

MICHIGAN VICTIMS RIGHTS LAWS¹

CONSTITUTION

Article I, § 24 – Rights of Crime Victim; Enforcement; Assessment Against Convicted Defendants

- (1) Crime victims, as defined by law, shall have the following rights, as provided by law:
 - The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process.
 - The right to timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.
 - The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.
 - The right to notification of court proceedings.
 - The right to attend trial and all other court proceedings the accused has the right to attend.
 - The right to confer with the prosecution.
 - The right to make a statement to the court at sentencing.
 - The right to restitution.
 - The right to information about the conviction, sentence, imprisonment, and release of the accused.
- (2) The legislature may provided by law for the enforcement of the section.
- (3) The legislature may provide for an assessment against convicted defendants to pay for crime victims' rights.

¹ Not intended to be exhaustive.

STATUTES

Chapter 780, Criminal Procedure; Crime Victim's Rights Act

Article I –

§ 780.751 – Short title

This act shall be known and may be cited as the "William Van Regenmorter crime victim's rights act".

§ 780.752 – Definitions

(1) Except as otherwise defined in this article, as used in this article:

- (a) "County juvenile agency" means that term as defined in section 2 of the county juvenile agency act, 1998 PA 518, MCL 45.622.
- (b) "Crime" means a violation of a penal law of this state for which the offender, upon conviction, may be punished by imprisonment for more than 1 year or an offense expressly designated by law as a felony.
- (c) "Defendant" means a person charged with, convicted of, or found not guilty by reason of insanity of committing a crime against a victim.
- (d) "Facility", as used in sections 6, 13a, 19a, and 20 (fn 1) only, and not with reference to a juvenile facility, means that term as defined in section 100b of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1100b.
- (e) "Final disposition" means the ultimate termination of the criminal prosecution of a defendant including, but not limited to, dismissal, acquittal, or imposition of sentence by the court.
- (f) "Juvenile" means a person within the jurisdiction of the circuit court under section 606 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.606.
- (g) "Juvenile facility" means a county facility, institution operated as an agency of the county or the family division of circuit court, or an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, to which a juvenile has been committed or in which a juvenile is detained.
- (h) "Hospital" means that term as defined in section 100b of the mental health code, 1974 PA 258, MCL 330.1100b.
- (i) "Person" means an individual, organization, partnership, corporation, or governmental entity.

- (j) "Prisoner" means a person who has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment or placement in a juvenile facility for having committed a crime or an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult against a victim.
- (k) "Prosecuting attorney" means the prosecuting attorney for a county, an assistant prosecuting attorney for a county, the attorney general, the deputy attorney general, an assistant attorney general, or a special prosecuting attorney.
- (l) "Victim" means any of the following:
 - (i) An individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime, except as provided in subparagraph (ii), (iii), or (iv).
 - (ii) The following individuals other than the defendant if the victim is deceased:
 - (A) The spouse of the deceased victim.
 - (B) A child of the deceased victim if the child is 18 years of age or older and subparagraph (A) does not apply.
 - (C) A parent of a deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) and (B) do not apply.
 - (D) The guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age and sub-subparagraphs (A) to (C) do not apply.
 - (E) A sibling of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (D) do not apply.
 - (F) A grandparent of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (E) do not apply.
 - (iii) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is less than 18 years of age and who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated, if the parent, guardian, or custodian so chooses.
 - (iv) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is mentally or emotionally unable to participate in the legal process if he or she is neither the defendant nor incarcerated.
- (2) If a victim as defined in subsection (1)(l)(i) is physically or emotionally unable to exercise the privileges and rights under this article, the victim may designate his or her spouse, child 18 years of age or older, parent, sibling, grandparent, or any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to act in his or her place while the physical or emotional disability continues. The victim shall provide the prosecuting attorney with the name of the person who is to act in his or her place. During the physical or emotional disability, notices to be provided under this article to the victim shall continue to be sent only to the victim.

- (3) An individual who is charged with a crime arising out of the same transaction from which the charge against the defendant arose is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article.
- (4) An individual who is incarcerated is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article except that he or she may submit a written statement to the court for consideration at sentencing.

780.752a. Duty to provide notice to victim in case of assignment of defendant to trainee status, delayed sentence or deferred judgment of guilt, or other disposition that is not acquittal or unconditional dismissal; disclosure to victim of information or records otherwise closed to public

Sec. 2a. The duty under this chapter and under section 24 of article I of the state constitution of 1963 of a court, the department of corrections, the department of human services, a county sheriff, or a prosecuting attorney to provide a notice to a victim also applies if the case against the defendant is resolved by assignment of the defendant to trainee status, by a delayed sentence or deferred judgment of guilt, or in another way that is not an acquittal or unconditional dismissal. In performing a duty under this chapter or under section 24 of article I of the state constitution of 1963, the court, department of corrections, department of human services, county sheriff, or prosecuting attorney may furnish information or records to the victim that would otherwise be closed to public inspection, including information or records described in section 14 of chapter II of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 762.14.

§ 780.753 – Information regarding victim's rights; duties of law enforcement agency

Within 24 hours after the initial contact between the victim of a reported crime and the law enforcement agency having the responsibility for investigating that crime, that agency shall give to the victim the following information in writing:

- (a) The availability of emergency and medical services, if applicable.
- (b) The availability of victim's compensation benefits and the address of the crime victims compensation board.
- (c) The address and telephone number of the prosecuting attorney whom the victim should contact to obtain information about victim's rights.

(d) The following statements:

"If you would like to be notified of an arrest in your case or the release of the person arrested, or both, you should call [identify law enforcement agency and telephone number] and inform them."

"If you are not notified of an arrest in your case, you may call this law enforcement agency at [the law enforcement agency's telephone number] for the status of the case."

§ 780.754 – Return of victim's property; exceptions

- (1) The law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating a reported crime shall promptly return to the victim property belonging to that victim which is taken in the course of the investigation, except as provided in subsections (2) to (4).
- (2) The agency shall not return property which is contraband.
- (3) The agency shall not return property if the ownership of the property is disputed until the dispute is resolved.
- (4) The agency shall retain as evidence any weapon used in the commission of the crime and any other evidence if the prosecuting attorney certifies that there is a need to retain that evidence in lieu of a photograph or other means of memorializing its possession by the agency.

§ 780.755 – Post arraignment notice; release of defendant from custody; revocation of defendant's bond or personal recognizance

- (1) Not later than 24 hours after the arraignment of the defendant for a crime, the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime shall give to the victim notice of the availability of pretrial release for the defendant, the telephone number of the sheriff or juvenile facility, and notice that the victim may contact the sheriff or juvenile facility to determine whether the defendant has been released from custody. The law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime shall promptly notify the victim of the arrest or pretrial release of the defendant, or both, if the victim requests or has requested that information. If the defendant is released from custody by the sheriff or juvenile facility, the sheriff or juvenile facility shall notify the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime.
- (2) Based upon any credible evidence of acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation by the defendant or at the defendant's direction against the victim or the victim's immediate family, the prosecuting attorney may move that the bond or personal recognizance of a defendant be revoked.

§ 780.756 – Post arraignment notice; duties of prosecuting attorney; duties of victim

- (1) Not later than 7 days after the defendant's arraignment for a crime, but not less than 24 hours before a preliminary examination, the prosecuting attorney shall give to each victim a written notice in plain English of each of the following:
 - (a) A brief statement of the procedural steps in the processing of a criminal case.
 - (b) A specific list of the rights and procedures under this article.
 - (c) A convenient means for the victim to notify the prosecuting attorney that the victim chooses to exercise his or her rights under this article.

- (d) Details and eligibility requirements for compensation from the crime victim services commission under 1976 PA 223, MCL 18.351 to 18.368.
 - (e) Suggested procedures if the victim is subjected to threats or intimidation.
 - (f) The person to contact for further information.
- (2) If the victim requests, the prosecuting attorney shall give the victim notice of any scheduled court proceedings and any changes in that schedule.
 - (3) Before finalizing any negotiation that may result in a dismissal, plea or sentence bargain, or pretrial diversion, the prosecuting attorney shall offer the victim the opportunity to consult with the prosecuting attorney to obtain the victim's views about the disposition of the prosecution for the crime, including the victim's views about dismissal, plea or sentence negotiations, and pretrial diversion programs.
 - (4) A victim who receives a notice under subsection (1) and who chooses to receive any notice or exercise any right under this article shall keep the following persons informed of the victim's current address and telephone number:
 - (a) The prosecuting attorney, until final disposition or completion of the appellate process, whichever occurs later.
 - (b) The department of corrections or the sheriff as the prosecuting attorney directs if the defendant is imprisoned.
 - (c) The family independence agency or county juvenile agency as the prosecuting attorney directs if the defendant is held in a juvenile facility.

§ 780.757 – Court proceedings; waiting area for victim separate from defendant

The court shall provide a waiting area for the victim separate from the defendant, defendant's relatives, 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 victim's contact with defendant, defendant's relatives, and defense witnesses during court proceedings.

§ 780.758 – Confidentiality of certain victim identification information; motion to limit testimony; court files and documents

- (1) Based upon the victim's reasonable apprehension of acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation by the defendant or at defendant's direction against the victim or the victim's immediate family, the prosecuting attorney may move that the victim or any other witness not be compelled to testify at pretrial proceedings or at trial for purposes of identifying the

victim as to the victim's address, place of employment, or other personal identification without the victim's consent. A hearing on the motion shall be in camera.

- (2) The work address and address of the victim shall not be in the court file or ordinary court documents unless contained in a transcript of the trial or it is used to identify the place of the crime. The work telephone number and telephone number of the victim shall not be in the court file or ordinary court documents except as contained in a transcript of the trial.
- (3) Pursuant to section 24 of article I of the state constitution of 1963, guaranteeing to crime victims the right to be treated with respect for their dignity and privacy, all of the following information and visual representations of a victim are exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246:
 - (a) The home address, home telephone number, work address, and work telephone number of the victim unless the address is used to identify the place of the crime.
 - (b) A picture, photograph, drawing, or other visual representation, including any film, videotape, or digitally stored image of the victim.
- (4) Subsection (3) shall not preclude the release of information to a victim advocacy organization or agency for the purpose of providing victim services.

§ 780.759 – Victims of child abuse or sexual assault; speedy trial motion

- (1) As provided in subsection (2), a speedy trial may be scheduled for any case in which the victim is declared by the prosecuting attorney to be any of the following:
 - (a) A victim of child abuse, including sexual abuse or any other assaultive crime.
 - (b) A victim of criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, or third degree or of an assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct involving penetration or to commit criminal sexual conduct in the second degree.
 - (c) Sixty-five years of age or older.
 - (d) An individual with a disability that inhibits the individual's ability to attend court or participate in the proceedings.
- (2) The chief judge, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney for a speedy trial for a case described in subsection (1), shall set a hearing date within 14 days of the date of the filing of the motion. Notice shall be made pursuant to the Michigan court rules. If the motion is granted, the trial shall not be scheduled earlier than 21 days from the date of the hearing.

§ 780.760 – Selection of jury and trial; duty of prosecuting attorney to confer with victim

Upon request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall confer with the victim prior to the selection of the jury and prior to the trial of the defendant.

§ 780.761 – Right of victim to be present at trial; sequestering of witnesses

The victim has the right to be present throughout the entire trial of the defendant, unless the victim is going to be called as a witness. If the victim is going to be called as a witness, the court may, for good cause shown, order the victim to be sequestered until the victim first testifies. The victim shall not be sequestered after he or she first testifies.

§ 780.762 – Discharge or discipline by employer of victim or victim representative subpoenaed or requested to attend court proceedings; penalty

- (1) An employer or the employer's agent, who threatens to discharge or discipline or who discharges, disciplines, or causes to be discharged from employment or to be disciplined a victim because that victim is subpoenaed or requested by the prosecuting attorney to attend court for the purpose of giving testimony, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both, and may be punished for contempt of court.
- (2) An employer or an employer's agent who disciplines or discharges a victim representative from employment, causes a victim representative to be disciplined or discharged from employment, or threatens to discipline or discharge a victim representative from employment because that victim representative attends or desires to attend court to be present during the testimony of the victim, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both, and may be punished for contempt of court.
- (3) As used in this section, "victim representative" means any of the following:
 - (a) A guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age.
 - (b) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim of an assaultive crime if the victim of the assaultive crime is less than 18 years of age.
 - (c) A person who has been designated under section 2(2) (fn 1) to act in place of a victim of an assaultive crime during the duration of the victim's physical or emotional disability.
(fn 1: M.C.L.A. §§ 780.756, 780.763a, 780.769a, and 780.770).

