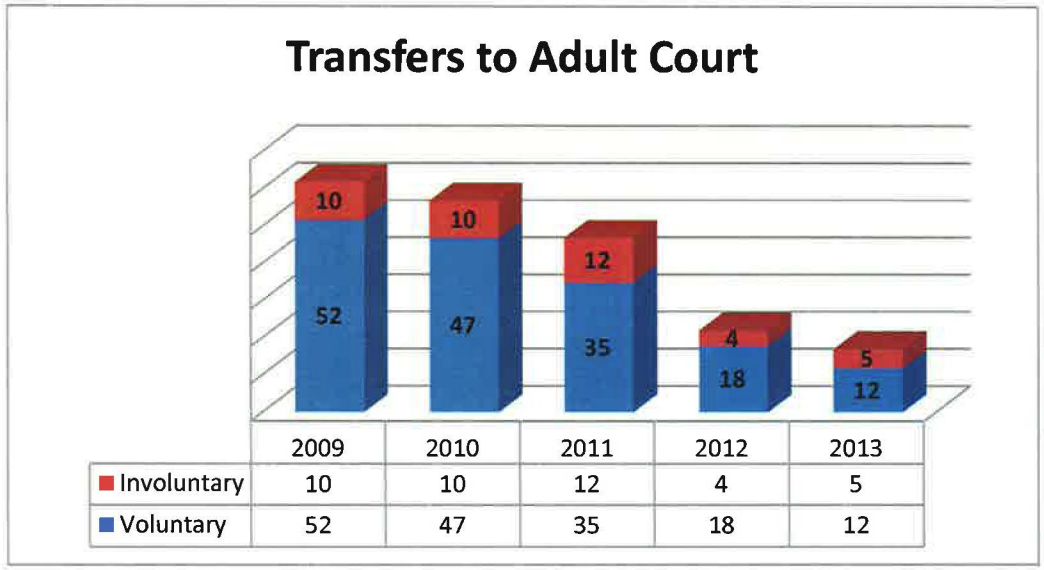
Sally Holewa, State Court Administrator
Justice Dan Crothers, North Dakota Supreme Court
Judge Gail Hagerty, South Central Judicial District
Mike Hagburg, Staff Attorney, North Dakota Supreme Court
Lee Ann Barnhardt, Director of Education and Communication

Transfers to Adult Court

	Voluntary	Involuntary
2009	52	10
2010	47	10
2011	35	12
2012	18	4
2013	12	5



Average age of Involuntary transfers (2011-2013) was 16.56 years
Average age of Voluntary transfers (2011-2013) was 16.93 years

	ND Juvenile Court: INVOLUNTARY Transfer to Adult Court Cases 2011 - 2013								
	Year Filed	County of Offense	Age at offense / Age at charging	Original Charge (listing most serious and + if there were more underlying)	Type of Transfer: Request of Child (VOL) or Request of State (INVOL). If request of state - indicate if AGE, OFFENSE or Lack of Amenability was a factor, if known.	Child represented by counsel at transfer hearing?	Charge pled to in adult court	If known, whether child sentenced to serve time in jail or prison	If known and if the child was sentenced to jail or prison, whether time served at YCC or adult facility
1	2011	Barnes	17/17	Terrorizing+	INVOL (AGE, NA)	Y	Terrorizing	Y	Adult
2	2011	Bowman	17/17	Burglary+	INVOL (AGE, NA)	Y	Pending - Active Warrant	NA	NA
3	2011	Burleigh	17/18	Delivery of Cont Sub	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Delivery of Cont Sub	N	NA
4	2011	Burleigh	17/17	Delivery of Cont Sub	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Delivery of Cont Sub	N	NA
5	2011	Burleigh	16/16	Delivery of Cont Sub	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Delivery of Cont Sub	N	NA
6	2011	Burleigh	17/19	GSI x3	INVOL (OFF)	Y	GSI x2	Y	adult jail
7	2011	Burleigh	17/17	Delivery of Cont Sub	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Prohibited Acts Cont Sub	Y	adult jail
8	2011	McKenzie	17/17	MIC	INVOL (AGE)	N	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
9	2011	Stark	17/17	Crim Trespass	INVOL (NA)	Y	Crim Trespass	N	NA
10	2011	Williams	17/17	MIC	INVOL(AGE, NA)	N	MIC	N	NA
11	2011	Williams	17/17	Ingestion, Poss of Cont Sub	INVOL (AGE, NA)	Y	Ingestion, Poss of Cont Sub	Y (15 days)	Jail
12	2011	Williams	17/17	Fleeing, MIC	INVOL (AGE, NA)	Y	Refusing to Halt, MIC	Y (30 days)	Jail

