

## HELPFUL INFORMATION - FILING TIME REQUIREMENTS:

- **A claim for a child direct victim can be filed up to two years from the discovery of the occurrence of a crime for a full range of benefits.**

### **Extension:**

- **Additionally, the filing time is extended for child direct victims as follows:**

- **\*IF the person that committed the crime is any of the following:**

The child's parent

The parent's paramour

A person responsible for the child's welfare

Or any person living in the child's home

**THEN** the child/family has until the age of 23, or the statute of limitations on the eligible crime(s) expires to file a compensation claim for a full-range of benefits.

**\*IF the person who committed the crime was not any of the above relationships to the child:**

**THEN** the child/family has until the child reaches the age of 23, or the statute of limitations on the eligible crime(s) expires to file a compensation claim but the child is only eligible for counseling and related medications.

### **Eligible crime**

The crime must be a Title 18 Crime as defined in the Pennsylvania Crimes Code, or may be among a few specified Title 30 or Title 75 crimes which involve injuries inflicted while driving under the influence. Additionally, crimes committed under the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act are also eligible crimes. Title 18 crimes can include, but are not limited to, homicide, physical and sexual abuse, incest, corruption of a minor, neglect, and endangering the welfare of a child.

### **Eligible expenses**

Child victims may be eligible for the following benefits, after any applicable insurance, including medical assistance, is utilized:

- Insurance deductibles and co-payments.
- Medical expenses, which may include hospital and doctor bills, ambulance fees, and medications.

- Reimbursement to allow the child to go outside a network to a provider who has the expertise necessary to properly treat the child.
- Counseling for the child, non-offending parent and certain family members.
- Physical therapy/chiropractic treatment.
- Transportation to medical providers, counseling and pharmacy, attend or participate in criminal justice or court proceedings.
- Loss of earnings for a parent to take the child to court or medical providers, or for a working parent to stay home to care for a child, administration of medication, meal preparations, etc.
- Daycare/babysitting fees for the child and/or siblings.
- Home schooling or special tutoring for the child.
- Relocation/lodging expenses.
- Home healthcare services.
- Hotel costs and subsistence for two individuals if the medical provider is more than 50 miles from home. (Receipts required.)
- Funeral expenses including, but not limited to, funeral home, cemetery, transportation and accompaniment of the deceased.
- When the deceased is a minor child, medical expenses (incurred as a result of the crime) may be considered if no other payment means are available.