§ 780.763 – Notice of defendant's conviction and of victim's right to participate in sentencing investigation and proceedings

- (1) The prosecuting attorney, upon and in accordance with the request of the victim, shall give to the victim notice of the following:
 - (a) The defendant's conviction.

- (b) The crimes for which the defendant was convicted.
 - (c) The victim's right to make a written or oral impact statement for use in the preparation of a presentence investigation report concerning the defendant.
 - (d) The address and telephone number of the probation office which is to prepare the presentence investigation report.
 - (e) That a presentence investigation report and any statement of the victim included in the report will be made available to the defendant unless exempted from disclosure by the court.
 - (f) The victim's right to make an impact statement at sentencing.
 - (g) The time and place of the sentencing proceeding.
- (2) The notice given by the prosecuting attorney to the victim must be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.
- (3) A notice given under subsection (1) shall inform the victim that his or her impact statement may include but shall not be limited to the following:
- (a) An explanation of the nature and extent of any physical, psychological, or emotional harm or trauma suffered by the victim.
 - (b) An explanation of the extent of any economic loss or property damage suffered by the victim.
 - (c) An opinion of the need for and extent of restitution and whether the victim has applied for or received compensation for loss or damage.
 - (d) The victim's recommendation for an appropriate sentence.

§ 780.763a – Form submitted by victim to receive notices

When a defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or ordered to be placed in a juvenile facility, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a form the victim may submit to receive the notices provided for under section 19, 20, or 20a. The form shall include the address of the department of corrections, the sheriff, the family independence agency, or the county juvenile agency, as applicable, to which the form may be sent.

§ 780.764 – Presentence investigation report; rights of victim

The victim has the right to submit or make a written or oral impact statement to the probation officer for use by that officer in preparing a presentence investigation report concerning the defendant pursuant to section 14 of chapter XI of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 771.14. A victim's written statement shall upon the victim's request, be included in the presentence investigation report.

§ 780.765 – Sentencing proceeding; rights of victim to appear and make statement

The victim has the right to appear and make an oral impact statement at the sentencing of the defendant. If the victim is physically or emotionally unable to make the oral impact statement, the victim may designate any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to make the statement on his or her behalf. The other person need not be an attorney.

§ 780.766 – Restitution authorized

- (1) For purposes of this section only, "victim" means an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a crime. For purposes of subsections (2), (3), (6), (8), (9), and (13), victim includes a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or any other legal entity that suffers direct physical or financial harm as a result of a crime.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (8), when sentencing a defendant convicted of a crime, the court shall order, in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty authorized by law or in addition to any other penalty required by law, that the defendant make full restitution to any victim of the defendant's course of conduct that gives rise to the conviction or to the victim's estate.
- (3) If a crime results in damage to or loss or destruction of property of a victim of the crime or results in the seizure or impoundment of property of a victim of the crime, the order of restitution may require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:
 - (a) Return the property to the owner of the property or to a person designated by the owner
 - (b) If return of the property under subdivision (a) is impossible, impractical, or inadequate, pay an amount equal to the greater of subparagraph (i) or (ii), less the value, determined as of the date the property is returned, of that property or any part of the property that is returned:
 - (i) The value of the property on the date of the damage, loss, or destruction.
 - (ii) The value of the property on the date of sentencing.
 - (c) Pay the costs of the seizure or impoundment, or both.

- (4) If a crime results in physical or psychological injury to a victim, the order of restitution may require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:
- (a) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of medical and related professional services and devices actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred relating to physical and psychological care.
 - (b) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred.
 - (c) Reimburse the victim or the victim's estate for after-tax income loss suffered by the victim as a result of the crime.
 - (d) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of psychological and medical treatment for members of the victim's family actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the crime.
 - (e) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined costs of homemaking and child care expenses actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the crime or, if homemaking or child care is provided without compensation by a relative, friend, or any other person, an amount equal to the costs that would reasonably be incurred as a result of the crime for that homemaking and child care, based on the rates in the area for comparable services.
 - (f) Pay an amount equal to the cost of actual funeral and related services.
 - (g) If the deceased victim could be claimed as a dependent by his or her parent or guardian on the parent's or guardian's federal, state, or local income tax returns, pay an amount equal to the loss of the tax deduction or tax credit. The amount of reimbursement shall be estimated for each year the victim could reasonably be claimed as a dependent.
- (5) If a crime resulting in bodily injury also results in the death of a victim or serious impairment of a body function of a victim, the court may order up to 3 times the amount of restitution otherwise allowed under this section. As used in this subsection, "serious impairment of a body function of a victim" includes, but is not limited to, 1 or more of the following:
- (a) Loss of a limb or use of a limb.
 - (b) Loss of a hand or foot or use of a hand or foot.
 - (c) Loss of an eye or use of an eye or ear.
 - (d) Loss or substantial impairment of a bodily function.
 - (e) Serious visible disfigurement.
 - (f) A comatose state that lasts for more than 3 days.

- (g) Measurable brain damage or mental impairment.
 - (h) A skull fracture or other serious bone fracture.
 - (i) Subdural hemorrhage or subdural hematoma.
 - (j) Loss of a body organ.
- (6) If the victim or victim's estate consents, the order of restitution may require that the defendant make restitution in services in lieu of money.
- (7) If the victim is deceased, the court shall order that the restitution be made to the victim's estate.
- (8) The court shall order restitution to the crime victim services commission or to any individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, governmental entities, or other legal entities that have compensated the victim or the victim's estate for a loss incurred by the victim to the extent of the compensation paid for that loss. The court shall also order restitution for the costs of services provided to persons or entities that have provided services to the victim as a result of the crime. Services that are subject to restitution under this subsection include, but are not limited to, shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. However, an order of restitution shall require that all restitution to a victim or victim's estate under the order be made before any restitution to any other person or entity under that order is made. The court shall not order restitution to be paid to a victim or victim's estate if the victim or victim's estate has received or is to receive compensation for that loss, and the court shall state on the record with specificity the reasons for its action.
- (9) Any amount paid to a victim or victim's estate under an order of restitution shall be set off against any amount later recovered as compensatory damages by the victim or the victim's estate in any federal or state civil proceeding and shall reduce the amount payable to a victim or a victim's estate by an award from the crime victim services commission made after an order of restitution under this section.
- (10) If not otherwise provided by the court under this subsection, restitution shall be made immediately. However, the court may require that the defendant make restitution under this section within a specified period or in specified installments.
- (11) If the defendant is placed on probation or paroled or the court imposes a conditional sentence as provided in section 3 of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.3, any restitution ordered under this section shall be a condition of that probation, parole, or sentence. The court may revoke probation or impose imprisonment under the conditional sentence and the parole board may revoke parole if the defendant fails to comply with the order and if the defendant has not made a good faith effort to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation or parole or impose imprisonment, the court or parole board shall consider the defendant's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources, the willfulness of the defendant's failure to pay, and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's ability to pay.

- (12) A defendant who is required to pay restitution and who is not in willful default of the payment of the restitution may at any time petition the sentencing judge or his or her successor to modify the method of payment. If the court determines that payment under the order will impose a manifest hardship on the defendant or his or her immediate family, and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim, the court may modify the method of payment.
- (13) An order of restitution entered under this section remains effective until it is satisfied in full. An order of restitution is a judgment and lien against all property of the defendant for the amount specified in the order of restitution. The lien may be recorded as provided by law. An order of restitution may be enforced by the prosecuting attorney, a victim, a victim's estate, or any other person or entity named in the order to receive the restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action or a lien.
- (14) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a defendant shall not be imprisoned, jailed, or incarcerated for a violation of probation or parole or otherwise for failure to pay restitution as ordered under this section unless the court or parole board determines that the defendant has the resources to pay the ordered restitution and has not made a good faith effort to do so.
- (15) If the court determines that a juvenile is or will be unable to pay all of the restitution ordered, after notice to the juvenile's parent or parents and an opportunity for the parent or parents to be heard the court may order the parent or parents having supervisory responsibility for the juvenile at the time of the acts upon which an order of restitution is based to pay any portion of the restitution ordered that is outstanding. An order under this subsection does not relieve the juvenile of his or her obligation to pay restitution as ordered, but the amount owed by the juvenile shall be offset by any amount paid by his or her parent. As used in this subsection:
- (a) "Juvenile" means a person within the court's jurisdiction under section 2d or 4 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2d and 712A.4.
 - (b) "Parent" does not include a foster parent.
- (16) If the court orders a parent to pay restitution under subsection (15), the court shall take into account the parent's financial resources and the burden that the payment of restitution will impose, with due regard to any other moral or legal financial obligations the parent may have. If a parent is required to pay restitution under subsection (15), the court shall provide for payment to be made in specified installments and within a specified period of time.
- (17) A parent who has been ordered to pay restitution under subsection (15) may petition the court for a modification of the amount of restitution owed by the parent or for a cancellation of any unpaid portion of the parent's obligation. The court shall cancel all or part of the parent's obligation due if the court determines that payment of the amount due will impose a manifest hardship on the parent and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim.

- (18) In each case in which payment of restitution is ordered as a condition of probation, the court may order any employed defendant to execute a wage assignment to pay the restitution. The probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case not less than twice yearly to ensure that restitution is being paid as ordered. If the restitution was ordered to be made within a specific period of time, the probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case at the end of the specific period of time to determine if the restitution has been paid in full. The final review shall be conducted not less than 60 days before the probationary period expires. If the probation officer determines at any review that restitution is not being paid as ordered, the probation officer shall file a written report of the violation with the court on a form prescribed by the state court administrative office or shall petition the court for a probation violation. The report or petition shall include a statement of the amount of the arrearage and any reasons for the arrearage known by the probation officer. The probation officer shall immediately provide a copy of the report or petition to the prosecuting attorney. If a petition or motion is filed or other proceedings are initiated to enforce payment of restitution and the court determines that restitution is not being paid or has not been paid as ordered by the court, the court shall promptly take action necessary to compel compliance.
- (19) If a defendant who is ordered to pay restitution under this section is remanded to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the court shall provide a copy of the order of restitution to the department of corrections when the defendant is remanded to the department's jurisdiction.
- (20) The court shall not impose a fee on a victim, victim's estate, or prosecuting attorney for enforcing an order of restitution.
- (21) If a person or entity entitled to restitution cannot be located or refuses to claim that restitution within 2 years after the date on which he or she could have claimed the restitution, the restitution paid to that person or entity shall be deposited in the crime victim's rights fund created under section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904, or its successor fund. However, a person or entity entitled to that restitution may claim that restitution any time by applying to the court that originally ordered and collected it. The court shall notify the crime victim services commission of the application and the commission shall approve a reduction in the court's revenue transmittal to the crime victim rights fund equal to the restitution owed to the person or entity. The court shall use the reduction to reimburse that restitution to the person or entity.

§ 780.766a – Combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments; allocation of payments

- (1) If a person is subject to any combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments arising out of the same criminal proceeding, money collected from that person for the payment of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments shall be allocated as provided in this section.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a person is subject to payment of victim payments and any combination of other fines, costs, assessments, probation or parole

supervision fees, or other payments, 50% of each payment collected by the court from that person shall be applied to payment of victim payments, and the balance shall be applied to payment of fines, costs, supervision fees, and other assessments or payments. If any fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments remain unpaid after all of the victim payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied to payment of those fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments. If any victim payments remain unpaid after all of the fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied toward payment of those victim payments.

- (3) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of state law, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, probation and parole supervision fees, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:
 - (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.
 - (b) Payment of other costs.
 - (c) Payment of fines.
 - (d) Payment of probation or parole supervision fees.
 - (e) Payment of assessments and other payments, including reimbursement to third parties who reimbursed a victim for his or her loss.
- (4) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of local ordinances, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:
 - (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.
 - (b) Payment of fines and other costs.
 - (c) Payment of assessments and other payments.
- (5) As used in this section, "victim payment" means restitution ordered to be paid to the victim, to the victim's estate, but not to a person who reimbursed the victim for his or her loss; or an assessment ordered under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.

§ 780.767. Restitution; factors for consideration; burden of proof

- (1) In determining the amount of restitution to order under section 16, (fn 1) the court shall consider the amount of the loss sustained by any victim as a result of the offense.

- (2) The court may order the probation officer to obtain information pertaining to the amounts of loss described in subsection (1). The probation officer shall include the information collected in the presentence investigation report or in a separate report, as the court directs.
- (3) The court shall disclose to both the defendant and the prosecuting attorney all portions of the presentence or other report pertaining to the matters described in subsection (1).
- (4) Any dispute as to the proper amount or type of restitution shall be resolved by the court by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of demonstrating the amount of the loss sustained by a victim as a result of the offense shall be on the prosecuting attorney.
(fn 1: M.C.L.A. § 780.766).

