

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 2, 2009
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 21, 2009
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 26, 2009
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2009–10 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 576

Introduced by Assembly Member Torres
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Jones and Solorio)

February 25, 2009

An act to amend Section 1202.4 of the Penal Code, and to amend Section 730.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to vandalism.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 576, as amended, Torres. Vandalism: graffiti: recovery of costs.

Existing law provides that in every case in which a victim, as defined, has suffered economic loss as a result of the defendant's or the juvenile offender's conduct, the court is required to impose an order upon the defendant or the juvenile offender to make restitution to the victim or victims, as specified.

This bill would add to those definitions of victim any governmental entity that is responsible for repairing, replacing, or restoring public or privately owned property that has been defaced with graffiti or other inscribed material, as specified, *and* that has sustained an economic loss as the result of specified violations.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1202.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1202.4. (a) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that a victim of crime who incurs any economic loss as a result of the commission of a crime shall receive restitution directly from any defendant convicted of that crime.

(2) Upon a person being convicted of any crime in the State of California, the court shall order the defendant to pay a fine in the form of a penalty assessment in accordance with Section 1464.

(3) The court, in addition to any other penalty provided or imposed under the law, shall order the defendant to pay both of the following:

(A) A restitution fine in accordance with subdivision (b).

(B) Restitution to the victim or victims, if any, in accordance with subdivision (f), which shall be enforceable as if the order were a civil judgment.

(b) In every case where a person is convicted of a crime, the court shall impose a separate and additional restitution fine, unless it finds compelling and extraordinary reasons for not doing so, and states those reasons on the record.

(1) The restitution fine shall be set at the discretion of the court and commensurate with the seriousness of the offense, but shall not be less than two hundred dollars (\$200), and not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), if the person is convicted of a felony, and shall not be less than one hundred dollars (\$100), and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), if the person is convicted of a misdemeanor.

(2) In setting a felony restitution fine, the court may determine the amount of the fine as the product of two hundred dollars (\$200) multiplied by the number of years of imprisonment the defendant is ordered to serve, multiplied by the number of felony counts of which the defendant is convicted.

(c) The court shall impose the restitution fine unless it finds compelling and extraordinary reasons for not doing so, and states those reasons on the record. A defendant's inability to pay shall not be considered a compelling and extraordinary reason not to impose a restitution fine. Inability to pay may be considered only in increasing the amount of the restitution fine in excess of the two

1 hundred-dollar (\$200) or one hundred-dollar (\$100) minimum.
2 The court may specify that funds confiscated at the time of the
3 defendant's arrest, except for funds confiscated pursuant to Section
4 11469 of the Health and Safety Code, be applied to the restitution
5 fine if the funds are not exempt for spousal or child support or
6 subject to any other legal exemption.

7 (d) In setting the amount of the fine pursuant to subdivision (b)
8 in excess of the two hundred-dollar (\$200) or one hundred-dollar
9 (\$100) minimum, the court shall consider any relevant factors
10 including, but not limited to, the defendant's inability to pay, the
11 seriousness and gravity of the offense and the circumstances of its
12 commission, any economic gain derived by the defendant as a
13 result of the crime, the extent to which any other person suffered
14 any losses as a result of the crime, and the number of victims
15 involved in the crime. Those losses may include pecuniary losses
16 to the victim or his or her dependents as well as intangible losses,
17 such as psychological harm caused by the crime. Consideration
18 of a defendant's inability to pay may include his or her future
19 earning capacity. A defendant shall bear the burden of
20 demonstrating his or her inability to pay. Express findings by the
21 court as to the factors bearing on the amount of the fine shall not
22 be required. A separate hearing for the fine shall not be required.

23 (e) The restitution fine shall not be subject to penalty
24 assessments authorized in Section 1464 or Chapter 12
25 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government
26 Code, or the state surcharge authorized in Section 1465.7, and
27 shall be deposited in the Restitution Fund in the State Treasury.

