

Arizona Crime Victim Compensation Program

Mail Application To:
Maricopa County Attorney's Office
Victim Compensation Bureau
301 W. Jefferson, 9th Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Questions or to request an application: (602) 506-4955 or <http://azcjc.gov/victim/VictComp>

Eligibility - The general criteria for eligibility are as follows:

- The victim is victimized in Arizona or is an Arizona resident who is victimized in U.S. territory that lacks a crime victim compensation program, or is a victim of international terrorism.
- The crime is reported to a police agency within 72 hours of the discovery of the crime unless good cause is shown to justify a delay.
- An application is filed within two years of the discovery of the crime, in the county in which the crime occurred, unless good cause is shown to justify a delay.
- The victim or derivative victim willingly cooperates with law enforcement agencies.
- The victim or a derivative victim suffers physical injury or extreme mental distress as a direct result of the criminally injurious conduct.
- The victim or derivative victims incurs economic loss as a direct result of the crime that is not covered by a benefit or advantage that the person is entitled to receive from a collateral source.

Covered Expenses - The Crime Victim Compensation Program can cover crime-related expenses for:

- Medical Costs
- Mental Health Counseling (up to 36 months)
- Funerals (up to \$5,000)
- Wage Loss (pays at minimum wage and requires sick and vacation leave be used first)-up
- Crime Scene Clean-up

The Compensation Program cannot cover:

- Attorney Fees
- Property Loss or Repair
- Pain and Suffering
- Victimization of a person serving a sentence of imprisonment or who has escaped imprisonment in a detention facility, home arrest, or work furlough program.

Awards may be reduced or denied in the following situations:

- The victim or derivative victim recouped the economic loss from a collateral source.
 - The victim bears some degree of responsibility for the cause of injury or death through negligence or intentional unlawful conduct, if that conduct substantially provoked or aggravated the incident causing the injury or death.
 - The victim has not fully cooperated with the appropriate law enforcement agency.
 - Compensation program funds are insufficient to make an award.
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