§ 780.768 – Profits or proceeds from sales or contracts of defendant relating to recollections or depiction of crime; escrow account; priority of distributions

- (1) A person convicted of a crime shall not derive any profit from the sale of his or her recollections, thoughts, and feelings with regard to the offense committed by that person until the victim receives any restitution or compensation ordered for him or her against the defendant and expenses of incarceration are recovered as provided in subsection (3) and until the escrow account created under subsection (2) is terminated under subsection (4).
- (2) Upon the conviction of a defendant for a crime involving a victim, and after notice to any interested party, an attorney for the county in which the conviction occurred or the attorney general may petition the court in which the conviction occurred to order that defendant forfeit all or any part of proceeds received or to be received by the defendant, or the defendant's representatives or assignees, from contracts relating to the depiction of the crime or the defendant's recollections, thoughts, or feelings about the crime, in books, magazines, media entertainment, or live entertainment, as provided in this section. The proceeds shall be held in escrow for a period of not more than 5 years.
- (3) During the existence of the escrow account, proceeds in the account shall be distributed in the following priority to satisfy the following :
 - (a) An order of restitution entered under sections 16 and 17. (fn 1)
 - (b) Any civil judgment in favor of the victim against that defendant.
 - (c) Any reimbursement ordered under the prisoner reimbursement to the county act, Act No. 118 of the Public Acts of 1984, being sections 801.81 to 801.93 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or ordered under the state correctional facility reimbursement act, Act No. 253 of the Public Acts of 1935, being sections 800.401 to 800.406 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

- (4) The balance remaining in the escrow account at the end of the escrow period shall be paid to the crime victim's rights assessment fund. (fn 1: M.C.L.A. § 780.766).

§ 780.768a – Notice to victim by prosecuting attorney; request of victim, contents of notice; victim rights upon reversal of defendant's conviction

- (1) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the following:
- (a) That the defendant filed an appeal of his or her conviction or sentence or that the prosecuting attorney filed an appeal.
 - (b) Whether the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending the disposition of the appeal. If the prosecuting attorney is notified that the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending disposition of the appeal, the prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.
 - (c) The time and place of any appellate court proceedings and any changes in the time or place of those proceedings.
 - (d) The result of the appeal. If the conviction is ordered reversed, the sentence is vacated, the case is remanded for a new trial, or the prosecuting attorney's appeal is denied, and if the prosecuting attorney has filed the appropriate notice with the appellate court, the appellate court shall expedite delivery of the relevant document to the prosecuting attorney's office by any means reasonably calculated to give the prosecuting attorney prompt notice. The prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.
- (2) If the prosecuting attorney is not successful in notifying the victim of an event described in subsection (1) within the period set forth in that subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of that event as soon as possible by any means reasonably calculated to give the victim prompt actual notice.
- (3) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a brief explanation in plain English of the appeal process, including the possible dispositions.
- (4) If the case is returned to the trial court for further proceedings or a new trial, the victim has the same rights as previously requested during the proceedings that led to the appeal.

§ 780.769 – Victim's written request for information related to imprisonment, release, transfer or escape of prisoner

- (1) Upon the victim's written request, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall mail to the victim the following, as applicable, about a prisoner who has been sentenced to imprisonment under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or the department for the crime against that victim:
 - (a) Within 30 days after the request, notice of the sheriff's calculation of the prisoner's earliest release date or the department's calculation of the prisoner's earliest parole eligibility date, with all potential good time or disciplinary credits considered, if the sentence of imprisonment exceeds 90 days. The victim may request 1-time only notice of the calculation described in this subdivision.
 - (b) Notice of the prisoner's transfer or pending transfer to a minimum security facility and the facility's address.
 - (c) Notice of the prisoner's release or pending release in a community residential program or under furlough; any other transfer to community status; any transfer from 1 community residential program or electronic monitoring program to another; or any transfer from a community residential program or electronic monitoring program to a state correctional facility.
 - (d) Notice of the escape of the person accused, convicted, or imprisoned for committing a crime against the victim, as provided in section 20.
 - (e) Notice of the victim's right to address or submit a written statement for consideration by a parole board member or a member of any other panel having authority over the prisoner's release on parole, as provided in section 21.
 - (f) Notice of the decision of the parole board, or any other panel having authority over the prisoner's release on parole, after a parole review, as provided in section 21(3).
 - (g) Notice of the release of a prisoner 90 days before the date of the prisoner's discharge from prison, unless the notice has been otherwise provided under this article.
 - (h) Notice of a public hearing under section 44 of 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.244, regarding a reprieve, commutation, or pardon of the prisoner's sentence by the governor.
 - (i) Notice that a reprieve, commutation, or pardon has been granted.
 - (j) Notice that a prisoner has had his or her name legally changed while on parole or within 2 years after release from parole.
 - (k) Notice that a prisoner has been convicted of a new crime.
 - (l) Notice that a prisoner has been returned from parole status to a correctional facility due to an alleged violation of the conditions of his or her parole.

- (2) A victim's address and telephone number maintained by a sheriff or the department of corrections upon a request for notice under subsection (1) is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

§ 780.770 – Escape of person accused, convicted or imprisoned for committing crime against victim; immediate notice; method

- (1) As provided in subsection (2) or (3), a victim who requests notice of the escape and the prosecuting attorney who is prosecuting or has prosecuted the crime for which the person is detained or under sentence shall be given immediate notice of the escape of the person accused, convicted, or imprisoned for committing a crime against the victim. The notice shall be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.
- (2) If the escape occurs before the sentence is executed or before the defendant is delivered to the department of corrections, the chief law enforcement officer of the agency in charge of the person's detention shall give notice of the escape to the prosecuting attorney, who shall then give notice of the escape to a victim who requested notice.
- (3) If the defendant is confined pursuant to a sentence, the notice shall be given by the chief administrator of the place in which the prisoner is confined.

§ 780.770a – Juveniles; dismissal, discharge, or transfer; notice to victim; escape

- (1) Upon a victim's written request, the family independence agency or county juvenile agency, as applicable, shall make a good faith effort to notify the victim before either of the following occurs:
- (a) A juvenile is dismissed from court jurisdiction or discharged from commitment to the family independence agency or county juvenile agency.
- (b) A juvenile is transferred from a secure juvenile facility to a nonsecure juvenile facility.
- (2) If the family independence agency or county juvenile agency is not successful in notifying the victim before an event described in subsection (1) occurs, it shall notify the victim as soon as possible after that event occurs by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.
- (3) Upon the victim's written request, the family independence agency or county juvenile agency, as applicable, shall give to the victim notice of a juvenile's escape. A victim who requests notice of an escape shall be given immediate notice of the escape by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice. If the escape occurs before the juvenile is delivered to the family independence agency or county juvenile agency, the agency in charge of the juvenile's detention shall give notice of the escape to the family independence agency or county juvenile agency, which shall then give notice of the escape to the victim who requested notice.

§ 780.770b – Review hearing; duty of prosecuting attorney

Upon the victim's request, the prosecuting attorney shall give the victim notice of a review hearing conducted pursuant to section 1b of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, being section 769.1b of the Michigan Compiled Laws. The victim has the right to make a statement at the hearing, submit a written statement for use at the hearing, or both.

§ 780.771 – Parole of prisoner; victim's rights

- (1) A victim shall have the right to address or submit a written statement for consideration by a parole board member or a member of any other panel having authority over the prisoner's release on parole.
- (2) Not less than 30 days before a review of the prisoner's release, a victim who has requested notice under section 19(1)(f) shall be given written notice by the department of corrections informing the victim of the pending review and of victims' rights under this section. The victim, at his or her own expense, may be represented by counsel at the review.
- (3) A victim shall receive notice of the decision of the board or panel and, if applicable, notice of the date of the prisoner's release on parole. Notice shall be mailed within a reasonable time after the board or panel reaches its decision but not later than 14 days after the board or panel has reached its decision. The notice shall include a statement of the victim's right to appeal a parole decision, as allowed under section 34(9) of 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.234.

§ 780.772 – Notice of final disposition of case; duty of prosecuting attorney

Upon the request of a victim, the prosecuting attorney shall, within 30 days of the final disposition of the case, notify the victim in writing of the final disposition of the case.

§ 780.772a – Application to have conviction for assaultive crime set aside; duty of prosecuting attorney

If a defendant applies to have a conviction for an assaultive crime set aside under Act No. 213 of the Public Acts of 1965, being sections 780.621 to 780.624 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and if the name of the victim is known by the prosecuting attorney, the prosecuting attorney shall give to the victim of the assaultive crime written notice of the application and forward a copy of the application to the victim. The notice shall be by first-class mail to the victim's last known address. The victim has the right to appear at any proceeding under Act No. 213 of the Public Acts of 1965 concerning that conviction and make a written or oral statement. As used in this section, "assaultive crime" means that term as defined in section 9a of chapter X of the code of criminal procedure, Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, being section 770.9a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

§ 780.773 – Construction of article

Nothing in this article shall be construed as creating a cause of action for money damages against the state, a county, a municipality or any of their agencies, or instrumentalities, or employees.

§ 780.774 – Failure to provide right, privilege, or notice under article

The failure to provide a right, privilege, or notice to a victim under this article shall not be grounds for the defendant to seek to have the conviction or sentence set aside.

§ 780.775 – Effective date of article; application of article

(1) This article shall take effect October 9, 1985.

(2) This article shall apply only to crimes committed on or after October 9, 1985.

Article II –

§ 780.781 – Definitions

(1) Except as otherwise defined in this article, as used in this article:

(a) "County juvenile agency" means that term as defined in section 2 of the county juvenile agency act, 1998 PA 518, MCL 45.622.

(b) "Court" means the family division of circuit court.

(c) "Designated case" means a case designated as a case in which the juvenile is to be tried in the same manner as an adult under section 2d of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2d.

(d) "Juvenile" means an individual alleged or found to be within the court's jurisdiction under section 2(a)(1) of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2, for an offense, including, but not limited to, an individual in a designated case.

(e) "Juvenile facility" means a county facility, an institution operated as an agency of the county or the court, or an institution or agency described in the youth rehabilitation services act, 1974 PA 150, MCL 803.301 to 803.309, to which a juvenile has been committed or in which a juvenile is detained.

(f) "Offense" means 1 or more of the following:

- (i) A violation of a penal law of this state for which a juvenile offender, if convicted as an adult, may be punished by imprisonment for more than 1 year or an offense expressly designated by law as a felony.
- (ii) A violation of section 81 (assault and battery, including domestic violence), 81a (assault; infliction of serious injury, including aggravated domestic violence), 115 (breaking and entering or illegal entry), 136b(5) (child abuse in the fourth degree), 145a (enticing a child for immoral purposes), 234 (discharge of a firearm intentionally aimed at a person), 235 (discharge of an intentionally aimed firearm resulting in injury), 335a (indecent exposure), or 411h (stalking) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81, 750.81a, 750.115, 750.136b, 750.145a, 750.234, 750.235, 750.335a, and 750.411h.
- (iii) A violation of section 617a (leaving the scene of a personal injury accident) of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.617a, or a violation of section 625 (operating a vehicle while under the influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with unlawful blood alcohol content) of that act, MCL 257.625, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to another individual.
- (iv) Selling or furnishing alcoholic liquor to an individual less than 21 years of age in violation of section 33 of the former 1933 (Ex Sess) PA 8, or section 701 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1701, if the violation results in physical injury or death to any individual.
- (v) A violation of section 80176(1) or (3) (operating a vessel while under the influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with unlawful blood alcohol content) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80176, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to any individual.
- (vi) A violation of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a law enumerated in subparagraphs (i) to (v).
- (vii) A violation described in subparagraphs (i) to (vi) that is subsequently reduced to a violation not included in subparagraphs (i) to (vi).
- (g) "Person" means an individual, organization, partnership, corporation, or governmental entity.
- (h) "Prosecuting attorney" means the prosecuting attorney for a county, an assistant prosecuting attorney for a county, the attorney general, the deputy attorney general, an assistant attorney general, a special prosecuting attorney, or in connection with the prosecution of an ordinance violation, an attorney for the political subdivision that enacted the ordinance upon which the violation is based.
- (i) "Victim" means any of the following:

- (i) A person who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of an offense, except as provided in subparagraph (ii), (iii), or (iv).
- (ii) The following individuals other than the juvenile if the victim is deceased:
 - (A) The spouse of the deceased victim.
 - (B) A child of the deceased victim if the child is 18 years of age or older and sub-subparagraph (A) does not apply.
 - (C) A parent of a deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) and (B) do not apply.
 - (D) The guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age and sub-subparagraphs (A) to (C) do not apply.
 - (E) A sibling of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (D) do not apply.
 - (F) A grandparent of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (E) do not apply.
- (iii) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is less than 18 years of age and who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated, if the parent, guardian, or custodian so chooses.
- (iv) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is mentally or emotionally unable to participate in the legal process if he or she is neither the defendant nor incarcerated.