28 (f) Except as provided in subdivisions (q) and (r), in every case
29 in which a victim has suffered economic loss as a result of the
30 defendant's conduct, the court shall require that the defendant
31 make restitution to the victim or victims in an amount established
32 by court order, based on the amount of loss claimed by the victim
33 or victims or any other showing to the court. If the amount of loss
34 cannot be ascertained at the time of sentencing, the restitution
35 order shall include a provision that the amount shall be determined
36 at the direction of the court. The court shall order full restitution
37 unless it finds compelling and extraordinary reasons for not doing
38 so, and states them on the record. The court may specify that funds
39 confiscated at the time of the defendant's arrest, except for funds
40 confiscated pursuant to Section 11469 of the Health and Safety

1 Code, be applied to the restitution order if the funds are not exempt
2 for spousal or child support or subject to any other legal exemption.

3 (1) The defendant has the right to a hearing before a judge to
4 dispute the determination of the amount of restitution. The court
5 may modify the amount, on its own motion or on the motion of
6 the district attorney, the victim or victims, or the defendant. If a
7 motion is made for modification of a restitution order, the victim
8 shall be notified of that motion at least 10 days prior to the
9 proceeding held to decide the motion.

10 (2) Determination of the amount of restitution ordered pursuant
11 to this subdivision shall not be affected by the indemnification or
12 subrogation rights of any third party. Restitution ordered pursuant
13 to this subdivision shall be ordered to be deposited to the
14 Restitution Fund to the extent that the victim, as defined in
15 subdivision (k), has received assistance from the Victim
16 Compensation Program pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with
17 Section 13950) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government
18 Code.

19 (3) To the extent possible, the restitution order shall be prepared
20 by the sentencing court, shall identify each victim and each loss
21 to which it pertains, and shall be of a dollar amount that is sufficient
22 to fully reimburse the victim or victims for every determined
23 economic loss incurred as the result of the defendant's criminal
24 conduct, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

25 (A) Full or partial payment for the value of stolen or damaged
26 property. The value of stolen or damaged property shall be the
27 replacement cost of like property, or the actual cost of repairing
28 the property when repair is possible.

29 (B) Medical expenses.

30 (C) Mental health counseling expenses.

31 (D) Wages or profits lost due to injury incurred by the victim,
32 and if the victim is a minor, wages or profits lost by the minor's
33 parent, parents, guardian, or guardians, while caring for the injured
34 minor. Lost wages shall include any commission income as well
35 as any base wages. Commission income shall be established by
36 evidence of commission income during the 12-month period prior
37 to the date of the crime for which restitution is being ordered,
38 unless good cause for a shorter time period is shown.

39 (E) Wages or profits lost by the victim, and if the victim is a
40 minor, wages or profits lost by the minor's parent, parents,

1 guardian, or guardians, due to time spent as a witness or in assisting
2 the police or prosecution. Lost wages shall include any commission
3 income as well as any base wages. Commission income shall be
4 established by evidence of commission income during the
5 12-month period prior to the date of the crime for which restitution
6 is being ordered, unless good cause for a shorter time period is
7 shown.

8 (F) Noneconomic losses, including, but not limited to,
9 psychological harm, for felony violations of Section 288.

10 (G) Interest, at the rate of 10 percent per annum, that accrues
11 as of the date of sentencing or loss, as determined by the court.

12 (H) Actual and reasonable attorney's fees and other costs of
13 collection accrued by a private entity on behalf of the victim.

14 (I) Expenses incurred by an adult victim in relocating away
15 from the defendant, including, but not limited to, deposits for
16 utilities and telephone service, deposits for rental housing,
17 temporary lodging and food expenses, clothing, and personal items.
18 Expenses incurred pursuant to this section shall be verified by law
19 enforcement to be necessary for the personal safety of the victim
20 or by a mental health treatment provider to be necessary for the
21 emotional well-being of the victim.

22 (J) Expenses to install or increase residential security incurred
23 related to a crime, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5,
24 including, but not limited to, a home security device or system, or
25 replacing or increasing the number of locks.

26 (K) Expenses to retrofit a residence or vehicle, or both, to make
27 the residence accessible to or the vehicle operational by the victim,
28 if the victim is permanently disabled, whether the disability is
29 partial or total, as a direct result of the crime.

