

910.1 Definitions.

As used in [this chapter](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Criminal activities*” means any crime for which there is a plea of guilty, verdict of guilty, or special verdict upon which a judgment of conviction is rendered and any other crime committed after July 1, 1982, which is admitted or not contested by the offender, whether or not prosecuted. However, “*criminal activities*” does not include simple misdemeanors under [chapter 321](#).

2. “*Local anticrime organization*” means an entity organized for the primary purpose of crime prevention which has been officially recognized by the chief of police of the city in which the organization is located or the sheriff of the county in which the organization is located.

3. “*Pecuniary damages*” means all damages to the extent not paid by an insurer on an insurance claim by the victim, which a victim could recover against the offender in a civil action arising out of the same facts or event, except punitive damages and damages for pain, suffering, mental anguish, and loss of consortium. Without limitation, “*pecuniary damages*” includes damages for wrongful death and expenses incurred for psychiatric or psychological services or counseling or other counseling for the victim which became necessary as a direct result of the criminal activity.

4. “*Restitution*” means payment of pecuniary damages to a victim in an amount and in the manner provided by the offender’s plan of restitution. “*Restitution*” also includes fines, penalties, and surcharges, the contribution of funds to a local anticrime organization which provided assistance to law enforcement in an offender’s case, the payment of crime victim compensation program reimbursements, payment of restitution to public agencies pursuant to [section 321J.2, subsection 13](#), paragraph “b”, court costs including correctional fees approved pursuant to [section 356.7](#), court-appointed attorney fees ordered pursuant to [section 815.9](#), including the expense of a public defender, and the performance of a public service by an offender in an amount set by the court when the offender cannot reasonably pay all or part of the court costs including correctional fees approved pursuant to [section 356.7](#), or court-appointed attorney fees ordered pursuant to [section 815.9](#), including the expense of a public defender, and payment to the medical assistance program pursuant to [chapter 249A](#) for expenditures paid on behalf of the victim resulting from the offender’s criminal activities including investigative costs incurred by the Medicaid fraud control unit pursuant to [section 249A.50](#).

5. “*Victim*” means a person who has suffered pecuniary damages as a result of the offender’s criminal activities. However, for purposes of [this chapter](#), an insurer paying a victim’s insurance claim is not a victim and does not have a right of subrogation. An insurer may be a victim for purposes of [this chapter](#) if insurance fraud in violation of [section 507E.3](#) or [507E.3A](#) has been perpetrated against the insurer. The crime victim compensation program is not an insurer for purposes of [this chapter](#), and the right of subrogation provided by [section 915.92](#) does not prohibit restitution to the crime victim compensation program.

[C75, 77, §789A.8; C79, 81, §907.12; 82 Acts, ch 1162, §2]

83 Acts, ch 15, §1, 3; 90 Acts, ch 1251, §73, 74; 91 Acts, ch 181, §2, 16; 94 Acts, ch 1142, §15; 96 Acts, ch 1091, §1, 2; 97 Acts, ch 140, §2; 97 Acts, ch 177, §34; 98 Acts, ch 1090, §83, 84; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §195; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §107; 2010 Acts, ch 1124, §6, 9; 2011 Acts, ch 52, §2; 2018 Acts, ch 1019, §1, 2

Referred to in [§321.40](#), [602.8107](#), [910.3B](#), [915.100](#)