

[(3)] (4) "Defendant" means any person who has been found guilty of a crime or any person whose plea of nolo contendere to a crime has been accepted by the court.

[(4)] (5) "Division" means Division of Parole and Probation.

[(5)] (6) "Judge" means a judge of a court.

[(6)] (7) "Property" means both real and personal property.

(b) (1) On conviction of a crime, the court may order the defendant to make restitution in addition to any other penalty for the commission of the crime, if:

(i) Property of the victim was stolen, converted, unlawfully obtained, or its value substantially decreased as a direct result of the crime;

(ii) The victim suffered actual medical expenses, direct out-of-pocket losses, or loss of earnings as a direct result of the crime; [or]

(iii) The victim incurred medical expenses that were paid by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene or any other governmental entity; OR

(IV) A GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY INCURRED EXPENSES IN THE REMOVAL, TOWING, TRANSPORTING, PRESERVING, STORAGE, SALE, OR DESTRUCTION OF AN ABANDONED VEHICLE.

(2) The court may order that restitution be made to:

(i) The victim;

(ii) The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene or other governmental entity; or

(iii) A third-party payor, including an insurer, which has made payment to the victim to compensate the victim for a property loss under paragraph (1)(i) of this subsection, or pecuniary loss under paragraph (1)(ii) of this subsection.

(3) If the victim has been fully compensated for the victim's loss by a third-party payor, the court may order restitution to the third-party payor. Otherwise, payment of restitution to the victim has priority over payment of restitution to the third-party payor.

(4) Payment of restitution to the victim under this subsection has priority over payment of restitution to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene or other governmental entity.