

NORTH DAKOTA VICTIMS' RIGHTS LAWS¹

Constitution

North Dakota does not have a victims' rights amendment to its constitution.

Statute

Title 12.1, Criminal Code; Chapter 34, Fair Treatment of Victims and Witnesses

§ 12.1-34-01 – Definitions

In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

1. "Court" means a forum established by law for the adjudication of juvenile petitions, criminal complaints, informations, or indictments.
2. "Crime" includes all felony offenses; class A misdemeanors, excluding violations of section 6-08-16.1 for no-account checks; all violations of chapters 12.1-17 and 12.1-20, including all corresponding violations of municipal ordinances; and any of the offenses in this subsection that may result in adjudication of delinquency.
3. "Crime of violence" means any crime in which force, as defined by section 12.1-01-04, or threat of force was used against the victim.
4. "Custodial authority" includes city jail, county jail, juvenile detention center, regional corrections center, halfway house, state penitentiary or Missouri River correctional center, state hospital, or any other inpatient mental health or treatment facility to which a criminal defendant may be sentenced or referred.
5. "Disposition" means the sentencing or determination of penalty or punishment to be imposed upon a person convicted of a crime or found delinquent or against whom a finding of sufficient facts for conviction or finding of delinquency is made.
6. "Family member" includes a spouse, child, sibling, parent, grandparent, legal guardian, or custodian of a victim.
7. "Prosecuting attorney" includes city attorney, state's attorney, attorney general, or their assistants.

¹ Not intended to be exhaustive.

8. "Victim" means a natural person who has suffered direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm where there is probable cause to believe that the harm has been caused by the commission of a criminal act. The term "victim" includes the family members of a minor, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased person.
9. "Witness" means any person who has been or is expected to be summoned to testify for the prosecution whether or not any action or proceeding has yet been commenced.

§ 12.1-34-02 – Fair treatment of victims and witnesses.

Victims and witnesses of crime must be afforded the following rights where applicable:

1. Informed by those entities that have contact with the victim or witness as to the availability of and the methods available for registration with the statewide automated victim information and notification system. Those entities include law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys, the courts, and custodial authorities. A victim or witness who clearly objects to registration may not be required to register with the system.
2. Informed as to status of investigation. Victims and witnesses, upon request, must be informed by law enforcement authorities investigating a criminal case of the status of the investigation, except where the prosecuting attorney or law enforcement authority determines that to disclose such information would unreasonably interfere with the investigation, until such time as the alleged offender is apprehended or the investigation is closed.
3. Informed as to criminal charges filed. Victims must be promptly informed by the prosecuting attorney of any criminal charges, arising from an incident in which the person was a victim, filed against any person arrested. The prosecuting attorney shall also provide a brief statement in nontechnical language of the procedural steps involved in the processing of a criminal case. Victims must also be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the pretrial status of each person arrested, including bail and any pretrial release conditions.
4. Notice of pretrial release.
 - a. Registered victims must be given prompt notice of any hearing in which the arrested person's pretrial release status will be determined. If the alleged offender is scheduled to be released prior to an appearance in court, prompt notice must be given to the registered victim and witness.
 - b. Victims who are not registered must be given prompt notice, by the law enforcement agency that has made an arrest in any case involving a crime of violence, of any hearing in which the arrested person's pretrial release status will be determined. If the alleged offender in a crime of violence is scheduled to be released before an appearance in court, the custodial authority shall give prompt notice to the victim and witness or, if unavailable, to the arresting law enforcement agency, which shall provide the notice to the victim or witness. The law enforcement agency or custodial authority may fulfill its obligation to notify by registering the victim with the system.
 - c. Victims and witnesses must be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the methods for enforcing any pretrial release conditions including information as to the level of protection available from law enforcement in the case of harm, threats, or intimidation made to the victim or witness.