(2) If a victim as defined in subsection (1)(h)(i) is physically or emotionally unable to exercise the privileges and rights under this article, the victim may designate his or her spouse, child 18 years of age or older, parent, sibling, grandparent, or any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to act in his or her place while the physical or emotional disability continues. The victim shall provide the prosecuting attorney with the name of the person who is to act in his or her place. During the physical or emotional disability, notices to be provided under this article to the victim shall continue to be sent only to the victim.

(3) An individual who is charged with an offense arising out of the same transaction from which the charge against the defendant arose is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article.

§ 780.782 – Information regarding victim's rights; duties of law enforcement agency

Within 24 hours after the initial contact between the victim of a reported offense and the law enforcement agency having the responsibility for investigating that offense, that agency shall give to the victim the following information in writing:

- (a) The availability of emergency and medical services, if applicable.

- (b) The availability of victim's compensation benefits and the address of the crime victims compensation board.
- (c) The address and telephone number of the prosecuting attorney whom the victim should contact to obtain information about victim's rights.
- (d) The following statements:
 - "If you would like to be notified of an arrest in your case or the release of the person arrested, or both, you should call [identify law enforcement agency and telephone number] and inform them."

 - "If you are not notified of an arrest in your case, you may call this law enforcement agency at [the law enforcement agency's telephone number] for the status of the case."

§ 780.783 – Return of victim's property

- (1) The law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating a reported offense shall promptly return to the victim property belonging to that victim that is taken in the course of the investigation, except as provided in subsections (2) to (4).
- (2) The agency shall not return property that is contraband.
- (3) The agency shall not return property if the ownership of the property is disputed until the dispute is resolved.
- (4) The agency shall retain as evidence any weapon used in the commission of the offense and any other evidence if the prosecuting attorney certifies that there is a need to retain that evidence in lieu of a photograph or other means of memorializing its possession by the agency.

§ 780.783a – Juvenile offenses; statement of damages or injury upon complaint or petition

The investigating agency or prosecuting attorney that files a complaint or submits a petition seeking to invoke the court's jurisdiction for a juvenile offense described in section 31(1)(d)(iii), (iv), or (v), or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a juvenile offense described in section 31(1)(d)(iii), (iv), or (v), shall place a statement on the complaint or petition that the offense resulted in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to another individual.

§ 780.784 – Complaints or petitions; statement of victims; confidentiality

The investigating agency that files a complaint or submits a petition seeking to invoke the court's jurisdiction for a juvenile offense shall file with the complaint or petition a separate statement

listing any known victims of the juvenile offense and their addresses and phone numbers. This separate statement shall not be a matter of public record.

§ 780.785 – Juveniles detained in juvenile facilities; motions; notice to victim

- (1) If the juvenile has been placed in a juvenile facility, not later than 48 hours after the preliminary hearing of that juvenile for a juvenile offense, the prosecuting attorney or, pursuant to an agreement under section 48a, the court shall give to the victim the telephone number of the juvenile facility and notice that the victim may contact the juvenile facility to determine whether the juvenile has been released from custody. The law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime shall promptly notify the victim of the arrest or pretrial release of the juvenile, or both, if the victim requests or has requested that information. If the juvenile is released from custody by the sheriff or juvenile facility, the sheriff or juvenile facility shall notify the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime.
- (2) Based upon any credible evidence of acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation by the juvenile or at the juvenile's direction against the victim or the victim's immediate family, the prosecuting attorney may move that the juvenile be detained in a juvenile facility.

§ 780.786 – Notice to victim; procedure following filing of complaint or petition

- (1) The court shall accept a petition submitted by a prosecuting attorney that seeks to invoke the court's jurisdiction for a juvenile offense, unless the court finds on the record that the petitioner's allegations are insufficient to support a claim of jurisdiction under section 2(a)(1) of chapter XIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.2.
- (2) Within 72 hours after the prosecuting attorney files or submits a petition seeking to invoke the court's jurisdiction for an offense, the prosecuting attorney, or the court pursuant to an agreement under section 48a, shall give to each victim a written notice in plain English of each of the following:
 - (a) A brief statement of the procedural steps in processing a juvenile case, including the fact that a juvenile may be tried in the same manner as an adult in a designated case or waived to the court of general criminal jurisdiction.
 - (b) A specific list of the rights and procedures under this article.
 - (c) A convenient means for the victim to notify the prosecuting attorney that the victim chooses to exercise his or her rights under this article.
 - (d) Details and eligibility requirements for compensation from the crime victim services commission under 1976 PA 223, MCL 18.351 to 18.368.
 - (e) Suggested procedures if the victim is subjected to threats or intimidation.
 - (f) The person to contact for further information.

- (3) If the victim requests, the prosecuting attorney, or the court pursuant to an agreement under section 48a, shall give the victim notice of any scheduled court proceedings and any changes in that schedule.
- (4) If the juvenile has not already entered a plea of admission or no contest to the original charge at the preliminary hearing, the prosecuting attorney shall offer the victim the opportunity to consult with the prosecuting attorney to obtain the victim's views about the disposition of the offense, including the victim's views about dismissal, waiver, and pretrial diversion programs, before finalizing any agreement to reduce the original charge.
- (5) A victim who receives a notice under subsection (1) and chooses to receive any notice or exercise any right under this article shall keep the following persons informed of the victim's current address and telephone number:
 - (a) The prosecuting attorney, or the court if an agreement under section 48a exists.
 - (b) If the juvenile is made a public ward, the family independence agency or county juvenile agency, as applicable.
 - (c) If the juvenile is imprisoned, the department of corrections or the sheriff as directed by the prosecuting attorney.

§ 780.786a – Speedy trial

- (1) As provided in subsection (2), a speedy trial may be scheduled for any case in which the victim is declared by the prosecuting attorney to be any of the following:
 - (a) A victim of child abuse, including sexual abuse or any other assaultive crime.
 - (b) A victim of criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, or third degree or of an assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct involving penetration or to commit criminal sexual conduct in the second degree.
 - (c) Sixty-five years of age or older.
 - (d) An individual with a disability that inhibits the individual's ability to attend court or participate in the proceedings.
- (2) The court, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney for a speedy trial for a case described in subsection (1), shall set a hearing date within 14 days after the motion is filed. Notice shall be made pursuant to the Michigan court rules. If the motion is granted, the trial shall not be scheduled earlier than 21 days from the date of the hearing.

§ 780.787 – Court proceedings; waiting area for victims

The court shall provide a waiting area for the victim separate from the juvenile, the juvenile's relatives, and the juvenile's 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 victim's contact with the juvenile, the juvenile's relatives, and the juvenile's witnesses during court proceedings.

§ 780.788 – Court hearings; personal identification of victims; hearing in camera

- (1) Based upon the victim's reasonable apprehension of acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation by the juvenile or at the juvenile's direction against the victim or the victim's immediate family, the prosecuting attorney may move or, in the absence of a prosecuting attorney, the victim may request that the victim or any other witness not be compelled to testify at any court hearing for purposes of identifying the victim as to the victim's address, place of employment, or other personal identification without the victim's consent. A hearing on the motion shall be in camera.
- (2) Pursuant to section 24 of article I of the state constitution of 1963, guaranteeing to crime victims the right to be treated with respect for their dignity and privacy, all of the following information and visual representations of a victim are exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246:
 - (a) The home address, home telephone number, work address, and work telephone number of the victim.
 - (b) A picture, photograph, drawing, or other visual representation, including any film, videotape, or digitally stored image of the victim.
- (3) Subsection (2) shall not preclude the release of information to a victim advocacy organization or agency for the purpose of providing victim services.

§ 780.789 – Hearings; right of victim to be present

The victim has the right to be present throughout the entire contested adjudicative hearing or waiver hearing of the juvenile, unless the victim is going to be called as a witness. If the victim is going to be called as a witness, the court, for good cause shown, may order the victim to be sequestered until the victim first testifies. The victim shall not be sequestered after he or she first testifies.

§ 780.790 – Discharge or discipline by employer of victim or victim representative subpoenaed or requested to attend court proceedings; penalty

- (1) An employer or the employer's agent, who threatens to discharge or discipline or who discharges, disciplines, or causes to be discharged from employment or to be disciplined a victim because that victim is subpoenaed or requested by the prosecuting attorney to attend court for the purpose of giving testimony, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by

imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both, and may be punished for contempt of court.

- (2) An employer or an employer's agent who disciplines or discharges a victim representative from employment, causes a victim representative to be disciplined or discharged from employment or threatens to discipline or discharge a victim representative from employment because that victim representative attends or desires to attend court to be present during the testimony of the victim, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both, and may be punished for contempt of court.
- (3) As used in this section, "victim representative" means any of the following:
 - (a) A guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age.
 - (b) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim of an offense that if committed by an adult would be an assaultive crime if the victim of the offense is less than 18 years of age.
 - (c) A person who has been designated under section 31(2) [FN1] to act in place of a victim of an offense that if committed by an adult would be an assaultive crime during the duration of the victim's physical or emotional disability.

§ 780.791 – Notice to victim; disposition proceedings; report; victim's impact statement

- (1) The prosecuting attorney, or, pursuant to an agreement under section 48a, the court, upon and in accordance with the request of the victim, shall give the victim notice of all of the following:
 - (a) The offenses for which the juvenile was adjudicated or convicted.
 - (b) The victim's right to make an impact statement at the disposition hearing or sentencing.
 - (c) The time and place of the disposition or sentencing proceeding.
- (2) If a report is to be prepared for the juvenile's disposition or for a sentencing in a proceeding that is a designated case, the person preparing the report shall give notice to the victim of all of the following:
 - (a) The victim's right to make an impact statement for use in preparing the report.
 - (b) The address and telephone number of the person who is to prepare the report.
 - (c) The fact that the report and any statement of the victim included in the report will be made available to the juvenile unless exempted from disclosure by the court.
- (3) A notice under subsection (1) or (2) shall inform the victim that his or her impact statement may be oral or written and may include, but shall not be limited to, any of the following:

- (a) An explanation of the nature and extent of any physical, psychological, or emotional harm or trauma suffered by the victim.
- (b) An explanation of the extent of any economic loss or property damage suffered by the victim.
- (c) An opinion of the need for and extent of restitution and whether the victim has applied for or received compensation for loss or damage.
- (d) The victim's recommendation for an appropriate disposition or sentence.

§ 780.791a – Form submitted by victim to receive notices

When a juvenile is ordered to be placed in a juvenile facility or sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the prosecuting attorney, or the court pursuant to an agreement under section 48a, shall provide the victim with a form the victim may submit to receive the notices from the family independence agency or county juvenile agency, as applicable, provided for under section 48. The form shall include the address of the family independence agency, county juvenile agency, department of corrections, or the sheriff, as applicable, to which the form may be sent.

§ 780.792 – Predisposition report; victim's impact statement

- (1) If a report is to be prepared for the juvenile's disposition or for a sentencing in a proceeding that is a designated case, the victim has the right to submit a written or oral impact statement to the person preparing the report for that person's use in preparing the report.
- (2) If no presentence report is prepared, the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the date and time of sentencing at least 10 days prior to the disposition or sentencing.
- (3) Upon the victim's request, a victim's written statement under this section shall be included in the report.

§ 780.793 – Victim's right to appear; oral impact statement; notice of disposition

- (1) The victim has the right to appear and make an oral impact statement at the juvenile's disposition or sentencing. If the victim is physically or emotionally unable to make the oral impact statement, the victim may designate any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to make the statement on his or her behalf. The other person need not be an attorney.
- (2) Upon request, the victim shall be notified by the prosecuting attorney, or, pursuant to an agreement under section 48a, the court of the disposition of the juvenile's offense not more than 30 days after the disposition is made.

§ 780.794 – Restitution orders

(1) For purposes of this section only:

- (a) "Offense" means a violation of a penal law of this state or a violation of an ordinance of a local unit of government of this state punishable by imprisonment or by a fine that is not a civil fine.
- (b) "Victim" means an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of an offense. For purposes of subsections (2), (3), (6), (8), (9), and (13), victim includes a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or any other legal entity that suffers direct physical or financial harm as a result of an offense.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (8), at the dispositional hearing or sentencing for an offense, the court shall order, in addition to or in lieu of any other disposition or penalty authorized by law, that the juvenile make full restitution to any victim of the juvenile's course of conduct that gives rise to the disposition or conviction or to the victim's estate. For an offense that is resolved informally by means of a consent calendar diversion or any other informal method that does not result in a dispositional hearing, the court shall order the restitution required under this section.

