

## Categories

**Acquittal – Bench Trial<sup>1</sup>**

**Bindover<sup>2</sup>**

**Discharged**

**Dismissed – By Motion<sup>3</sup>**

**Dismissed – Case Proceeding in District Court<sup>4</sup>**

**Dismissed – Defendant Incompetent**

**Dismissed – Failure to Appear by Prosecutor**

**Dismissed – Insufficient Complaint<sup>5</sup>**

**Dismissed – Six Month Rule<sup>6</sup>**

**Dismissed – State Not Ready for Trial<sup>7</sup>**

**Dismissed – Wrong Defendant**

**Dismissed by Prosecutor – Prosecution unable to Proceed<sup>8</sup>**

**Dismissed by Prosecutor – Nolle Prosequi**

**Disposition Vacated**

**Pre Adjudication Diversion<sup>9</sup>**

**Pre Adjudication Diversion Vacated**

**Transferred<sup>10</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> This category would indicate that the prosecution was tried on the merits, the officer(s) testified, and the trial court found the defendant not guilty.

<sup>2</sup> This category applies when a felony-level case, initiated in Metro Court, was set for a preliminary hearing, probable cause (that a crime was committed) was found, and the case was transferred to district court for prosecution.

<sup>3</sup> This category applies when the Defendant filed a motion to dismiss prior to trial, the Metro Court judge held a hearing on the motion, and it granted the relief. Such motions usually concern whether reasonable suspicion existed to detain a suspect or whether there was probable cause to complete an arrest.

<sup>4</sup> This category can apply when the prosecution has bypassed the Metro Court's probable cause function and presented their felony-level case to the grand jury.

<sup>5</sup> This category can apply if there existed a defect in the criminal complaint, such that it lacked an essential element to establish jurisdiction.

<sup>6</sup> This category would apply when the Metro Court is unable to set a trial within the 182-day rule that applies to misdemeanors.

<sup>7</sup> This category can apply when an essential witness, either law enforcement or civilian, does not appear to provide testimony.

<sup>8</sup> This category can apply when the prosecution has concluded that it cannot present a complete case, due often to the absence of an essential witness or incomplete discovery.

<sup>9</sup> This category applies when an officer and a defendant present an agreement to the court that the defendant will abide by certain conditions in exchange for a non-adjudication. Such agreements often concern low level petty misdemeanor or traffic infractions.

<sup>10</sup> This category can mean that a case was referred to a specialty court given the unique circumstances of the defendant, such as competency.