

Victim Notification Requirements Under Other Acts

Throughout the legal process, certain persons are required to provide certain agencies and crime victims with notification of an offender’s status. The following table summarizes some of these notification requirements.

Victim Notification Requirements ¹	Persons Responsible for Notification	Timing and Method of Notification	Source/Authority
Notification of available sexual assault service programs and contact information, rights related to administration of sexual assault evidence kit, right to request status of case and DNA testing results, and right to request personal protection order (PPO).	Investigating law enforcement agency.	Timing. Within 24 hours after initial contact with victim. Method. “[A] written copy of, or access to,” the information.	Sexual Assault Victim’s Access to Justice Act, MCL 752.953(1) .
Notification of local domestic violence shelter(s) and resources, contact information for police agency and responding police officer, right to obtain copy of police report, right to request and seek enforcement of PPO, and subject to timing in MCL 780.869(4) , right to participate in address confidentiality program.	Peace officer.	Timing. “After an investigating or intervening in a domestic violence incident[.]” Method. In writing.	Code of Criminal Procedure, MCL 764.15c(1)-(3) . ²
Notification of hearing for reduction in the defendant’s probationary term.	Prosecuting attorney.	Timing. None specified. Method. None specified.	Code of Criminal Procedure, MCL 771.2(7)-(8) .
Notification of hearing on offender’s disputed Romeo & Juliet Exception claim under the Sex Offenders Registration Act.	Prosecuting attorney.	Timing. None specified. Method. None specified.	Sex Offenders Registration Act (SORA), MCL 28.723a(4) .
Notification of offender’s petition to discontinue sex offender registration and victim’s rights, if name of victim is known to prosecutor (notice must also include a copy of the petition).	Prosecuting attorney.	Timing. None specified. Method. By first-class mail to victim’s last known address.	Sex Offenders Registration Act (SORA), MCL 28.728c(8) .

Victim Notification Requirements ¹	Persons Responsible for Notification	Timing and Method of Notification	Source/Authority
Notification of defendant's petition for post-conviction DNA testing, if name of victim is known to prosecutor.	Prosecuting attorney.	Timing. None specified. Method. By first-class mail to victim's last known address.	Code of Criminal Procedure, MCL 770.16(11) .
Notification of hearing on defendant's petition for post-conviction DNA testing (upon victim's request).	Prosecuting attorney. Prosecutor must also "inform" victim of court's decision whether to grant new trial.	Timing. None specified. Method. By first-class mail to victim's last known address.	Code of Criminal Procedure, MCL 770.16(11) .
Notification of communicable disease test or examination results (if victim consents and court provided person or agency administering test or examination with victim's name, address, and telephone number).	Person or agency conducting communicable disease test or examination.	Timing. Immediately. Method. None specified.	Public Health Code, MCL 333.5129(5) .

1. See the Michigan Judicial Institute's [Crime Victim Rights Benchbook](#), Chapter 5, for more information on victim notification requirements under other acts.

2. Additional information about a victim's opportunity to participate in the address confidentiality program, [MCL 780.851–MCL 780.873](#), when the victim changes residences and wishes to keep confidential his or her new address, must also be included in the written notice required under [MCL 764.15c\(2\)\(c\)](#) after the address confidentiality program has been developed and implemented. [MCL 764.15c\(3\)](#). See [MCL 780.869\(4\)](#) (the address confidentiality program must be developed and implemented not more than two years after an appropriation is made to the fund designated to finance the program).