(3) If an offense results in damage to or loss or destruction of property of a victim of the offense or results in the seizure or impoundment of property of a victim of the offense, the order of restitution may require that the juvenile do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

- (a) Return the property to the owner of the property or to a person designated by the owner.
- (b) If return of the property under subdivision (a) is impossible, impractical, or inadequate, pay an amount equal to the greater of subparagraph (i) or (ii), less the value, determined as of the date the property is returned, of that property or any part of the property that is returned:
 - (i) The value of the property on the date of the damage, loss, or destruction.
 - (ii) The value of the property on the date of disposition.

(c) Pay the costs of the seizure or impoundment, or both.

(4) If an offense results in physical or psychological injury to a victim, the order of restitution may require that the juvenile do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

- (a) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of medical and related professional services and devices actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred relating to physical and psychological care.
- (b) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred.
- (c) Reimburse the victim or the victim's estate for after-tax income loss suffered by the victim as a result of the offense.

- (d) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of psychological and medical treatment for members of the victim's family actually incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the offense.
 - (e) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined costs of homemaking and child care expenses actually incurred or reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the offense or, if homemaking or child care is provided without compensation by a relative, friend, or any other person, an amount equal to the costs that would reasonably be incurred as a result of the offense for that homemaking and child care, based on the rates in the area for comparable services.
 - (f) Pay an amount equal to the cost of actual funeral and related services.
 - (g) If the deceased victim could be claimed as a dependent by his or her parent or guardian on the parent's or guardian's federal, state, or local income tax returns, pay an amount equal to the loss of the tax deduction or tax credit. The amount of reimbursement shall be estimated for each year the victim could reasonably be claimed as a dependent.
- (5) If an offense resulting in bodily injury also results in the death of a victim or serious impairment of a body function of a victim, the court may order up to 3 times the amount of restitution otherwise allowed under this section. As used in this subsection, "serious impairment of a body function of a victim" includes, but is not limited to, 1 or more of the following:
- (a) Loss of a limb or use of a limb.
 - (b) Loss of a hand or foot or use of a hand or foot.
 - (c) Loss of an eye or use of an eye or ear.
 - (d) Loss or substantial impairment of a bodily function.
 - (e) Serious visible disfigurement.
 - (f) A comatose state that lasts for more than 3 days.
 - (g) Measurable brain damage or mental impairment.
 - (h) A skull fracture or other serious bone fracture.
 - (i) Subdural hemorrhage or subdural hematoma.
 - (j) Loss of a body organ.
- (6) If the victim or victim's estate consents, the order of restitution may require that the juvenile make restitution in services in lieu of money.

- (7) If the victim is deceased, the court shall order that the restitution be made to the victim's estate.
- (8) The court shall order restitution to the crime victim services commission or to any individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, governmental entities, or other legal entities that have compensated the victim or the victim's estate for a loss incurred by the victim to the extent of the compensation paid for that loss. The court shall also order restitution for the costs of services provided to persons or entities that have provided services to the victim as a result of the offense. Services that are subject to restitution under this subsection include, but are not limited to, shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. However, an order of restitution shall require that all restitution to a victim or victim's estate under the order be made before any restitution to any other person or entity under that order is made. The court shall not order restitution to be paid to a victim or victim's estate if the victim or victim's estate has received or is to receive compensation for that loss, and the court shall state on the record with specificity the reasons for its action.
- (9) Any amount paid to a victim or victim's estate under an order of restitution shall be set off against any amount later recovered as compensatory damages by the victim or the victim's estate in any federal or state civil proceeding and shall reduce the amount payable to a victim or a victim's estate by an award from the crime victim services commission made after an order of restitution under this section.
- (10) If not otherwise provided by the court under this subsection, restitution shall be made immediately. However, the court may require that the juvenile make restitution under this section within a specified period or in specified installments.
- (11) If the juvenile is placed on probation, any restitution ordered under this section shall be a condition of that probation. The court may revoke probation if the juvenile fails to comply with the order and if the juvenile has not made a good faith effort to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation, the court shall consider the juvenile's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources, the willfulness of the juvenile's failure to pay, and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the juvenile's ability to pay.
- (12) A juvenile who is required to pay restitution and who is not in willful default of the payment of the restitution may at any time petition the court to modify the method of payment. If the court determines that payment under the order will impose a manifest hardship on the juvenile or his or her immediate family, and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim, the court may modify the method of payment.
- (13) An order of restitution entered under this section remains effective until it is satisfied in full. An order of restitution is a judgment and lien against all property of the individual ordered to pay restitution for the amount specified in the order of restitution. The lien may be recorded as provided by law. An order of restitution may be enforced by the prosecuting attorney, a victim, a victim's estate, or any other person or entity named in the order to receive the restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action or a lien.

- (14) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a juvenile shall not be detained or imprisoned for a violation of probation or parole or otherwise for failure to pay restitution as ordered under this section unless the court determines that the juvenile has the resources to pay the ordered restitution and has not made a good faith effort to do so.
- (15) If the court determines that the juvenile is or will be unable to pay all of the restitution ordered, after notice to the juvenile's parent or parents and an opportunity for the parent or parents to be heard, the court may order the parent or parents having supervisory responsibility for the juvenile at the time of the acts upon which an order of restitution is based to pay any portion of the restitution ordered that is outstanding. An order under this subsection does not relieve the juvenile of his or her obligation to pay restitution as ordered, but the amount owed by the juvenile shall be offset by any amount paid by his or her parent. As used in this subsection, "parent" does not include a foster parent.
- (16) If the court orders a parent to pay restitution under subsection (15), the court shall take into account the parent's financial resources and the burden that the payment of restitution will impose, with due regard to any other moral or legal financial obligations the parent may have. If a parent is required to pay restitution under subsection (15), the court shall provide for payment to be made in specified installments and within a specified period of time.
- (17) A parent who has been ordered to pay restitution under subsection (15) may petition the court for a modification of the amount of restitution owed by the parent or for a cancellation of any unpaid portion of the parent's obligation. The court shall cancel all or part of the parent's obligation due if the court determines that payment of the amount due will impose a manifest hardship on the parent and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim.
- (18) In each case in which payment of restitution is ordered as a condition of probation, the court may order any employed juvenile to execute a wage assignment to pay the restitution. The juvenile caseworker or probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case not less than twice yearly to ensure that restitution is being paid as ordered. If the restitution was ordered to be made within a specific period of time, the juvenile caseworker or probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case at the end of the specific period of time to determine if the restitution has been paid in full. The final review shall be conducted not less than 60 days before the probationary period expires. If the juvenile caseworker or probation officer determines at any review the restitution is not being paid as ordered, the juvenile caseworker or probation officer shall file a written report of the violation with the court on a form prescribed by the state court administrative office or shall petition the court for a probation violation. The report or petition shall include a statement of the amount of the arrearage, and any reasons for the arrearage known by the juvenile caseworker or probation officer. The juvenile caseworker or probation officer shall immediately provide a copy of the report or petition to the prosecuting attorney. If a petition or motion is filed or other proceedings are initiated to enforce payment of restitution and the court determines that restitution is not being paid or has not been paid as ordered by the court, the court shall promptly take action necessary to compel compliance.
- (19) If the court determines that an individual who is ordered to pay restitution under this section is remanded to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the court shall provide a

copy of the order of restitution to the department of corrections when the court determines that the individual is remanded to the department's jurisdiction.

- (20) The court shall not impose a fee on a victim, victim's estate, or prosecuting attorney for enforcing an order of restitution.
- (21) If a person or entity entitled to restitution cannot be located or refuses to claim that restitution within 2 years after the date on which he or she could have claimed the restitution, the restitution paid to that person or entity shall be deposited in the crime victim's rights fund created under section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904, or its successor fund. However, a person or entity entitled to that restitution may claim that restitution any time by applying to the court that originally ordered and collected it. The court shall notify the crime victim services commission of the application and the commission shall approve a reduction in the court's revenue transmittal to the crime victim rights fund equal to the restitution owed to the person or entity. The court shall use the reduction to reimburse that restitution to the person or entity.

§ 780.794a – Juvenile combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, and other payments; allocation of payments

- (1) If a juvenile is subject to any combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments arising out of the same criminal proceeding, money collected from that juvenile for the payment of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments shall be allocated as provided in this section.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a juvenile is subject to payment of payments and any combination of other fines, costs, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments, 50% of each payment collected by the court from that juvenile shall be applied to payment of victim payments, and the balance shall be applied to payment of fines, costs, supervision fees, and other assessments or payments. If any fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments remain unpaid after all of the victim payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied to payment of those fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments. If any victim payments remain unpaid after all of the fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied toward payment of those victim payments.
- (3) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of state law, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, probation and parole supervision fees, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:
 - (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.
 - (b) Payment of other costs.

- (c) Payment of fines.
 - (d) Payment of probation or parole supervision fees.
 - (e) Payment of assessments and other payments, including reimbursement to third parties who reimbursed a victim for his or her loss.
- (4) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of local ordinances, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:
- (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.
 - (b) Payment of fines and other costs.
 - (c) Payment of assessments and other payments.
- (5) As used in this section, "victim payment" means restitution ordered to be paid to the victim, to the victim's estate, but not to a person who reimbursed the victim for his or her loss; or an assessment ordered under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.

§ 780.795 – Restitution, factors; burden of proof

- (1) In determining the amount of restitution to order under section 44, (fn 1) the court shall consider the amount of the loss sustained by any victim as a result of the offense. In determining whether to order the juvenile's supervisory parent to pay restitution under section 44(15), the court shall consider the financial resources of the juvenile's supervisory parent and the other factors specified in section 44(16).
- (2) The court may order the person preparing a report for the purpose of disposition to obtain information pertaining to the factors set forth in subsection (1). That person shall include the information collected in the disposition report or in a separate report, as the court directs.
- (3) The court shall disclose to the juvenile, the juvenile's supervisory parent, and the prosecuting attorney all portions of the disposition or other report pertaining to the matters described in subsection (1).
- (4) Any dispute as to the proper amount or type of restitution shall be resolved by the court by a preponderance of the evidence. The burden of demonstrating the amount of the loss sustained by a victim as a result of the offense shall be on the prosecuting attorney. The burden of demonstrating the financial resources of the juvenile's supervisory parent and the other factors specified in section 44(16) shall be on the supervisory parent. (fn 1: M.C.L.A. § 780.794).

§ 780.796 – Appeal by juvenile; notice to victim; reversal; rights of victim

- (1) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the following:
 - (a) That the juvenile filed an appeal of his or her adjudication, conviction, disposition, or sentence or the prosecuting attorney filed an appeal.
 - (b) Whether the juvenile has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending the disposition of the appeal. If the prosecuting attorney is notified that the juvenile has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending disposition of the appeal, the prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.
 - (c) The time and place of any appellate court proceedings and any changes in the time or place of those proceedings.
 - (d) The result of the appeal. If the disposition or conviction is ordered reversed, the sentence is vacated, the case is remanded for a new trial, or the prosecuting attorney's appeal is denied, and if the prosecuting attorney has filed the appropriate notice with the appellate court, the appellate court shall expedite delivery of the relevant document to the prosecuting attorney's office by any means reasonably calculated to give the prosecuting attorney prompt notice. The prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.
- (2) If the prosecuting attorney is not successful in notifying the victim of an event described in subsection (1) within the period set forth in that subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of that event as soon as possible by any means reasonably calculated to give the victim prompt actual notice.
- (3) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a brief explanation in plain English of the appeal process, including the possible dispositions.
- (4) If the case is returned to the court for further proceedings or a new trial, the victim has the same rights as previously requested during the proceedings that led to the appeal.

§ 780.796a – Application to have adjudication for assaultive crimes or serious misdemeanors set aside; duty of prosecuting attorney

- (1) If a juvenile applies to have a conviction for an assaultive crime or serious misdemeanor or an adjudication for an offense that if committed by an adult would be an assaultive crime or a serious misdemeanor set aside under section 18e of chapter XIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.18e, and the prosecuting attorney knows the victim's name, the prosecuting attorney shall give the victim of the offense written notice of the application and forward a copy of the application to the victim. The notice shall be by first-class mail to the victim's last known address. The victim has the right to appear at any proceeding under section 18e of chapter XIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.18e, concerning that adjudication and make a written or oral statement.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Assaultive crime" means that term as defined in section 9a of chapter X of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 770.9a.

(b) "Serious misdemeanor" means that term as defined in section 61.