30 (4) (A) If, as a result of the defendant's conduct, the Restitution
31 Fund has provided assistance to or on behalf of a victim or
32 derivative victim pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section
33 13950) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code,
34 the amount of assistance provided shall be presumed to be a direct
35 result of the defendant's criminal conduct and shall be included
36 in the amount of the restitution ordered.

37 (B) The amount of assistance provided by the Restitution Fund
38 shall be established by copies of bills submitted to the California
39 Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board reflecting
40 the amount paid by the board and whether the services for which

1 payment was made were for medical or dental expenses, funeral
2 or burial expenses, mental health counseling, wage or support
3 losses, or rehabilitation. Certified copies of these bills provided
4 by the board and redacted to protect the privacy and safety of the
5 victim or any legal privilege, together with a statement made under
6 penalty of perjury by the custodian of records that those bills were
7 submitted to and were paid by the board, shall be sufficient to meet
8 this requirement.

9 (C) If the defendant offers evidence to rebut the presumption
10 established by this paragraph, the court may release additional
11 information contained in the records of the board to the defendant
12 only after reviewing that information in camera and finding that
13 the information is necessary for the defendant to dispute the amount
14 of the restitution order.

15 (5) Except as provided in paragraph (6), in any case in which
16 an order may be entered pursuant to this subdivision, the defendant
17 shall prepare and file a disclosure identifying all assets, income,
18 and liabilities in which the defendant held or controlled a present
19 or future interest as of the date of the defendant's arrest for the
20 crime for which restitution may be ordered. The financial disclosure
21 statements shall be made available to the victim and the board
22 pursuant to Section 1214. The disclosure shall be signed by the
23 defendant upon a form approved or adopted by the Judicial Council
24 for the purpose of facilitating the disclosure. Any defendant who
25 willfully states as true any material matter that he or she knows to
26 be false on the disclosure required by this subdivision is guilty of
27 a misdemeanor, unless this conduct is punishable as perjury or
28 another provision of law provides for a greater penalty.

29 (6) A defendant who fails to file the financial disclosure required
30 in paragraph (5), but who has filed a financial affidavit or financial
31 information pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 987, shall be
32 deemed to have waived the confidentiality of that affidavit or
33 financial information as to a victim in whose favor the order of
34 restitution is entered pursuant to subdivision (f). The affidavit or
35 information shall serve in lieu of the financial disclosure required
36 in paragraph (5), and paragraphs (7) to (10), inclusive, shall not
37 apply.

38 (7) Except as provided in paragraph (6), the defendant shall file
39 the disclosure with the clerk of the court no later than the date set
40 for the defendant's sentencing, unless otherwise directed by the

1 court. The disclosure may be inspected or copied as provided by
2 subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 1203.05.

3 (8) In its discretion, the court may relieve the defendant of the
4 duty under paragraph (7) of filing with the clerk by requiring that
5 the defendant's disclosure be submitted as an attachment to, and
6 be available to, those authorized to receive the following:

7 (A) Any report submitted pursuant to subparagraph (C) of
8 paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1203 or subdivision
9 (g) of Section 1203.

10 (B) Any stipulation submitted pursuant to paragraph (4) of
11 subdivision (b) of Section 1203.

12 (C) Any report by the probation officer, or any information
13 submitted by the defendant applying for a conditional sentence
14 pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 1203.

15 (9) The court may consider a defendant's unreasonable failure
16 to make a complete disclosure pursuant to paragraph (5) as any of
17 the following:

18 (A) A circumstance in aggravation of the crime in imposing a
19 term under subdivision (b) of Section 1170.

20 (B) A factor indicating that the interests of justice would not be
21 served by admitting the defendant to probation under Section 1203.

22 (C) A factor indicating that the interests of justice would not be
23 served by conditionally sentencing the defendant under Section
24 1203.

25 (D) A factor indicating that the interests of justice would not
26 be served by imposing less than the maximum fine and sentence
27 fixed by law for the case.