5. Notice as to victims' and witnesses' participation in court proceedings. Victims must be informed by the prosecuting attorney of all court proceedings in a reasonable time prior to the proceedings. Witnesses must be informed by the prosecuting attorney of all court proceedings at which their presence is required in a reasonable time prior to the proceedings and informed in nontechnical language of the procedural steps involved in the processing of a criminal case. Victims and witnesses must be notified by the prosecuting attorney of the cancellation of any scheduled court proceeding in sufficient time to prevent an unnecessary appearance in court. All victims and witnesses shall provide the prosecuting attorney with current information as to address and telephone number, such information to be kept confidential subject to other provisions of this chapter. The notice given by the prosecuting attorney to the victims and witnesses must be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt notice.
6. Services available. Victims and witnesses must be informed by the prosecuting attorney and arresting law enforcement agency of all appropriate and available public or private programs that provide counseling, treatment, or support for victims and witnesses, including rape crisis centers, victim and witness assistance programs, elderly victim services, victim assistance hot lines, social service agencies, and domestic violence programs. The prosecuting attorney and law enforcement authority shall advise victims eligible for services of the relevant provisions of chapter 54-23.4.
7. Employer intercession. Victims and witnesses upon request must be provided by the prosecuting attorney with appropriate employer intercession services to ensure that employers of victims and witnesses will cooperate with the criminal justice process in order to minimize an employee's loss of pay and other benefits resulting from court appearances.
8. Witness fee. Witnesses must be informed by the prosecuting attorney or the court of the procedures to be followed in order to apply for and receive any witness fee to which they are entitled under law.
9. Return of property. Victims shall have any personal property that was stolen or taken for evidentiary purposes, except contraband, property subject to evidentiary analysis, and property the ownership of which is disputed, returned by the court, prosecuting attorney, or law enforcement agency within ten days after its taking or recovery if it is not needed for law enforcement, prosecution, or defense purposes or as expeditiously as possible when the property is no longer needed for law enforcement, prosecution, or defense purposes. If there is a defendant, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the defendant of the intent to return the property to the owner. Upon a motion made by the defendant and upon good cause shown that the property contains exculpatory evidence of the defendant's innocence, the court may order the law enforcement personnel in possession of the property not to release it to the owner.
10. Waiting area. Victims and witnesses must be provided by prosecuting attorneys and defense attorneys as assisted by the court with a waiting area separate from the defendant, defendant's relatives and friends, and defense witnesses if such an area is available and the use of the area is practical. If a separate waiting area is not available or practical, the court shall provide other safeguards to minimize the victims' and witnesses' contact with the defendant, defendant's relatives and friends, and defense witnesses during court proceedings.
11. Protection of identifying information. Victims and witnesses may not be compelled to testify at any pretrial proceeding or at trial for purposes of identifying the victims' or witnesses' address, telephone number, place of employment, or other personal identification except for name without the victims' or witnesses' consent, unless there is a showing of good cause as determined by the court.

12. Right to be present throughout trial. The victim must be informed by the prosecuting attorney of the victim's right to be present throughout the trial of the defendant, except as provided by rule 615 of the North Dakota Rules of Evidence.
13. Prompt disposition of case. Victims and witnesses must be informed by the prosecuting attorney of their rights to a prompt disposition of the cases in which they are involved as victims or witnesses as defined by the docket currency standards of the North Dakota supreme court.
14. Notice as to scheduling of hearing. Registered victims must be informed of the date, time, and place of hearing at which a plea of guilty or not guilty will be entered and of a sentencing hearing. Victims who are not registered must be given the same information by the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall explain to and consult with the victim in nontechnical language details of any potential plea agreement or verdict.
15. Victim impact statement. The victim must be informed by the prosecuting attorney, prior to sentencing, of the victim's right to submit or make a written impact statement to the court in any criminal case. If a presentence investigation is ordered, the probation officer assigned the report shall include this information in the report. This statement may include an explanation by the victim of the nature and extent of any physical, psychological, or emotional harm or trauma suffered by the victim; an explanation of the extent of any economic loss or property damage suffered by the victim; an opinion of the need for and extent of restitution; and the victim's recommendation for an appropriate sentence. The prosecuting attorney shall advise all victims that the presentence report is subject to review by the defendant and that the report will include the victim's statement. If the sentencing court does not order a presentence investigation, the victim may submit a written impact statement, under oath, to the office of the state's attorney which statement must be submitted to the sentencing court. The victim of violent crime may appear in court to make an oral crime impact statement at the sentencing of the defendant in appropriate circumstances at the discretion of the judge. This oral statement must be made under oath and is subject to cross-examination.
16. Notice of final disposition and parole procedures. Registered victims and witnesses must be informed of the final disposition of any criminal case. Victims who are not registered must be given the same notice by the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall explain to the victim the parole process and pardon process and further advise the victim of the necessity of advising the custodial authority and the parole board and the pardon clerk of the victim's address in order for the victim to receive further information under other provisions of this chapter.
17. Prompt notice of custodial release. Registered victims and witnesses must be informed whenever a criminal defendant receives a temporary, provisional, or final release from custody or whenever the defendant escapes from custody. Victims who are not registered must be given the same notice by the appropriate custodial authority. Notification must include the transfer of the defendant to a work-release program, a community residential program, or transfer to a mental health facility. All notices to the registered victim and witnesses concerning this release information must be within a reasonable time prior to the defendant's release or transfer. The notice given by the custodial authority must be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt notice.
18. Participation in parole board and pardon decision. Victims may submit a written statement for consideration by the parole board, the governor, or the pardon advisory board, if one has been appointed, prior to the parole board, the governor, or the pardon advisory board taking any action