§ 780.797 – Profit or proceeds from sales relating to the offense; priority of distributions

(1) A juvenile adjudicated for an offense shall not derive any profit from the sale of his or her recollections, thoughts, and feelings with regard to the offense committed by that juvenile until the victim receives any restitution or compensation ordered for him or her against the juvenile and expenses of detention are recovered as provided in subsection (3) and until the escrow account created under subsection (2) is terminated under subsection (4).

(2) Upon the disposition of a juvenile offense involving a victim, and after notice to any interested party, an attorney for the county in which the disposition occurred or the attorney general may petition the court in which the disposition occurred to order that juvenile forfeit all or any part of proceeds received or to be received by the juvenile, or the juvenile's representatives or assignees, from contracts relating to the depiction of the offense or the juvenile's recollections, thoughts, or feelings about the offense, in books, magazines, media entertainment, or live entertainment, as provided in this section. The proceeds shall be held in escrow for a period of not more than 5 years.

(3) During the existence of the escrow account, proceeds in the account shall be distributed in the following priority to satisfy the following :

(a) An order of restitution entered under sections 44 and 45. (fn 1)

(b) Any civil judgment in favor of the victim against that juvenile.

(c) Any reimbursement for detention ordered under section 18 of chapter XIIA of Act No. 288 of the Public Acts of 1939, being section 712A.18 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(4) The balance remaining in the escrow account at the end of the escrow period shall be paid to the crime victim's rights assessment fund. (fn 1: M.C.L.A. § 780.794).

§ 780.798 – Dismissal, discharge, transfer, escape, name change of juvenile; notice to victim

(1) Upon the victim's written request, the court or the family independence agency or county juvenile agency, as applicable, shall make a good faith effort to notify the victim before any of the following occurs:

(a) The juvenile is dismissed from court jurisdiction or discharged from commitment to the family independence agency or county juvenile agency.

(b) The juvenile is transferred from a juvenile facility to any other juvenile facility.

- (c) The juvenile has his or her name legally changed while under the court's jurisdiction or within 2 years after discharge from the court's jurisdiction.
 - (d) The juvenile is detained for having committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal violation.
- (2) If the court, family independence agency, or county juvenile agency is not successful in notifying the victim before an event described in subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c) occurs, it shall notify the victim as soon as possible after that event occurs.
- (3) Upon the victim's written request, the family independence agency, county juvenile agency, or court shall give to the victim notice of a juvenile's escape from a secure detention or treatment facility. A victim who requests notice of an escape shall be given immediate notice of the escape by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.
- (4) Upon the victim's written request, the sheriff or the department of corrections shall mail to the victim the following, as applicable, about a juvenile who has been sentenced to imprisonment under the jurisdiction of the sheriff or the department for the offense against that victim:
- (a) Within 30 days after the request, notice of the sheriff's calculation of the juvenile's earliest release date or the department's calculation of the juvenile's earliest parole eligibility, with all potential good time or disciplinary credits considered, if the sentence of imprisonment exceeds 90 days. The victim may request 1-time only notice of the calculation described in this subdivision.
 - (b) Notice of the juvenile's transfer or pending transfer to a minimum security facility and the facility's address.
 - (c) Notice of the juvenile's release or pending release in a community residential program, under furlough, or any other transfer to community status; any transfer from 1 community residential program or electronic monitoring program to another; or any transfer from a community residential program or electronic monitoring program to a state correctional facility.
 - (d) Notice of the escape of the juvenile accused, convicted, or imprisoned for committing an offense against the victim.
 - (e) Notice of the victim's right to address or submit a written statement for consideration by a parole board member or a member of any other panel having authority over the juvenile's release on parole.
 - (f) Notice of the decision of the parole board, or any other panel having authority over the juvenile's release on parole, after a parole review.
 - (g) Notice of the release of a juvenile 90 days before the date of the juvenile's discharge from prison, unless the notice has been otherwise provided under this article.

- (h) Notice of a public hearing under section 44 of 1953 PA 232, MCL 791.244, regarding a reprieve, commutation, or pardon of the juvenile's sentence by the governor.
 - (i) Notice that a reprieve, commutation, or pardon has been granted.
 - (j) Notice that a juvenile has had his or her name legally changed while on parole or within 2 years after release from parole.
- (5) A victim's address and telephone number maintained by a sheriff or the department of corrections upon a request for notice under subsection (4) is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.
- (6) As provided in subsection (7) or (8), a victim who requests notice of the escape and the prosecuting attorney who filed the petition alleging the offense for which the juvenile is accused, detained, or under sentence shall be given immediate notice of the juvenile's escape. The notice shall be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.
- (7) If the escape occurs before the sentence is executed or before the juvenile is delivered to the family independence agency, county juvenile agency, sheriff, or the department of corrections, the person in charge of the agency in charge of the juvenile's detention shall give notice of the escape to the prosecuting attorney, who shall then give notice of the escape to a victim who requested notice.
- (8) If the juvenile is confined under sentence, the notice of escape shall be given to the victim and the prosecuting attorney by the chief administrator of the place in which the juvenile is confined.
- (9) Upon the victim's request, the prosecuting attorney shall give the victim notice of a review hearing conducted under section 18 of chapter XIIA of the probate code of 1939, 1939 PA 288, MCL 712A.18. The victim has the right to make a statement at the hearing or submit a written statement for use at the hearing, or both.

§ 780.798a – Court notification

The court may perform the notification functions delegated to the prosecuting attorney under this article if both of the following circumstances exist:

- (a) The prosecuting attorney allows the court to perform those functions pursuant to a written agreement.
- (b) The court performed those functions before the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section.

§ 780.799 – Victim's right to copy of adjudicative hearing order; recovery of damages from parents of juvenile

If requested, a victim shall be provided with a certified copy of the order of an adjudicative hearing for purposes of obtaining relief pursuant to section 2913 of the revised judicature act of 1961, Act No. 236 of the Public Acts of 1961, being section 600.2913 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

§ 780.800 – Construction of article

Nothing in this article shall be construed as creating a cause of action for money damages against the state, a county, or a municipality or any of their agencies, instrumentalities, or employees.

§ 780.801 – Failure to provide right, privilege, or notice under article

The failure to provide a right, privilege, or notice to a victim under this article shall not be grounds for the juvenile to seek to have any proceeding set aside.

§ 780.802 – Effective date; application

(1) This article shall take effect June 1, 1988.

(2) This article shall apply only to offenses committed on or after June 1, 1988.

Article III –

§ 780.811 – Definitions

(1) Except as otherwise defined in this article, as used in this article:

(a) "Serious misdemeanor" means 1 or more of the following:

(i) A violation of section 81 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81, assault and battery, including domestic violence.

(ii) A violation of section 81a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.81a, assault; infliction of serious injury, including aggravated domestic violence.

(iii) A violation of section 115 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.115, breaking and entering or illegal entry.

(iv) A violation of section 136b(6) of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.136b, child abuse in the fourth degree.

(v) A violation of section 145a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.145a, enticing a child for immoral purposes.

(vi) A violation of section 234 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.234, discharge of a firearm intentionally aimed at a person.

- (vii) A violation of section 235 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.235, discharge of an intentionally aimed firearm resulting in injury.
 - (viii) A violation of section 335a of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.335a, indecent exposure.
 - (ix) A violation of section 617a of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.617a, leaving the scene of a personal injury accident.
 - (x) A violation of section 625 of the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.625, operating a vehicle while under the influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with an unlawful blood alcohol content, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to another individual.
 - (xi) Selling or furnishing alcoholic liquor to an individual less than 21 years of age in violation of section 701 of the Michigan liquor control code of 1998, 1998 PA 58, MCL 436.1701, if the violation results in physical injury or death to any individual.
 - (xii) A violation of section 411h of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.411h, stalking.
 - (xiii) A violation of section 80176(1) or (3) of the natural resources and environmental protection act, 1994 PA 451, MCL 324.80176, operating a vessel while under the influence of or impaired by intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance, or with an unlawful blood alcohol content, if the violation involves an accident resulting in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to any individual.
 - (xiv) A violation of a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a violation enumerated in subparagraphs (i) to (xiii).
 - (xv) A violation charged as a crime or serious misdemeanor enumerated in subparagraphs (i) to (xiv) but subsequently reduced to or pleaded to as a misdemeanor. As used in this subparagraph, "crime" means that term as defined in section 2.
- (b) "Defendant" means a person charged with or convicted of having committed a serious misdemeanor against a victim.
 - (c) "Final disposition" means the ultimate termination of the criminal prosecution of a defendant including, but not limited to, dismissal, acquittal, or imposition of a sentence by the court.
 - (d) "Person" means an individual, organization, partnership, corporation, or governmental entity.
 - (e) "Prisoner" means a person who has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for having committed a serious misdemeanor against a victim.

- (f) "Prosecuting attorney" means the prosecuting attorney for a county, an assistant prosecuting attorney for a county, the attorney general, the deputy attorney general, an assistant attorney general, a special prosecuting attorney, or, in connection with the prosecution of an ordinance violation, an attorney for the political subdivision that enacted the ordinance upon which the violation is based.
- (g) "Victim" means any of the following:
- (i) An individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a serious misdemeanor, except as provided in subparagraph (ii), (iii), or (iv).
 - (ii) The following individuals other than the defendant if the victim is deceased:
 - (A) The spouse of the deceased victim.
 - (B) A child of the deceased victim if the child is 18 years of age or older and sub-subparagraph (A) does not apply.
 - (C) A parent of a deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) and (B) do not apply.
 - (D) The guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age and sub-subparagraphs (A) to (C) do not apply.
 - (E) A sibling of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (D) do not apply.
 - (F) A grandparent of the deceased victim if sub-subparagraphs (A) to (E) do not apply.
 - (iii) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is less than 18 years of age and who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated, if the parent, guardian, or custodian so chooses.
 - (iv) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim who is so mentally incapacitated that he or she cannot meaningfully understand or participate in the legal process if he or she is not the defendant and is not incarcerated.
- (2) If a victim as defined in subsection (1)(g)(i) is physically or emotionally unable to exercise the privileges and rights under this article, the victim may designate his or her spouse, child 18 years of age or older, parent, sibling, or grandparent or any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to act in his or her place while the physical or emotional disability continues. The victim shall provide the prosecuting attorney with the name of the person who is to act in place of the victim. During the physical or emotional disability, notices to be provided under this article to the victim shall continue to be sent only to the victim.
- (3) An individual who is charged with a serious misdemeanor, a crime as defined in section 2, or an offense as defined in section 31 arising out of the same transaction from which the charge

against the defendant arose is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article.

- (4) An individual who is incarcerated is not eligible to exercise the privileges and rights established for victims under this article except that he or she may submit a written statement to the court for consideration at sentencing.

§ 780.811a – Instruments charging serious misdemeanors; statement of damages or injury

A law enforcement officer or prosecuting attorney who files with the court a complaint, appearance ticket, traffic citation, or other charging instrument regarding a serious misdemeanor described in section 61(1)(a)(x), (xi), or (xiii), (fn 1) or a local ordinance substantially corresponding to a serious misdemeanor described in section 61(1)(a)(x), (xi), or (xiii), shall place a statement on the complaint, appearance ticket, traffic citation, or other charging

instrument that the offense resulted in damage to another individual's property or physical injury or death to another individual.

(fn 1: M.C.L.A. § 780.811).

§ 780.812 – Investigations of serious misdemeanors; written statement, victim information

A law enforcement officer investigating a serious misdemeanor involving a victim shall include with the complaint, appearance ticket, or traffic citation filed with the court a separate written statement including the name, address, and phone number of each victim. This separate statement shall not be a matter of public record.

§ 780.813 – Information given to victim of serious misdemeanor; time limit, contents

- (1) Within 24 hours after the initial contact between the victim of a reported serious misdemeanor and the law enforcement agency having the responsibility for investigating that serious misdemeanor, that agency shall give to the victim the following information in writing:

- (a) The availability of emergency and medical services, if applicable.
- (b) The availability of victim's compensation benefits and the address of the crime victims compensation board.
- (c) The address and telephone number of the prosecuting attorney whom the victim should contact to obtain information about victim's rights.
- (d) The following statements:
"If you would like to be notified of an arrest in your case or the release of the person arrested, or both, you should call [identify law enforcement agency and telephone number] and inform them."

"If you are not notified of an arrest in your case, you may call this law enforcement agency at [the law enforcement agency's telephone number] for the status of the case."

- (2) If the case against the defendant is brought under a local ordinance, the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the serious misdemeanor shall give to the victim the name and business address of the local prosecuting attorney for the political subdivision responsible for prosecuting the case along with the following statement:

"The defendant in your case will be prosecuted under a local ordinance, rather than a state statute. Nonetheless, you have all the rights and privileges afforded to victims under the state constitution and the state crime victim's rights act."