28 (10) A defendant's failure or refusal to make the required
29 disclosure pursuant to paragraph (5) shall not delay entry of an
30 order of restitution or pronouncement of sentence. In appropriate
31 cases, the court may do any of the following:

32 (A) Require the defendant to be examined by the district attorney
33 pursuant to subdivision (h).

34 (B) If sentencing the defendant under Section 1170, provide
35 that the victim shall receive a copy of the portion of the probation
36 report filed pursuant to Section 1203.10 concerning the defendant's
37 employment, occupation, finances, and liabilities.

38 (C) If sentencing the defendant under Section 1203, set a date
39 and place for submission of the disclosure required by paragraph
40 (5) as a condition of probation or suspended sentence.

(11) If a defendant has any remaining unpaid balance on a restitution order or fine 120 days prior to his or her scheduled release from probation or 120 days prior to his or her completion of a conditional sentence, the defendant shall prepare and file a new and updated financial disclosure identifying all assets, income, and liabilities in which the defendant holds or controls or has held or controlled a present or future interest during the defendant's period of probation or conditional sentence. The financial disclosure shall be made available to the victim and the board pursuant to Section 1214. The disclosure shall be signed and prepared by the defendant on the same form as described in paragraph (5). Any defendant who willfully states as true any material matter that he or she knows to be false on the disclosure required by this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless this conduct is punishable as perjury or another provision of law provides for a greater penalty. The financial disclosure required by this paragraph shall be filed with the clerk of the court no later than 90 days prior to the defendant's scheduled release from probation or completion of the defendant's conditional sentence.

(g) The court shall order full restitution unless it finds compelling and extraordinary reasons for not doing so, and states those reasons on the record. A defendant's inability to pay shall not be considered a compelling and extraordinary reason not to impose a restitution order, nor shall inability to pay be a consideration in determining the amount of a restitution order.

(h) The district attorney may request an order of examination pursuant to the procedures specified in Article 2 (commencing with Section 708.110) of Chapter 6 of Division 2 of Title 9 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in order to determine the defendant's financial assets for purposes of collecting on the restitution order.

(i) A restitution order imposed pursuant to subdivision (f) shall be enforceable as if the order were a civil judgment.

(j) The making of a restitution order pursuant to subdivision (f) shall not affect the right of a victim to recovery from the Restitution Fund as otherwise provided by law, except to the extent that restitution is actually collected pursuant to the order. Restitution collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be credited to any other judgments for the same losses obtained against the defendant arising out of the crime for which the defendant was convicted.

1 (k) For purposes of this section, “victim” shall include all of
2 the following:

3 (1) The immediate surviving family of the actual victim.

4 (2) Any corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership,
5 association, joint venture, government, governmental subdivision,
6 agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity
7 when that entity is a direct victim of a crime.

8 (3) Any person who has sustained economic loss as the result
9 of a crime and who satisfies any of the following conditions:

10 (A) At the time of the crime was the parent, grandparent, sibling,
11 spouse, child, or grandchild of the victim.

12 (B) At the time of the crime was living in the household of the
13 victim.

14 (C) At the time of the crime was a person who had previously
15 lived in the household of the victim for a period of not less than
16 two years in a relationship substantially similar to a relationship
17 listed in subparagraph (A).

18 (D) Is another family member of the victim, including, but not
19 limited to, the victim’s fiancé or fiancée, and who witnessed the
20 crime.

21 (E) Is the primary caretaker of a minor victim.

22 (4) Any person who is eligible to receive assistance from the
23 Restitution Fund pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section
24 13950) of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

25 (5) Any governmental entity that is responsible for repairing,
26 replacing, or restoring public or privately owned property that has
27 been defaced with graffiti or other inscribed material, as defined
28 in subdivision (e) of Section 594, *and* that has sustained an
29 economic loss as the result of a violation of Sections 594, 594.3,
30 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of the Penal Code.

31 (l) At its discretion, the board of supervisors of any county may
32 impose a fee to cover the actual administrative cost of collecting
33 the restitution fine, not to exceed 10 percent of the amount ordered
34 to be paid, to be added to the restitution fine and included in the
35 order of the court, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in the
36 general fund of the county.