on a defendant's request for parole or pardon. A victim statement made under this subsection is a confidential record and may be disclosed only to the parole board, the governor, the pardon advisory board, or their authorized representative. Victims of violent crimes may at the discretion of the parole board, the governor, or the pardon advisory board personally appear and address the parole board, the governor, or the pardon advisory board. Victim testimony and written statements under this subsection are confidential and may be disclosed only to the parole board, the governor, the pardon advisory board, or their authorized representative. Notice must be given by the parole board or pardon clerk informing the registered victim of the pending review. The registered victim must be provided notice of the decision of the parole board or of the governor and the recommendations of the pardon advisory board, if any, and, if applicable, notice of the date of the prisoner's release on parole or the prisoner's pardon, conditional pardon, reprieve, commutation, or remission of fine. Notice must be given within a reasonable time after the parole board or the governor makes a decision but in any event before the parolee's or pardoned prisoner's release from custody.

19. Victims and witnesses of crimes committed by juveniles are entitled to the same rights under this chapter in juvenile delinquency proceedings as in any other proceeding. In addition, every victim or a witness who is a minor is entitled to have that person's spouse, parent, guardian, and no more than two other designated adults present with that person during any juvenile delinquency proceedings.

§ 12.1-34-03 – Responsibilities of victims and witnesses

Victims and witnesses have all of the following responsibilities to aid in the prosecution of crime:

1. To make a timely report of the crime.
2. To cooperate with law enforcement authorities throughout the investigation, prosecution, and trial.
3. To testify at trial.
4. To notify law enforcement authorities, prosecuting attorney, custodial authority, parole board, pardon clerk, and court, where appropriate, of any change of address. The address information provided to these persons must be kept confidential.

§ 12.1-34-04 – Victim and witness services

Each prosecuting attorney is responsible for securing for victims and witnesses of crime the rights and services described in this chapter. Those services include all of the following:

1. Court appearance notification services, including cancellations of appearances.
2. Informational services relative to the availability of the collection of witness fees, victim compensation, or restitution.
3. Escort and other transportation services related to the investigation or prosecution of the case, if necessary.
4. Case process notification services.

5. Employer intercession services.
6. Expedited return of property services.
7. Protection services.
8. Family support services, including child and other dependent care services.
9. Waiting facilities.
10. Social service and other public or private agency referrals.

§ 12.1-34-05 – Cause of action for damages or injunctive relief

Nothing in this chapter may be construed as creating a cause of action for money damages or injunctive relief against the state, county, municipality, or any of their agencies, instrumentalities, or employees. Furthermore, the failure to provide a right, privilege, or notice to a victim under this chapter is not grounds for the defendant to seek to have the conviction or sentence set aside. This chapter does not limit any rights to which victims and witnesses of crime are otherwise entitled.

Chapter 35, Child Victim and Witness Fair Treatment Standards

§ 12.1-35-01 – Definitions

In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

1. "Child" means an individual under the age of eighteen years.
2. "Child development specialist" means an individual who demonstrates educational and work experience exhibiting an understanding of child development and behavior.
3. "Court" means a forum established by law for the adjudication of juvenile petitions, criminal complaints, informations, or indictments.
4. "Family member" means a spouse, child, sibling, parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a victim.
5. "Prosecuting attorney" includes city attorney, state's attorney, attorney general, or their assistants.
6. "Sex offense" includes all sex offenses defined as such in chapter 12.1-20.
7. "Victim" means a living child who has suffered direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime.
8. "Witness" means any living child who has been or is expected to be summoned to testify in a criminal case whether or not any action or proceeding has been commenced.