§ 780.813a – Revocation of bond

Based upon any credible evidence of acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation by the defendant or at the defendant's direction against the victim or the victim's immediate family, the prosecuting attorney may move that the bond or personal recognizance of a defendant be revoked.

§ 780.814 – Return of property by investigating agency; exceptions

- (1) The law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating a reported serious misdemeanor shall promptly return to the victim property belonging to that victim which is taken in the course of the investigation, except as provided in subsections (2) to (4).
- (2) The agency shall not return property which is contraband.
- (3) The agency shall not return property if the ownership of the property is disputed until the dispute is resolved.
- (4) The agency shall retain as evidence any weapon used in the commission of the serious misdemeanor and any other evidence if the prosecuting attorney certifies that there is a need to retain that evidence in lieu of a photograph or other means of memorializing its possession by the agency.

§ 780.815 – Notice of availability of pretrial release for defendant; affidavit asserting acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation

- (1) Not later than 72 hours after the arrest of the defendant for a serious misdemeanor, the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the serious misdemeanor shall give to the victim notice of the availability of pretrial release for the defendant, the phone number of the sheriff, and notice that the victim may contact the sheriff to determine whether the defendant has been released from custody. The law enforcement agency having

responsibility for investigating the crime shall promptly notify the victim of the arrest or pretrial release of the defendant, or both, if the victim requests or has requested that information. If the defendant is released from custody by the sheriff, the sheriff shall notify the law enforcement agency having responsibility for investigating the crime.

- (2) If the victim submits an affidavit asserting acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation by the defendant or at the defendant's direction against the victim or the victim's immediate family, the prosecuting attorney, based on the victim's affidavit, may move that the bond or personal recognizance of a defendant be revoked.

§ 780.816 – Pleas of guilty or nolo contendere, acceptance or nonacceptance; notice to prosecuting attorney and victim, contents; consultation with victim

- (1) If a plea of guilty or nolo contendere is accepted by the court at the time of the arraignment of the defendant for a serious misdemeanor, the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the plea and the date of sentencing within 48 hours after the arraignment. If no guilty or nolo contendere plea is accepted at the arraignment and further proceedings will be scheduled, the court shall so notify the prosecuting attorney within 48 hours after the arraignment. A notice to the prosecuting attorney under this subsection shall be on a separate form and shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the victim. The notice shall not be a matter of public record. Within 48 hours after receiving this notice, the prosecuting attorney shall give to each victim a written notice in plain English of each of the following:
 - (a) A brief statement of the procedural steps in the processing of a misdemeanor case, including pretrial conferences.
 - (b) A specific list of the rights and procedures under this article.
 - (c) A convenient means for the victim to notify the prosecuting attorney that the victim chooses to exercise his or her rights under this article.
 - (d) Details and eligibility requirements for compensation from the crime victim services commission under 1976 PA 223, MCL 18.351 to 18.368.
 - (e) Suggested procedures if the victim is subjected to threats or intimidation.
 - (f) The person to contact for further information.
- (2) If requested by the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall give to the victim notice of any scheduled court proceedings and notice of any changes in that schedule.
- (3) If the defendant has not already entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere at the arraignment, the prosecuting attorney shall offer the victim the opportunity to consult with the prosecuting attorney to obtain the views of the victim about the disposition of the serious misdemeanor, including the victim's views about dismissal, plea or sentence negotiations, and pretrial diversion programs before finalizing any negotiation that may result in a dismissal, plea or sentence bargain, or pretrial diversion.

- (4) If the case against the defendant is dismissed at any time, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the dismissal within 48 hours.
- (5) A victim who receives a notice under subsection (1) or (2) and who chooses to receive any notice or exercise any right under this article shall keep the following persons informed of the victim's current address and telephone number:
 - (a) The prosecuting attorney, until final disposition or completion of the appellate process, whichever occurs later.
 - (b) The sheriff, if the defendant is imprisoned for more than 92 days.

§ 780.817 – Waiting area for victim

The court shall provide a waiting area for the victim separate from the defendant, defendant's relatives, 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 victim's contact with defendant, defendant's relatives, and defense witnesses during court proceedings.

§ 780.818 – Testimony of witness or victim; motion not to compel; basis

- (1) Based upon the victim's reasonable apprehension of acts or threats of physical violence or intimidation by the defendant or at defendant's direction against the victim or the victim's immediate family, the prosecuting attorney may move that the victim or any other witness not be compelled to testify at pretrial proceedings or at trial for purposes of identifying the victim as to the victim's address, place of employment, or other personal identification without the victim's consent. A hearing on the motion shall be in camera.
- (2) Pursuant to section 24 of article I of the state constitution of 1963, guaranteeing to crime victims the right to be treated with respect for their dignity and privacy, all of the following information and visual representations of a victim are exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246:
 - (a) The home address, home telephone number, work address, and work telephone number of the victim.
 - (b) A picture, photograph, drawing, or other visual representation, including any film, videotape, or digitally stored image of the victim.
- (3) Subsection (2) shall not preclude the release of information to a victim advocacy organization or agency for the purpose of providing victim services.

§ 780.819 – Expedited trial

An expedited trial may be scheduled for any case in which the victim is averred by the prosecuting attorney to be a child.

§ 780.820 – Prosecuting attorney pretrial conference with victim

Upon request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall confer with the victim prior to the trial of the defendant.

§ 780.821 – Victim right to be present at trial; exception for victim called as witness

The victim has the right to be present throughout the entire trial of the defendant, unless the victim is going to be called as a witness. If the victim is going to be called as a witness, the court may, for good cause shown, order the victim to be sequestered until the victim first testifies. The victim shall not be sequestered after he or she first testifies.

§ 780.822 – Discharge or discipline by victim's or victim representative's employer; violation, contempt

- (1) An employer or the employer's agent, who threatens to discharge or discipline or who discharges, disciplines, or causes to be discharged from employment or to be disciplined a victim because that victim is subpoenaed or requested by the prosecuting attorney to attend court for the purpose of giving testimony, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both, and may be punished for contempt of court.
- (2) An employer or an employer's agent who disciplines or discharges a victim representative from employment, causes a victim representative to be disciplined or discharged from employment, or threatens to discipline or discharge a victim representative from employment because that victim representative attends or desires to attend court to be present during the testimony of the victim, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both, and may be punished for contempt of court.
- (3) As used in this section, "victim representative" means any of the following:
 - (a) A guardian or custodian of a child of a deceased victim if the child is less than 18 years of age.
 - (b) A parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim of an assaultive serious misdemeanor if the victim of the assaultive serious misdemeanor is less than 18 years of age.
 - (c) A person who has been designated under section 61(2) (fn 1) to act in place of a victim of an assaultive serious misdemeanor during the duration of the victim's physical or emotional disability.

(fn 1: M.C.L.A. § 780.811(2)).

§ 780.823 – Notice to victim by prosecuting attorney; request of victim; contents of notice; impact statement

- (1) The prosecuting attorney, upon and in accordance with the request of the victim, shall give to the victim notice of the following:
 - (a) The defendant's conviction.
 - (b) The offenses for which the defendant was convicted.
 - (c) If a presentence investigation report is to be prepared, the victim's right to make a written or oral impact statement for use in the preparation of the presentence investigation report concerning the defendant.
 - (d) The address and telephone number of the probation office which is to prepare the presentence investigation report.
 - (e) That a presentence investigation report and any statement of the victim included in the report will be made available to the defendant unless exempted from disclosure by the court.
 - (f) The victim's right to make an impact statement at sentencing.
 - (g) The time and place of the sentencing proceeding.
- (2) The notice given by the prosecuting attorney to the victim must be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.
- (3) A notice given under subsection (1) shall inform the victim that his or her impact statement may include but shall not be limited to the following:
 - (a) An explanation of the nature and extent of any physical, psychological, or emotional harm or trauma suffered by the victim.
 - (b) An explanation of the extent of any economic loss or property damage suffered by the victim.
 - (c) An opinion of the need for and extent of restitution and whether the victim has applied for or received compensation for loss or damage.
 - (d) The victim's recommendation for an appropriate sentence.

§ 780.824 – Preparation of presentence investigation report; victim's impact statement; inclusion of written statement in report

If a presentence investigation report concerning the defendant is prepared, the victim has the right to submit or make a written or oral impact statement to the probation officer for use by that officer in preparing the report pursuant to section 14 of chapter XI of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 771.14. A victim's written statement shall, upon the victim's request, be included in the presentence investigation report.

§ 780.825 – Presentence report not prepared; written impact statement, oral impact statement at sentencing

If no presentence report is prepared, the court shall notify the prosecuting attorney of the date and time of sentencing at least 10 days prior to the sentencing. The victim has the right to submit a written impact statement and has the right to appear and make an oral impact statement at the sentencing of the defendant. If the victim is physically or emotionally unable to make the oral impact statement, the victim may designate any other person 18 years of age or older who is neither the defendant nor incarcerated to make the statement on his or her behalf. The other person need not be an attorney. The court shall consider the victim's statement in imposing sentence on the defendant.

§ 780.826 – Restitution

(1) For purposes of this section only:

- (a) "Misdemeanor" means a violation of a law of this state or a local ordinance that is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine that is not a civil fine, but that is not a felony.
- (b) "Victim" means an individual who suffers direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm as a result of the commission of a misdemeanor. For purposes of subsections (2), (3), (6), (8), (9), and (13), victim includes a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or any other legal entity that suffers direct physical or financial harm as a result of a misdemeanor.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (8), when sentencing a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor, the court shall order, in addition to or in lieu of any other penalty authorized by law or in addition to any other penalty required by law, that the defendant make full restitution to any victim of the defendant's course of conduct that gives rise to the conviction or to the victim's estate.

(3) If a misdemeanor results in damage to or loss or destruction of property of a victim of the misdemeanor or results in the seizure or impoundment of property of a victim of the misdemeanor, the order of restitution may require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:

- (a) Return the property to the owner of the property or to a person designated by the owner.

- (b) If return of the property under subdivision (a) is impossible, impractical, or inadequate, pay an amount equal to the greater of subparagraph (i) or (ii), less the value, determined as of the date the property is returned, of that property or any part of the property that is returned:
 - (i) The value of the property on the date of the damage, loss, or destruction.
 - (ii) The value of the property on the date of sentencing.
- (c) Pay the costs of the seizure or impoundment, or both.
- (4) If a misdemeanor results in physical or psychological injury to a victim, the order of restitution may require that the defendant do 1 or more of the following, as applicable:
 - (a) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of medical and related professional services and devices actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred relating to physical and psychological care.
 - (b) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred.
 - (c) Reimburse the victim or the victim's estate for after-tax income loss suffered by the victim as a result of the misdemeanor.
 - (d) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined cost of psychological and medical treatment for members of the victim's family actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the misdemeanor.
 - (e) Pay an amount equal to the reasonably determined costs of homemaking and child care expenses actually incurred and reasonably expected to be incurred as a result of the misdemeanor or, if homemaking or child care is provided without compensation by a relative, friend, or any other person, an amount equal to the costs that would reasonably be incurred as a result of the misdemeanor for that homemaking and child care, based on the rates in the area for comparable services.
 - (f) Pay an amount equal to the cost of actual funeral and related services.
 - (g) If the deceased victim could be claimed as a dependent by his or her parent or guardian on the parent's or guardian's federal, state, or local income tax returns, pay an amount equal to the loss of the tax deduction or tax credit. The amount of reimbursement shall be estimated for each year the victim could reasonably be claimed as a dependent.
- (5) If a crime resulting in bodily injury also results in the death of a victim or serious impairment of a body function of a victim, the court may order up to 3 times the amount of restitution otherwise allowed under this section. As used in this subsection, "serious impairment of a body function of a victim" includes, but is not limited to, 1 or more of the following:
 - (a) Loss of a limb or use of a limb.
 - (b) Loss of a hand or foot or use of a hand or foot.
 - (c) Loss of an eye or use of an eye or ear.