13	2012	Bowman	16/16	Felonious Restraint +	INVOL (OFF)	Y	NONE - Pretrial Diversion without prosecution	N	NA
14	2012	Ramsey	17/17	Robbery	INVOL (NA)	Y	Robbery	Y (4 years)	YCC until 18th bday and then State Pen
15	2013	Stark	17/18	GSI	INVOL (AGE)	Y	GSI	N	NA
16	2011	Ward	17/17	Poss with Intent to Delivery +	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Manufacture, Deliver or Poss with Intent	Y	YCC
17	2013	Burleigh	17/17	Conspiracy to Commit Burglary	INVOL (AGE, OFF)	Y	Trial pending 9/8/2014	NA	NA
18	2013	Morton	16/16	Escape from Secure Confine, Agg Assault	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Escape from Secure Confine, Agg Assault	Y (5 years)	Currently at YCC
19	2013	Morton	17/17	Escape from Secure Confine, Crim Conspir	INVOL (OFF, AGE)	Y	Escape from Secure Confine, Crim Conspir	Y (5 years)	Currently at YCC
20	2013	Morton	16/16	Escape from Secure Confine, Crim Conspir	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Escape from Secure Confine, Crim Conspir	Y (5 years)	Currently at YCC
21	2013	Morton	16/17	Escape from Secure Confine, Crim Conspir	INVOL (OFF)	Y	Escape from Secure Confine, Crim Conspir	Y (5 years)	Currently at YCC

	ND Juvenile Court: VOLUNTARY Transfer to Adult Court Cases 2011 - 2013								
	Year Filed	County of Offense	Age at offense / Age at charging	Original Charge (listing most serious and + if there were more underlying)	Type of Transfer: Request of Child (VOL) or Request of State (INVOL).	Child represented by counsel at transfer hearing?	Charge pled to in adult court	If known, whether child sentenced to serve time in jail or prison	If known and if the child was sentenced to jail or prison, whether time served at YCC or adult facility
1	811291	Burleigh	17/17	Burglary +	VOL	Y	False Info, MIC	N	NA
2	811310	Burleigh	17/17	MIC (3 counts)	VOL	N	MIC (3 counts)	N	NA
3	811320	Burleigh	17/18	Crim Mis	VOL	Y	Crim Mis	N	NA
4	811469	Burleigh	16/17	MIC (3 counts)	VOL	Y	MIC	N	NA
5	811123	Burleigh	17/17	MIC	VOL	N	MIC	N	NA
6	81127	Burleigh	17/17	Crim Trespass (2 counts)	VOL	Y	Crim Tres (2)	N	NA
7	811312	Burleigh	16/16	Crim Conspiracy	VOL	Y	Crim Conspiracy	N	NA
8	81287	Burleigh	17/17	Ingesting, Poss of Drug Para, MIC (4)	VOL	Y	DUI, Poss of Cont Sub, MIC	N	NA
9	911484	Cass	17/17	DUI, Crim Trespass, MIC, Resisting	VOL	Y	DUI, Crim Trespass, MIC	N	NA
10	911676	Cass	17/17	Leaving the Scene, Reckless Driving	VOL	N	Reckless Driving	Y (2 days)	Jail (adult at time of sentence)
11	911676	Cass	17/17	DUI, Fleeing, False Info	VOL	Y	DUI, Fleeing, Falso Info	N	NA
12	1811213	Grand Forks	17/17	MIC	VOL	N	MIC	N	NA

13	1811293	Grand Forks	17/17	Poss with Intent to Deliver, Poss of Cont Sub	VOL	Y	Poss of Cont Substance	N	NA
14	2012	McKenzie	17/17	Poss of Cont Sub	VOL	N	Dismissed	NA	NA
15	2011	Morton	17/17	Delivery of Cont Sub (2 Counts), MIC	VOL	Y	Delivery of Cont Sub (2 Counts), MIC	N	NA
16	2011	Morton	17/17	MIC	VOL	Y	MIC	N	NA
17	2012	Morton	17/17	Crim Trespass (2 counts)	VOL	Y	Crim Tres (2)	N	NA
18	2011	Pembina	17/17	DUI, Disorderly Conduct	VOL	Y	DUI, Disorderly Conduct	N	NA
19	2011	Ramsey	17/17	Burglary, Theft (4 Counts)	VOL	Y	Burglary, Theft (4 Counts)	N	NA
20	2011	Ramsey	17/17	Poss of Drug Para, Ingestion	VOL	Y	Poss of Drug Para	N	NA
21	2011	Ramsey	17/17	Disorderly Conduct	VOL	Y	Disorderly Conduct	N	NA
22	2013	Richland	15/16	Delivery of Cont Substance	VOL	Y	Dismissed	NA	NA
23	2011	Richland	17/18	Delivery of Cont Substance	VOL	Y	Dismissed	NA	NA
24	2011	Stark	17/17	Crim Mis	VOL	Y	Crim Mis	N	NA
25	2011	Stutsman	17/17	Terrorizing	VOL	N	Terrorizing	Y (16 days)	Jail (adult at time of sentence)
26	2011	Stutsman	16/16	Theft	VOL	Y	Dismissed	NA	NA
27	2011	Ward	17/17	DUI	VOL	N	DUI	N	NA
28	2011	Ward	17/17	Crim Mischief, Crim Trespass	VOL	N	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
29	2011	Ward	17/17	Theft	VOL	N	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
30	2011	Williams	17/17	MIC	VOL	N	MIC	N	NA
31	2011	Williams	17/17	MIC	VOL	N	MIC	N	NA

