

As a victim of a crime, you have:

- ✓ The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process
- ✓ The right to consult with the Prosecutor
- ✓ The right to notification of court proceedings
- ✓ The right to attend all court proceedings that the accused has the right to attend
- √ The right to be present at the Dispositional hearing and to make an oral impact statement
- ✓ The right to restitution for losses suffered due to harm caused by juvenile offender's delinquent behavior
- √ The right to be advised about the adjudication, disposition, placement, and release of the juvenile offender
- ✓ The right to be treated with fairness and respect for your dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process
- ✓ To timely disposition of the case

Crime Victim Rights Act, MCL 780.751
These rights are available upon your request. If you choose to exercise these rights, you must notify the Victim Rights Department at the Prosecutor's Office and keep them informed of your current address and phone number

VICTIM COMPENSATION

The Michigan Crime Victim Compensation Fund is available to crime victims who are injured or suffer a loss of earnings because of a crime. To receive these funds, you must meet the following criteria:

- ♣ The crime occurred in Michigan
- ♣ The crime must be reported within 48 hours to police and cooperate with the investigation. The crime does not need to be solved or prosecuted to be eligible.
- The application for funds must be filed within one year of crime or one year of death of the victim (with some exceptions).
- You cannot be an accomplice or be charged in the same instance.
- Medical expenses must be over \$200 out-of-pocket and/or a loss of two continuous weeks of earnings (with some exceptions).

What does this fund cover?

This fund covers medical, counseling, sexual assault victims, and funeral fees, as well as lost wages. <u>It does not cover property damage or theft.</u>

For further information or to find out if you qualify please contact:

Crime Victim Compensation Navigator William Rings

989-590-1201 (call or text), or ringsw@alpenacounty.org



Alpena County
Juvenile Crime
Victim Assistance



Legal Rights & Juvenile Court Procedures & Terms

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Juvenile Court Terms:

(Italicized terms are the adult equivalent)

Petition (Complaint/Information) - Charging document in juvenile court which is the complaint or other written allegation that a juvenile has committed an offense.

Preliminary Hearing/Arraignment -

A preliminary hearing is where there is a determination that there is probable cause that the crime was committed and that the juvenile petitioned in court did it. The placement of the juvenile is also addressed at this time. Arraignment is where the juvenile may plead guilty, not guilty, or stand mute once advised of the charges against him/her.

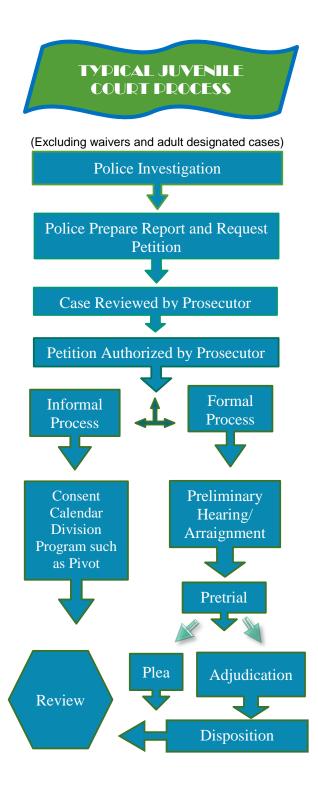
Pretrial Conference - The pretrial conference may be scheduled by the court before trial. This is where the witness and exhibit lists are exchanged and other preparations are made in anticipation of trial.

Plea - Plea is where the juvenile admits to the petitioned offense or lesser offense, where a factual basis must be established in order for the judge to accept the plea. **Adjudication**(Trial) - The process of determining the truth of the facts alleged in a petition.

Disposition(Sentencing) - Where the court makes its final determination of what to do with an adjudicated respondent/juvenile. **Designated proceeding**- A proceeding in which the prosecuting Attorney has designated, or has requested the court to designate, the case for trial in the Family Division of the Circuit Court in the same manner as an adult.

Waiver of Jurisdiction- Where the Family Division Judge waives jurisdiction by motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, where the juvenile will be tried as an adult in Circuit Court.

Detention- Court-ordered removal of a juvenile from the custody of a parent, guardian, or legal custodian pending trial, disposition, commitment, or further order.



For some victims and families of victims, life can be forever changed. Traumatic events are stressful and leave a lasting impact. It is important to remember that emotional pain is not endless and that it will eventually ease. It is impossible to undo what happened but life can be good again in time. If someone you love has been the victim of a crime you can help by listening to them, spending time with them, or giving them space when they need it, but always let them know they are not alone.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF TRAUMA

<u>Physical</u> – Nausea – Tremors - Headaches – Sleep Disturbances - Stomach Upset - Loss of Appetite

<u>Emotional</u> – Anxiety – Fear – Guilt – Depression – Anger – Numbness - Wanting to Withdraw or Hide

<u>Mental</u> - Memory Problems - Intrusive Memories/Flashbacks - Nightmares -Inability to Concentrate

TIPS FOR COPING

- Find someone to talk with about how you feel and what you are going through. Your advocate can let you know about local resources.
- Keep a journal.
- Take care of your mind and body. Rest, sleep, and eat regular, healthy meals.
- Make daily decisions, which will help bring back a feeling of control over your life.
- Exercise & alternate with periods of relaxation.
- Recall the things that helped you cope during trying times and loss in the past and think about the things that give you hope.
- Don't blame yourself it is **NOT** your fault!



Funding for Victim Rights is made possible by the State of Michigan Department of Community Health and the Crime Victim Services Commission.