- (d) Loss or substantial impairment of a bodily function.
 - (e) Serious visible disfigurement.
 - (f) A comatose state that lasts for more than 3 days.
 - (g) Measurable brain damage or mental impairment.
 - (h) A skull fracture or other serious bone fracture.
 - (i) Subdural hemorrhage or subdural hematoma.
 - (j) Loss of a body organ.
- (6) If the victim or victim's estate consents, the order of restitution may require that the defendant make restitution in services in lieu of money.
- (7) If the victim is deceased, the court shall order that the restitution be made to the victim's estate.
- (8) The court shall order restitution to the crime victim services commission or to any individuals, partnerships, corporations, associations, governmental entities, or other legal entities that have compensated the victim or the victim's estate for a loss incurred by the victim to the extent of the compensation paid for that loss. The court shall also order restitution for the costs of services provided to persons or entities that have provided services to the victim as a result of the misdemeanor. Services that are subject to restitution under this subsection include, but are not limited to, shelter, food, clothing, and transportation. However, an order of restitution shall require that all restitution to a victim or victim's estate under the order be made before any restitution to any other person or entity under that order is made. The court shall not order restitution to be paid to a victim or victim's estate if the victim or victim's estate has received or is to receive compensation for that loss, and the court shall state on the record with specificity the reasons for its action.
- (9) Any amount paid to a victim or victim's estate under an order of restitution shall be set off against any amount later recovered as compensatory damages by the victim or the victim's estate in any federal or state civil proceeding and shall reduce the amount payable to a victim or a victim's estate by an award from the crime victim services commission made after an order of restitution under this section.
- (10) If not otherwise provided by the court under this subsection, restitution shall be made immediately. However, the court may require that the defendant make restitution under this section within a specified period or in specified installments.
- (11) If the defendant is placed on probation or the court imposes a conditional sentence as provided in section 3 of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.3, any restitution ordered under this section shall be a condition of that probation or sentence. The court may revoke probation or impose imprisonment under the conditional sentence if the defendant fails to comply with the order and if the defendant has not made a

good faith effort to comply with the order. In determining whether to revoke probation or impose imprisonment, the court shall consider the defendant's employment status, earning ability, and financial resources, the willfulness of the defendant's failure to pay, and any other special circumstances that may have a bearing on the defendant's ability to pay.

- (12) A defendant who is required to pay restitution and who is not in willful default of the payment of the restitution may at any time petition the sentencing judge or his or her successor to modify the method of payment. If the court determines that payment under the order will impose a manifest hardship on the defendant or his or her immediate family, and if the court also determines that modifying the method of payment will not impose a manifest hardship on the victim, the court may modify the method of payment.
- (13) An order of restitution entered under this section remains effective until it is satisfied in full. An order of restitution is a judgment and lien against all property of the defendant for the amount specified in the order of restitution. The lien may be recorded as provided by law. An order of restitution may be enforced by the prosecuting attorney, a victim, a victim's estate, or any other person or entity named in the order to receive restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action or a lien.
- (14) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a defendant shall not be imprisoned, jailed, or incarcerated for a violation of probation or otherwise for failure to pay restitution as ordered under this section unless the court determines that the defendant has the resources to pay the ordered restitution and has not made a good faith effort to do so.
- (15) In each case in which payment of restitution is ordered as a condition of probation, the court may order any employed defendant to execute a wage assignment to pay the restitution. The probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case not less than twice yearly to ensure that restitution is being paid as ordered. If the restitution was ordered to be made within a specific period of time, the probation officer assigned to the case shall review the case at the end of the specific period of time to determine if the restitution has been paid in full. The final review shall be conducted not less than 60 days before the probationary period expires. If the probation officer determines at any review that restitution is not being paid as ordered, the probation officer shall file a written report of the violation with the court on a form prescribed by the state court administrative office or shall petition the court for a probation violation. The report or petition shall include a statement of the amount of the arrearage and any reasons for the arrearage known by the probation officer. The probation officer shall immediately provide a copy of the report or petition to the prosecuting attorney.

If a petition or motion is filed or other proceedings are initiated to enforce payment of restitution and the court determines that restitution is not being paid or has not been paid as ordered by the court, the court shall promptly take action necessary to compel compliance.
- (16) If the court determines that a defendant who is ordered to pay restitution under this section is remanded to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, the court shall provide a copy of the order of restitution to the department of corrections when the court determines that the defendant is remanded to the department's jurisdiction.
- (17) The court shall not impose a fee on a victim, victim's estate, or prosecuting attorney for enforcing an order of restitution.

(18) If a person or entity entitled to restitution cannot be located or refuses to claim that restitution within 2 years after the date on which he or she could have claimed the restitution, the restitution paid to that person or entity shall be deposited in the crime victim's rights fund created under section 4 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.904, or its successor fund. However, a person or entity entitled to that restitution may claim that restitution any time by applying to the court that originally ordered and collected it. The court shall notify the crime victim services commission of the application and the commission shall approve a reduction in the court's revenue transmittal to the crime victim rights fund equal to the restitution owed to the person or entity. The court shall use the reduction to reimburse that restitution to the person or entity.

§ 780.826a – Combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments; allocation of payments

- (1) If a person is subject to any combination of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments arising out of the same criminal proceeding, money collected from that person for the payment of fines, costs, restitution, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments shall be allocated as provided in this section.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if a person is subject to payment of victim payments and any combination of other fines, costs, assessments, probation or parole supervision fees, or other payments, 50% of each payment collected by the court from that person shall be applied to payment of victim payments, and the balance shall be applied to payment of fines, costs, supervision fees, and other assessments or payments. If any fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments remain unpaid after all of the victim payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied to payment of those fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments. If any victim payments remain unpaid after all of the fines, costs, supervision fees, or other assessments or payments have been paid, any additional money collected shall be applied toward payment of those victim payments.
- (3) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of state law, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, probation and parole supervision fees, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:
 - (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.
 - (b) Payment of other costs.
 - (c) Payment of fines.
 - (d) Payment of probation or parole supervision fees.
 - (e) Payment of assessments and other payments, including reimbursement to third parties who reimbursed a victim for his or her loss.

- (4) In cases involving prosecutions for violations of local ordinances, money allocated under subsection (2) for payment of fines, costs, and assessments or payments other than victim payments shall be applied in the following order of priority:
 - (a) Payment of the minimum state cost prescribed by section 1j of chapter IX of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 769.1j.
 - (b) Payment of fines and other costs.
 - (c) Payment of assessments and other payments.
- (5) As used in this section, "victim payment" means restitution ordered to be paid to the victim, to the victim's estate, but not to a person who reimbursed the victim for his or her loss; or an assessment ordered under section 5 of 1989 PA 196, MCL 780.905.

§ 780.827 – Notice of final disposition, time

Upon the request of a victim, the prosecuting attorney shall, within 30 days after the final disposition of the case, notify the victim in writing of the final disposition of the case.

§ 780.827a – Application to have conviction for serious misdemeanor set aside; duty of prosecuting attorney

If a defendant applies to have a conviction for a serious misdemeanor set aside under Act No. 213 of the Public Acts of 1965, being sections 780.621 to 780.624 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, and if the name of the victim is known by the prosecuting attorney, the prosecuting attorney shall give to the victim of the serious misdemeanor written notice of the application and forward a copy of the application to the victim. The notice shall be by first-class mail to the victim's last known address. The victim has the right to appear at any proceeding under Act No. 213 of the Public Acts of 1965 concerning that conviction and make a written or oral statement.

§ 780.828 – Notice to victim by prosecuting attorney; request of victim; contents of notice; victim rights upon reversal of defendant's conviction

- (1) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of the following:
 - (a) That the defendant filed an appeal of his or her conviction or sentence or that the prosecuting attorney filed an appeal.
 - (b) Whether the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending the disposition of the appeal. If the prosecuting attorney is notified that the defendant has been ordered released on bail or other recognizance pending disposition of the appeal, the prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.

- (c) The time and place of any appellate court proceedings and any changes in the time or place of those proceedings.
 - (d) The result of the appeal. If the conviction is ordered reversed, the sentence is vacated, the case is remanded for a new trial, or the prosecuting attorney's appeal is denied, and if the prosecuting attorney has filed the appropriate notice with the appellate court, the appellate court shall expedite delivery of the relevant document to the prosecuting attorney's office by any means reasonably calculated to give the prosecuting attorney prompt notice. The prosecuting attorney shall use any means reasonably calculated to give the victim notice of that order within 24 hours after the prosecuting attorney is notified of the order.
- (2) If the prosecuting attorney is not successful in notifying the victim of an event described in subsection (1) within the period set forth in that subsection, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim of that event as soon as possible by any means reasonably calculated to give the victim prompt actual notice.
 - (3) Upon the request of the victim, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a brief explanation in plain English of the appeal process, including the possible dispositions.
 - (4) If the case is returned to the trial court for further proceedings or a new trial, the victim has the same rights as previously requested during the proceedings that led to the appeal.

§ 780.828a – Victim's notice of prisoner's earliest release date, escape, or name change

- (1) Upon the written request of a victim of a serious misdemeanor, the sheriff shall mail to the victim the following, as applicable, about a prisoner who has been sentenced to imprisonment under the jurisdiction of the sheriff for commission of that serious misdemeanor:
 - (a) Within 30 days after the request, notice of the sheriff's calculation of the earliest release date of the prisoner, with all potential good time or disciplinary credits considered if the sentence of imprisonment exceeds 90 days. The victim may request 1-time only notice of the calculation described in this subdivision.
 - (b) Notice that a prisoner has had his or her name legally changed while imprisoned in the county jail or within 2 years of release from the county jail.
 - (c) Notice that the prisoner has been placed on day parole or work release.
- (2) When a defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the prosecuting attorney shall provide the victim with a form the victim may submit to receive the notices provided for under this section or section 78b. The form shall include the address of the sheriff's department to which the form may be sent.

§ 780.828b – Victim's notice of escape

- (1) As provided in subsection (2) or (3), a victim who requests notice of the escape and the prosecuting attorney who is prosecuting or has prosecuted the serious misdemeanor for which the person is detained or under sentence shall be given immediate notice of the escape of the person accused, convicted, or imprisoned for committing a serious misdemeanor against the victim. The notice shall be given by any means reasonably calculated to give prompt actual notice.
- (2) If the escape occurs before the sentence is executed or before the defendant is delivered to the sheriff, the chief law enforcement officer of the agency in charge of the person's detention shall give notice of the escape to the prosecuting attorney, who shall then give notice of the escape to a victim who requested notice.
- (3) If the defendant is confined pursuant to a sentence, the notice shall be given by the chief administrator of the place in which the prisoner is confined.

§ 780.829 – Request for notice of earliest possible release date; address

- (1) Upon the written request of the victim, the sheriff shall notify the victim of the earliest possible release date of the defendant if the defendant is sentenced to more than 92 days' imprisonment.
- (2) The victim's written request for notice under this section shall include the victim's address.

§ 780.830 – Victim's address and telephone number in court or sheriff records; exemption from disclosure

A victim's address and telephone number maintained by a court or a sheriff pursuant to this article is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, Act No. 442 of the Public Acts of 1976, being sections 15.231 to 15.246 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

§ 780.831 – Profit by person convicted of serious misdemeanor; sale of thoughts or recollections; escrow account, time; use of escrow funds

- (1) A person convicted of a serious misdemeanor shall not derive any profit from the sale of his or her recollections, thoughts, and feelings with regard to the offense committed by that person until the victim receives any restitution or compensation ordered for him or her against the defendant and expenses of incarceration are recovered as provided in subsection (3) and until the escrow account created under subsection (2) is terminated under subsection (4).
- (2) Upon the conviction of a defendant for a serious misdemeanor involving a victim, and after notice to any interested party, an attorney for the county in which the conviction occurred or the attorney general may petition the court in which the conviction occurred to order that defendant forfeit all or any part of proceeds received or to be received by the defendant, or the defendant's representatives or assignees, from contracts relating to the depiction of the crime or the defendant's recollections, thoughts, or feelings about the crime, in books,

magazines, media entertainment, or live entertainment, as provided in this section. The proceeds shall be held in escrow for a period of not more than 5 years.

(3) During the existence of the escrow account, proceeds in the account shall be distributed in the following priority to satisfy the following :

(a) An order of restitution entered under section 76. (fn 1)

(b) Any civil judgment in favor of the victim against that defendant.

(c) Any reimbursement ordered under the prisoner reimbursement to the county act, Act No. 118 of the Public Acts of 1984, being sections 801.81 to 801.93 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or ordered under the state correctional facility reimbursement act, Act No. 253 of the Public Acts of 1935, being sections 800.401 to 800.406 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(4) The balance remaining in the escrow account at the end of the escrow period shall be paid to the crime victim's rights assessment fund.

(fn 1: M.C.L.A. § 780.826).

§ 780.832 – Cause of action for money damages against state, county, etc. not created

Nothing in this article shall be construed as creating a cause of action for money damages against the state, a county, a municipality or any of their agencies, instrumentalities, or employees.

§ 780.833 – Failure to provide right or notice to victim not grounds for defendant to set aside conviction

The failure to provide a right, privilege, or notice to a victim under this article shall not be grounds for the defendant to seek to have the conviction or sentence set aside.

§ 780.834 – Effective date of article; application of article

(1) This article shall take effect June 1, 1988.

(2) This article shall apply only to misdemeanors committed on or after June 1, 1988.