§ 12.1-35-02 – Additional services

In addition to all rights afforded to victims and witnesses by law, state's attorneys are encouraged to provide the following additional services to children who are involved in criminal proceedings as victims or witnesses:

1. Explanations, in language understood by the child, of all legal proceedings in which the child will be involved.
2. Advice to the court concerning the ability of a child witness to cooperate with the prosecution and the potential effects of the proceedings on the child.
3. Information about, and referrals to, appropriate social services programs to assist the child and the child's family members in coping with the emotional impact of the crime and the subsequent proceedings in which the child is involved.
4. Information about the availability of a child development specialist to ensure questions asked of the witness are chronologically and developmentally appropriate.

§ 12.1-35-03 – Information about child victims or witnesses of crimes generally may not appear in public record

1. In order to protect the child from possible trauma resulting from publicity, the name of the child victim or witness of a crime, except as specified in subsection 2, and identifying biographical information may not appear on the indictment or any other public record. Instead, a Jane Doe or Joe Doe designation must appear in all public records. Sealed confidential records containing the child's name and necessary biographical information must be kept in order to ensure that no defendant is charged twice.
2. Subsection 1 does not apply to the name and identifying biographical information of:
 - a. A child victim or witness of a criminal offense under title 39 or equivalent ordinance; and
 - b. A child victim of a fire.

§ 12.1-35-04 – Limits on interviews and testimony

The prosecuting attorney, the court, and appropriate law enforcement personnel, to the extent possible, shall protect the victim or witness from the psychological damage of repeated or lengthy interview, testimony, or discovery proceedings while preserving the rights of the public, the victim, and the person charged with the violation.

§ 12.1-35-05 – Prompt disposition

In all criminal cases and juvenile proceedings involving a child victim or witness, the court and the state's attorney shall take appropriate action to ensure a speedy trial in order to minimize the length of time the child must endure the stress of involvement in the proceedings. In ruling on any motion or

other request for a delay or a continuance of proceedings, the court shall consider and give weight to any adverse impact the delay or continuance may have on the well-being of a child victim or witness.

§ 12.1-35-05.1 – Assistance during proceedings

Upon request of a witness who is under the age of fourteen, the court shall permit an individual selected by the court to sit with, accompany, or be in close proximity to the witness in order to provide support to the witness while that witness is giving testimony. In order to provide support to a witness who is fourteen years of age or older, while that witness is giving testimony, the court may permit an individual selected by the court to sit with, accompany, or be in close proximity to that witness.

§ 12.1-35-05.2 – Confidentiality of testimony

In any criminal proceeding in which the defendant is charged with a violation of chapter 12.1-20 involving a child, the court, upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney, shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the testimony of and relating to a child may be closed to the public in order to protect the child's reputation. In making the determination to close the proceedings, the court shall consider:

1. The nature and seriousness of the offense;
2. The age of the child;
3. The extent to which the size of the community would preclude the anonymity of the victim;
4. The likelihood of public opprobrium due to the status of the victim;
5. Whether the prosecution has demonstrated a substantial probability that the identity of the witness would otherwise be disclosed to the public during the proceeding and that the disclosure would cause serious harm to the witness;
6. Whether the witness has disclosed information concerning the case to the public through press conferences, public meetings, or other means; and
7. Any other factor the court may find necessary to protect the interests of justice.

§ 12.1-35-05.3 – Application to discovery proceedings

This chapter applies to any criminal proceeding, including a deposition or other discovery proceeding.

§ 12.1-35-06 – Cause of action for damages and injunctive relief

Nothing in this chapter may be construed as creating a cause of action for money damages or injunctive relief against the state, county, municipality, or any of their agencies, instrumentalities, or employees. Furthermore, the failure to provide a right, privilege, or notice to a child victim or

witness under this chapter is not grounds for the defendant to seek to have the conviction or sentence set aside. This chapter does not limit any rights to which child victims and witnesses of crime are otherwise entitled.