37 (m) In every case in which the defendant is granted probation,
38 the court shall make the payment of restitution fines and orders
39 imposed pursuant to this section a condition of probation. Any
40 portion of a restitution order that remains unsatisfied after a

1 defendant is no longer on probation shall continue to be enforceable
2 by a victim pursuant to Section 1214 until the obligation is
3 satisfied.

4 (n) If the court finds and states on the record compelling and
5 extraordinary reasons why a restitution fine or full restitution order
6 should not be required, the court shall order, as a condition of
7 probation, that the defendant perform specified community service,
8 unless it finds and states on the record compelling and
9 extraordinary reasons not to require community service in addition
10 to the finding that restitution should not be required. Upon
11 revocation of probation, the court shall impose restitution pursuant
12 to this section.

13 (o) The provisions of Section 13963 of the Government Code
14 shall apply to restitution imposed pursuant to this section.

15 (p) The court clerk shall notify the California Victim
16 Compensation and Government Claims Board within 90 days of
17 an order of restitution being imposed if the defendant is ordered
18 to pay restitution to the board due to the victim receiving
19 compensation from the Restitution Fund. Notification shall be
20 accomplished by mailing a copy of the court order to the board,
21 which may be done periodically by bulk mail or electronic mail.

22 (q) Upon conviction for a violation of Section 236.1, the court
23 shall, in addition to any other penalty or restitution, order the
24 defendant to pay restitution to the victim in any case in which a
25 victim has suffered economic loss as a result of the defendant's
26 conduct. The court shall require that the defendant make restitution
27 to the victim or victims in an amount established by court order,
28 based on the amount of loss claimed by the victim or victims or
29 any other showing to the court. In determining restitution pursuant
30 to this section, the court shall base its order upon the greater of the
31 following: the gross value of the victim's labor or services based
32 upon the comparable value of similar services in the labor market
33 in which the offense occurred, or the value of the victim's labor
34 as guaranteed under California law, or the actual income derived
35 by the defendant from the victim's labor or services or any other
36 appropriate means to provide reparations to the victim.

37 (r) In addition to any other penalty or fine, the court shall order
38 any person who has been convicted of any violation of Section
39 653h, 653s, 653u, or 653w to make restitution to any owner or
40 lawful producer, or trade association acting on behalf of the owner

1 or lawful producer, of a phonograph record, disc, wire, tape, film,
2 or other device or article from which sounds or visual images are
3 derived that suffered economic loss resulting from the violation.
4 For the purpose of calculating restitution, the value of each
5 nonconforming article or device shall be based on the aggregate
6 wholesale value of lawfully manufactured and authorized devices
7 or articles from which sounds or visual images are devised, unless
8 a higher value can be proved in the case of (1) an unreleased audio
9 work, or (2) an audiovisual work that, at the time of unauthorized
10 distribution, has not been made available in copies for sale to the
11 general public in the United States on a digital versatile disc. The
12 order of restitution shall also include reasonable costs incurred as
13 a result of any investigation of the violation undertaken by the
14 owner, lawful producer, or trade association acting on behalf of
15 the owner or lawful producer. "Aggregate wholesale value" means
16 the average wholesale value of lawfully manufactured and
17 authorized sound or audiovisual recordings. Proof of the specific
18 wholesale value of each nonconforming device or article is not
19 required.

20 SEC. 2. Section 730.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is
21 amended to read:

22 730.6. (a) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that a victim
23 of conduct for which a minor is found to be a person described in
24 Section 602 who incurs any economic loss as a result of the minor's
25 conduct shall receive restitution directly from that minor.

26 (2) Upon a minor being found to be a person described in
27 Section 602, the court shall consider levying a fine in accordance
28 with Section 730.5. In addition, the court shall order the minor to
29 pay, in addition to any other penalty provided or imposed under
30 the law, both of the following:

31 (A) A restitution fine in accordance with subdivision (b).

32 (B) Restitution to the victim or victims, if any, in accordance
33 with subdivision (h).

