

61—9.26(915) Definitions. For rules related to the crime victim compensation program of the section, the following definitions apply:

“Affinity” means the relationship of persons who are related by marriage, cohabitation, or engagement to be married.

“Applicant” includes the following individuals who file an application with the crime victim compensation program:

1. A victim of a crime, as defined in Iowa Code section 915.80(9).
2. A person responsible for the care and maintenance of a victim.

3. A resident of Iowa who is the victim of an act that would be compensable had it occurred within the state of Iowa and any of the following apply:

- The act occurred in a state or foreign country that does not have a victim compensation program as defined in the federal law;
- The act occurred in a state or foreign country whose victim compensation program has insufficient or inadequate benefits; or
- The act occurred on an aircraft while in flight or occurred on waters outside of the jurisdiction of any particular state or country.

4. In the event of a victim’s death, the spouse, former spouse, child, foster child, parent, legal guardian, foster parent, stepparent, sibling, or foster sibling of a victim, or a person cohabiting with, or related by blood or affinity to the victim. An estate is not an eligible applicant for crime victim compensation. An estate shall, however, be reimbursed for funeral and burial expenses if the estate paid the costs on behalf of an eligible applicant who shall benefit from the proceeds of the estate.

5. A legal representative authorized to act on behalf of any of the persons listed above.

“Causal relationship” means that the crime would not have occurred without the action of the victim. A causal relationship exists if the actions of the victim result in a foreseeable injury, play a substantial role in the injury, or directly cause the injury.

“Claimant” means an applicant who has been found to be eligible for compensation.

“Cohabiting” means living in the same household. It is not necessary to establish that a sexual relationship exists between the parties.

“Compensation” means moneys awarded by the section as authorized in Iowa Code chapter 915.

“Consent” means to agree to a course of action or to voluntarily allow what is planned or done by another.

“Counseling” means problem solving and support concerning emotional issues that result from a compensable crime. Counseling is a confidential service provided on an individual basis or in a group. Counseling has as a primary purpose to enhance, protect and restore a person’s sense of well-being and social functioning. Counseling does not include victim advocacy services; conversation in a nonprivate setting such as the common area of a shelter or a courthouse; transportation; or attendance at medical procedures, law enforcement interviews or civil and criminal justice proceedings.

“Crime” as defined in Iowa Code section 915.80 includes:

1. Conduct punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony.
2. Property crimes, including but not limited to robbery, residential burglary, and residential arson, where there is a threat of personal injury or harm against a person.
3. Violation of a custody order in which the custodial parent suffers injury.

“Denial” means disqualification of an application or reduction in the amount of compensation paid.

“Dependent” means a person who is wholly or partially reliant upon a victim for care or support and includes a child of the victim born after the victim’s death, or a person who is unable to care for oneself due to injury, disability, or minor age status.

“Incitement” means to urge forward or to goad to action.

“Lost wages or income,” “lost income,” or *“lost wages”* means the gross rate of pay, decreased by 25 percent.

“Medical care” means services provided by or provided under the supervision of a person licensed under Iowa law as a medical physician or surgeon, physician assistant, osteopathic physician or surgeon, chiropractor, podiatrist, physical therapist, acupuncturist, or dentist. Medical care also includes services

rendered in accordance with a method of healing sanctioned by a federally recognized sovereign nation or tribe.

“Medically necessary” means that the items and services prescribed or recommended by a medical provider under the prescriptive authority of the medical provider’s license are reasonably necessary to facilitate the victim’s physical and emotional recovery from the compensable crime.

“Pecuniary loss” means the amount of medical or medical-related expenses that include but are not limited to eyeglasses, hearing aids, dentures, and prosthetic devices, including those that were taken, lost, or destroyed during the crime; home health care; medications; counseling; pregnancy-related services; equipment rental or purchase; property alteration; transportation for emergencies and medical care provided outside the victim’s county of residence; or health insurance premiums covered by an employer previous to the victim’s disability from the crime. Pecuniary loss shall also include the loss of income that the victim has incurred as a direct result of the injury to the extent that the victim has not been and shall not be indemnified from any other source.

“Personal injury” or *“injury”* means bodily harm or mental suffering and shall include a victim’s pregnancy or miscarriage resulting from a crime.

“Program” means the crime victim compensation program of the department of justice.

“Provocation” means to cause anger, resentment, or deep feelings that cause or instigate another to take action.

“Public funds” means moneys provided by federal, state, county, city or other local government.

“Reasonable charges” means those ordinarily charged by the provider of the service to the general public for services of a similar nature.

“Residence” means a property on which an applicant lives and may include but is not limited to a dwelling, detached garage, shed, or similar structure located on the property, or a privately owned vehicle if the vehicle serves as the primary residence.

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