32	2011	Williams	17/17	Ingesting	VOL	Y	Pretrial Diversion - suspended prosecution	NA	NA
33	2011	Williams	17/17	Poss of Cont Sub, Poss of Drug Para	VOL	Y	Not charged out yet by SA	pending	pending
34	2011	Williams	17/17	DUI, DUS, Open Container	VOL	N	Unknown - muncipal court not on odyssey	Unknown	Unknown
35	2011	Williams	17/17	Conspiracy to Commit Arson	VOL	Y	Pretrial Diversion - suspended prosecution	NA	NA
36	2011	Williams	17/17	Poss of Cont Sub, Poss of Drug Para, DUI	VOL	Y	Reckless Driving, Poss of Cont Sub	Y (30 days)	Jail
37	2012	Williams	17/17	False Info to LE	VOL	Y	Unknown - muncipal court not on odyssey	Unknown	Unknown
38	2012	Burleigh	17/17	MIC	VOL	N	MIC	N	NA
39	2012	Burleigh	17/17	Theft, MIC, Poss of Drug Para, Tampering, Ingestion	VOL	Y	MIC, Poss of Drug Para, Tampering, Ingestion	N	NA
40	2012	Burleigh	17/17	Theft	VOL	Y	Theft	Y (12 days for failure to appear)	Jail
41	2013	Burleigh	15/15	Unlawful Entry into MV, MIC	VOL	N	Unlawful Entry into MV, MIC	N	NA
42	2012	Cass	16/17	Hindering, Unlawful Entry into MV	VOL	Y	Preventing Arrest, Crim Attempt	Y (8 days)	Jail

43	2012	Cass	13 to 18/19	GSI	VOL	Y	GSI, Indecent Exposure	Y (7 years)	State Correctional Facility
44	2012	Cass	17/17	Poss of Drug Para, Poss of Cont Sub	VOL	Y	Poss of Drug Para	N	NA
45	2012	Cass	17/17	Poss with Intent to Deliver, Theft	VOL	N	Theft, Poss of Drug Para	Y (30 days)	Jail (adult at time of sentence)
46	2013	Golden Valley	17/17	Poss of Drug Para, Refusal to Halt, MIC	VOL	Y	SA has yet to file charges	Unknown	Unknown
47	2012	Grand Forks	17/17	Poss of Cont Sub, Poss of Drug Para, False Info, Ingestion	VOL	Y	Poss of Drug Para, False Info	Y (4 days)	Jail (adult at time of sentence)
48	2012	Ramsey	17/18	Leaving the scene of accident	VOL	Y	Duty upon Striking, Poss of Drug Para	Y (10 days)	Jail (adult at time of sentence)
49	2011	Ward	17/17	Refusing to Halt, MIC	VOL	N	Refusing to Halt, MIC	N	NA
50	2012	Williams	17/17	Leaving the Scene, Terrorizing, Simple Assault, Theft, Poss of Drug Para, Carrying a loaded firearm in vehicle	VOL	N	Leaving the Scene of an accident	Y (30 days)	Jail
51	2012	Williams	17/17	DUI	VOL	N	Active Warrant	pending	pending
52	2013	Williams	17/17	Poss of Cont Substance and Poss of Drug Para	VOL	N	SA has yet to file charges	pending	pending

53	2013	Bowman	17/17	MIC, Driving without a license	VOL	N	MIC	N	NA
54	2013	Burleigh	16/16	MIC, Poss of Cont Sub, Theft, False Info	VOL	N	SA has yet to file charges	pending	pending
55	2013	Burleigh	17/17	Simple Assault, MIC	VOL	Y	SA has yet to file charges	pending	pending
56	2013	Cass	17/17	Refusing to Halt, MIC	VOL	N	Refusing to Halt, MIC	N	NA
57	2013	Cass	16/16	Theft	VOL	N	Theft	N	NA
58	2013	Cass	17/17	Crim Mischief	VOL	N	Crim Mis	N	NA
59	2013	Cass	17/17	MIC	VOL	N	MIC	N	NA
60	2013	Golden Valley	17/17	MIC	VOL	Y	SA has yet to file charges	pending	pending
61	2013	Ramsey	17/17	Disorderly Conduct, MIC (2 counts)	VOL	Y	Disorderly Conduct, MIC (2)	N	NA
62	2013	Ramsey	17/17	Crim Trespass, Poss of Stolen Property, MIC	VOL	Y	Crim Trespass, Theft	N	NA
63	2013	Stutsman	17/18	False Info to LE	VOL	Y	False Info, Obstruction, Crim Mischief	N	NA
64	2013	Williams	17/17	Ingesting Cont Sub	VOL	N	Pending	Pending	Pending