34 (b) In every case where a minor is found to be a person described
35 in Section 602, the court shall impose a separate and additional
36 restitution fine. The restitution fine shall be set at the discretion
37 of the court and commensurate with the seriousness of the offense
38 as follows:

39 (1) If the minor is found to be a person described in Section 602
40 by reason of the commission of one or more felony offenses, the

1 restitution fine shall not be less than one hundred dollars (\$100)
2 and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). A separate
3 hearing for the fine shall not be required.

4 (2) If the minor is found to be a person described in Section 602
5 by reason of the commission of one or more misdemeanor offenses,
6 the restitution fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100). A
7 separate hearing for the fine shall not be required.

8 (c) The restitution fine shall be in addition to any other
9 disposition or fine imposed and shall be imposed regardless of the
10 minor's inability to pay. This fine shall be deposited in the
11 Restitution Fund, the proceeds of which shall be distributed
12 pursuant to Section 13967 of the Government Code.

13 (d) (1) In setting the amount of the fine pursuant to
14 subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), the court
15 shall consider any relevant factors including, but not limited to,
16 the minor's ability to pay, the seriousness and gravity of the offense
17 and the circumstances of its commission, any economic gain
18 derived by the minor as a result of the offense, and the extent to
19 which others suffered losses as a result of the offense. The losses
20 may include pecuniary losses to the victim or his or her dependents
21 as well as intangible losses such as psychological harm caused by
22 the offense.

23 (2) The consideration of a minor's ability to pay may include
24 his or her future earning capacity. A minor shall bear the burden
25 of demonstrating a lack of his or her ability to pay.

26 (e) Express findings of the court as to the factors bearing on the
27 amount of the fine shall not be required.

28 (f) Except as provided in subdivision (g), under no circumstances
29 shall the court fail to impose the separate and additional restitution
30 fine required by subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision
31 (a). This fine shall not be subject to penalty assessments pursuant
32 to Section 1464 of the Penal Code.

33 (g) In a case in which the minor is a person described in Section
34 602 by reason of having committed a felony offense, if the court
35 finds that there are compelling and extraordinary reasons, the court
36 may waive imposition of the restitution fine required by
37 subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a). When a
38 waiver is granted, the court shall state on the record all reasons
39 supporting the waiver.

(h) Restitution ordered pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall be imposed in the amount of the losses, as determined. If the amount of loss cannot be ascertained at the time of sentencing, the restitution order shall include a provision that the amount shall be determined at the direction of the court at any time during the term of the commitment or probation. The court shall order full restitution unless it finds compelling and extraordinary reasons for not doing so, and states them on the record. A minor's inability to pay shall not be considered a compelling or extraordinary reason not to impose a restitution order, nor shall inability to pay be a consideration in determining the amount of the restitution order. A restitution order pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), to the extent possible, shall identify each victim, unless the court for good cause finds that the order should not identify a victim or victims, and the amount of each victim's loss to which it pertains, and shall be of a dollar amount sufficient to fully reimburse the victim or victims for all determined economic losses incurred as the result of the minor's conduct for which the minor was found to be a person described in Section 602, including all of the following:

(1) Full or partial payment for the value of stolen or damaged property. The value of stolen or damaged property shall be the replacement cost of like property, or the actual cost of repairing the property when repair is possible.

(2) Medical expenses.

(3) Wages or profits lost due to injury incurred by the victim, and if the victim is a minor, wages or profits lost by the minor's parent, parents, guardian, or guardians, while caring for the injured minor. Lost wages shall include any commission income as well as any base wages. Commission income shall be established by evidence of commission income during the 12-month period prior to the date of the crime for which restitution is being ordered, unless good cause for a shorter time period is shown.

(4) Wages or profits lost by the victim, and if the victim is a minor, wages or profits lost by the minor's parent, parents, guardian, or guardians, due to time spent as a witness or in assisting the police or prosecution. Lost wages shall include any commission income as well as any base wages. Commission income shall be established by evidence of commission income during the

1 12-month period prior to the date of the crime for which restitution
2 is being ordered, unless good cause for a shorter time period is
3 shown.

