

NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER LAW, IF A CHILD IS THE DEFENDANT OR CHILD RESPONDENT, THE COURT MAY ORDER THE CHILD, THE CHILD'S PARENT, OR BOTH TO PAY RESTITUTION TO A VICTIM.

(B) \$10,000 LIMIT.

A JUDGMENT OF RESTITUTION FOR \$10,000 ISSUED UNDER PART I OF THIS SUBTITLE IS THE ABSOLUTE LIMIT FOR ALL ACTS ARISING OUT OF A SINGLE INCIDENT AND IS THE ABSOLUTE LIMIT AGAINST ONE CHILD, THE CHILD'S PARENT, OR BOTH.

(C) RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

(1) A COURT MAY NOT ENTER A JUDGMENT OF RESTITUTION AGAINST A PARENT UNDER PART I OF THIS SUBTITLE UNLESS THE PARENT HAS BEEN AFFORDED A REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD AND TO PRESENT EVIDENCE.

(2) A HEARING UNDER THIS SUBSECTION MAY BE HELD AS PART OF THE SENTENCING OR DISPOSITION HEARING.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from former Art. 27, § 807(a)(3).

In subsection (a) of this section, the defined term "child respondent" is added. *See* General Revisor's Note to title.

In subsections (b) and (c)(1) of this section, the references to "Part I of this subtitle" are substituted for the former references to this "section" to reflect the reorganization of former Art. 27, § 807, in the revision of Part I of this subtitle.

In subsection (b) of this section, the former phrase "may not exceed" is deleted as unnecessary in light of the reference to an "absolute limit".

In subsection (c)(1) of this section, the former references to "appropriate" evidence and to evidence "on the parent's behalf" are deleted as surplusage.

In subsection (c)(2) of this section, the reference to this "subsection" is substituted for the former overly broad reference to this "section" for clarity.

Defined terms: "Child" § 11-601

"Child respondent" § 11-101

"Defendant" § 11-601

"Judgment of restitution" § 11-601

"Victim" § 11-601

11-605. WHEN RESTITUTION NEED NOT BE ORDERED.

(A) IN GENERAL.