4 A minor shall have the right to a hearing before a judge to dispute
5 the determination of the amount of restitution. The court may
6 modify the amount on its own motion or on the motion of the
7 district attorney, the victim or victims, or the minor. If a motion
8 is made for modification of a restitution order, the victim shall be
9 notified of that motion at least 10 days prior to the hearing on the
10 motion. When the amount of victim restitution is not known at the
11 time of disposition, the court order shall identify the victim or
12 victims, unless the court finds for good cause that the order should
13 not identify a victim or victims, and state that the amount of
14 restitution for each victim is to be determined. When feasible, the
15 court shall also identify on the court order, any cooffenders who
16 are jointly and severally liable for victim restitution.

17 (i) A restitution order imposed pursuant to subparagraph (B) of
18 paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall identify the losses to which
19 it pertains, and shall be enforceable as a civil judgment pursuant
20 to subdivision (r). The making of a restitution order pursuant to
21 this subdivision shall not affect the right of a victim to recovery
22 from the Restitution Fund in the manner provided elsewhere, except
23 to the extent that restitution is actually collected pursuant to the
24 order. Restitution collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be
25 credited to any other judgments for the same losses obtained against
26 the minor or the minor's parent or guardian arising out of the
27 offense for which the minor was found to be a person described
28 in Section 602. Restitution imposed shall be ordered to be made
29 to the Restitution Fund to the extent that the victim, as defined in
30 subdivision (j), has received assistance from the Victims of Crime
31 Program pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 13959)
32 of Chapter 5 of Part 4 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government
33 Code.

34 (j) For purposes of this section, "victim" shall include:

35 (1) The immediate surviving family of the actual victim.

36 (2) Any governmental entity that is responsible for repairing,
37 replacing, or restoring public or privately owned property that has
38 been defaced with graffiti or other inscribed material, as defined
39 in subdivision (e) of Section 594, and that has sustained an

1 economic loss as the result of a violation of Section 594, 594.3,
2 594.4, 640.5, 640.6, or 640.7 of the Penal Code.

3 (k) Nothing in this section shall prevent a court from ordering
4 restitution to any corporation, business trust, estate, trust,
5 partnership, association, joint venture, government, governmental
6 subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or
7 commercial entity when that entity is a direct victim of an offense.

8 (l) Upon a minor being found to be a person described in Section
9 602, the court shall require as a condition of probation the payment
10 of restitution fines and orders imposed under this section. Any
11 portion of a restitution order that remains unsatisfied after a minor
12 is no longer on probation shall continue to be enforceable by a
13 victim pursuant to subdivision (r) until the obligation is satisfied
14 in full.

15 (m) Probation shall not be revoked for failure of a person to
16 make restitution pursuant to this section as a condition of probation
17 unless the court determines that the person has willfully failed to
18 pay or failed to make sufficient bona fide efforts to legally acquire
19 the resources to pay.

20 (n) If the court finds and states on the record compelling and
21 extraordinary reasons why restitution should not be required as
22 provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), the court shall order,
23 as a condition of probation, that the minor perform specified
24 community service.

25 (o) The court may avoid ordering community service as a
26 condition of probation only if it finds and states on the record
27 compelling and extraordinary reasons not to order community
28 service in addition to the finding that restitution pursuant to
29 paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) should not be required.

30 (p) When a minor is committed to the Department of the Youth
31 Authority, the court shall order restitution to be paid to the victim
32 or victims, if any. Payment of restitution to the victim or victims
33 pursuant to this subdivision shall take priority in time over payment
34 of any other restitution fine imposed pursuant to this section.

35 (q) At its discretion, the board of supervisors of any county may
36 impose a fee to cover the actual administrative cost of collecting
37 the restitution fine, not to exceed 10 percent of the amount ordered
38 to be paid, to be added to the restitution fine and included in the
39 order of the court, the proceeds of which shall be deposited in the
40 general fund of the county.

1 (r) If the judgment is for a restitution fine ordered pursuant to
2 subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), or a
3 restitution order imposed pursuant to subparagraph (B) of
4 paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), the judgment may be enforced
5 in the manner provided in Section 1214 of the Penal Code.

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